

FY 2021 CHOOSE TO INVEST

in Development and Humanitarian Action

InterAction's Annual Funding Recommendations for the U.S. International Affairs Budget



Acknowledgments

InterAction would like to thank its Members and the broader NGO community who contributed to Choose to Invest FY 2021. This document would not have been possible without your support.

Photo credits for cover in order of appearance (left to right):

Maria Mantica
Ashley Peterson
Amitava Chandra
Raniel José Castaneda

All photos in this report are licensed under the CC BY-NC 4.0 license.

For more information, contact:

Lisa Peña, Director, Budget and Appropriations Policy, InterAction
lpna@interaction.org | (202) 552-6544 | [InterAction.org](https://www.interaction.org)

FY 2021 CHOOSE TO INVEST

in Development and Humanitarian Action

InterAction's Annual Funding Recommendations for the U.S. International Affairs Budget

Who is InterAction?

InterAction is a convener, thought leader, and voice for international nongovernmental organizations working to eliminate extreme poverty, strengthen human rights and citizen participation, safeguard a sustainable planet, promote peace, and ensure dignity for all people.

Our Members are premier international global development, humanitarian, and sector-supporting organizations that work in almost every country around the globe and manage more than \$15 billion in programs worldwide.

Learn more about InterAction at [InterAction.org](https://www.interaction.org) and join us in making the world a more peaceful, just, and prosperous place—together.



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	7	Humanitarian Action.....	55	Agriculture Appropriations Bill	105
U.S. Development & Humanitarian Agencies.....	9	International Disaster Assistance.....	57	Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II.....	107
USAID Operating Expenses	11	Migration & Refugee Assistance.....	59	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	109
Department of State Diplomatic Programs.....	13	Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance.....	61	USDA Local & Regional Procurement	111
U.S. Institute of Peace	15	Global Health.....	63	Labor, Health, & Human Services Appropriations Bill	113
Millennium Challenge Corporation	17	Maternal & Child Health	65	Bureau of International Labor Affairs	115
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	19	Nutrition.....	67	CDC Global Health	117
Development Assistance & Economic Support Fund	21	Vulnerable Children	69	CDC Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases.....	119
Development Assistance	23	HIV/AIDS		Appendix.....	121
Economic Support Fund.....	25	State & USAID	71		
Microfinance.....	27	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria	73		
Global Food Security Strategy	29	Family Planning & Reproductive Health.....	75		
Basic Education.....	31	Global Health Security.....	77		
Adaptation, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Landscapes	33	Malaria	79		
Biodiversity.....	35	Tuberculosis	81		
Water and Sanitation	37	Neglected Tropical Diseases	83		
Democracy, Human Rights & Governance.....	39	Multilateral Assistance.....	85		
Gender Equality.....	41	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities.....	87		
Reconciliation Programs.....	43	Peacekeeping Operations	89		
Conflict & Stabilization Operations	45	International Organizations & Programs	91		
Other Development Accounts	47	International Development Association.....	93		
National Endowment for Democracy	49	African Development Fund.....	95		
Transition Initiatives	51	Asian Development Fund	97		
Complex Crises Fund	53	International Fund for Agricultural Development.....	99		
		Global Environment Facility	101		
		Green Climate Fund.....	103		



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Foreign aid saves lives.

Global poverty is at an all-time low, hunger has been cut in half, and safe water is increasingly available. Additionally, fragile nations continue to make progress on social development, economic growth, and good governance—key building blocks to improving lives.

For less than 1% of the overall federal budget, American foreign aid helps 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. It represents the highest ideals of who we are as a nation: generous, principled, and free. And, it builds economies, supports peace, and advances American values.

However, the work is not done.

In 2020, nearly 168 million people will need humanitarian assistance and protection—that is about 1 in 45 people globally. Additionally, 5.6 million children still die each year of preventable and treatable diseases, and the number of hungry people is rising for the first time in a decade.

For the 10th year in a row, InterAction, an alliance of U.S. based internationally-focused nongovernmental organizations, has prepared Choose to Invest to help educate and inform the annual budget debate.

Choose to Invest provides Congress, the Administration, and other interested stakeholders with funding recommendations and justifications for 48 programs covering development, democracy building, health, and humanitarian action.

Our recommendations mainly focus on programs funded by the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Bill; we also include recommendations on safeguarding international food security funded by the Agriculture Appropriations Bill and international labor and health protections funded by the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill.

The funding recommendations made here 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 dollars are necessary to provide refuge to displaced people, safeguard human rights, educate children, and diagnose and treat disease.

Thank you for your support and for ensuring that the United States continues to be a global leader.

KEY ACCOUNTS

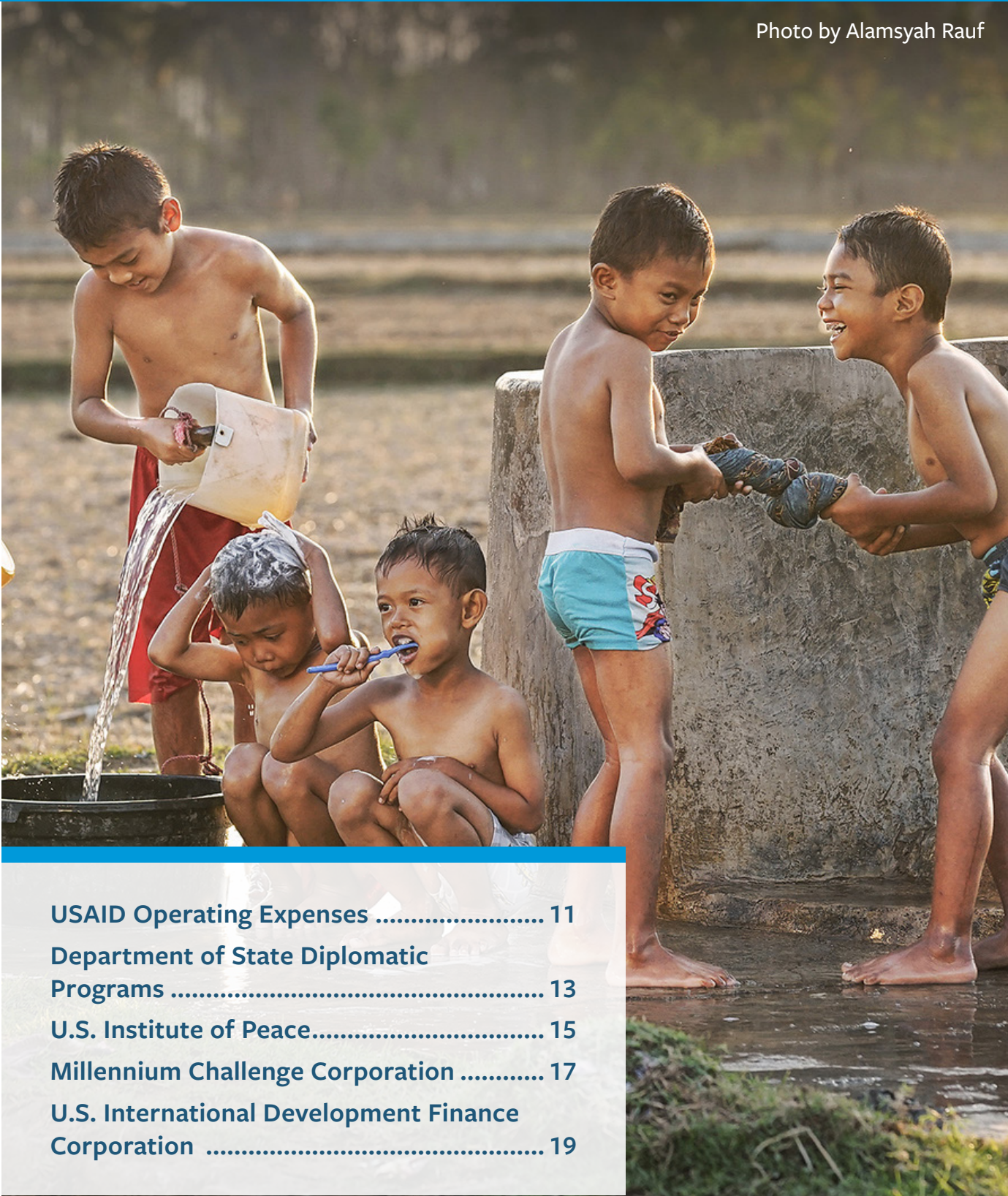
U.S. International Affairs Budget — FY 2021

ACCOUNT	MINIMUM REQUIREMENT (\$ in Thousands)
U.S. Development & Humanitarian Agencies	
USAID Operating Expenses	1,486,121
Department of State Diplomatic Programs	9,430,681
U.S. Institute of Peace	45,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	925,000
Development Assistance & Economic Support Fund	
Development Assistance	4,248,164
Economic Support Fund	4,101,978
Microfinance	265,000
Global Food Security Strategy	1,025,712
Basic Education	925,000
Adaptation	180,540
Renewable Energy	182,580
Sustainable Landscapes	137,700
Biodiversity	321,300
Water & Sanitation	459,000
Democracy, Human Rights & Governance	2,400,000
Gender Equality	396,000
Reconciliation Programs	30,600
Conflict & Stabilization Operations	5,100
Other Development Accounts	
National Endowment for Democracy	300,000
Transition Initiatives	112,000
Complex Crises Fund	30,600
Humanitarian Action	
International Disaster Assistance	4,524,018
Migration & Refugee Assistance	3,602,640
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance	1,020

ACCOUNT	MINIMUM REQUIREMENT (\$ in Thousands)
Global Health	
Maternal & Child Health	868,020
Nutrition	153,000
Vulnerable Children	30,000
HIV/AIDS State & USAID	4,748,100
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria	1,560,000
Family Planning & Reproductive Health	765,000
Global Health Security	176,000
Malaria	804,780
Tuberculosis	316,200
Neglected Tropical Diseases	108,069
Multilateral Assistance	
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,170,982
Peacekeeping Operations	548,684
International Organizations & Programs	659,430
International Development Association	1,120,990
African Development Fund	174,726
Asian Development Fund	48,343
International Fund for Agricultural Development	40,000
Global Environment Facility	142,367
Green Climate Fund	500,000
Agriculture Appropriations	
Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II	1,887,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	239,700
USDA Local & Regional Procurement	25,500
Labor, Health & Human Services Appropriations	
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	124,568
CDC Global Health	607,760
CDC Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	604,474

U.S. DEVELOPMENT & HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES

Photo by Alamsyah Rauf



USAID Operating Expenses	11
Department of State Diplomatic Programs	13
U.S. Institute of Peace.....	15
Millennium Challenge Corporation	17
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	19



USAID OPERATING EXPENSES

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$1.49 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.28 Billion

FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.38 Billion

WHAT ARE USAID OPERATING EXPENSES?

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operating expenses focus on advancing the most critical and effective foreign assistance programs and ensuring prudent stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The operating expenses account funds USAID's overseas and domestic operations expenses, including salaries and benefits, overseas mission activities, staff training, physical security, and information technology (I.T.). The majority of funding supports overseas operations.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ USAID leads international development and humanitarian efforts to save lives, reduce poverty, strengthen democratic governance, and help people progress beyond assistance to self-reliance.
- ▶ USAID has transformed into an evidence-based and results-oriented organization. It helps communities lift themselves out of poverty by focusing on economic solutions and market-based approaches.
- ▶ Qualified and well-trained staff, secure USAID missions, and adequate I.T. systems are critical to the achievement of USAID's mission and the proper stewardship of taxpayer dollars.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

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 to self-reliance.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

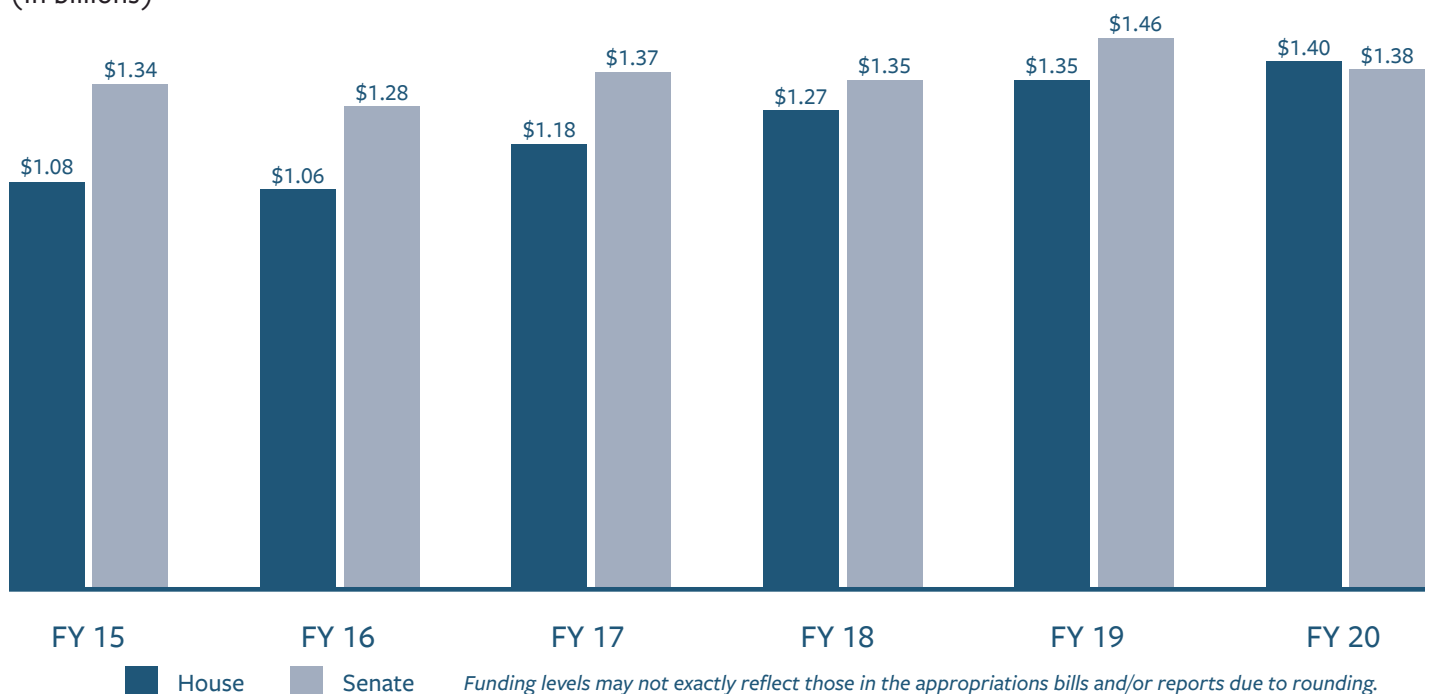
TITLE II – USAID Operating Expenses

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ As USAID works to increase and expand partnerships, including with local organizations, it will need additional staff and training to improve its capacity to work with new partners and provide appropriate oversight and technical assistance.
- ▶ Additional funding could project a more significant U.S. presence in developing countries and frontline states, increasing the U.S.'s ability to counter Russian and Chinese influence.
- ▶ Additional investments in USAID's financial and information management systems would improve its ability to carry out its mission and better ensure effective stewardship of federal funds.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$9.43 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$8.42 Billion

FY 2020 Enacted: \$9.13 Billion

WHAT IS DEPARTMENT OF STATE DIPLOMATIC PROGRAMMING?

Diplomatic Programs is the principal operating account of the U.S. Department of State. The account includes four funding categories: human resources, overseas programs, diplomatic policy and support, and security programs.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Diplomatic Programs provides funding for the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations across 277 diplomatic posts in 191 countries.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Funds support U.S. embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic posts worldwide and provide services to U.S. citizens living, working, studying, and traveling abroad—including those who are arrested and imprisoned in foreign countries or otherwise need assistance overseas.
- ▶ Funds protect diplomatic personnel, overseas diplomatic missions, information, residences, and domestic facilities.
- ▶ Diplomatic Programs funds the salaries of domestic and overseas State Department employees, training services at the Foreign Service Institute, the operating costs of the Bureau of Human Resources, and global public affairs.
- ▶ Funds support operational programs of Department of State regional bureaus—which are responsible for the conduct and implementation of U.S. foreign policy through bilateral and multilateral engagements—the Bureau of Medical Services, and the Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations.
- ▶ Funds support the Department's ability to communicate on America's behalf to global audiences in a complex digital, technological, and media landscape.

Effective diplomacy is essential to
**advancing U.S. foreign policy and
economic interests** overseas.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

Effective diplomacy is essential to advancing U.S. foreign policy and economic interests overseas. By maintaining adequate support for vital functions, the Department of State ensures that it can advance the interests of the American people, as well as their safety and economic prosperity around the globe.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

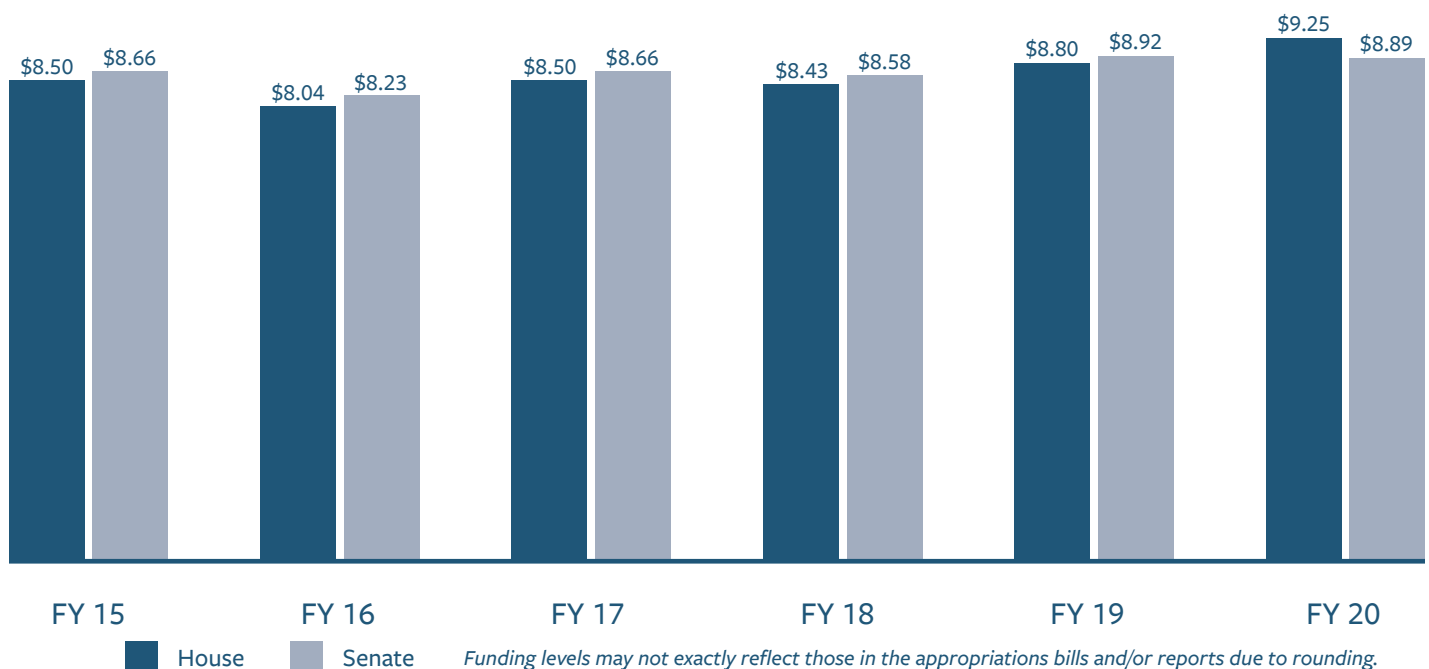
TITLE I – Department of State Diplomatic Programs

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional funding could be used to address the growing Civil Service and Foreign Service vacancy rates. Addressing the hiring backlog would ensure that the Department could provide sufficient management and oversight of its operations and programs.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



U.S. INSTITUTE OF PEACE

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$45 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$19 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$45 Million

WHAT IS THE U.S. INSTITUTE OF PEACE?

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 avoid and resolve global conflict by training and supporting local communities in their peacebuilding efforts.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

USIP supports specialized trainers, mediators, and researchers who work in conflict zones and Washington, D.C., by providing resources, education, and analysis on conflict prevention and resolution.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ USIP plays a unique national security role, acting as a catalyst for the broader U.S. government effort to prevent violent conflict and extremism.
- ▶ USIP is cost-effective in preventing conflict and maintaining peace. The American investment builds security through preventing violence—saving both lives and money.
- ▶ USIP hosts high-level experts to tackle difficult national security priorities, including the congressionally directed Task Force on Extremism in Fragile States whose recommendations were a part of the Global Fragility Act.
- ▶ In 2007, in Mahmoudiya, Iraq, USIP conducted a mediation of tribal warfare. At just \$1.5 million, 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.¹

At just \$1.5 million, this effort helped relieve **over 2,800 U.S. soldiers** of duty and **saved military costs of more than \$150 million** per month.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ USIP sends specialized teams of 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 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.

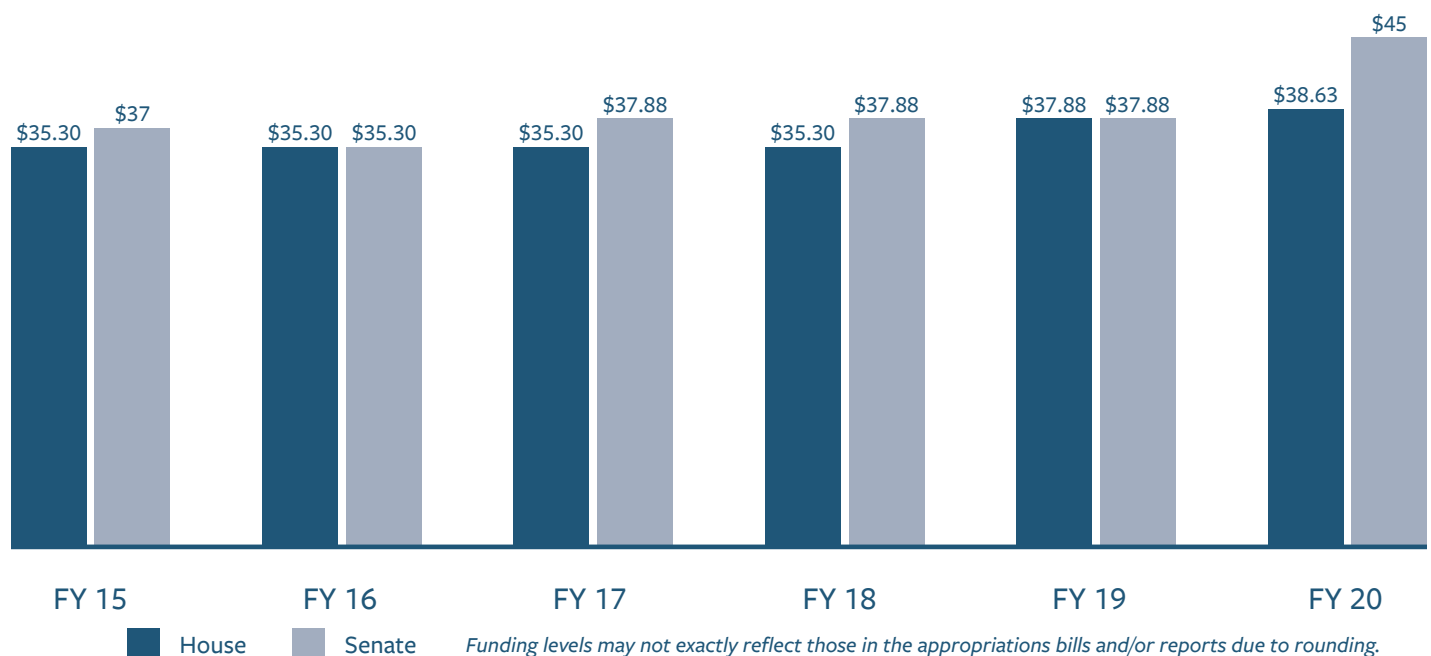
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Greater U.S. investment would allow USIP to expand work into other conflict-affected areas and increase efforts to address threats from China, North Korea, and Russia, in addition to work on humanitarian crises, forced migrations, and violent extremism.
- ▶ More funding would broaden USIP’s work on upstream conflict prevention and address grievances and the causes of fragility earlier.
- ▶ As more contexts transition out of full-scale conflict, additional resources will be needed to stabilize more areas and provide USIP’s unique capabilities alongside the military and diplomats.

¹ Lindborg, Nancy. (2017, June 27). To Stabilize Iraq After ISIS, Try a Method That Worked. USIP.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$925 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$800 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$905 Million

WHAT IS THE MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION?

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 significant impact on poverty reduction.

WHAT DOES IT 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ MCC has invested more than \$13 billion in compact and threshold programs that support country-led projects in areas such as agriculture, anti-corruption, education, energy, health, land rights, transportation infrastructure, water supply, and sanitation.
- ▶ In December 2019, the MCC board announced a new compact partnership with Mozambique and a new threshold partnership with Kenya. The board reselected Burkina Faso, Indonesia, Lesotho, Malawi, Timor-Leste, and Tunisia to continue developing bilateral compacts.
- ▶ 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. This creates sustainability and self-sufficiency that continue long after U.S. investment ends.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ MCC investments build a more stable world, expand markets, and increase the capacity of partner governments.
- ▶ Cutting investments could drive countries to seek out alternative loans that are allegedly low-cost from countries such as China. These loans rarely come as advertised and could prevent developing countries from promoting more inclusive and democratic societies—harming the poorest and most vulnerable and diminishing U.S. leadership in the world.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

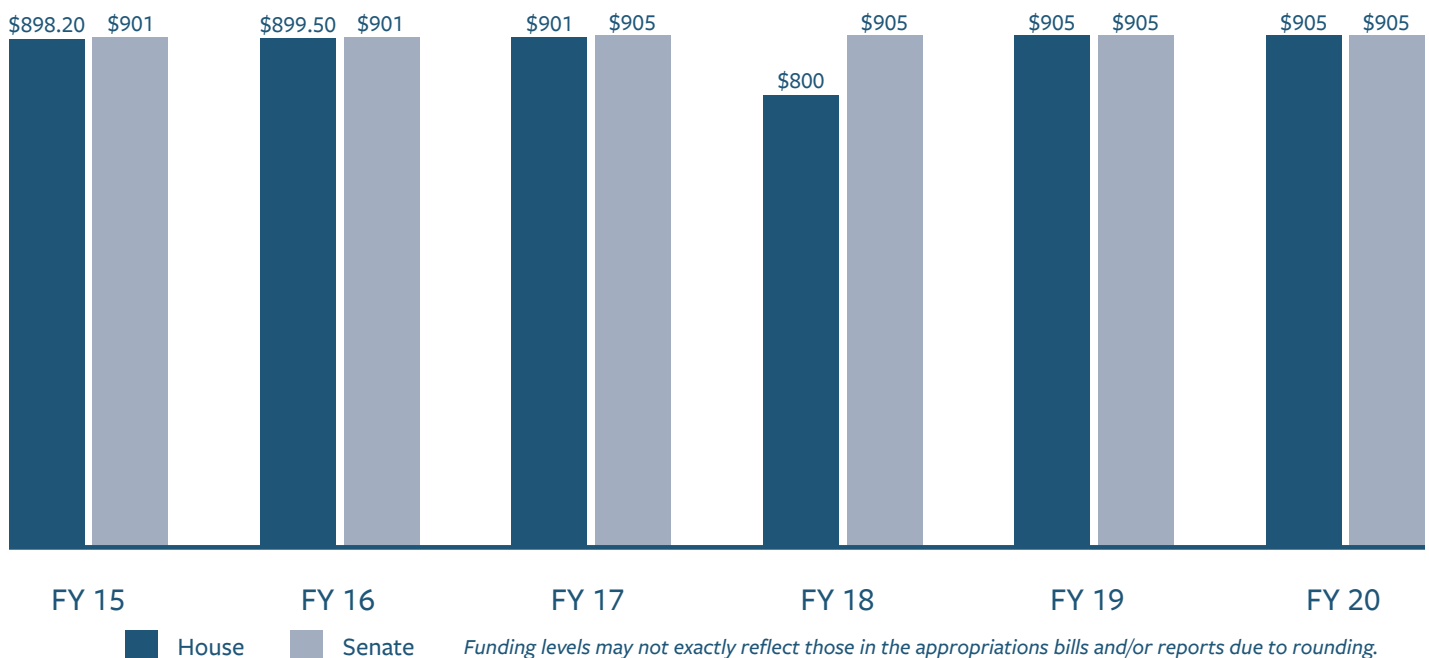
TITLE III – Millennium Challenge Corporation

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Coordinated investments across multiple countries could help connect power, transport, and water networks, reducing costs, improving service, facilitating trade, and generating new market opportunities for U.S. businesses.
- ▶ U.S. investment would help expand programs that support women’s entrepreneurship, access to finance, workforce development, and skills training. MCC identifies and addresses gender-based barriers throughout its work—from the initial country selection and assessment to the development and design of programs, and the monitoring of results and evaluation of impacts.
- ▶ 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.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION

WHAT IS THE U.S. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT FINANCE CORPORATION?

Congress created the International Development Finance Corporation (IDFC) through the BUILD Act of 2018 to improve and streamline the U.S. government's ability to deploy development finance that supports inclusive economic growth, poverty reduction, and development toward U.S. foreign policy objectives. The IDFC is intended to catalyze flows of private capital towards development challenges and build a robust private sector in developing countries.¹ The IDFC aims to improve upon the advances of its predecessor, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC).

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

IDFC investments take many forms, including equity, loans and loan guarantees, development credit, technical assistance, feasibility studies, political risk insurance, and other instruments intended to support projects and companies in lower to middle-income countries. The IDFC is designed to generate a return that gets reinvested into new projects or returned to the U.S. Treasury. The IDFC invests in both for-profit and non-profit initiatives. For example, the IDFC's predecessor, OPIC, previously funded projects—implemented over two years by international development NGOs—that were worth a combined \$110 million. The IDFC also works with allies and partners actively engaged in development finance initiatives.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ The BUILD Act requires that the IDFC pursue investments in middle- and lower-income countries, monitor and evaluate development impact in at least 50% of the IDFC portfolio as mandated by the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act, improve women's economic empowerment, hire leadership for roles—such as the Chief Development Officer and Chief Risk Officer—to oversee development impacts, and convene advisory bodies such as the Development Advisory Council. These changes are intended to increase the degree of development impact across three scoring indicators: innovation, economic growth, and inclusion.
- ▶ Prospective investments will undergo a vetting process that assesses and mitigates financial, social, and environmental risks. The IDFC will also project and measure development impact, methods that may play a role in the vetting process. A robust independent accountability mechanism is necessary to ensure the appropriate implementation of these components and respect for human rights and transparency standards.
- ▶ IDFC investments will also receive technical assistance through the IDFC's Grants and Technical Assistance Program to improve the recipient's capacity and capability in areas related to financial monitoring, governance, legal, and other regulatory issues. The provision of technical assistance will be in direct service to the IDFC's overall mission.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ The IDFC will be a critical institution in supporting the growth of markets that benefit U.S. businesses and consumers—both overseas and domestically—while creating a more prosperous global economy.
- ▶ The IDFC is consistent with USAID's efforts on the Journey to Self-Reliance to support countries in ensuring their own development success.
- ▶ The IDFC will be a key tool in promoting U.S. leadership and values abroad.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investment would allow the IDFC to conduct more projects in lower-income countries—where the development need is the greatest.
- ▶ Increased investment could allow for a greater focus on women’s economic empowerment, primarily through entrepreneurship, access to finance, workforce development, and skills training.
- ▶ Additional funding could allow for robust accountability mechanisms that let communities provide the U.S. government with feedback on whether projects are positively improving their lives.

¹ International Finance Corporation. (2012). Private Sector Matters for Job Creation.

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE & ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND



Photo by Amitavachandra Ureka

Development Assistance	23
Economic Support Fund	25
Microfinance.....	27
Global Food Security Strategy.....	29
Basic Education	31
Adaptation, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Landscapes	33
Biodiversity.....	35
Water & Sanitation.....	37
Democracy, Human Rights & Governance.....	39
Gender Equality.....	41
Reconciliation Programs.....	43
Conflict & Stabilization Operations	45



DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$4.25 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$3.4 Billion

WHAT IS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE?

Development Assistance (D.A.) supports poverty reduction and promotes the development of resilient, democratic societies. D.A. increases global stability, opens new markets and generates opportunity for trade, and advances democracy, governance, and peace—while promoting a path to recipient self-reliance and resilience.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Expands 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.
- ▶ Provides children with safe and equitable access to quality education so that they develop the necessary skills to join the workforce. The programs work to ensure pathways to self-reliance for the individual and the community.
- ▶ Promotes activities that help countries and communities prepare for and adapt to climate change, invest in renewable energy sources, conserve natural resources, and support sustainable landscapes, mitigating the effects of climate change and decreasing carbon emissions.

Development Assistance advances economic prosperity, demonstrates American generosity, and promotes a path to recipient **self-reliance and resilience**.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

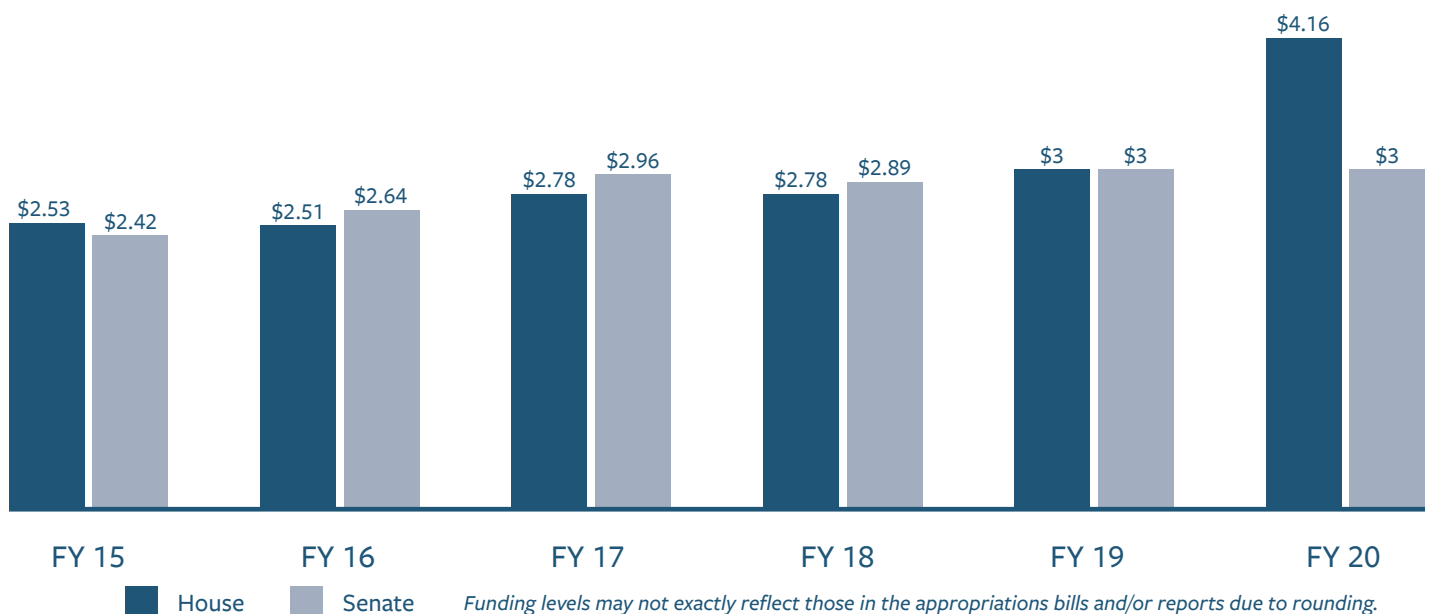
- ▶ Development Assistance promotes American prosperity through investments that expand markets for U.S. exports, create a level playing field for U.S. businesses, and support more stable, resilient, and democratic societies.
- ▶ D.A. advances economic prosperity, demonstrates American generosity, and promotes a path to recipient self-reliance and resilience.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Increased funding would support new or increased programming that alleviates extreme poverty. Funds could be used to further reduce infant mortality; improve education and expand its reach; spur economic growth; promote stewardship of the environment and natural resources; and support democracy, good governance, and human rights.
- ▶ Development work requires sustained efforts to reach lasting results; additional funds could improve long-term prospects for countries to achieve self-reliance.
- ▶ Additional funds could transform schools into centers for learning and development for entire communities and allow for the integration of programs from other sectors into schools and educational programs. Local governments could use additional funds to foster communities of learning and pursue comprehensive development efforts.
- ▶ Additional funds would support popular programs, including Feed the Future, Power Africa, and the Women's Global Development and Prosperity Initiative.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$4.10 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$70.6 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$3.045 Billion

WHAT IS THE ECONOMIC SUPPORT FUND?

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. The ESF addresses needs 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, and empowering citizens.

WHAT DOES IT 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 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% to 45% higher risk of civil war and extreme criminal violence than other developing countries.¹
- ▶ Protects and promotes the rights of people with disabilities in developing countries.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Strengthens independent judiciaries, protects human rights and freedom of the press, combats human trafficking and corruption, and increases public accountability and access to justice.
- ▶ 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.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Programs promote bedrock American values. They support developing countries' efforts to achieve economic and political self-determination and realize individual rights.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Programs supported by these funds promote systems and structures to prevent conflicts that could require costly military interventions.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

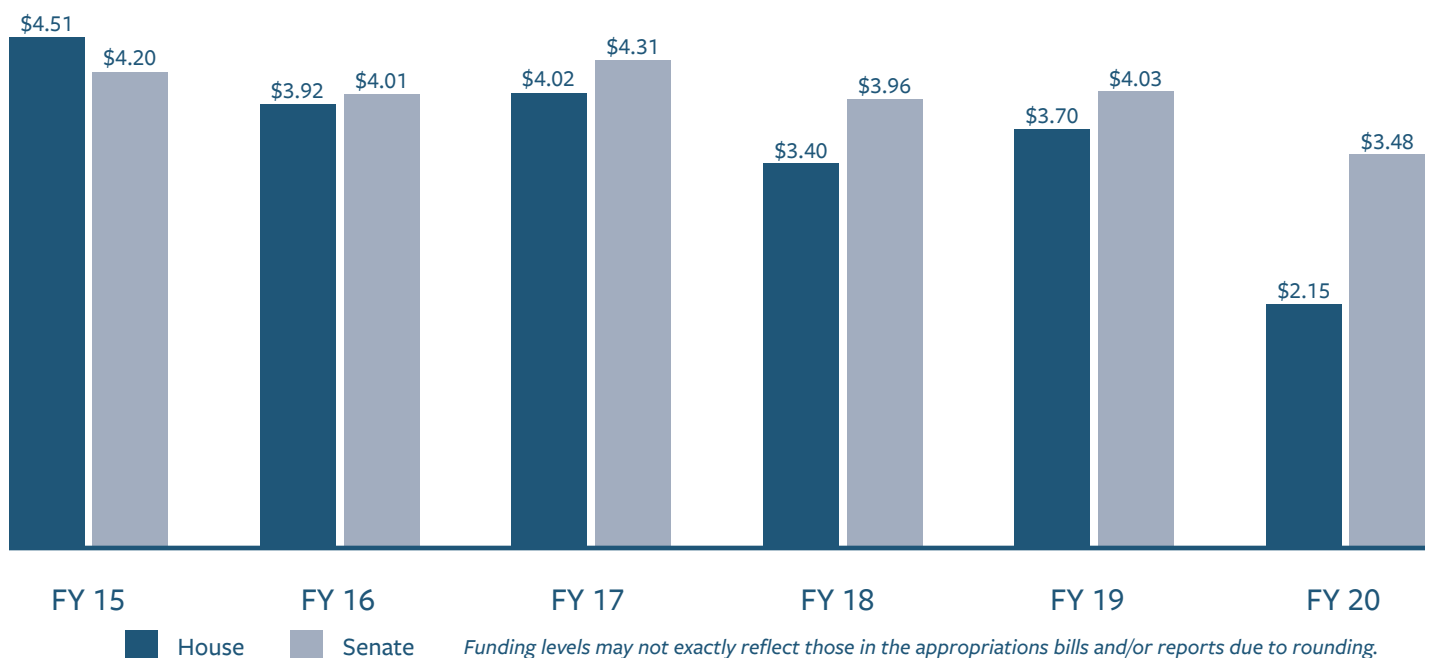
- ▶ Additional funding could enable the U.S. government to better respond to the root causes of conflicts that drive increasing humanitarian need around the world and contribute to greater stability in countries of strategic interest to the U.S., including Jordan, Iraq, Myanmar, and Colombia.
- ▶ 821 million people go to bed hungry every night—a number that continues to climb.² Additional funds could help combat food insecurity worldwide. Combined with the Development Assistance account, ESF supports Feed the Future, which alleviates food insecurity by building stronger food systems.
- ▶ ESF funds support better governance and greater civil society participation in some of the most fragile countries around the world. Increased funds could decrease the likelihood of preventable violence.
- ▶ Additional funds could strengthen 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 USAID. (2020, January 7). Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance.

² World Food Programme (WFP). (2020). Zero Hunger.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



MICROFINANCE

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$265 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$265 Million

WHAT IS THE MICROFINANCE PROGRAM?

Microfinance funding provides people with access to financial services such as credit, savings, and insurance. Ensuring economic growth is broad-based and reduces poverty, which 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 IT 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ According to the World Bank, “Globally, about 1.7 billion adults remain unbanked—without an account at a financial institution or through a mobile money provider—56% of all unbanked adults are women.”¹ These funds help close that gap.
- ▶ Funds improve the lives of the very poor, helping them 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 an institution’s technical capacity, and support entrepreneurship and employment opportunities.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Access to financial services and the development of microenterprise are essential to the stable growth of developing countries and the development of free, open, and equitable international economic systems.
- ▶ It is in the interest of the U.S. to facilitate access to financial services and assist in the development of micro-enterprise in developing countries to develop future trading partners and export markets.

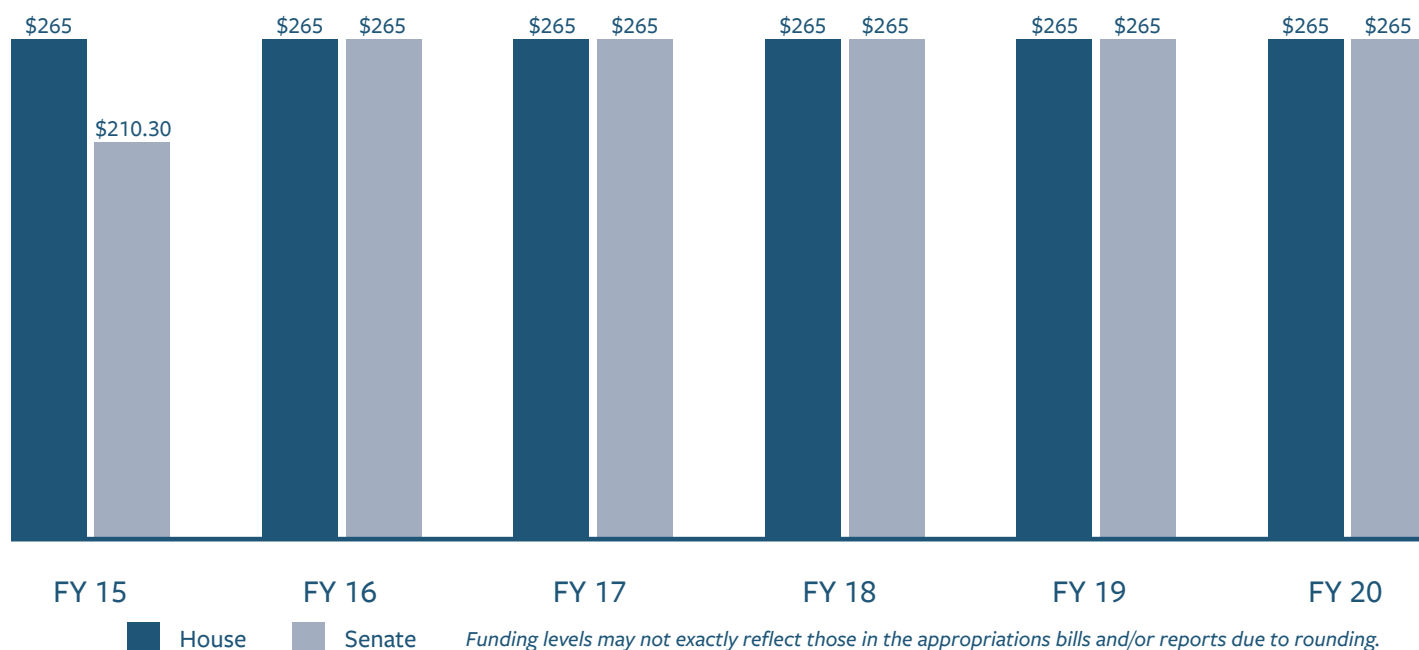
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Added investment could increase the number of poor people with access to banks, strengthen markets, and better stabilize communities while promoting the development of emerging economies and further encourages the inclusion of women in markets.
- ▶ Access to capital for small and medium enterprises steadies personal incomes and communities, grows local markets, and helps pave the way to self-reliance. Increased funding could reduce the need for foreign assistance in the long-term.
- ▶ Additional funding could allow more people in developing countries to access and secure capital, resulting in improved financial stability, equality, and wealth, and reinforce the path to resilience as development assistance becomes less necessary.

¹ The Global Findex Database (2017). Washington, D.C., U.S.: The World Bank.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$1.03 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$492 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.01 Billion

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY STRATEGY?

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 while working closely with the private sector to foster economic growth and establish well-functioning markets.

WHAT DOES IT 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 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 2011, FTF has helped unlock \$630 million for women and their business and ensured 3.7 million women had more input into farming decisions.²
- ▶ FTF has lifted a projected 23.4 million people above the poverty line, relieved over 5.2 million households of hunger, freed 3.4 million children from stunting, and earned \$10.5 billion in agricultural sales.³
- ▶ Today, over 820 million people—one in nine worldwide—are chronically undernourished, with many on the brink of starvation, an increase of 44 million above 2015.⁴
- ▶ In 2017, food insecurity increased for the first time in a decade, primarily due to conflict in fragile countries that are home to most of the world's poor.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ FTF 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.
- ▶ FTF supports cutting edge research at U.S. universities and research institutions, drawing on American innovation and expertise to develop effective technologies and innovations for implementers to address current and future challenges and protect 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

TITLE III – Global Food Security Strategy

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investments could protect and accelerate progress toward reducing global hunger, malnutrition, and poverty.
- ▶ Evidence shows that where there is food insecurity, instability and conflict follow. Additional investment in FTF could help stabilize communities and prevent violence.
- ▶ Initially, FTF was deployed in 19 focus countries; however, in 2017, that number was reduced to 12, partially due to budget uncertainty. Increased funds could renew efforts toward target countries that were dropped from FTF.
- ▶ Additional funds 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.⁵
- ▶ Small-holder and rural farmers in FTF countries are more likely to own their own land, shops, and technologies. Added investment could increase independence and prosperity.

1 Glinni, A., et al. (2017). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in Europe and Central Asia. Budapest: FAO.

2 USAID. (2019). Turning Potential into Progress: Feed the Future Progress Snapshot.

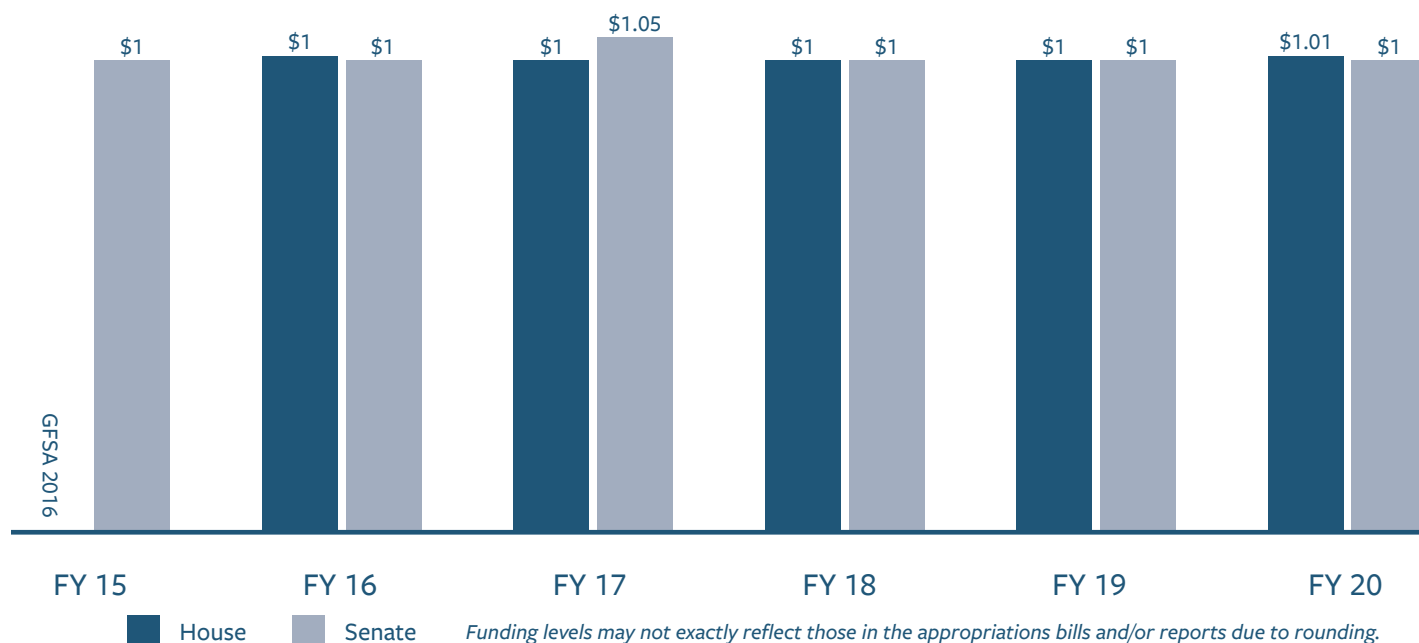
3 USAID. (2018). A Decade of Progress: Feed the Future Snapshot.

4 WFP. (2020). Zero Hunger.

5 Ibid., A Decade of Progress: Feed the Future Snapshot (2018).

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



BASIC EDUCATION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$925 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$299.4 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$875 Million

WHAT IS BASIC EDUCATION PROGRAMMING?

Basic Education programs provide children with safe and equitable access to quality, inclusive education so that they can develop the necessary skills to join the global workforce and lead happy, successful lives. These programs help build pathways to self-reliance for both children and entire communities.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programs that increase equitable access to education, advance learning outcomes, improve early grade reading, and provide young people with relevant skills to gain employment.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ In FY 2018, Basic Education programs reached over 33.5 million learners in 51 countries, including more than 12 million children and youth living in countries affected by conflict or crisis.¹
- ▶ 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% of primary-school-age children.²
- ▶ A dollar invested in an additional year of schooling, particularly for girls, generates earnings and health benefits of \$10 in low-income countries and nearly \$4 in lower-middle-income countries.³
- ▶ The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) supported 22 million children in school in FY 2019. Almost two-thirds of GPE partner countries allotted 20% or more of their budgets for education or increased financing for education in 2017.⁴
- ▶ 262 million children and youth are still not in school, and millions more are failing to acquire essential reading, writing, and numeracy skills.⁵
- ▶ Nine out of 10 children with disabilities are out of school, and 80% of all children with disabilities live in developing countries. They are often excluded from education and society due to physical, ideological, systemic, or communication barriers.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Education is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth and stability, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy.
- ▶ Increases in women's education are responsible for more than half the reduction in under-five child mortality.⁷
- ▶ Early childhood education helps build children's brain architecture, the foundation upon which all later learning, behavior, and health depend.⁸

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investments could grow the scale and impact of education programs focused on children living through humanitarian emergencies. More than 70 million people are forcibly displaced worldwide, and for children living in countries affected by conflict and crisis, education is a lifesaving humanitarian intervention.
- ▶ More resources could expand early childhood education programming and prepare children to achieve success throughout their lifetime.⁹ 80% of children ages three to five in low-income countries do not have access to early childhood education despite the high return on investment of pre-primary education.
- ▶ Gender gaps in educational attainment persist at the secondary level in many countries. For adolescent girls, secondary education is essential for future opportunities to gain employment. Each additional year of education for girls is estimated to yield a 10% increase in future wages.¹⁰
- ▶ More resources could help children with disabilities enroll in school, make school buildings and infrastructure accessible for persons with disabilities, train teachers in special needs education, and promote inclusive education on national and international levels.
- ▶ As the 2019-2023 U.S. Government Strategy on International Basic Education moves forward, additional funding will help track progress, identify gaps in education service delivery, and expand programs for vulnerable populations; including displaced persons, out-of-school children, and those with disabilities.

1 USAID. (2019). U.S. Government Strategy on International Education – 2019 Report to Congress.

2 UNESCO. (2018). Fact Sheet No. 48 – One in Five Children, Adolescents and Youth is Out of School.

3 The Learning Generation: Investment in education for a changing world (2019). The International Commission on Financing Global Education Opportunity.

4 Results Report (2019). Global Partnership for Education.

5 UNESCO. (2019). Out-of-school Children and Youth. New York, DC: UNESCO/UIS.

6 Baboo, N. Inclusive Education. (2020). Vienna, Austria: Light for the World.

7 Sperling, GB., Winthrop, R., et al. (2016). What Worlds in Girls' Education. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.

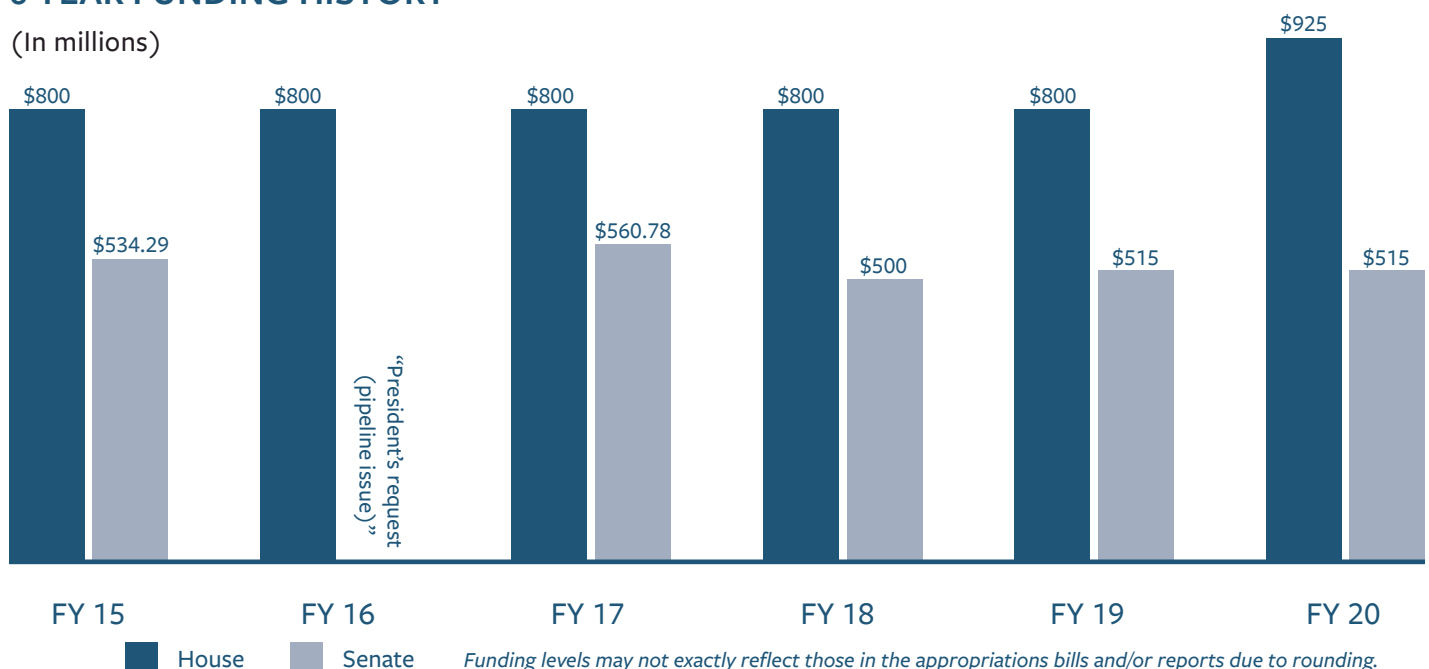
8 Brain Architecture (2020). Boston, M.A., U.S.: Harvard Center for the Developing Child.

9 Borisova, I., et al. (2019). A World Ready to Learn: Prioritizing Quality Early Education.

10 Ibid., Sperling, GB., Winthrop, R., et al. (2016).

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

ADAPTATION

\$181 MILLION

FY 2020 Enacted: \$177 Million

RENEWABLE ENERGY

\$183 MILLION

FY 2020 Enacted: \$179 Million

SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES

\$138 MILLION

FY 2020 Enacted: \$135 Million

FY 2020 President's Request for Adaptation, Sustainable Landscapes, Renewable Energy: \$38.4 Million

WHAT IS ADAPTATION, RENEWABLE ENERGY, AND SUSTAINABLE LANDSCAPES PROGRAMMING?

These three programs help poorer nations adapt to the impacts of climate change, reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, and build more resilient and sustainable economies. These funds are in high demand by countries that are experiencing increasingly severe climate impacts every year but lack the resources to adapt to a changing environment.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Adaptation programs help countries and communities access and use climate and weather data and tools, allowing them to develop strategies to build resilience to climate variability and risks. Since 2010, renewable and clean energy programs have supported \$12 billion of new energy investments, including providing solar lighting and clean cookstoves to 10 million people across India and African nations. Sustainable Landscapes programs help curb deforestation, address rural poverty, and improve land-management in important biomes such as the Andean Amazon, Central Africa, and Indonesia.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Adaptation programs reduce the impact of severe weather and natural disasters on critical infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and public health. Enhancing developing countries' ability to prepare for disasters saves lives and is more cost-effective than responding to disasters once they've occurred.
- ▶ Over 860 million people still lack access to any form of electricity.¹ Renewable energy programs lift people out of poverty through access to reliable electricity by leveraging private sector and non-governmental investment. These programs are critical in mitigating the amount of GHG emissions that will be produced by new energy consumers.
- ▶ Sustainable landscapes programs leverage funding from other donor countries and provide significant benefits, including increased biodiversity, more sustainable food production, and cleaner air and water.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Climate change does not see borders. The effects of climate change, variability, and extreme events outside of the U.S. are affecting U.S. trade and the economy, including U.S. businesses with overseas operations and supply chains.²
- ▶ The impacts of climate change, variability, and extreme events will likely: slow or reverse social and economic progress in developing countries; undermine international investments and assistance, increasing the need for humanitarian action and disaster relief; and exacerbate conflict, which has implications for U.S. national security.^{3 4}

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE VII – Adaptation, Renewable Energy, Sustainable Landscapes

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Congress should require specific funding levels for Adaptation, Renewable Energy, and Sustainable Landscapes in bill text, ensuring that at least a minimum amount of funding is spent on these critical programs.
- Additional 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.
- These programs are critical to the sustainability of development projects in other sectors. Additional funds could leverage the benefits of other development investments in agriculture, food, and health programs.
- Coastal areas comprise only 20% of available land but are home to almost half of the world's population. Rising ocean temperatures and levels, as well as an increasing number of weather-related emergencies, threaten people living in coastal areas at increasing rates. Additional funds could provide additional support to coastal populations.⁵

1 IEA. (2019). SDG 7: Data and Projections.

2 U.S. Global Change Research Program. (2018). Fourth National Climate Assessment: Volume II: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States.

3 Ibid., Fourth National Climate Assessment: Volume II: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States (2018).

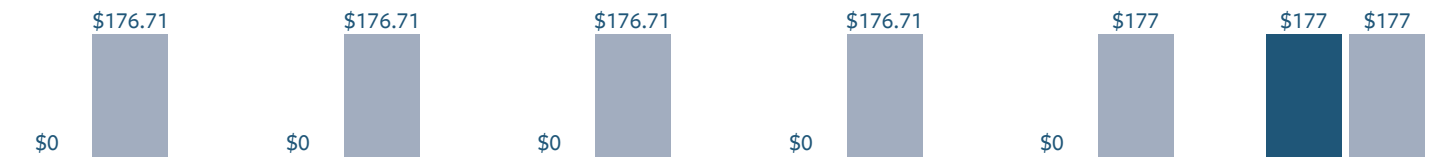
4 Ibid., Fourth National Climate Assessment: Volume II: Impacts, Risks, and Adaptation in the United States (2018).

5 World Bank. (2008). Adaptation to Climate Change in Coastal Areas of the ECA Region: A contribution to the Umbrella Report on adaptation to climate change in ECA.

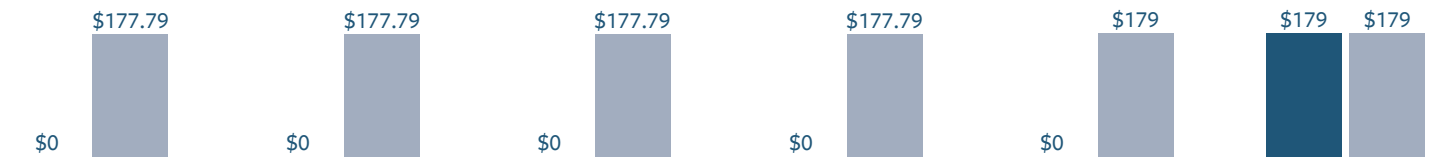
6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)

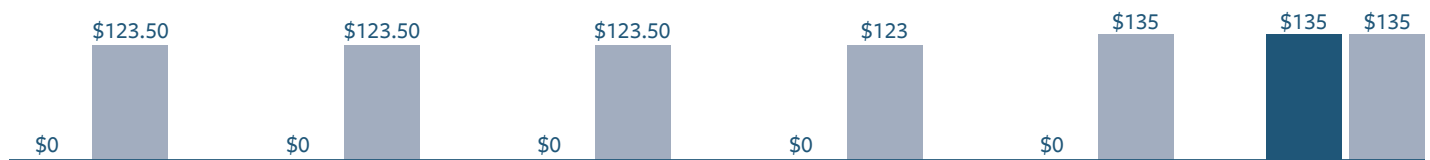
Adaptation



Renewable Energy



Sustainable Landscapes



House



Senate

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

BIODIVERSITY

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$320 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$78.89 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$315 Million

WHAT IS BIODIVERSITY PROGRAMMING?

Biodiversity programs help conserve the most biologically significant ecosystems on the planet. They promote U.S. national and economic security objectives by empowering good governance, establishing strong policies, and protecting the natural habitats vital to human health, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programs. These activities, for example, safeguard fisheries in the Caribbean using coral reefs and mangroves to shield coastal communities from natural disasters like hurricanes and tropical storms. They work to ensure watersheds provide an abundance of clean water to millions of people across Africa. Biodiversity programs also build local capacity to conserve and protect tropical forests under threat throughout Latin America.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ In FY 2016, as a result of USAID assistance, more than 1.5 million people had more income, better jobs, and other economic gains through sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.¹
- ▶ 40% of intrastate conflicts within the past 60 years were strongly linked to the competition for natural resources, resulting in a staggering loss of human life, widespread population displacement, and chronic instability, which in many cases, foments violent extremism.²
- ▶ Biodiversity programs help ensure wildlife is safe. Community conservancies in northern Kenya earned \$1.65 million from conservation enterprises while reducing the poaching of elephants and rhinos by 35% and 78%, respectively, as a result of local investments in training, equipment, conservation education, and new ranger outposts.^{3 4}

Conservation programs support sustainable livelihoods, political stability, and good governance in regions of **strategic importance to U.S. interests.**

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Conservation programs support sustainable livelihoods, political stability, and good governance in regions of strategic importance to U.S. interests. This support, in turn, enhances the capacities of local and national economies to develop new and lucrative markets for American goods and services.
- ▶ Programs deter wildlife trafficking, poaching, and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which are both severe conservation concerns and contribute to illicit economies that fuel conflict.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional funding could increase the U.S.’s ability to promote stability, sustainable development, and disaster resilience in emerging markets around the world. These initiatives could add more land and water to protected or managed status, support local capacity to manage and conserve natural resources, and more effectively combat the illegal wildlife trade.
- ▶ By enhancing funding, the U.S. can reclaim its leadership as a defender of ecological systems and habitats around the world under threat of harmful human interference. At its current pace, human activity could lead to the extinction of 1 million plant and animal species over the coming decades—a loss that would destabilize the natural productive cycles supporting all life on Earth, Americans included.
- ▶ Additional funding could help stem biodiversity loss and the growing number of environmental challenges, which could make life much harder for future generations. Improved funding could help avoid further scarcity and degradation, which threatens the natural resources necessary to secure sustainable livelihoods, political stability, and good governance in challenging regions of the world.

1 USAID. (2016). USAID’s Biodiversity and Forestry Programs – FY16.

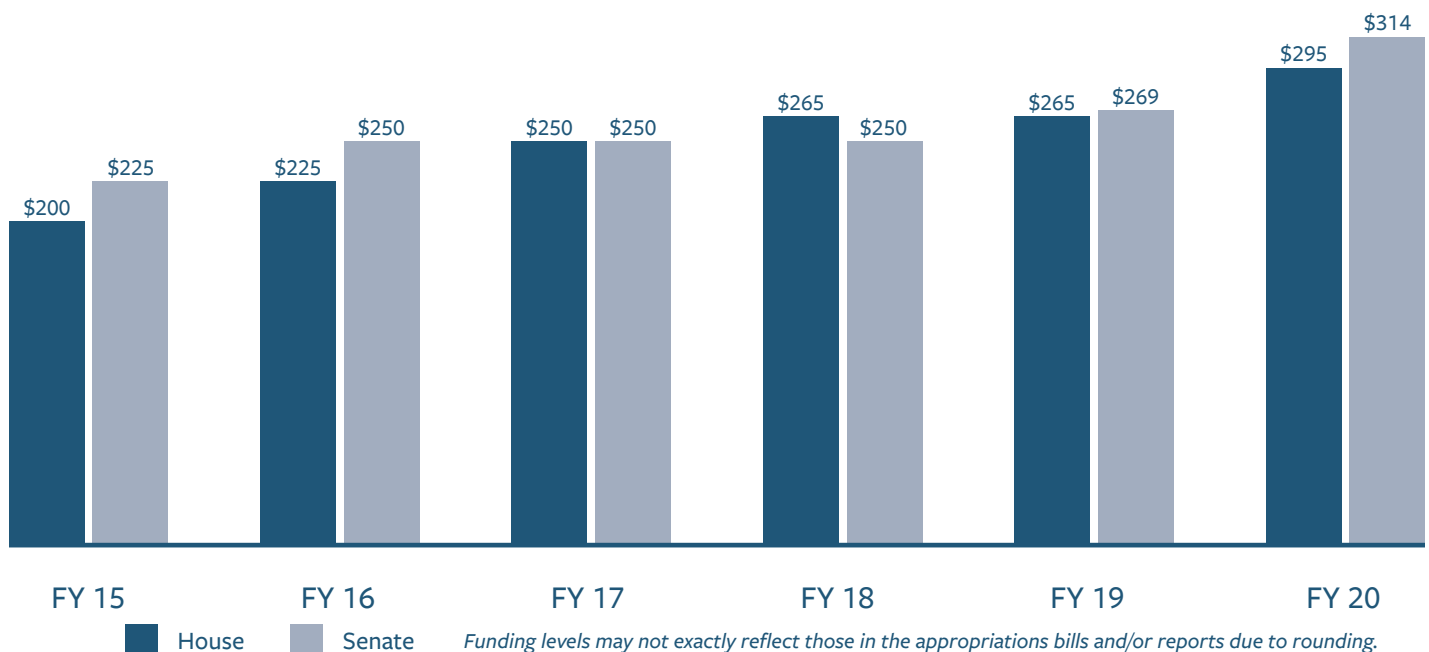
2 Conservation and Peace – Why is it Important? (2020). Arlington, VA, US: Conservation International.

3 Ibid., USAID’s Biodiversity and Forestry Programs – FY16. (2016).

4 USAID. (2019). Conserving Biodiversity and Forests.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



WATER & SANITATION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$459 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$164.63 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$450 Million

WHAT IS WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMMING?

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming is a critical intervention that alleviates poverty and improves human health. WASH programs manage and improve access to water resources, reduce open defecation by constructing adequate toilets, and provide hygiene education and kits such as handwashing stations. Per U.S. law and policy, program implementers target their work to the poorest countries with the greatest need.

WHAT DOES IT 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, build 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ In FY 2017, USAID WASH activities in 41 countries helped 3.6 million people gain access to improved water and 3.2 million gain access to improved sanitation.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
- ▶ 2.2 billion people still lack access to a safely managed water source, 785 million people lack access to even a basic drinking water service, and 578 million people have no choice but to drink dirty water.³
- ▶ 2 billion people don't have a decent toilet of their own, and nearly 10% have no choice but to defecate in the open.⁴ Open defecation is an affront to dignity, a safety issue for women and girls, and a risk to children's nutrition and community health.
- ▶ Globally, 31% of schools don't have clean water, and 34% lack decent toilets, which has devastating impacts on a child's ability to learn and stay in school, particularly for menstruating girls.⁵
- ▶ Each year, improved water, sanitation, and hygiene could prevent as many as 842,000 deaths—1,000 children every day—from diarrheal diseases.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ 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.” The report also highlights the importance of U.S. leadership in moving developing countries toward sound water management policies at the local, national, and regional levels.⁷
- ▶ Investment in WASH programming enhances U.S. national security by working to prevent pandemic disease and conflict over water resources. It also addresses governance issues, opens new markets for U.S. exports, aligns market access, and promotes U.S. job creation.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Targeted investments could allow WASH interventions to be included in other sector programs—such as food security, nutrition, maternal and child health, and building resilience to extreme weather events—leading to more development gains.
- ▶ Additional funding could provide more healthcare workers and services, mitigating disease outbreaks, including Ebola and cholera. Insufficient access to safe water and proper sanitation dramatically increases the risk of a cholera outbreak.
- ▶ Additional funding could help people gain or maintain access to safely managed water, helping to stabilize areas, decreasing fragility and improving lives.

1 USAID. (2017). Global Water and Development.

2 WHO. (2019). Water Sanitation Hygiene – Economics.

3 WHO and UNICEF. (2019). Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2017.

4 Ibid., Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene 2000-2017 (2019).

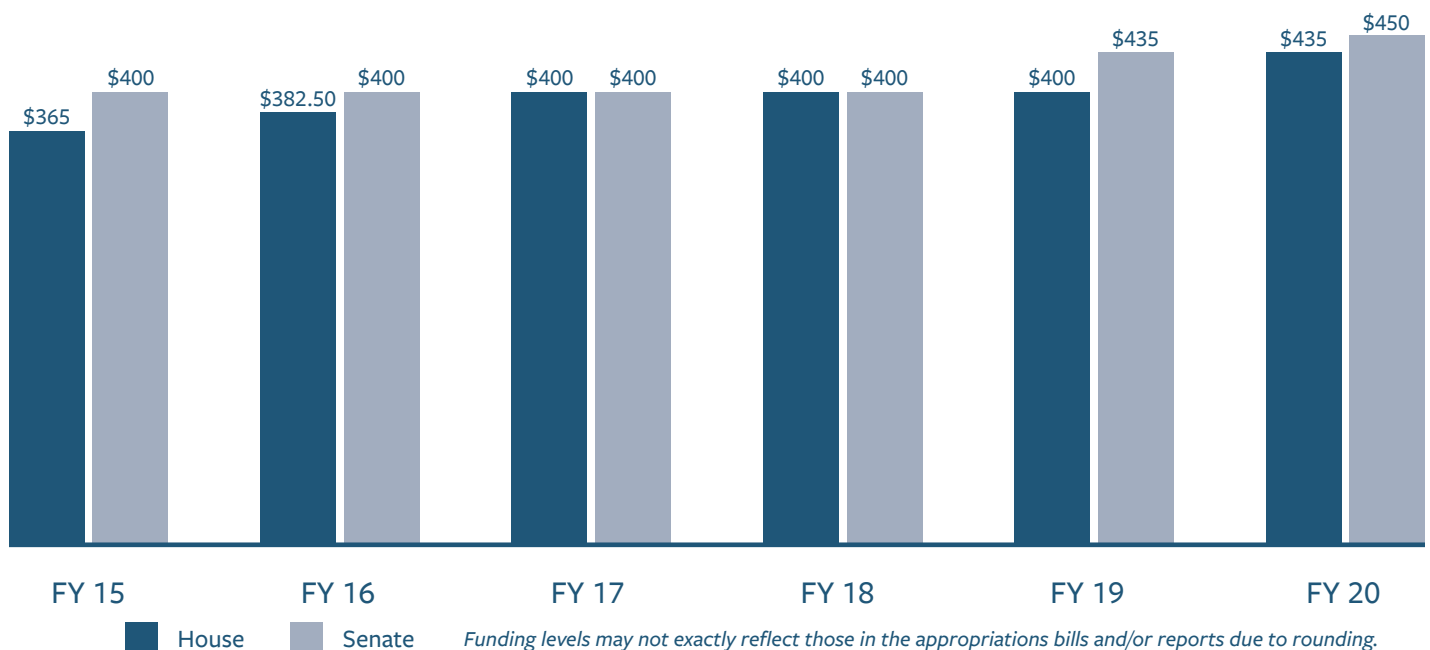
5 WHO and UNICEF. (2018). Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools: Global Baseline Report.

6 WHO. (2015). Water Sanitation Hygiene – Key facts from Joint Monitoring Programme Report.

7 Office of the Director of National Intelligence. (2012). Global Water Security: Intelligence Community Assessment.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS & GOVERNANCE

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$2.4 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.21 Billion

FY 2020 Enacted: \$2.4 Billion

WHAT IS DEMOCRACY, HUMAN RIGHTS, AND GOVERNANCE PROGRAMMING?

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 IT BUY?

DRG programs expand political participation by training domestic election observers and providing voter and civic education for millions of citizens. Programs strengthen the capacity of human rights defenders and national human rights institutions, and train justice and security sector personnel on human rights norms and practices. DRG programs provide technical leadership through research, training, and dissemination of best practices in anti-corruption, security sector reform, and legislative strengthening.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Citizen responsive governments elected in a free and fair election better focus on the needs of the people versus the wants of a few.
- ▶ Democracy can better ensure the rights and participation of people within a society, including women, youth, ethnic and religious minorities, and other marginalized groups.
- ▶ Freedom and civil liberties are best enabled by a democratically elected government. Rights such as freedoms of speech, press, assembly, and religion better allow for the safeguarding of people.
- ▶ Democracy provides stability in times of turmoil and opportunity in its aftermath.

DRG programs promote **American values** and support developing countries' efforts to achieve **economic and political self-determination**, and realize individual rights.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ DRG programs promote American values and support developing countries' 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 opportunities for U.S. businesses, 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 migration.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

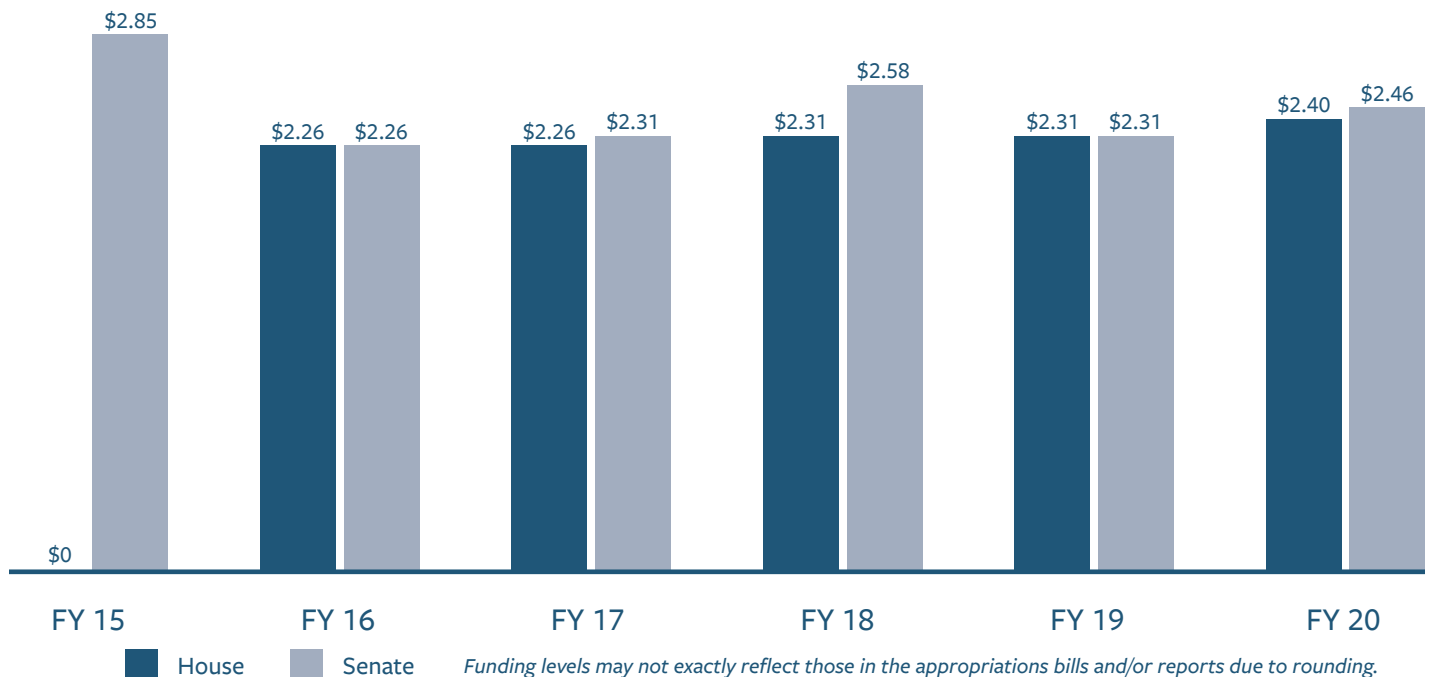
TITLE VII – Democracy, Human Rights & Governance

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ The state of global democracy is always in flux. Greater U.S. leadership and investment could help sustain positive trends and seize new opportunities when new openings emerge in the democratic space.
- ▶ Additional funds could increase global resistance to Russian and Chinese disinformation tactics preventing them from spreading disinformation, interfering in election processes, and destabilizing American allies.
- ▶ Governments persecute marginalized communities—such as LGBTQI people, women, and religious and ethnic minorities—in many places across the globe. Stronger U.S. leadership would provide greater support for programming that seeks to protect at-risk communities.
- ▶ Additional funds could increase programming that combats corruption, weak rule of law, and other anti-competitive behaviors that adversely impact U.S. economic interests and American security.
- ▶ Emerging democracies continue to need assistance as backsliding into repressive regimes and autocracy is more likely in the early stages of a country’s democratic journey.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



GENDER EQUALITY

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$396 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$388.5 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$330 Million

WHAT IS GENDER EQUALITY PROGRAMMING?

Gender equality funding raises the status, increases participation, and ensures the human rights of women and girls worldwide. Programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders, as well as their capacity as citizens to constructively engage their governments in key democratic processes and contribute to community-based conflict mitigation efforts.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming that promotes women's leadership, political participation, and economic empowerment. Programming prevents and responds to gender-based violence—including child marriage and female genital mutilation and cutting—and promotes objectives that relate to women's and girls' wellbeing, security, and 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 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% added to the annual global GDP by 2025.¹
- ▶ Women and girls are chronically undervalued members of society who face significant challenges in both humanitarian and development contexts. Their voice and agency are often far less regarded than those of males.
- ▶ 1 in 3 women will experience gender-based violence in her lifetime.²
- ▶ Research shows that societies with greater gender equality experience faster economic growth, better outcomes for children, and more representative government institutions. And yet, 62 million girls are not in school.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 Married girls are often unable to complete their education, lack economic opportunities, and face increased risks from early pregnancy, childbirth, and intimate partner violence, all of which often perpetuate a cycle of poverty.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Advancing global gender equality supports the U.S.'s global diplomatic and development strategy. Research shows that when women and girls are meaningfully included in all aspects of decision-making, countries are more likely to be peaceful and prosperous. For example, peace agreements are 35% more likely to last at least 15 years if women are involved in their creation.⁵
- ▶ Empowering girls to stay in school and delay marriage has ramifications for both their lives and for the global economy. Every additional year of secondary school boosts girls' eventual wages by 15% to 25%.⁶

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investment in gender equality would ensure that goals on issues as diverse as education, health, violence, countering violent extremism, and economic advancement are met for women and girls, their families, and their communities.
- ▶ Increased investment will ensure that the Women’s Global Development and Prosperity Initiative can be fully implemented.
- ▶ Investing in global gender equality programming brings the U.S. closer to achieving its stated strategic goals.
 - ▶ The Women’s Entrepreneurship and Economic Empowerment Act of 2018 requires all USAID programs and strategies to be shaped by a gender analysis, so that gender equality and women’s empowerment are integrated throughout programs.
 - ▶ The Women Peace and Security Act mandates that the U.S. shall “promote the meaningful participation of women in all aspects of overseas conflict prevention, management, and resolution.”
 - ▶ The U.S. National Security Strategy includes the importance of mainstreaming gender to accomplish national security objectives.⁷

1 Woetzel, J., et al. (2015) The Power Of Parity: How Advancing Women’s Equality Can Add \$12 Trillion To Global Growth. McKinsey Global Institute.

2 USAID. (2017). Reducing Gender-Based Violence.

3 USAID. (n.d.). Let Girls Learn.

4 UNICEF. (2019). Harmful Practices: Child Marriage.

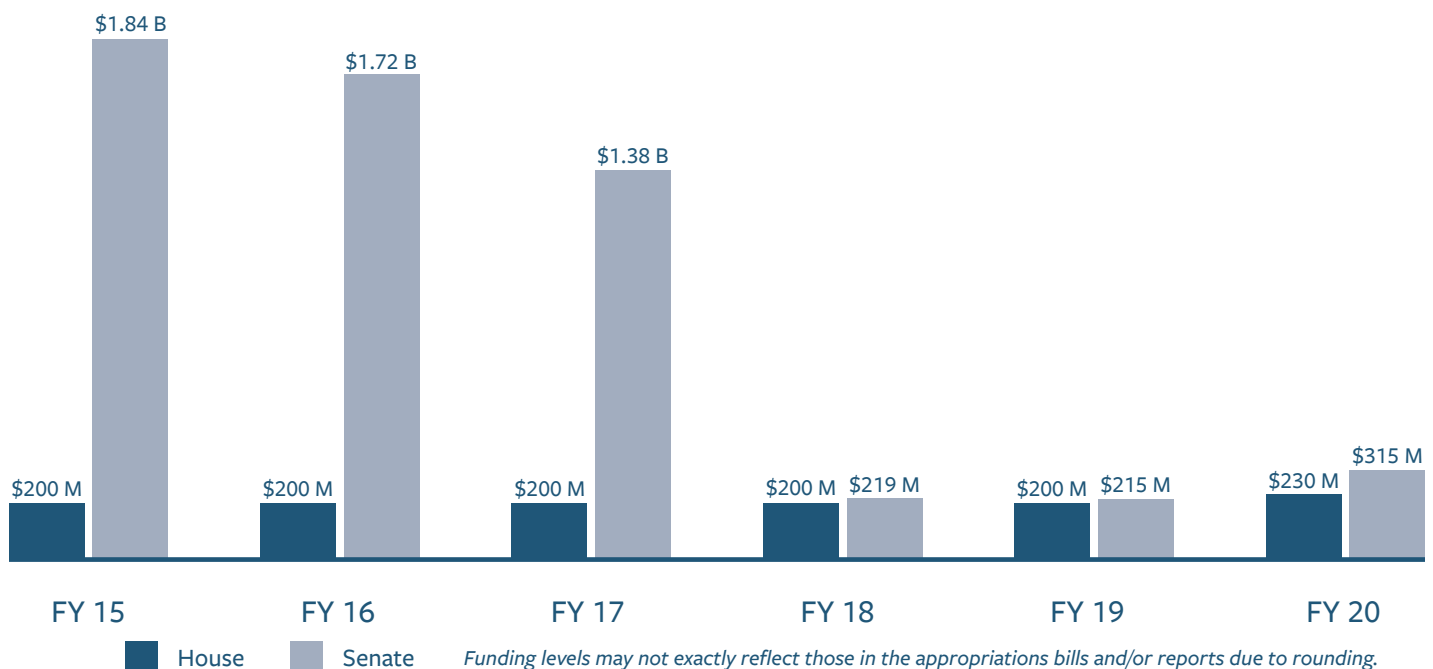
5 Council on Foreign Relations. (2019). Women’s Participation in Peace Processes.

6 UNICEF. (2011). News note: UNICEF says education for women and girls a lifeline to development.

7 National Security Strategy of the United States (December 2017).

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions and billions)



RECONCILIATION PROGRAMS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$30.6 MILLION

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

WHAT IS RECONCILIATION PROGRAMMING?

Reconciliation programs support “people-to-people” conflict mitigation, convening 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 toward shared goals of 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 to build productive relationships.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds are provided to partners 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 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.
- ▶ Evaluation consistently finds that reconciliation programs increase trust, enhance cooperation, increase conflict resolution values, decrease aggression and loneliness, and mitigate hazardous environmental and health conditions among project participants.
- ▶ Reconciliation programs are effective. A new report, “Does Peacebuilding Work in the Midst of Conflict,” measured the effectiveness of a people-to-people approach in the Mercy Corps/USAID funded “Engaging Communities for Peace” program in Nigeria. The study found that as regional tensions increased, trust and contact in program communities improved or held steady. In the non-program communities, trust and contact deteriorated or stayed the same.
- ▶ 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.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

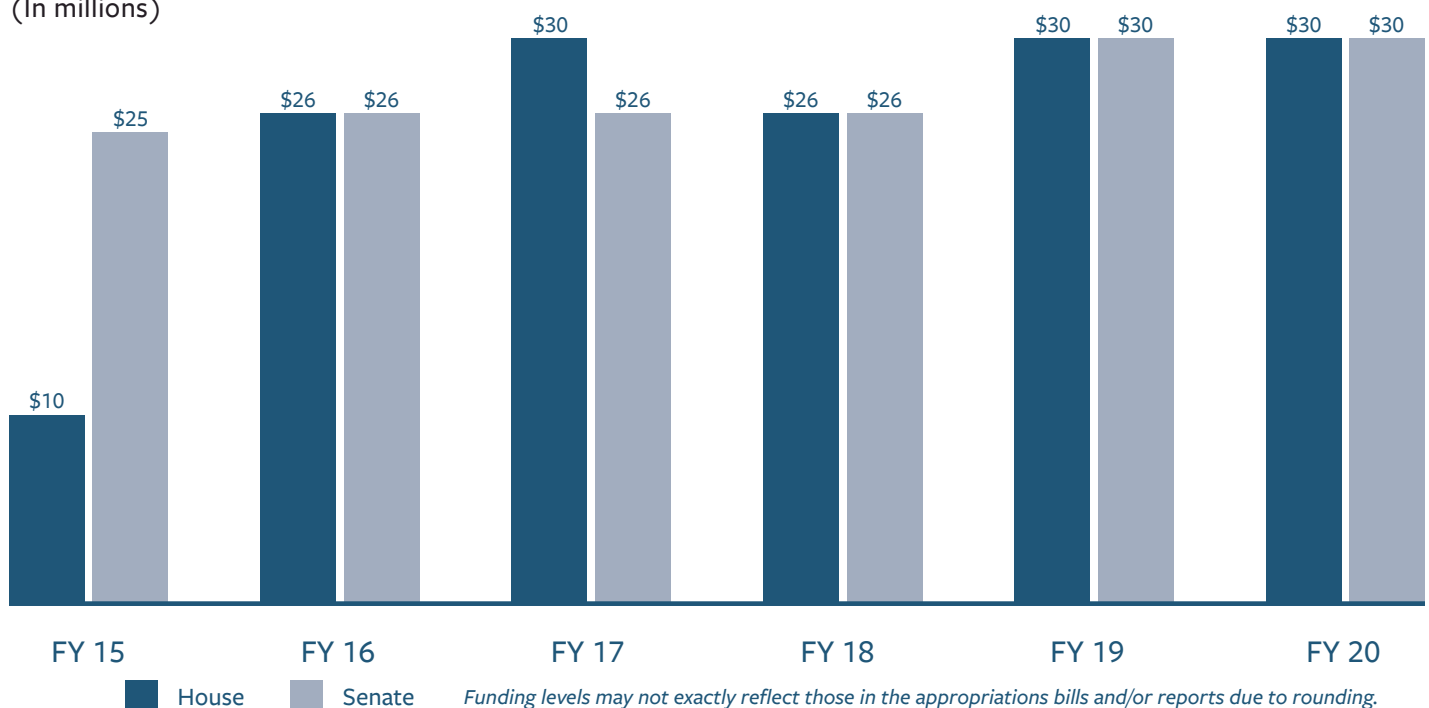
- ▶ Reconciliation programs support other U.S. activities to stabilize target countries. These programs build the resiliencies necessary for diplomatic efforts to take hold.
- ▶ More resilient and less violent societies reduce the need for future U.S. assistance. Resilient and peaceful communities are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

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Greater U.S. effort to address violent conflict through reconciliation programs could mitigate 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 countries toward self-reliance.
- ▶ Additional investment could scale up reconciliation programs by both expanding the reach within current target countries and growing the number of countries served.
- ▶ People-to-people work can be successful through a wide range of activities, from face-to-face or virtual dialogue to sports and arts programs. Expanded programs could reach more people in target communities, both through direct programming and the strong potential for program-related media and communications.
- ▶ Additional support could bolster implementing organizations' monitoring and evaluation, as well as research evidence, which is critical for establishing an evidentiary foundation to assess which program models are most effective in preventing conflict and violence.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



CONFLICT & STABILIZATION OPERATIONS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$5.1 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$0

WHAT IS CONFLICT STABILIZATION OPERATIONS PROGRAMMING?

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) is dedicated to anticipating, preventing, and responding to conflict that undermines U.S. national interests. CSO is home to data-driven analysis and frontline stabilization advisors and works closely with the Department of Defense (DoD) and USAID to ensure that diplomacy, development, and defense can work effectively in the most complex crises.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

CSO programs, implemented through grants and cooperative agreements, support diplomatic efforts on conflict prevention and stabilization. Short-term, targeted programs work to counter violent extremism, address political instability, and promote security sector stabilization.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ CSO collaborates with State regional and functional bureaus, DoD, and USAID to detail stabilization advisors, where they work alongside the military—often U.S. Special Forces.
- ▶ CSO uses cutting-edge data analytic tools to anticipate and prevent instability that could otherwise result in costly military and humanitarian operations. It has developed the Instability Monitoring Analysis Platform (IMAP), which collects, visualizes, and analyzes data on political instability and conflict trends across the globe. CSO combines this data with on-the-ground knowledge to make evidence-based recommendations for U.S. policies and programs in conflict zones.
- ▶ CSO works across the globe in diverse contexts like Afghanistan, Ukraine, Colombia, Venezuela, Yemen, Nigeria, and Mozambique. It has also assisted with Central America's security and in the effort to defeat ISIS in the Middle East.

CSO uses cutting-edge data analytic tools to anticipate and prevent **instability** that could otherwise result in **costly military and humanitarian operations**.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ CSO plays a vital role in national security and stabilization efforts. As the 2018 USAID-State-DoD Stabilization Assistance Review provides, "Stabilization 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."¹
- ▶ CSO analysis 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

TITLE III – Conflict & Stabilization Operations

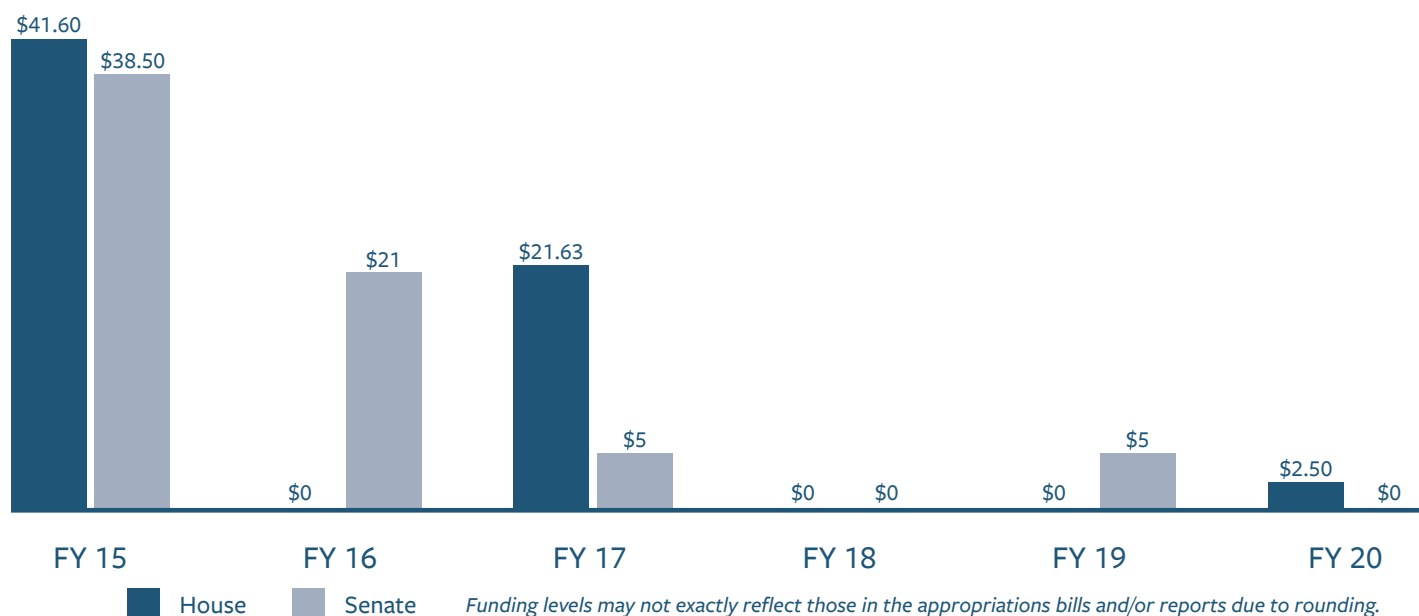
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investment could allow CSO to expand its analytical toolset and improve its capacity to predict, target, and mitigate at-risk contexts, reducing the need for costly future interventions.
- ▶ Increased funds could allow CSO to seamlessly scale up the ability to anticipate, mitigate, or prevent instability in dozens of fragile and conflict-affected contexts around the globe. For example, the proliferation of militia and breakdown of national armies remains a key impediment to stabilizing fragile and failed states. With additional resources, CSO could link understanding of the security environment with political resolution options to promote stability.

¹ A Framework for Maximizing the Effectiveness of U.S. Government Efforts to Stabilize Conflict Affected Areas (2018). Washington, D.C., U.S.: U.S. Department of State, USAID, U.S. Department of Defense.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS

Photo by Karl Grobl



National Endowment for Democracy..... 49

Transition Initiatives 51

Complex Crises Fund 53



UNITING AGAINST CORRUPTION

In Ukraine, corruption enables authoritarian forces and oligarchic elites to resist democratic reforms and stifle civil society. With funding from the National Endowment for Democracy (NED), the Solidarity Center has helped to identify Ukraine's trade union movement as a leader in high profile anti-corruption efforts.

In 2013, Solidarity Center and its union partners founded Labor Initiatives (L.I.), a worker rights center and legal clinic that leads Solidarity Against Corruption: a broad coalition that focuses attention on the successful struggles of local unions against widespread corruption in both public and private enterprises.

Though L.I. handles a broad range of cases and complaints from Ukrainian workers, anti-corruption and whistleblower cases comprise a significant and growing share of casework. In one year, L.I. handled 83 legal cases involving significant corruption. In Ukraine, where wage arrears caused or exacerbated by corruption are a major impetus for protests across the country's industrial centers, L.I. is supporting its trade union partners to increase their handling of anti-corruption cases and campaigns.

L.I. began sponsoring anti-corruption training programs for grassroots union activists in 2016, teaching them to use Ukraine's labor laws as a tool to protect themselves when reporting corruption and explaining whistleblowing mechanisms. "When we are helping workers and unions strengthen their impact in a company or an institution, we are effectively strengthening internal accountability," says Veronika Rudkovska, an L.I. lawyer.

L.I. has also contributed to electoral training programs, identifying common abuses of institutional resources during campaigning. In 2019, L.I. and the Solidarity Against Corruption coalition helped to draft and pass new national whistleblower protection legislation. The whistleblower protection law is the first of its kind in Ukraine.

Beyond Ukraine, L.I. serves as a hub and resource center for other labor movements. In 2019, L.I. carried out trainings in Georgia and Serbia, and began developing case studies based on the experience of trade unions in four other countries in Europe and Eurasia. With increased NED funding in 2020, L.I. will continue to expand its work outside Ukraine, serving as the leading voice in the global worker-led fight against corruption.

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$300 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$67.28 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$300 Million

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR DEMOCRACY?

Since 1983, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) has advanced democracy around the world by supporting people in their pursuit of good governance, economic freedom, independent media, and the dignity afforded by human rights. The NED is dedicated to fostering a wide range of democratic institutions abroad, including political parties, trade unions, free markets, and business organizations. The NED works through its four core institutes, National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the International Republican Institute, the Solidarity Center, and the Center for International Private Enterprise, and by providing direct funding to local organizations.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The NED's work helps societies protect the fundamental rights of citizens, prevent conflict, spur economic growth, and advance human rights. The Endowment's nongovernmental character gives it a flexibility that makes it possible to work in some of the world's most difficult circumstances and to respond quickly when there is an opportunity for political change. NED is dedicated to fostering the growth of a wide range of democratic institutions abroad, including political parties, trade unions, free markets, and business organizations, as well as the many elements of a vibrant civil society that ensure human rights, independent media, and the rule of law.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Democratic governance and human rights are critical components of sustainable development and lasting peace. Countries that have inefficient government institutions, rampant corruption, and weak rule of law are more at risk of civil war and extreme criminal violence than other developing countries.
- ▶ The NED supports more than 1,600 grants every year to fund the projects of non-governmental groups abroad who are working for Democracy, Rights, and Governance goals in more than 90 countries.
- ▶ While global democracy has slid backward in recent years, it remains at a historic peak. Positive change such as the democratic headway made in Ethiopia and Tunisia is evidence that democracy efforts work and deserve long-term U.S. investment.^{1 2}

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Funds provided by the NED advance American ideals where they are needed most, offering solidarity and assistance to those working for freedom and human rights in isolation. The NED strengthens the bond between burgeoning democratic movements and the American people, elevating shared commitment to representative government and freedom.³
- ▶ The NED focuses many of its resources on the remaining communist and authoritarian countries—including China, North Korea, and Cuba—as well as those sliding toward authoritarianism.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE I – National Endowment for Democracy

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Over half of the world's population is under age 30. Additional investment in the NED would help youth around the world become more engaged in the political process, resulting in more vibrant, resilient, and inclusive democracies.
- ▶ With the emergence of malignant global actors who aim to destabilize democracies and electoral processes, there is a crucial need to support all aspects of civil society.³ The NED seeks to promote freedom of information, the rule of law, political processes, civic education, freedom of association, more capable institutions, human rights, and developing market economies.
- ▶ When women participate as decision-makers, the economic and social well-being of their country grows and more inclusive governing processes take root. Yet, women around the world continue to struggle for the right to vote, run for office, and serve as leaders in public life. The NED works to increase female political participation and end violence against women and girls.

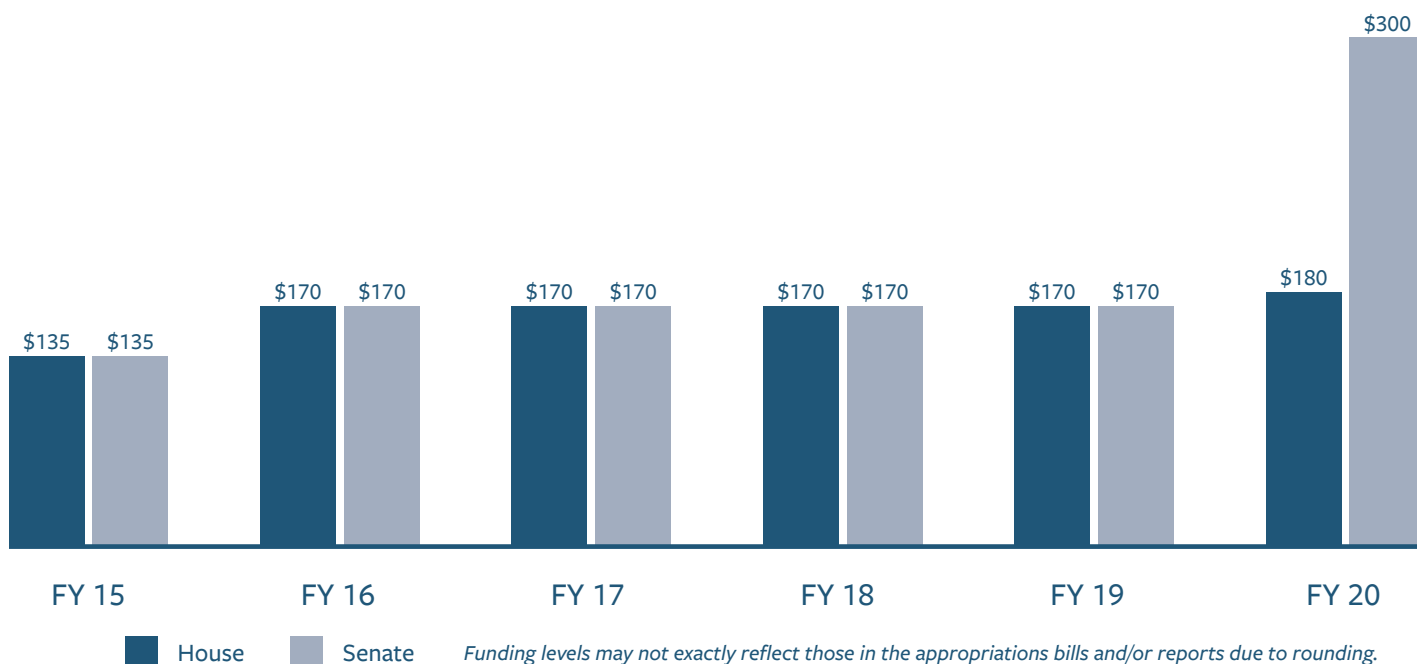
1 Abramowitz, Michael. (2018). Freedom in the World 2018: Democracy in Crisis. Washington, D.C., Freedom House.

2 Carothers, Thomas. (2017, April 11). Democracy is not Dying.

3 Abramowitz. (2018).

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



TRANSITION INITIATIVES

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$112 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$112.04 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$92.04 Million

WHAT IS TRANSITION INITIATIVES PROGRAMMING?

Transition Initiatives support USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), which advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping local partners around the globe promote peace and democracy. OTI programs provide fast, flexible, short-term assistance designed for specific political transition and stabilization needs.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds are provided to partners through rapid grants, cooperative agreements, and other mechanisms to implement programming that lays a foundation for longer-term development in countries facing instability or political transition. Programs are designed to promote reconciliation, jumpstart local economies, support emerging independent media, and foster freedom and democracy.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Violence and violent conflict are now the leading causes of global displacement. OTI's capacities are critical to stemming the tide of violent conflict, which costs the global economy \$14.76 trillion per year.
- ▶ OTI provides fast, flexible, short-term assistance targeted at critical political transition and stabilization needs, catalyzing and supporting local initiatives.
- ▶ Programs are agile and innovative, measuring success by positive changes in local communities and how effectively and rapidly programs adapt.
- ▶ OTI has assisted a range of communities during times of volatility, including establishing administrative service centers in Ukraine, strengthening community resilience to violent extremism in Burkina Faso, and launching recovery programs across Syria and Libya.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

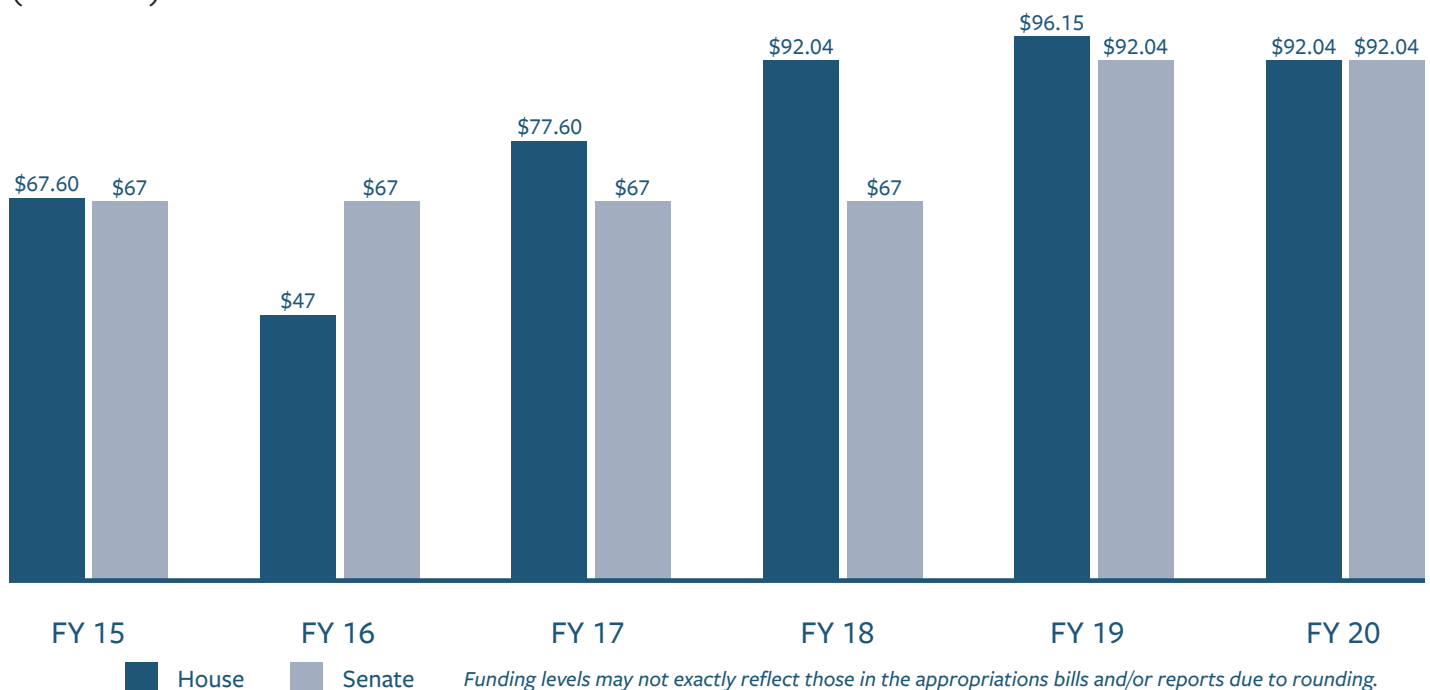
- ▶ Promoting and upholding global peace directly contributes to U.S. national security and the safety of Americans, both in-country and abroad. In Myanmar, OTI convened political parties, civil society, and ethnic armed groups to engage in the peace process. These efforts, which contributed to the signing of a Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement by eight ethnic armed groups, help 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 under gang influence. In one case, a high school's enrollment had dropped from 1,700 students to 412 due to violence. OTI programming resulted in a 98% enrollment increase to 816 students. The Honduran police then reached out independently to 16 additional schools to begin developing similar security plans. This work is consistent with U.S. objectives of fostering global education access and developing self-reliance.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investment could allow OTI to seize critical windows of opportunity, supporting significant transitions across the globe and reducing the need for costly military interventions.
- ▶ OTI often works in fewer than 15 contexts at a time; however, more countries are in crisis. With additional investment, OTI could quickly apply its fast and flexible model to more countries, not just the most extreme cases.
- ▶ Strategically targeted assistance to additional local partners around the world would allow for specific communities to combat vulnerabilities to violent extremism.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



COMPLEX CRISES FUND

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$30.6 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$30 Million

WHAT IS COMPLEX CRISES FUND PROGRAMMING?

The Complex Crises Fund (CCF) is used to prevent and respond to emerging or unforeseen crises with projects that address the root causes of conflict and instability. The CCF is used in countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict and instability or in fragile democracies with unanticipated opportunity for progress. The CCF provides flexible funding that enables the United States to act outside of planned programming.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The CCF enables timely investments to catalyze peace and mitigate potential conflict.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ The CCF mitigates crises quickly where and when the need is greatest, reducing the need for costly military responses. For example:
 - ▶ The CCF helped prevent pre-election violence in Kenya, consolidate unanticipated democratic gains in Sri Lanka, and support human rights monitors in Burundi. It has also supported critical programs in Tunisia, Mali, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, and the Caucasus.
 - ▶ The CCF was used to prevent and de-escalate tensions in Jordan between Jordanians and Syrians after the outbreak of the conflict in Syria in 2011, supporting better, more peaceful resource management between the two groups. The program helped 135 communities find nonviolent solutions to community issues.
 - ▶ A review of a CCF program in the Central African Republic found that “the social situation would have been much graver and peace would have been sorely tested had it not been for this intervention.”¹ The review documented cases of fighters voluntarily disarming after participating in the program.
 - ▶ Violence following Guinea's first democratic elections was an increasingly severe threat to national security in the country. A CCF program promoted conflict resolution and social cohesion. This funding helped prevent violent events and global health threats from evolving, saving numerous lives.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ The CCF consolidates security gains and protects progress in development and diplomacy. By reducing and preventing community violence, the CCF minimizes risk to U.S. development investments, including education, health, and food security.
- ▶ Investing in stability and diplomacy abroad strengthens U.S. national security and prevents future military or humanitarian interventions.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investment could allow the U.S. to take a regional approach to mitigating conflict. Crises seldom remain within borders, and CCF programs would have more impact if implemented regionally.
- ▶ The CCF should be funded at \$60 million in FY 2021 to meet the global need around evolving armed conflicts. Since its inception, the CCF has been used to address conflicts in 19 countries. However, in 2018, 34 countries experienced armed conflict within their borders. In 2017 alone, nearly 70,000 people were killed in armed conflict.² Many of these conflicts involved external actors, such as Russia and China. With a \$20 million increase, the CCF could be used in an additional two to five countries.
- ▶ As of 2018, the OECD considers 15 countries “extremely fragile,” and lists 43 additional contexts as “fragile.”³ Each of these contexts is susceptible to unforeseen shocks or crises. While the U.S. government is already involved in many of them, additional investment in the CCF would enable a whole-of-government approach to reducing global fragility.

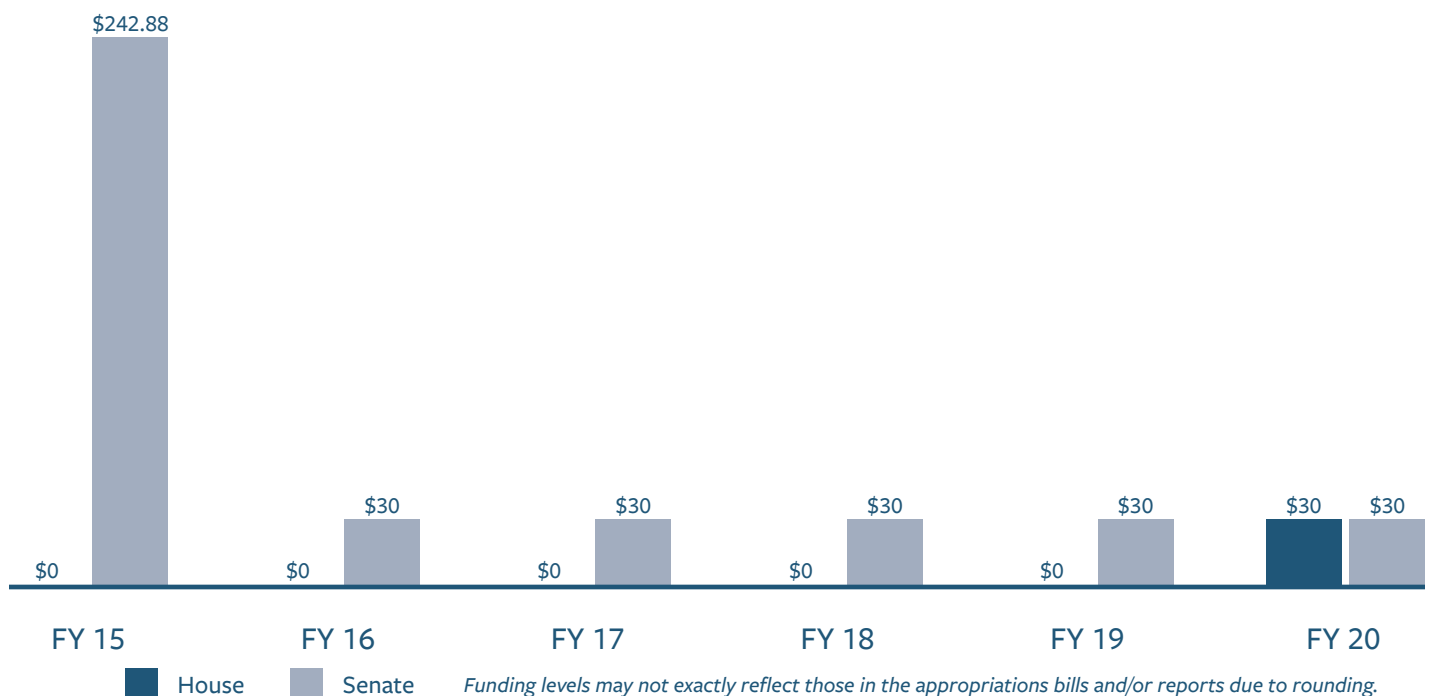
1 Search for Common Ground. (n.d.). The Impact of the Complex Crises Fund in Central African Republic.

2 Dupuy, K. and Aas Rustad, S. (2018). Trends in Armed Conflict 1946-2017. Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo (PRIO).

3 OECD DAC (2018). States of Fragility 2018.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



HUMANITARIAN ACTION

Photo by Dipayan Bhar



International Disaster Assistance 57

Migration & Refugee Assistance..... 59

Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance..... 61



TRAVELING ON A WISH AND A PRAYER

Yorbelys and Rafael are a young couple from Portuguesa, Venezuela. Raising a family with two young boys in Venezuela was becoming exceptionally difficult. They no longer had electricity or gas in their home and couldn't afford medicine. Rafael would often find work in Colombia to make ends meet, but eventually, the family had to leave Venezuela behind to find a better life.

Rafael left the family first to travel to Bogotá, Colombia. He spent nights sleeping on the street as he looked for work and lodging. Yorbelys soon followed, bringing their two boys. Although Yorbelys had her passport, she had to make an illegal crossing for the sake of their children, who did not have passports and could not obtain them in Venezuela. It was a risky journey and the boys suffered from illness along the way.

The family was reunited in Bogotá, but it was extremely difficult to secure housing. Facing discrimination, they had to sell items on the street to pay for lodging every night at a hotel. This quickly became unsustainable, forcing the family to move to Ecuador, where they once again entered a desperate situation. Funds were running low, as they paid for a hotel room in Quito until they were referred to a shelter run by Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS) with support from the U.S. State Department's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration.

"We were so surprised...because we saw a beautiful space made for families to build a community," said Rafael. This shelter was exactly what the family needed to get themselves back on their feet. "We are still surprised that they supported us, providing food, toiletries, and a beautiful temporary house to raise our boys. We found a community with the other families in the shelter. Here, we all are family, and offer help when it's needed," said Yorbelys.

More than anything, the shelter provides the family with stability, something Yorbelys and Rafael wanted for their children in Venezuela. Now they can enroll their eldest son in school.

JRS provides transition support to families like Rafael and Yorbelys' so they can obtain sustainable housing solutions outside of the shelter. Rafael and Yorbelys expressed gratitude for the refuge they found through JRS. The couple said, "They helped us when we needed it most, and they will continue to help us. We're thankful for JRS."

INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$4.52 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$4.40 Billion

WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMING?

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

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Currently, 167 million people need humanitarian assistance worldwide, with children typically constituting at least half of beneficiaries.¹
- ▶ Hunger is on the rise for the fourth consecutive year, with 821 million undernourished people worldwide.²
- ▶ Conflict is a key driver of hunger crises, with 72 million people facing acute hunger in 8 countries experiencing humanitarian crises.
- ▶ In 2020, some 24 million people in Yemen will need humanitarian assistance and protection, making Yemen once again the largest humanitarian crisis in the world.³
- ▶ As the Syria crisis enters its ninth year, the scale of the need remains extensive. Although an estimated 11.7 million people need humanitarian aid. For example, in 2018 through various modalities, 5.3 million people received food assistance; 22.8 million medical procedures were performed; and 6 million people received direct water, sanitation/hygiene kits, and assistance.⁴

Global displacement is at its **highest level** since the aftermath of World War II.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Global displacement is at its highest level since the aftermath of World War II. This has resulted in significant human suffering, potential “lost generations” as millions of children miss out on education opportunities and undue pressure on countries—many of which are poor themselves—on hosting large numbers of refugees.
- ▶ The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings. 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.⁵

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE III – International Disaster Assistance

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Sustainable peace agreements continue to elude conflicts such as Syria and Yemen. Growing fragility and intractable conflicts strain an already overstretched humanitarian system. In 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.⁶ The growing crisis in the Sahel is also fueling increased humanitarian need, with significant growth in response requirements in both Burkina Faso and Mali.⁷ Additional investment would increase humanitarian action to respond to these conflicts, particularly for crucial sectors such as child protection, health, and education.⁸

1 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2019, December 4). Global Humanitarian Overview 2020.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2019). About OCHA Syria.

5 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2019, June). OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles.

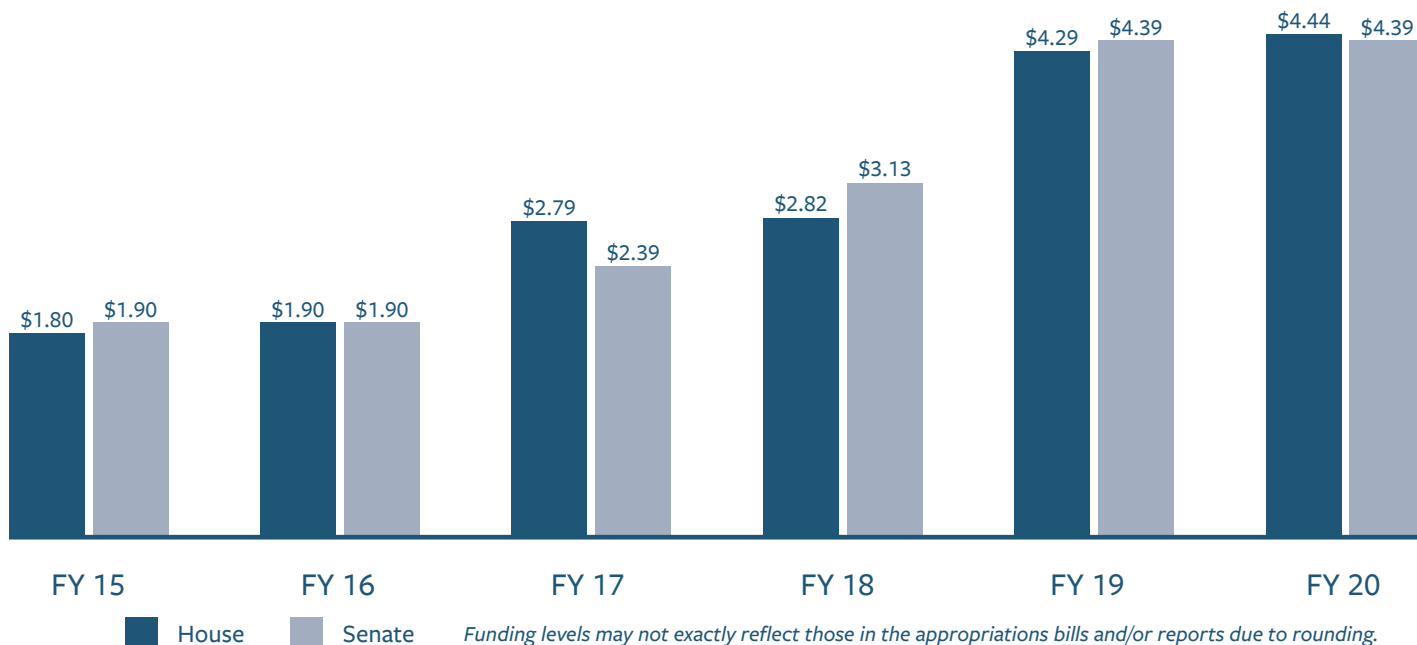
6 Migration Policy Institute. (2018, July 18). A South American Migration Crisis: Venezuelan Outflows Test Neighbors' Hospitality.

7 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2019, December 4). Global Humanitarian Overview 2020.

8 Ibid.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



MIGRATION & REFUGEE ASSISTANCE

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$3.6 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$365.06 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$3.43 Billion

WHAT IS MIGRATION AND REFUGEE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMING?

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 the place of origin if the conditions permit, remaining in their location of displacement with greater integration into host communities, or resettlement to a third country.

WHAT DOES IT 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 overseas and include funds related to the admission, reception, and placement of refugees to the U.S.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Conflict or persecution forcibly displaces nearly one person every two seconds (both internally displaced people and refugees), amounting to over 71 million people worldwide.¹
- ▶ Crises that force people to leave their homes occur more frequently and last longer. UNHCR estimates that the average length of a major protracted refugee situation is now 26 years. Twenty-three of the 32 protracted refugee situations at the end of 2015 have lasted for more than 20 years.²
- ▶ 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 communities.
- ▶ Over 742,000 Rohingya from Myanmar have been displaced. Natural disasters worsen their flight, making this funding vital to secure a safe future.³
- ▶ 4.5 million refugees and migrants have fled Venezuela including another 650,000 asylum seekers, with the refugee response meeting only roughly half the needs of those affected.^{4 5}

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Global displacement is at its highest level since the aftermath of World War II. This has resulted in significant human suffering, potential "lost generations" as millions of children miss out on education opportunities and undue pressure on countries—many of which are poor themselves—on hosting large numbers of refugees.
- ▶ The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings. 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.⁶

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE III – Migration & Refugee Assistance

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Developing countries such as Uganda and Ethiopia host 84% of refugees, with the least developed countries hosting 28% of the global total.⁷ These countries are ill-equipped to handle large in-flows of people and struggle to provide for their own citizens. Additional investment would allow the U.S. to assist a historic number of refugees around the world and mitigate the impact of refugee outflows on 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.

1 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2019, June 19). Figures at a Glance.

2 United States Department of State. (2016, December 7). Global Protracted Refugee Situations.

3 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2019, July 31). Rohingya Emergency.

4 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (2019). Venezuela Situation.

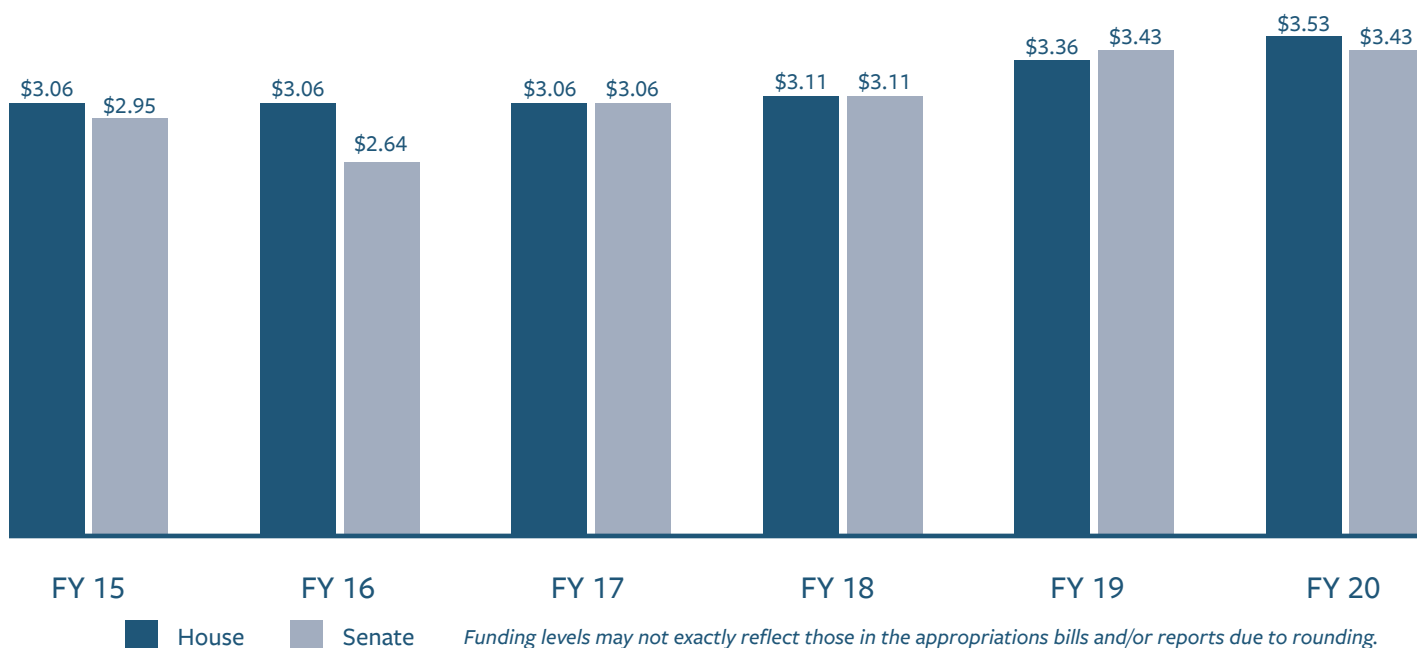
5 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, Financial Tracking Service. (2019). Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (for Refugees and Migrants from Venezuela).

6 United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2012, June). OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles, June 2012.

7 World Economic Forum. (2017, June 20). 84% of Refugees Live in Developing Countries.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



EMERGENCY REFUGEE & MIGRATION ASSISTANCE

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$1 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$100,000

WHAT IS EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAMMING?

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 IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Conflict or persecution forcibly displaces nearly one person every two seconds (both internally displaced persons and refugees), amounting to 71 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 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.

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

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Global displacement is at its highest level since the aftermath of World War II. This has resulted in significant human suffering, potential “lost generations” as millions of children miss out on education opportunities and undue pressure on countries—many of which are poor themselves—on hosting large numbers of refugees.
- ▶ The purpose of humanitarian action is to protect life and health and ensure respect for human beings. 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.¹

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE III – Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance

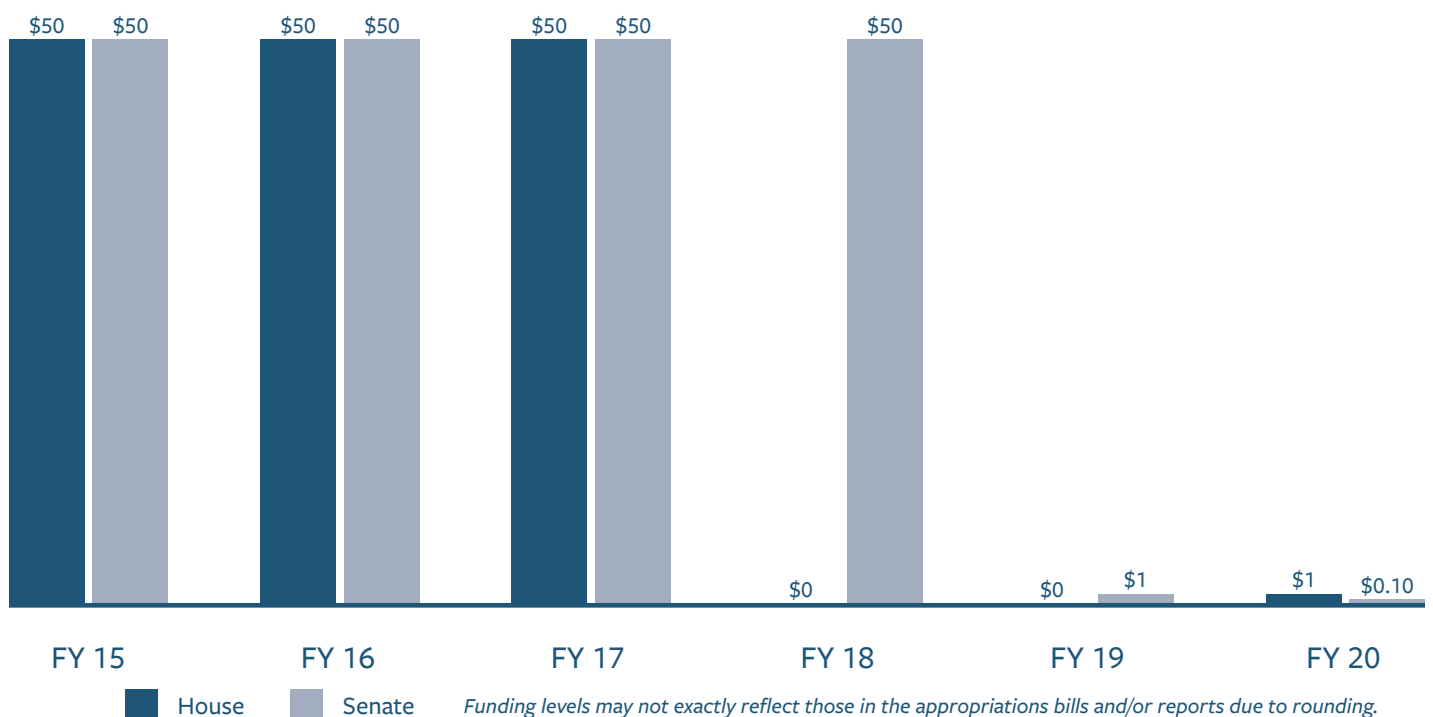
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

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

¹ United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs. (2012, June). OCHA on Message: Humanitarian Principles, June 2012.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



GLOBAL HEALTH

Photo by Eugene Lee/World Vision

Maternal & Child Health	65
Nutrition	67
Vulnerable Children	69
HIV/AIDS State & USAID	71
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria	73
Family Planning & Reproductive Health.....	75
Global Health Security	77
Malaria	79
Tuberculosis	81
Neglected Tropical Diseases	83



BATTLING INFANT & MATERNAL MORTALITY

According to the United Nations, more than 5,500 women in Bangladesh die in pregnancy and childbirth each year. That's 8% of total deaths among women of childbearing age.

Women and children in southwest Bangladesh face many risks that increase their vulnerability, including reduced access to proper healthcare facilities and information. Early marriage, early first pregnancy, and closely-spaced subsequent pregnancies and births are among the most frequent causes of infant and maternal mortality in developing countries.

But Nobo Jatra—a five-year program funded by USAID and implemented by World Vision and Winrock International in partnership with the World Food Program and the government of Bangladesh—is working to save women's lives in southwest Bangladesh. Through the program, citizens of Chunkuri, Bangladesh, advocated to their government for improvements to their local community clinic. Now, Chunkuri mothers can receive pre- and postnatal care in a clean, up-to-date government facility rather than having to pay more and travel farther to a private clinic.

They can also meet with Jotika Roy, the clinic's Family Welfare Assistant. Among other services, Jotika advises families about their options regarding the healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies. "I love to talk with couples," says Jotika. "I like to see the healthy children with the couple." When Jotika provides advice to couples, she helps them select an appropriate contraceptive method and offers instruction on how to use these methods safely and effectively.

Programs promoting healthy timing and spacing of pregnancies could prevent as many as one-third of maternal deaths by enabling women to delay their first pregnancy to at least age 18, space pregnancies two to five years apart, protect women from unplanned pregnancy, and limit childbearing to a mother's healthiest years. "In our area, almost 80% of people are using these methods," says Jotika.

Jotika has been working at the Chunkuri clinic for nearly eight years—before the Nobo Jatra program began—helping the people of Chunkuri advocate to the government for a better facility and services. "Before, if a mother wanted to go for a health visit, they went to private doctors," says Jotika. "Now, people will come to the community clinic."

MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$868 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$619.6 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$851 Million

WHAT IS MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH PROGRAMMING?

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programming 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 IT BUY?

MCH funding supports access to high-quality prenatal, labor and delivery, postpartum, and essential newborn care. It also 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.

The lifetime risk of maternal death in high-income countries is **1 in 3,300**.
In low-income countries, it is **1 in 41**.

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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Using dedicated MCH funding, USAID has helped save the lives of more than 9.3 million children and 340,000 women in the last ten years.¹
- ▶ Over the previous two years alone, 24 priority countries, 16 of which are in Africa, have achieved an 8% reduction in under-five mortality—saving 500,000 lives.
- ▶ Since 2012, 8.7 million women have given birth in a health facility and 7.9 million newborns received care after delivery; 77.1 million treatments were provided to children for diarrhea and pneumonia; and 34.7 million children were vaccinated against deadly preventable diseases.
- ▶ Immunization yields up to a 44-fold return on investment in low- and middle-income countries and averts an estimated 2 to 3 million child deaths each year.
- ▶ With 45% of under-five 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.²

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Despite progress, more than 14,000 children and 830 women still die every day from preventable causes.
- ▶ Diarrhea is one of the leading killers of children under-five, contributing to more deaths than HIV, malaria, and measles combined. An at-home treatment typically costs less than 50 cents.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

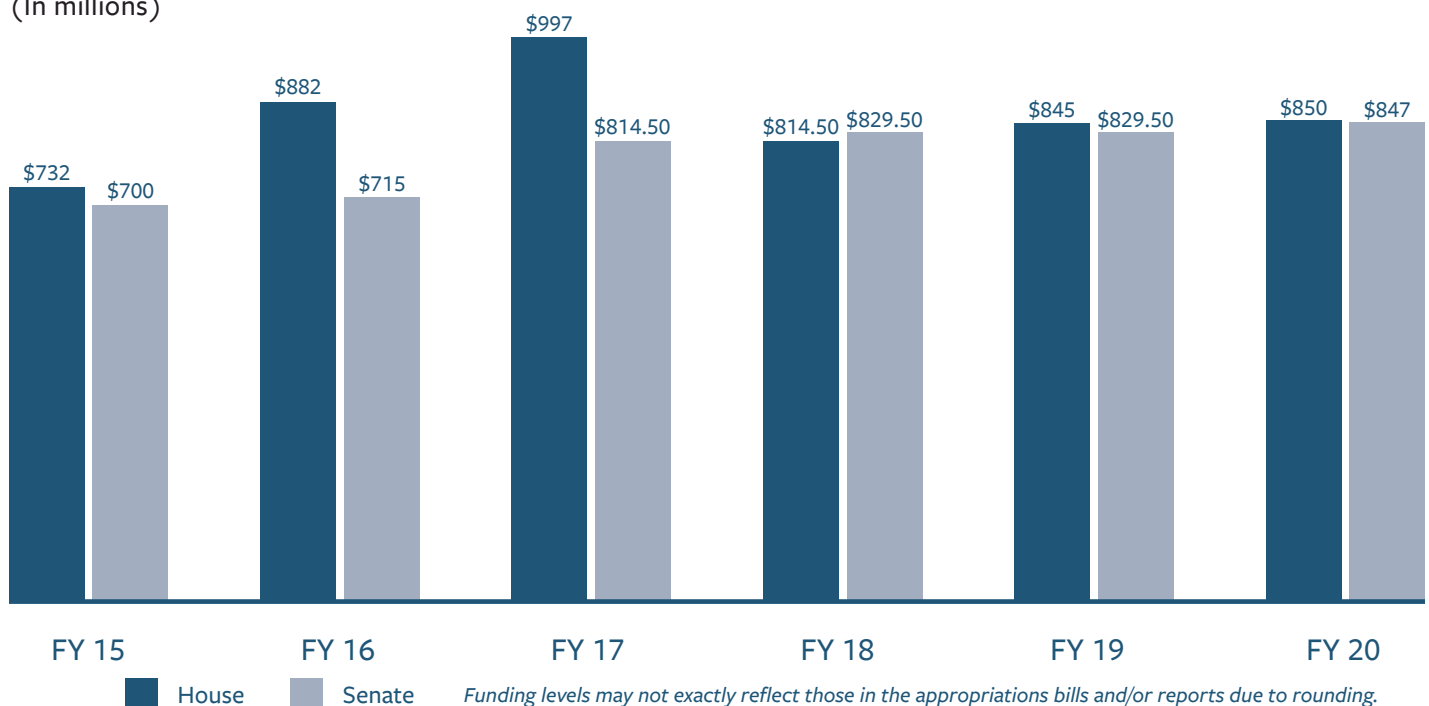
- ▶ While great strides have been made to improve maternal, newborn, and child health, there are key areas where additional investments are needed to address remaining challenges, including treating and preventing pneumonia, reducing newborn deaths, and addressing long-stagnant rates of maternal mortality.
- ▶ Increased investment in MCH programs could accelerate progress in the 25 USAID focus countries, or initiate programs in high-risk countries in which the U.S. is already engaged, but lack dedicated programs.
- ▶ Increased funding could 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.

1 A Framework for Maximizing the Effectiveness of U.S. Government Efforts to Stabilize Conflict Affected Areas (2018). Washington, D.C., U.S.: U.S. Department of State, USAID, U.S. Department of Defense.

2 USAID. (2019, October 11). Acting on the Call: Preventing Child & Maternal Deaths.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



NUTRITION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$153 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$78.5 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$150 Million

WHAT IS NUTRITION PROGRAMMING?

Nutrition programs focus on evidence-based interventions that are foundational to a child's life. They prevent stunting, wasting (severe acute malnutrition), and anemia and promote breastfeeding during the first 1,000 days of life—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 IT BUY?

Funding provides 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. Nutrition programs also address nutritional deficiencies and nutrition supplements for pregnant women.

22% of children under 5 years of age suffer from undernutrition, and each year **45% of deaths** among children under 5 years of age are linked to **undernutrition**.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ With the help of U.S. funding, nutrition interventions reached more than 28 million children under five years of age in 2018.¹
- ▶ Between 2000 and 2018, the number of stunted children under five years of age declined from 198 million to 149 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.
- ▶ Breastfeeding interventions have the largest impact on improving a child's health and cost less than \$5 per newborn.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-two percent of children under five years of age suffer from undernutrition, 50 million children suffer from wasting, and each year nearly 2.4 million children die from causes related to malnutrition.^{5 6}

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Investments in nutrition during the first 1,000 days of a child's life are critically important as it helps children grow up healthy and reach their full potential. These investments pave the way for children to become productive citizens who will help drive growing economies and markets around the globe.
- ▶ Children suffer life-long consequences from undernutrition, compromising their ability to fight illnesses and learn, diminishing their economic potential, and increasing their risk of adult-onset chronic illnesses.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ An investment of \$250 million would sustain current nutrition programs and help meet global targets on breastfeeding and anemia (iron-folic acid supplementation), as well as allowing for increased investment in addressing severe acute malnutrition and stunting.
- ▶ While 90% of children treated for malnutrition are cured, current funding levels can only reach 33% of children worldwide. Scaling up the U.S. investment in nutrition could expand access to treatment for malnourished children.
- ▶ For every additional \$4.70, a child can benefit from breastfeeding. Scaling up breastfeeding to a near-universal level could save over 800,000 lives per year. Research estimates the global cost of lower cognitive ability associated with not breastfeeding is more than \$300 billion each year. For every dollar invested in achieving the breastfeeding target, it is estimated that \$35 in economic benefits could be generated.
- ▶ For every additional \$9 invested, a case of anemia can be addressed. In pregnant women, anemia can lead to maternal death and have serious health consequences for infants, including stillbirths, prematurity, and low birth weight. The return on investment in anemia is \$12 for every \$1 spent.

1 USAID. (2019, November 7). Nutrition.

2 UNICEF. (2019, April). Malnutrition.

3 Global Breastfeeding Collective. (2017, July). The Investment Case for Breastfeeding: Nurturing the Health and Wealth of Nations.

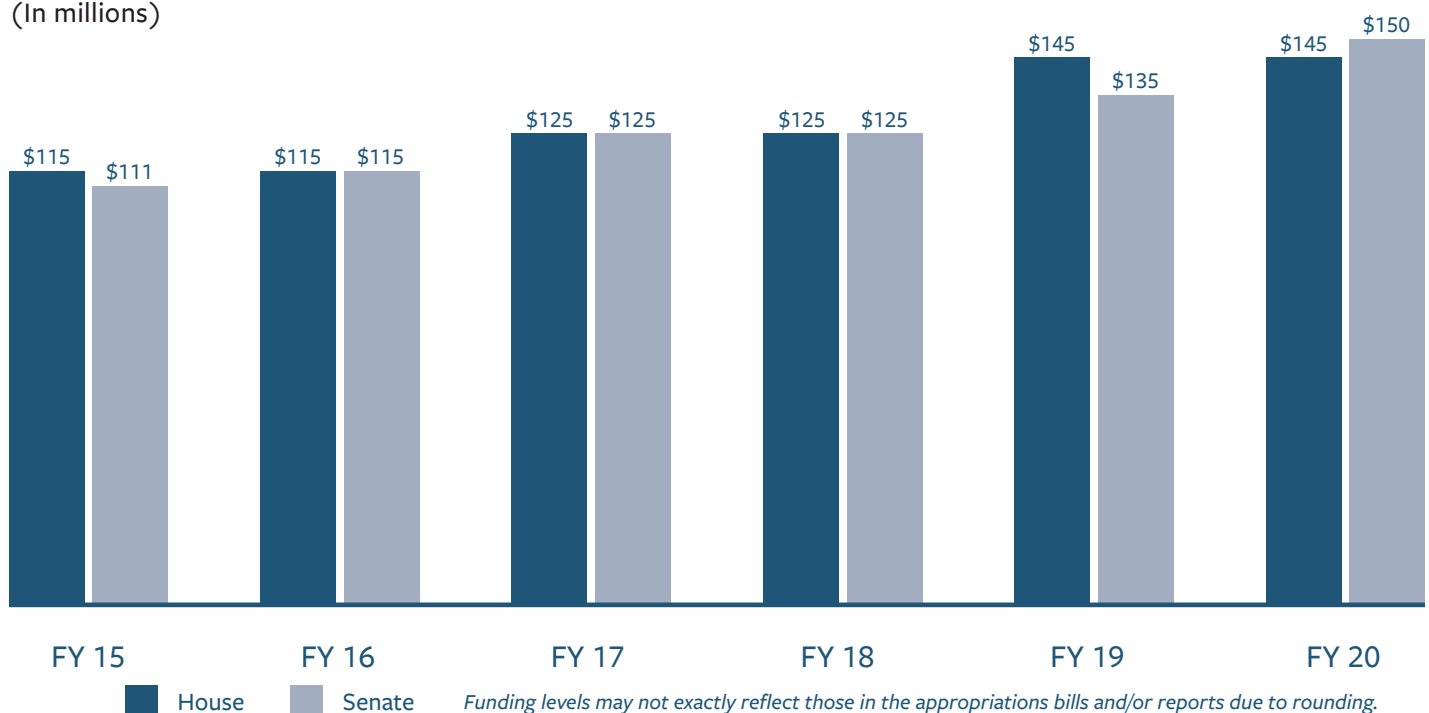
4 USAID. (2019, November 7). Nutrition.

5 WHO, UNICEF, & World Bank Group. (2019, March). Levels and trends in child malnutrition.

6 UNICEF. (2019). Level & Trends in Child Mortality.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



VULNERABLE CHILDREN

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$30 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$25 Million

WHAT IS VULNERABLE CHILDREN PROGRAMMING?

Vulnerable Children funding supports the protection and care of children around the world who are facing extreme adversity. Funding focuses on children who are separated from their families or at risk of separation from their families. It supports children living and working on the street, children living outside family care, children affected by war and violence, children with disabilities, children on the move, and children from other marginalized groups. These children are at high risk of extreme poverty, poor health, and exposure to violence or exploitation.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Vulnerable Children funding primarily 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 to provide services and protections. Funds from the DCOF aid in the implementation of the new Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity strategy (2019-2023) across multiple U.S. Government agencies.

50% of the world's children experience violence every year.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ One billion children under age 18 experience physical, sexual, and emotional abuse.¹ An estimated 357 million children, or one in six, live in conflict zones.²
- ▶ Tens of millions of children live outside of family care. Those living on the streets, working away from home, or living in residential care are particularly vulnerable to violence and abuse.
- ▶ Estimates place the global economic impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children as high as \$7 trillion annually.³
- ▶ Investments in early health and development for children in adversity have a high return. Early child development and nutrition build the architecture of children's brains. Investing in children who experience adversity during this period ensures that they do not lose out on critical developmental milestones.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ At least 250 million children are not reaching their full potential because of extreme poverty and undernutrition.⁴ Providing strong support for early child development can mitigate the impact of adversity on children's future health and productivity, and providing support for caregivers can prevent family separation.
- ▶ Providing safety and security for vulnerable children supports U.S. efforts to address violence and mitigate its impacts. Investments to improve the development, care and safety of children in adversity are essential to advancing sustainable national growth and self-reliance.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Increased funds could expand efforts to prevent and mitigate violence against children and amplify gains made by interventions in the health, education, and other sectors.
- ▶ Additional investments would allow USAID to work with host governments that are eager to improve outcomes for vulnerable children by supporting the implementation of national strategies, such as those developed as part of the Violence Against Children Surveys conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other partners.
- ▶ Supportive family care is more cost-efficient than institutional care and leads to better cognitive, physical, and social development outcomes in children. Additional funds could support efforts to strengthen health and social welfare systems to promote health, safety, and family care for all children.
- ▶ A higher level of investment would allow USAID to fully fund monitoring and evaluation efforts to identify effective and efficient interventions, including efforts to integrate key components of the APCCA strategy into existing and well-functioning programming.

1 Hillis, S. et al. (2016). Global prevalence of past-year violence against children: A systematic review of minimum estimates. *Pediatrics* 137(3): 1–13.

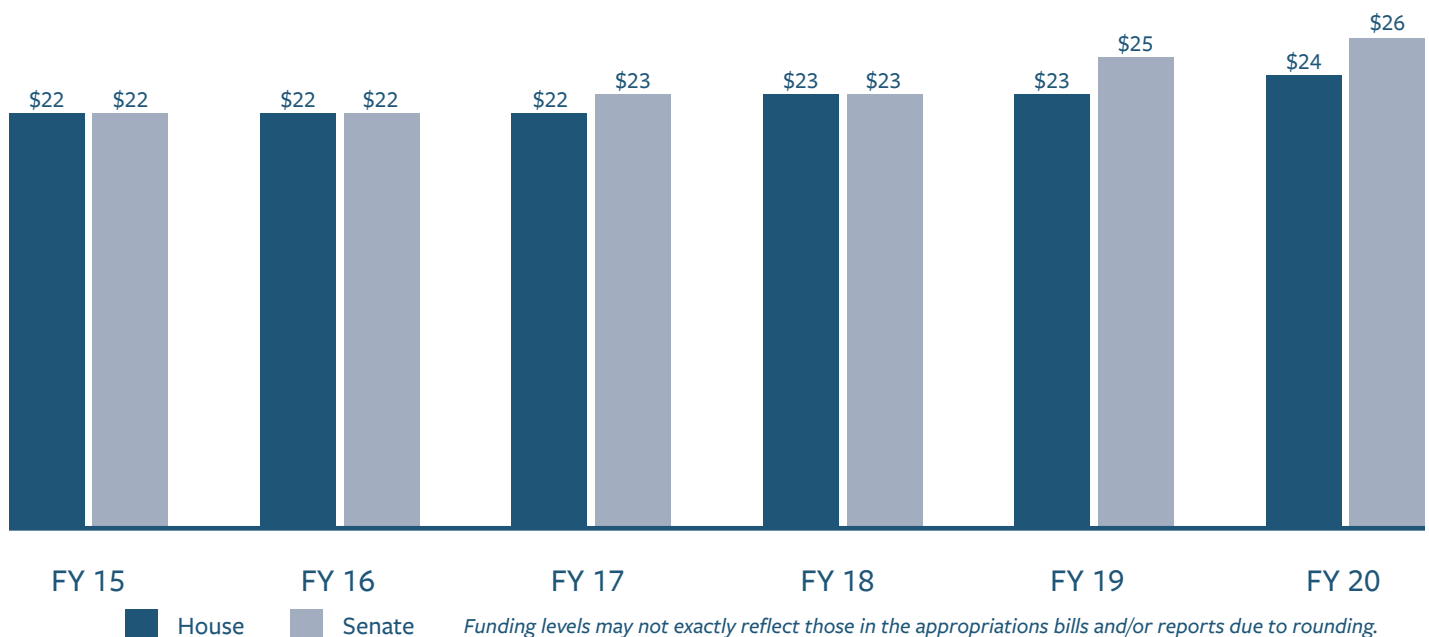
2 Save the Children. (2018). *The War on Children*.

3 Pereznieta, P., Andres M., Solveig, R., & Langston, L. (2014). The cost and economic impact of violence against children.

4 The Lancet. (2016). *Advancing Early Childhood Development: from Science to Scale*.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



HIV/AIDS STATE & USAID

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$4.74 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$3.07 Billion

FY 2020 Enacted: \$4.70 Billion

WHAT IS HIV/AIDS STATE AND USAID PROGRAMMING?

HIV/AIDS programs collaborate and partner 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 IT BUY?

HIV/AIDS programs support multi-sectoral responses to HIV/AIDS to reduce the widespread impacts of the pandemic. Funds also provide technical assistance and HIV prevention, testing, and treatment. Further, funds support research, development, and dissemination of new technologies, including microbicides and an HIV vaccine.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ As of September 2019, U.S. assistance provided life-saving antiretroviral treatment to more than 15.7 million patients.¹ Nearly 40% of people living with HIV globally still do not have access to the antiretroviral therapy they need to survive and thrive.²
- ▶ In FY 2018, PEPFAR supported nearly 95 million people with HIV through counseling and testing programs.³
- ▶ Due to the efforts of 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.⁴
- ▶ 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.⁵
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ In 2018, approximately 37.9 million people were living with HIV. This figure includes 1.7 million children under the age of 15.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ This investment helps countries develop the capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to other infectious disease outbreaks. Countries where PEPFAR works show more significant increases in worker productivity and economic development than other nations.
- ▶ Countries with HIV/AIDS programs experience improvement in government effectiveness and rule of law.⁷

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Experts estimate that there is a 20% gap in global investment needed to meet the 90-90-90 targets 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.
- ▶ 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. New 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.

1 PEPFAR. (2019). PEPFAR Latest Global Results.

2 Minority HIV/AIDS Fund. (2019, July 31). Global Statistics.

3 PEPFAR. (2019). PEPFAR Latest Global Results.

4 UNAIDS. (2018). Miles to Go.

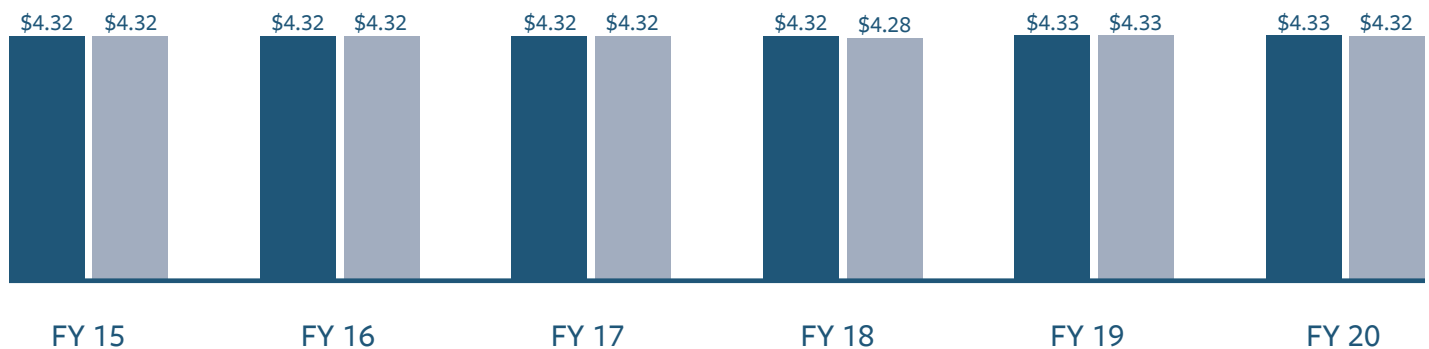
5 UNAIDS. (2016). HIV Investments.

6 UNAIDS. (2019). Global HIV & AIDS statistics – 2019 fact sheet.

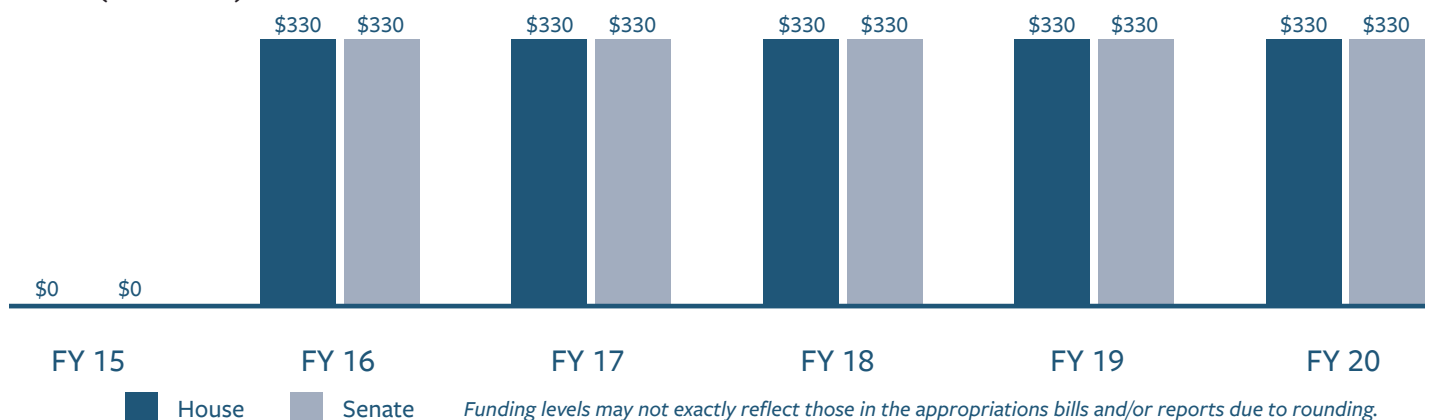
7 Bipartisan Policy Center. (2018, July 9). Building Prosperity, Stability and Security Through Strategic Health Diplomacy: A Study of 15 Years of PEPFAR.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

State (In billions)



USAID (In millions)



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

GLOBAL FUND TO FIGHT AIDS, TB & MALARIA

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$1.56 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$958.4 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.56 Billion

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL FUND?

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

WHAT DOES IT 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. Funding supports 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 strategy goals and get on track to end the epidemics.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ As of June 2019, the Global Fund has disbursed more than \$46.6 billion towards the fight against AIDS, TB, and malaria and for programs to strengthen health systems across more than 142 countries, making it one of the largest global funders.
- ▶ In 2018, the Global Fund disbursed \$3.2 billion across 124 countries, including regional grants.
- ▶ Ending the epidemics of HIV, TB, and malaria is critical to enabling the development of effective health systems that can deliver the aspiration of health and well-being for all.
- ▶ Health programs supported by the Global Fund have saved 32 million lives as of the end of 2018.¹
- ▶ In 2018, the Global Fund provided 18.9 million people antiretroviral therapy for HIV, treated 5.3 million people with TB, and distributed 131 million mosquito nets.^{2 3}
- ▶ AIDS, TB, and malaria claim more than 2.5 million lives annually, over half a million of whom are children.
- ▶ 6,200 adolescent girls and young women are infected with HIV every week.⁴
- ▶ Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is on the rise—nearly 600,000 people are afflicted worldwide in 2017. Globally, only half of MDR-TB patients who initiate treatment are successfully treated, mostly due to high mortality and falling out of treatment programs.⁵
- ▶ Globally, approximately 435,000 people died of malaria in 2017—two-thirds of them under five years of age. A child still dies of malaria every two minutes.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

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

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

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

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ As Africa's young population is projected to double by 2050, institutions must keep up with the population increase to prevent new cases of AIDS, TB, and malaria.
- ▶ Every \$100 million invested in the Global Fund (list is not comprehensive):⁷
 - ▶ Saves 114,000 lives through Global Fund supported programs;
 - ▶ Averts 1.7 million new HIV, TB, and malaria infections or cases;
 - ▶ Provides medicine for 20,000 mothers to prevent passing HIV to their babies;
 - ▶ Provides TB treatment and care for 133,000 people;
 - ▶ Provides 6,900 people with treatment for multidrug-resistant TB;
 - ▶ Provides indoor residual spraying for 565,000 households to protect families from malaria; and
 - ▶ Spurs implementing countries' domestic investment of \$300 million toward the three diseases.

1 The Global Fund. (2019). The Global Fund Results Report.

2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

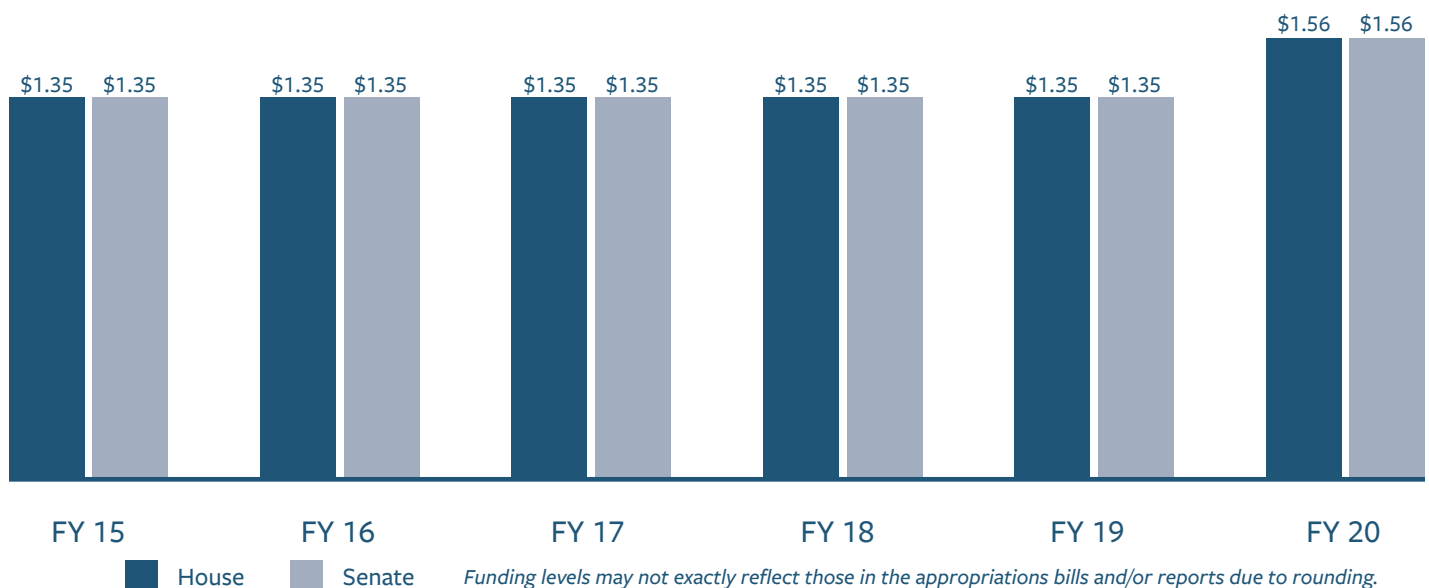
5 Ibid.

6 Ibid.

7 The Global Fund. (2019, January). Sixth Replenishment Investment Case.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



FAMILY PLANNING & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$765 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$237 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$524 Million

WHAT IS FAMILY PLANNING & REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH PROGRAMMING?

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 IT BUY?

Funds support programming that provides voluntary modern contraception services and supplies and prevents practices that harm women and girls, including female genital cutting and gender-based violence.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ In FY 2019, the U.S. invested a total of \$607.5 million in international FP/RH. This funding achieved:
 - ▶ Contraceptive services and supplies distributed to 24.3 million women and couples;
 - ▶ 7.2 million unintended pregnancies averted; and
 - ▶ 14,700 maternal deaths prevented.¹
- ▶ International FP/RH programs are cost-effective; every additional dollar spent on contraceptive services saves \$2.22 in pregnancy-related care.²
- ▶ Spacing pregnancies by at least three years with family planning could prevent an estimated 26% of under-5 child deaths.³
- ▶ 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.⁴ Meeting this need would reduce unintended pregnancies and decrease abortions, many of which are unsafe.
- ▶ About 295,000 women died from pregnancy and childbirth in 2017, including from unsafe abortions. The “vast majority of these deaths—94%—occurred in low-resource settings, and most could have been prevented.”⁵
- ▶ Addressing the demand for FP/RH services promotes women’s rights and empowerment by 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.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

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

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ The U.S.'s share of global bilateral family planning and reproductive health required to reach the unmet need is \$1.55 billion. Burden share was agreed on by UN member states in 1994. Burden sharing is calculated based on targets which specified that one-third of the necessary financial resources should be provided by donor countries and two-thirds by developing nations. The U.S. percentage share is based on the total gross national income of the developed world. Other donor governments and developing nations are responsible for \$10.44 billion.⁶
- ▶ With each additional \$10 million, 400,000 more women and couples would receive contraceptive services and supplies and as a result, 119,000 fewer unintended pregnancies would occur. This would lead to:
 - ▶ 53,000 fewer unplanned births;
 - ▶ 51,000 fewer abortions, including 34,000 fewer provided in unsafe conditions; and
 - ▶ 240 fewer maternal deaths.⁷

1 Guttmacher Institute. (2019, April 2). The Impact of U.S. International Family Planning Assistance 2019.

2 Barot, Sneha. (2017, August 1). The Benefits of Investing in International Family Planning—and the Price of Slashing Funding.

3 USAID. (2014). The Effects of Fertility Behavior on Child Survival and Child Nutritional Status: Evidence from the Demographic and Health Surveys, 2006 to 2012.

4 Guttmacher Institute. (2017). Adding It Up: Investing in Contraception and Maternal and Newborn Health, 2017.

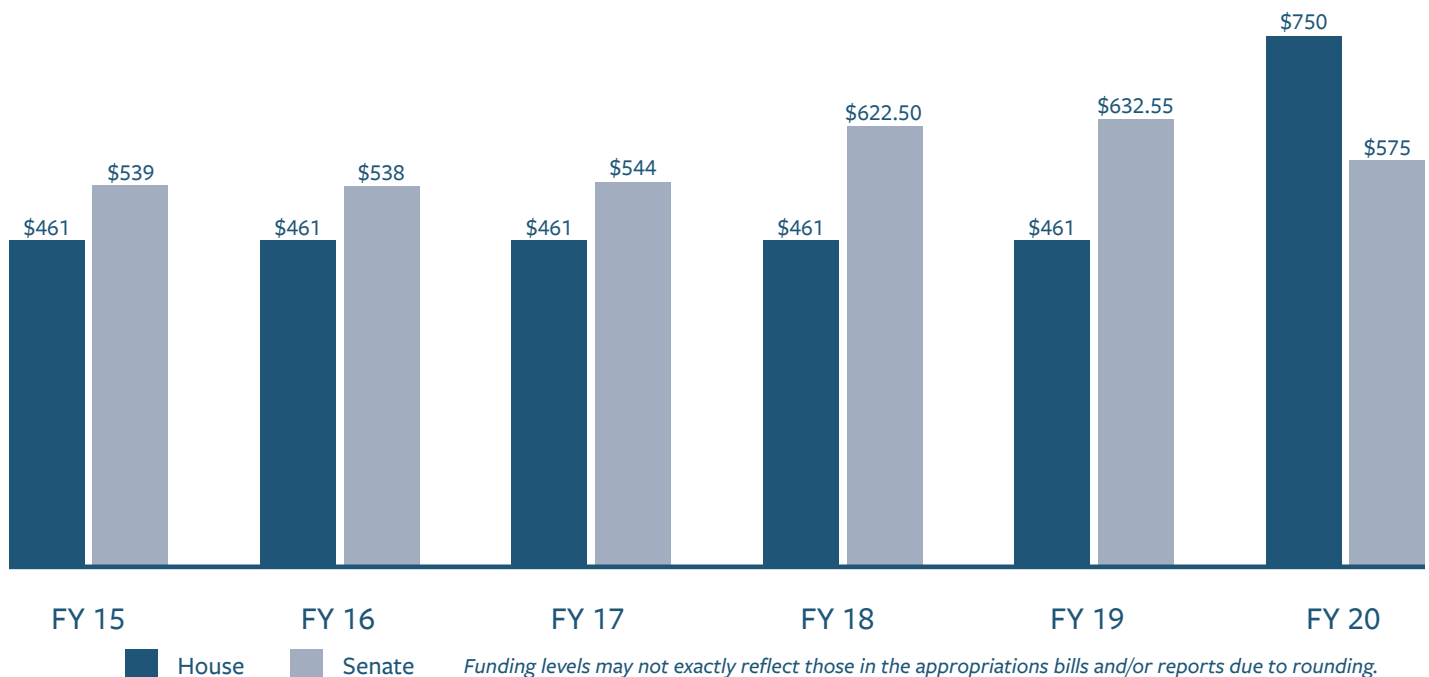
5 World Health Organization. (2019, September 19). Maternal Mortality Fact Sheet.

6 PAI. (2018). Just The Math: Methodology For Calculating The U.S. Share Of The Cost of Addressing the Unmet Need for Contraception in Developing Countries.

7 Guttmacher Institute. (2019, April 2). The Impact of U.S. International Family Planning Assistance 2019.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$176 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$90 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$100 Million

WHAT IS GLOBAL HEALTH SECURITY PROGRAMMING?

Global Health Security programs at USAID support the prevention, detection, and rapid response of emerging disease threats to stop outbreaks from spreading and improve countries' ability to prevent, detect and respond to public health threats.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funding maintains and grows the U.S. cadre of deployed disease detectives stopping outbreaks at the source, reduces the threat posed by pandemic influenza and ensures a "One Health" focused approach to reducing the threat of emerging zoonotic diseases.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Global Health Security programs provide support to priority countries to improve capabilities to stop disease outbreaks at the source before they become international crises that require billion-dollar responses and threaten neighboring areas.
- ▶ Global Health Security programs have helped countries like Cameroon and Liberia (ground-zero for Ebola in 2014) shorten their response times to outbreaks from weeks to just 24 hours.
- ▶ Investments in developing countries have led to better preparation for and responses to disease outbreaks. Uganda can now make quick diagnoses and implement rapid response mechanisms, quelling Ebola cases crossing over the border with neighboring Democratic Republic of Congo where the disease has killed more than 2,236 as of January 2020.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

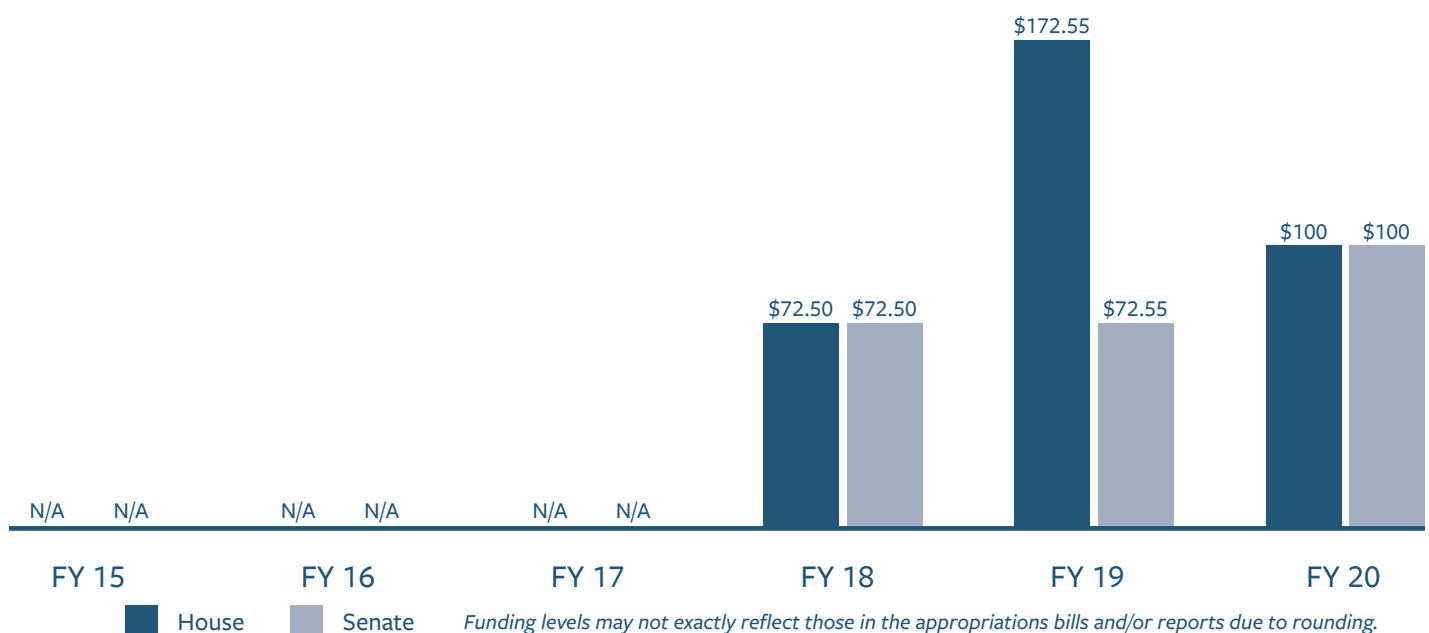
- ▶ Infectious disease outbreaks—whether naturally occurring, deliberate, or accidental—and other emerging global health threats are increasing in both frequency and severity. Factors such as globalization, urbanization, climate change, and the ease of travel and trade mean that dangerous pathogens are more easily transported and spread around the world. As seen with recent outbreaks of Ebola and Zika, infectious diseases that were traditionally thought to impact only non-U.S. regions now have direct consequences for the health of Americans.
- ▶ Infectious diseases kill millions, cost billions, and exacerbate political and economic instability and insecurity. When calculated in terms of lives lost, economic consequences, and global instability, infectious disease outbreaks pose an immeasurable cost when not rapidly stopped.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ In addition to USAID, the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) perform critical Global Health Security work. The CDC’s work is funded in the Labor Health and Human Services Bill through the Global Public Health Protection line, which is in the report that accompanies the bill. Additional funds for the CDC could accelerate the capacity of countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious disease outbreaks.
- ▶ Congress should maintain the USAID Emergency Reserve Fund and CDC Infectious Disease Rapid Response Fund accounts at \$100 million to ensure a quick response to outbreaks is resourced properly.
- ▶ Additional funds could increase response time to international disease outbreaks, shortening the outbreaks, decreasing the number of people impacted—including Americans.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



MALARIA

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$805 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$674 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$770 Million

WHAT IS MALARIA PROGRAMMING?

U.S. funding supports the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), housed at USAID, for implementation of malaria prevention and treatment activities in 24 countries throughout Africa and Southeast Asia. It also funds the development of malaria vaccines, antimalarial drugs, diagnostics, insecticides, and other malaria-related research.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Malaria funding supports the purchase and delivery of insecticide-treated bed nets, antimalarial drugs, insecticide-spraying in homes, and the development of new tools such as novel insecticides and new vaccine candidates.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Malaria kills one child every two minutes. It is one of the most severe public health problems worldwide and the leading cause of death and disease in many developing countries, where young children and pregnant women are the most affected.¹
- ▶ In 2018 an estimated 228 million cases of malaria occurred worldwide, compared with 251 million in 2010.²
- ▶ In 2018, an estimated 405,000 people died from malaria, 67% (272,000) of whom were children.³
- ▶ Almost 85% of all deaths in 2018 occurred in 20 countries in Africa and India, and nearly 50% of all malaria deaths globally were in Nigeria (24%); the Democratic Republic of the Congo (11%); Tanzania (5%); and Niger, Mozambique, and Angola (4% each).⁴

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

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Malaria continues to claim the lives of more than 435,000 people each year, largely in Africa. Children under the age of 5 are especially vulnerable.
- ▶ Endemic in 87 countries, malaria's economic impact is staggering. It is estimated that the direct costs of malaria exceed \$12 billion annually.
- ▶ Malaria affects over 1,500 Americans each year who are traveling or working abroad and return to the U.S. carrying the disease.⁵

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ A total investment of \$820 million would allow PMI to respond to critical issues emerging within the fight against malaria—namely the growing resistance of the mosquito to the insecticides used to treat bed nets. Using data collected through ongoing entomological studies, PMI could target the distribution of the upgraded nets, protecting over 80 million people.
- ▶ Additional investments could accelerate the WHO Global Technical Strategy for Malaria 2016-2030. 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 malaria-free countries.

1 WHO. (2018). The World Malaria Report.

2 WHO. (2019). The World Malaria Report.

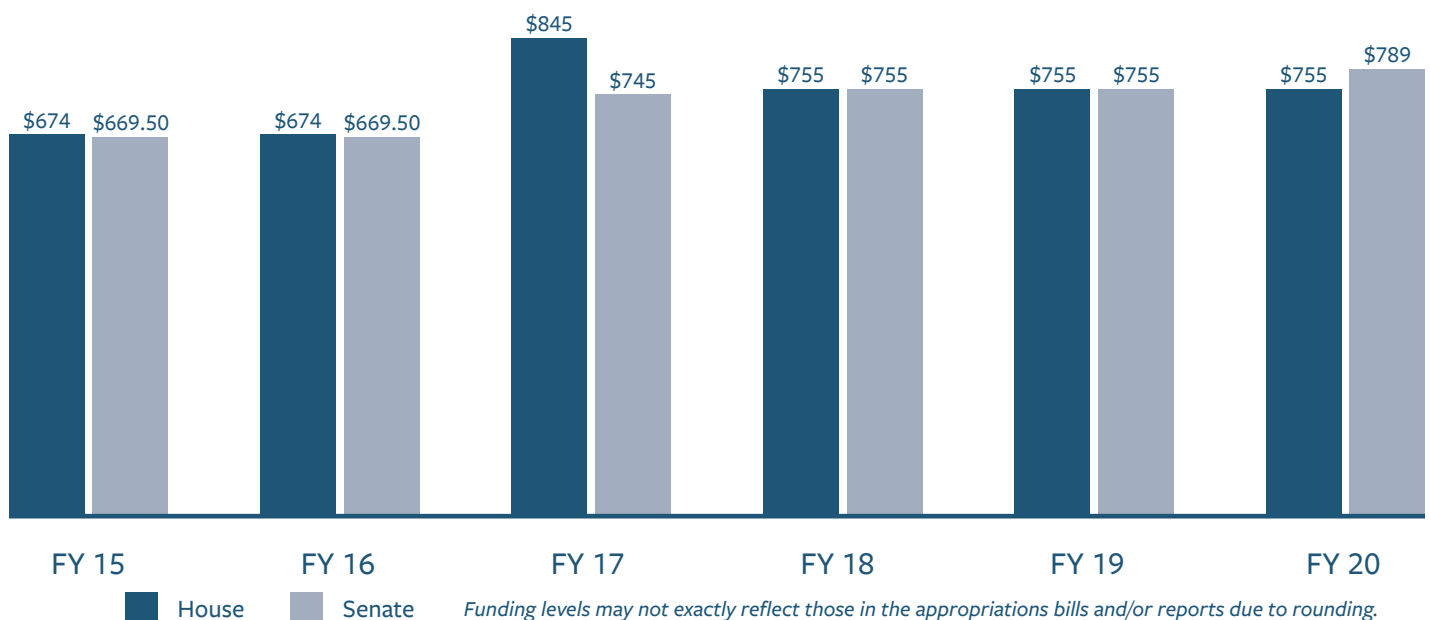
3 Ibid.

4 Ibid.

5 WHO. (2018). The World Malaria Report.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



TUBERCULOSIS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$316 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$261 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$310 Million

WHAT IS TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAMMING?

Tuberculosis (TB) funding, in partnership with private and public donors, supports interventions that prevent, detect, and cure tuberculosis—an airborne, bacterial disease. The U.S. works in 23 countries to build the capacity of screening, diagnosis, and treatment services for millions of people affected by TB and multidrug-resistant tuberculosis (MDR-TB).

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support efforts to prevent and treat TB and MDR-TB, including screening, diagnosis, infection control, and healthcare worker training, as well as critically needed research into new TB treatments. Funds also support the effectiveness of Global Fund investments in TB by providing targeted technical assistance.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Between 2000 and 2018, 58 million lives were saved from TB, and TB deaths fell by 38%.
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ In 2018, U.S. programs, in collaboration with each country's national program, detected 4,600,000 TB cases and achieved an 89% treatment success rate.¹
- ▶ Since 2017, U.S. backing for the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) has resulted in a 33% drop in prices for MDR-TB treatment, with \$31 million in savings.²
- ▶ Worldwide, TB is one of the top 10 causes of death and kills more people than any other infectious disease—more than HIV/AIDS.
- ▶ TB is curable, yet it is frequently devastating for families because of the cost and length of treatment. In response, USAID is helping countries increase access to social support for patients.
- ▶ TB control measures have stopped the epidemic from expanding; however, current efforts will not change the curve of incidence downward.
- ▶ In 2018, 10 million people fell ill with TB and 1.5 million died.³

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ TB presents a unique threat that knows no borders. Multidrug-resistant tuberculosis poses a special national security threat. Roughly 36% of people with active TB go untreated each year. One person with active, untreated TB can spread the disease to as many as 15 other people in one year.⁴ By acting in a concerted manner now, the U.S. can reduce the spread of TB and MDR-TB.
- ▶ TB funding supports U.S. national security by reducing the number of cases and developing the global capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to dangerous outbreaks that threaten the health of Americans.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ The funding shortfall required from all sources for a full response to the global TB epidemic in low and middle-income countries is estimated at \$3.3 billion, excluding research and development. At least an extra \$1.2 billion per year is needed for research and development.⁵
- ▶ Additional funding would increase the support to priority countries that have a strong commitment to reaching TB targets. This assistance could help expand access to TB diagnostic and treatment services and ensure treatment for 40 million people with TB by 2022.
- ▶ Greater U.S. support would add more countries with a significant TB burden to the list of priority countries. For instance, Pakistan has a large TB burden and has shown clear signs of a commitment to addressing TB.
- ▶ Increasing the U.S. contribution to the GDF would ensure an uninterrupted supply of TB medication and create a safety net to assist countries in improving their procurement policies and laws, expand the number of countries where the GDF can provide the full range of technical assistance, and support an expansion of the GDF's Flexible Procurement Fund to respond to emergencies.

1 USAID. (2019, November 26). Tuberculosis.

2 Stop TB Partnership. (2018, June 14). USD 31 Million Saved by Stop TB Partnership's Global Drug Facility Through Newly-Reduced Prices for TB Medicines.

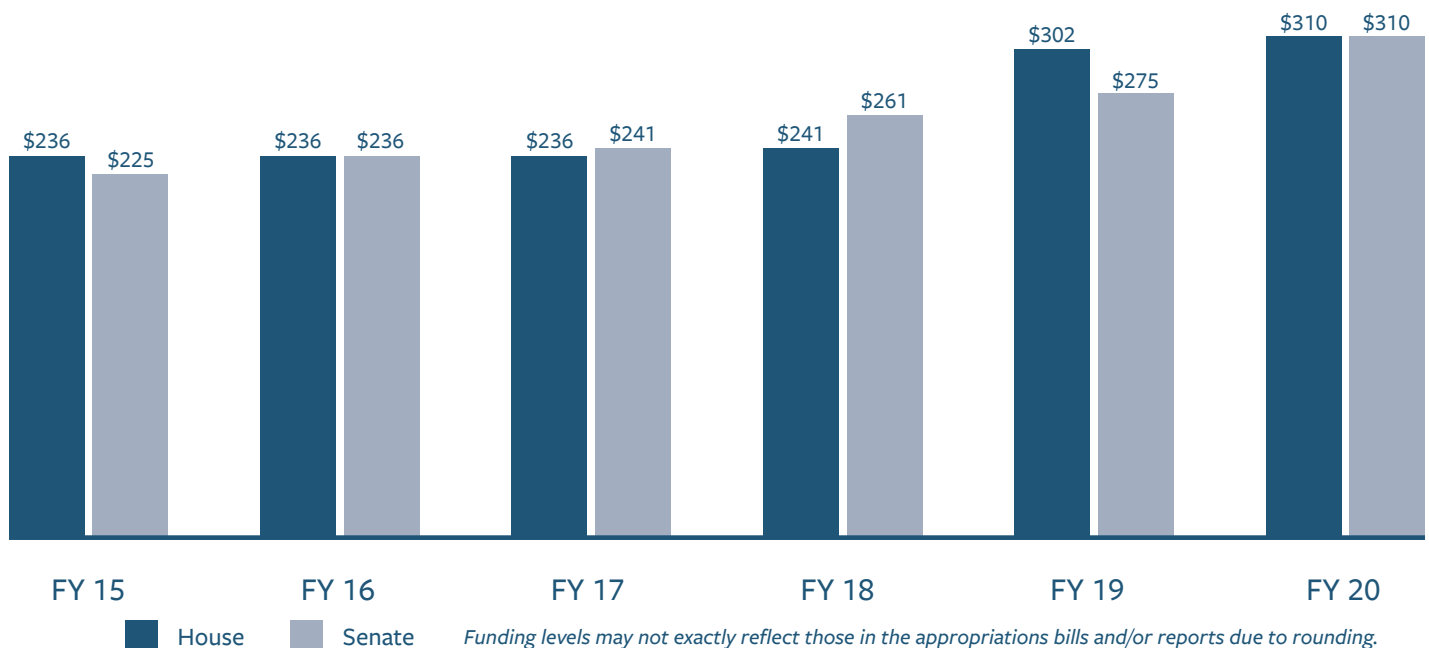
3 WHO. (2019). Global Tuberculosis Report Executive Summary.

4 WHO. (2019, October 17). Tuberculosis Fact Sheet.

5 WHO. (2019). Global Tuberculosis Report Fact Sheet.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$108 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$75 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$102.5 Million

WHAT IS NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES PROGRAMMING?

Funding for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) seeks to eliminate NTDs, a group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that sicken, disable, or kill more than 1 billion people—or 1 out of 7 people—worldwide each year. Programming focuses on community-wide administration of safe and effective medicines, emphasizes drug administration, morbidity management, disability prevention, and research. It prioritizes supporting country-led, sustainable programming, which may include interventions such as mapping disease-endemic areas, delivering safe and effective medicines, strengthening surveillance, and research.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

NTD funding supports the distribution of treatments and supports countries in their efforts to plan, implement, and finance their efforts to end NTDs.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 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 2.6 billion safe and effective treatments to more than 1.3 billion people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
- ▶ Over 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more NTDs, which are responsible for approximately 185,000 deaths every year.^{1 2}
- ▶ U.S. investments leverage private sector donations. Every \$1 invested from the U.S. government leverages \$26 in donated medicines for mass treatment campaigns totaling \$19 billion in value.³

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

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ NTDs contribute to global 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

TITLE III – Neglected Tropical Diseases

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ An investment of \$125 million would maximize the benefits of increased drug donations received from pharmaceutical companies to ensure that all countries supported by USAID's program can reach a national scale. It would allow USAID to support five to seven countries where three to five NTDs are present, invest in new diagnostics to inform program operations, and provide 20 to 30 million more treatments in Africa by leveraging an estimated \$1 billion more in drug donations.
- ▶ Additional investment would support much-needed research and development for new tools, including diagnostics, drugs, and vaccines for all NTDs.
- ▶ With additional money, 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 non-health personnel.

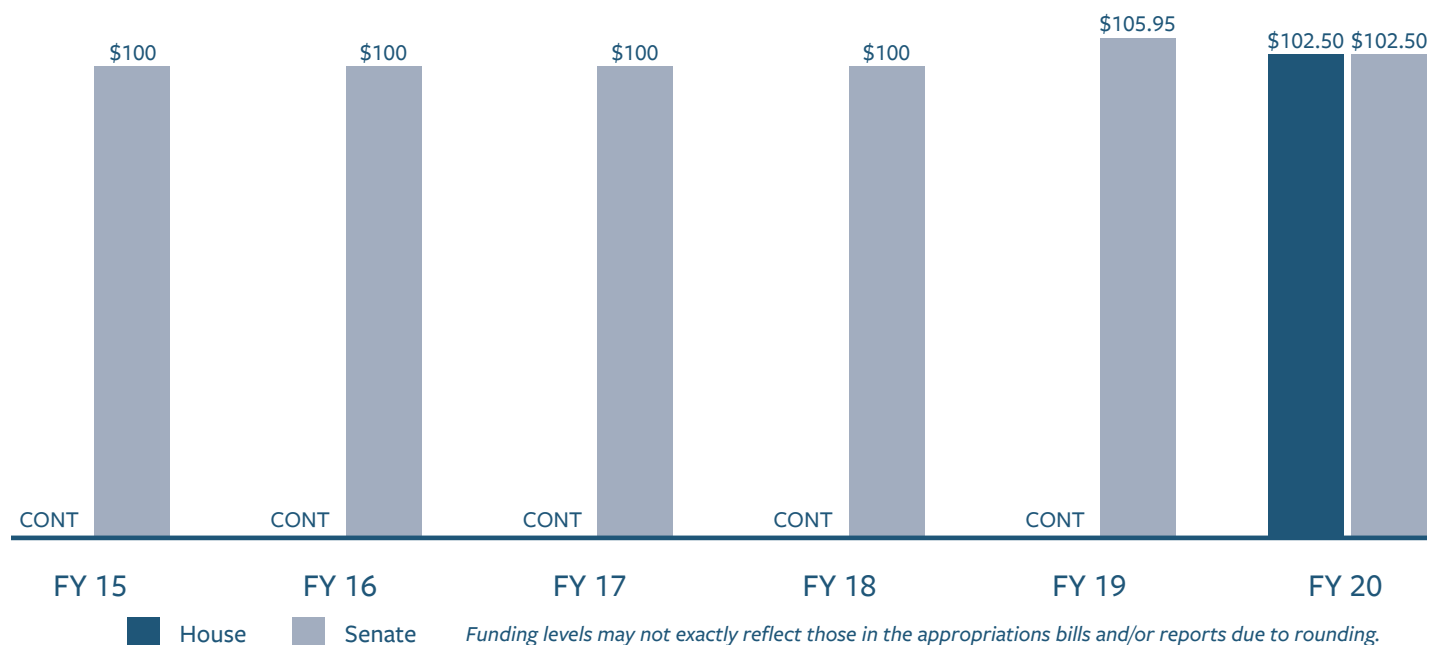
1 CDC. (n.d.) CDC's Neglected Tropical Diseases Program.

2 Kaiser Family Foundation. (2019, July 31). The U.S. Government and Global Neglected Tropical Disease Efforts.

3 USAID. (2019). Working to Protect Against Neglected Tropical Diseases: Fact Sheet.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions; CONT = supports the continuation of programs)



MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Photo by Allan Castaneda



Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	87
Peacekeeping Operations	89
International Organizations & Programs	91
International Development Association	93
African Development Fund	95
Asian Development Fund	97
International Fund for Agricultural Development	99
Global Environment Facility	101
Green Climate Fund	103

A LABOR OF LOVE

Ainura Osmonakunova, a 32-year-old mother of two from the Kyrgyz Republic, confronts challenges daily. She was born with a physical disability that forced her to leave school in fifth grade. Unable to find work, she was left to raise her children on a minimal monthly disability allowance.

Ainura was forced to send her 11-year-old son away to a government facility where he would get meals and an education for free. “Things were so hard,” she says. “We struggled to survive.”

Ainura’s fortunes began to change when she heard about the free training offered to disadvantaged youths and adults under a skills development project financed in part by a \$10 million grant from the Asian Development Fund. She and 11 other women with disabilities from Sokuluk village signed up and took part in the training in May and June of 2018. Their physical challenges made travel difficult, so the instructors came to them.

A year later, Ainura applied the manicurist skills she learned to make Som1,000–Som1,500 (\$14–\$21) a week working at home. “It feels wonderful to earn a living doing something you love,” she said. She expects her home business income to rise to as much as Som1,000 (\$14) a day. Ainura plans to keep building her skills and to pass on her training to other women with disabilities in Sokuluk. She is focused most, however, on what once seemed impossible. “I plan to bring my son home next year.”

The Second Vocational Education and Skills Development Project that helped transform Ainura’s life—established with financing from the Skills Development Fund—trained 17,500 people, almost half of whom were women. Nearly 74% of all graduates found jobs within three months of graduating. Graduates included Mubina Samitova and Akmoor Rysbaeva, two friends who first met at a school for hearing impaired children in the southern Osh region. The two enrolled in a professional cookery course in April 2019 and gained practical experience in the kitchens of local cafés.

“I can’t wait to start working,” said Mubina, confident after her graduation in June that she will soon be employed and using her new skills. Akmoor is thinking long term. “Eventually, I want to open my own little restaurant and call it Akmoor’s.”

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$2.17 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.14 Billion

FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.53 Billion

WHAT ARE U.S. CONTRIBUTIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES?

U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping activities help stabilize countries in conflict by protecting civilians from violence; facilitating humanitarian aid; disarming, demobilizing, and reintegrating former combatants; training local police forces to ensure law and order; and supporting free and fair elections. The U.N. Security Council, of which the United States is a veto-wielding permanent member, authorizes peacekeeping operations.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account funds the United States' share of assessed expenses for 12 current U.N. peacekeeping operations spanning four continents. The current assessment rate for the U.S. is 27.89% of the U.N. peacekeeping budget.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Peacekeeping missions save American taxpayers money. A February 2018 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that a U.N. operation is less than half the cost of deploying a comparable U.S. force.¹
- ▶ Research shows that peacekeeping supports civilian protection. One study examined monthly civilian death tolls from civil wars in sub-Saharan Africa over 15 years. The study found that in places where no peacekeeping troops were deployed, average monthly civilian deaths totaled 106. However, in instances where at least 8,000 U.N. troops were present, the average dropped by 98%.²
- ▶ U.N. peacekeepers are currently advancing core U.S. national interests and values. In South Sudan, peacekeepers are protecting nearly 200,000 civilians who have fled a devastating civil war. In Mali, peacekeepers are preventing armed extremists, including groups linked to al-Qaeda, from extending their reach and overtaking population centers in the country's north.
- ▶ U.N. peacekeepers are protecting civilians from armed groups in the Central African Republic, providing security and logistical support to health workers battling an Ebola outbreak that has killed hundreds in conflict-affected areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and preventing a flare-up of hostilities along the Israel-Lebanon border.

A U.N. operation is **less than half** the cost of deploying a comparable U.S. force.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Countries in conflict are 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, U.N. peacekeepers help avert the collapse of fragile states, prevent civil wars from metastasizing into full-blown regional conflicts, reduce forced displacement and refugee outflows, and decrease the likelihood that dormant conflicts will flare up anew.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE I – Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

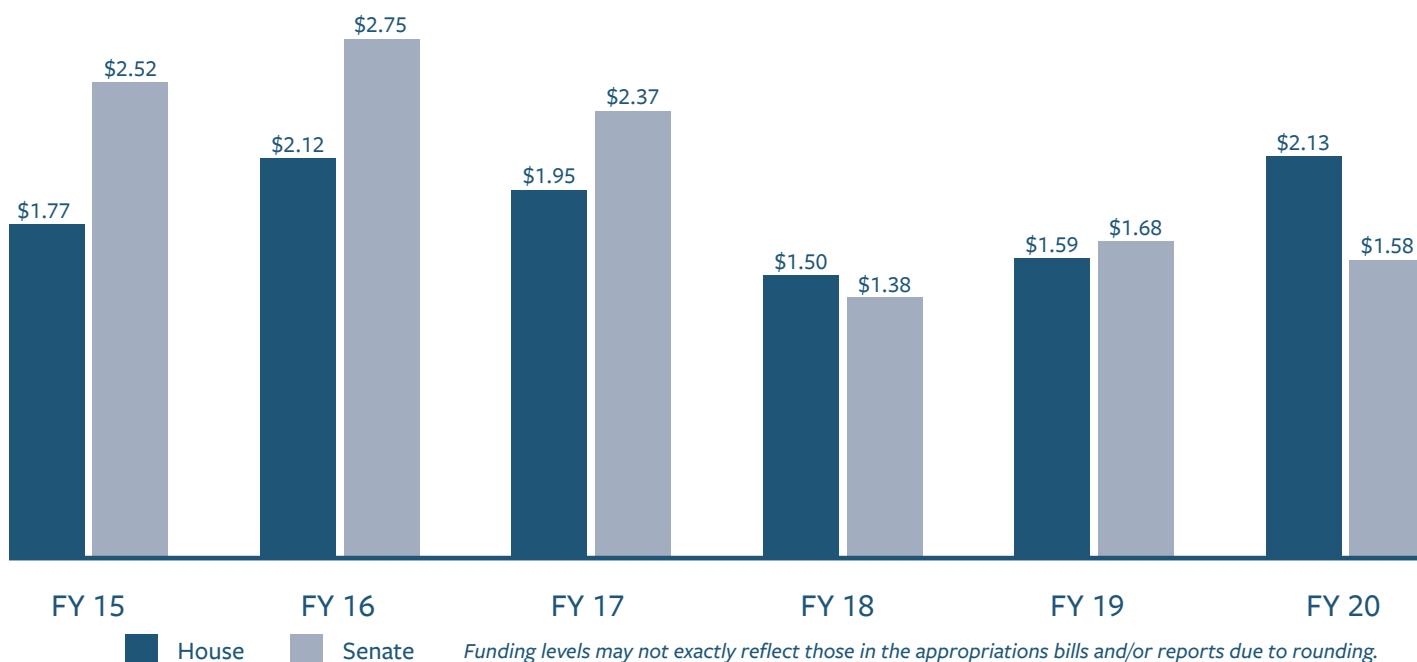
- ▶ An investment of \$2.658 billion would allow the U.S. to pay its FY 2021 peacekeeping dues in full and its cap-related arrears. Between FY 2017-2020 the U.S. accrued almost \$1 billion in arrears due to funding at the 25% statutory cap on contributions.
- ▶ The U.S. is currently assessed at 27.89% of the U.N. peacekeeping budget, a decrease from 2018. The U.S. supported this rate and should honor its commitment. Failure to pay arrears and pay at its agreed rate could undermine America's ability to push for critical reforms at the U.N.
- ▶ When the U.S. paid its assessed share of the U.N.'s peacekeeping budget, the U.S. and U.N. worked together to achieve a number of critical reforms and efficiencies, initiating efforts that reduced the cost per peacekeeper by 18% and cut the number of support staff to save on administrative costs.
- ▶ Some countries—most notably China—supported a significant increase in their assessment rates. China more aggressively articulated its agenda at the U.N., including challenging some of the core human rights and civilian protection-related aspects of U.N. peacekeeping mandates.

1 U.S. Government Accountability Office (2018, February 6). U.N. Peacekeeping: Cost Estimate for Hypothetical U.S. Operation Exceeds Actual Costs for Comparable U.N. Operation.

2 Hultman, L., Kathman, J., & Shannon, M. (2013). United Nations Peacekeeping and Civilian Protection in Civil War. American Journal of Political Science 57(4): 875-91.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$549 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$291.40 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$457.35 Million

WHAT IS PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS PROGRAMMING?

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 undertake security sector reform.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The account supports several regional peacekeeping operations and bilateral security initiatives, including the security provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty. The PKO account also finances U.S. assessments for the U.N. Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS), which provides critical equipment and logistical support to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM).

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ In countries with conflict, PKO helps stabilize areas by disarming 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.
- ▶ PKO 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.
- ▶ The Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) actively expands the role of women and enhances gender integration.¹
 - ▶ It encourages women's participation, integration, and leadership in peace operations; trains female peacekeepers; and integrates gender-related topics, including preventing gender-based violence and sexual exploitation and abuse into training for all peacekeepers.²
 - ▶ From 2010 to 2019, GPOI partners increased the number of deployed female military peacekeepers by 103%, as compared to a 1% increase among non-GPOI countries.³

Funds benefit Somalia, **the second most fragile state in the world** in its fight against al-Shabaab.⁴

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Assessed U.S. contributions to UNSOS and voluntary contributions to AMISOM directly advances U.S. counterterrorism priorities in the Horn of Africa.
- ▶ AMISOM works to stabilize Somalia and help Somali security forces push back against al-Shabaab, which continues to carry out deadly attacks targeting civilians and security forces in Somalia and countries in the wider Horn of Africa region, particularly Kenya, a U.S. ally.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE IV – Peacekeeping Operations

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ An additional investment would allow the U.S. to pay its assessments for the U.N. Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) in full for FY 2021, as well as fund a full range of other critical activities included in the Peacekeeping Operations account.
- ▶ Paying 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, and armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and planes. These vehicles are needed 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 are drawn entirely from U.S. allies in the region, including Uganda, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya—to fulfill its mandated tasks.

1 Cooper, R. (2019, May 29). Boots on the Ground: Strengthening Peacekeeping Through the U.S. Global Peace Operations Initiative. Dipnote: U.S. Department of State Official Blog.

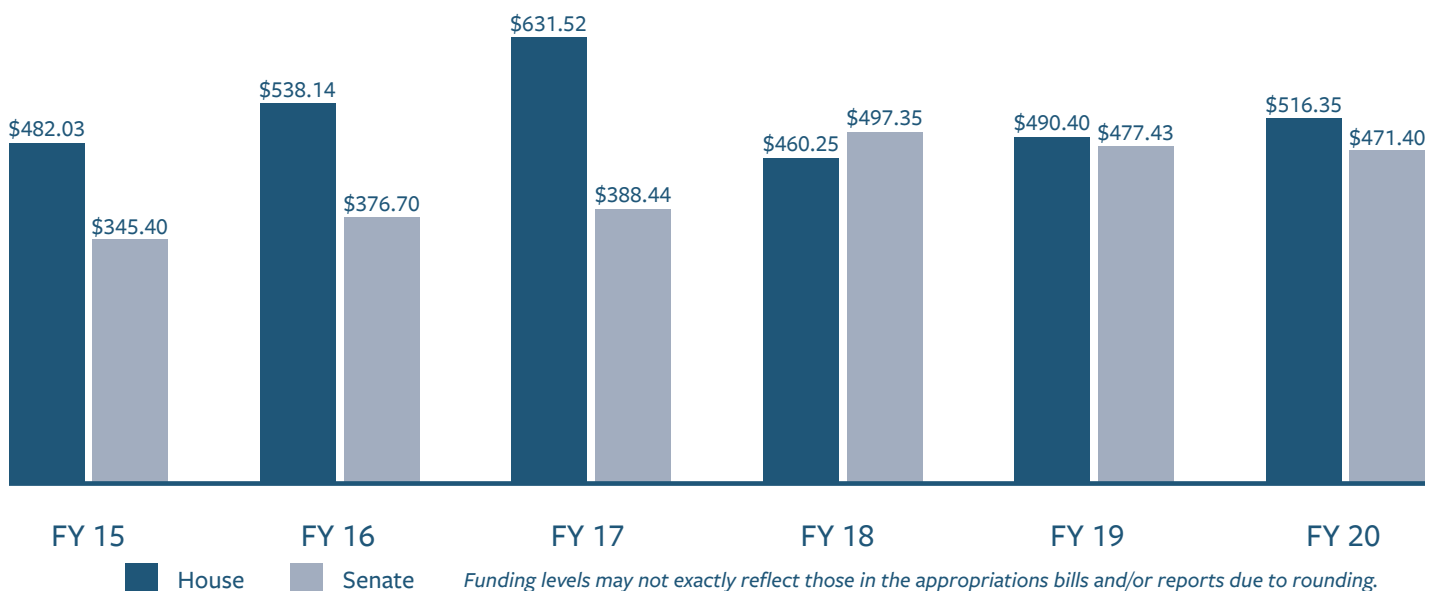
2 Ibid.

3 Ibid.

4 The Fund For Peace Fragile States Index. (2019). Country Dashboard.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS & PROGRAMS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$659 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$309 Million

WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND PROGRAMS?

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 IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

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.
- ▶ The U.N. Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinates international responses to humanitarian crises to better aid survivors.
- ▶ The U.N. 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 U.N. 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 three 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 (U.N. 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.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Organizations funded through the IO&P account 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

TITLE V – International Organizations & Programs

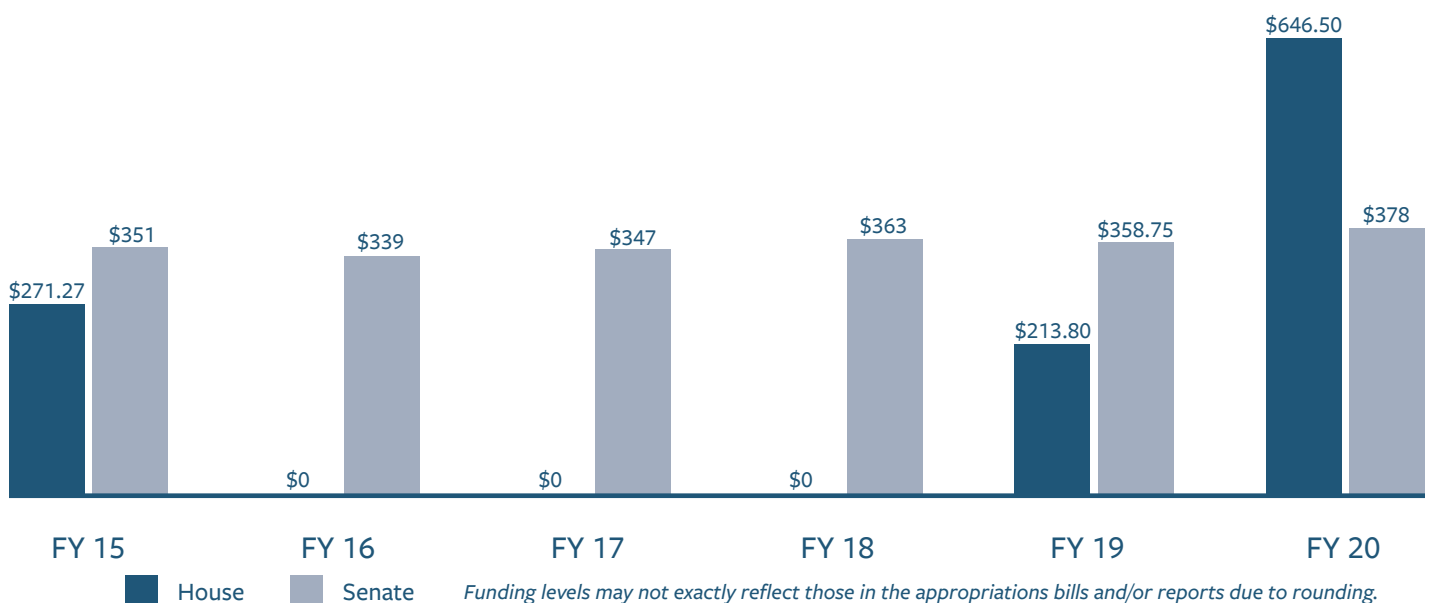
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Without reducing a contribution to any other organization or program within the IO&P account, an investment of \$111 million to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), could support the U.S.’s multilateral fair share to fulfill the global unmet need for family planning funding. In developing regions, 214 million women and girls who want to avoid pregnancy for at least two years are not using modern contraceptive methods. Meeting the demand for family planning empowers women and girls to build a better future for themselves, their families, and their communities.
- ▶ Without reducing a contribution to any other organization or program within the IO&P account additional funds for UNICEF could:
 - ▶ Immunize more children against preventable diseases including diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, hepatitis, Haemophilus influenzae (Hib), and measles;
 - ▶ Deploy more bed nets to save children from deadly mosquito-borne diseases;
 - ▶ Test and treat children for disease including HIV and pneumonia; and
 - ▶ Deploy and support midwives.

1 United Nations Population Fund. (n.d.). Maternal Health.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$1.12 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$1.10 Billion

FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.10 Billion

WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION?

Part of the World Bank, the International Development Association (IDA) works in 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.¹ IDA's work covers primary education, basic health services, clean water and sanitation, agriculture, business climate improvements, infrastructure, and institutional reforms.²

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

IDA 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 up to 38 years with a five to 10 year grace period.³ The requested funds go toward the first installment of IDA's nineteenth Replenishment (IDA19), which runs from FY 2021-2023. In the nineteenth replenishment, IDA will work to accelerate progress toward the sustainable development goals (SDGs) in the ten years leading up to 2030. IDA's work will focus on climate change; fragility; conflict and violence; gender and development; governance and institutions; and jobs and economic transformation.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ IDA is one of the largest sources of assistance for the world's 76 poorest countries.⁴
- ▶ From 1960 to 2019, IDA has provided \$375 billion for investments in 113 countries. 35 borrower countries have successfully graduated to middle-income status, with many becoming donors themselves. Annual commitments have increased steadily and averaged about \$15 billion over the last three years.⁵
- ▶ Between July 2017 to June 2019, IDA provided 62 million women and children with basic nutrition services; immunized 77 million children; provided access to improved water services for 24 million people; recruited and trained six million teachers; improved the agricultural technology used by four million farmers; and repaired or constructed over 7,600 miles of road.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ IDA's investment in human capital, infrastructure, and policy reform attracts private investment to developing countries. The creation of new jobs and higher discretionary incomes will expand the potential markets for U.S. companies to export American products.⁷
- ▶ Investment in long-term sustainable development strengthens international peace and security and maintains a stable global economy.
- ▶ IDA is a trend-setter for development financiers worldwide. Active involvement in IDA is an opportunity for the U.S. to bolster its role as a leader in setting the vision, direction, and quality of development projects that will be looked to as a standard by other international financial institutions.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ The Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provides 100% cancellation of eligible debt to IDA for countries that qualify under the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative. In place of covering the debt, MDRI allows scarce resources from IDA and low-income country governments to be reallocated for poverty-reducing efforts in areas such as health and education. The U.S. and other donors committed to compensating IDA for the canceled debt; however, the U.S. has not yet met these commitments.⁸
- ▶ Additional investment would cover unmet commitments to IDA and the MDRI. When the U.S. fails to meet commitments, IDA's ability to provide loans and grants and deliver on U.S. policy goals is hindered. On many occasions, the U.S. has failed to pay its full contribution to IDA and MDRI and fallen into arrears. As of spring 2018, unmet commitments to IDA and MDRI currently total approximately \$1.12 billion, undermining the U.S.'s credibility and IDA's ability to deliver on key policy goals.
- ▶ To ensure a smooth contribution process, Congress needs to amend the International Development Bank Act and authorize the United States to contribute the full amount of the 19th IDA replenishment.

1 IDA. (n.d.) How Does IDA Work?

2 IDA. (2019, March). Towards 2030: Investing in Growth, Resilience, and Opportunity.

3 IDA. (2019, July 1). IDA Terms.

4 IDA. (2019, September). Investing in Growth, Resilience, and Opportunity.

5 Ibid.

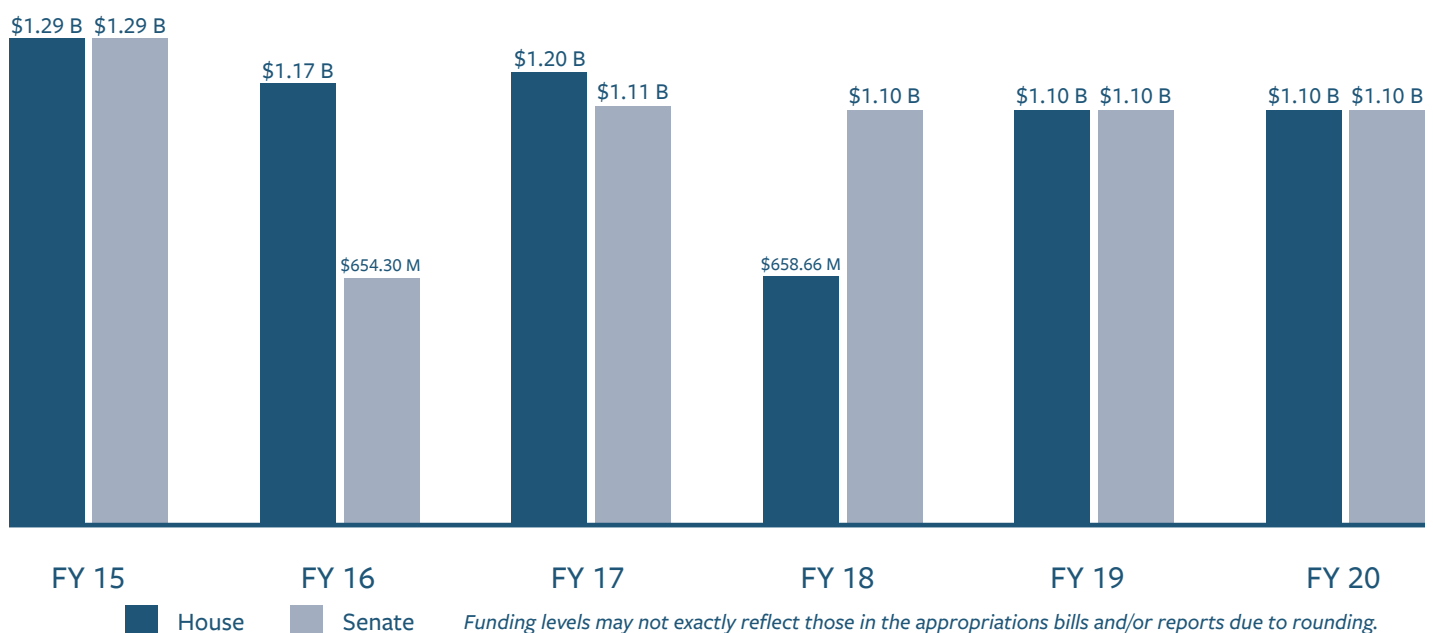
6 Ibid.

7 "U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY 2019," U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2018, p.7.

8 Ibid.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions and billions)



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$175 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$171.3 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$171.3 Million

WHAT IS THE AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FUND?

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

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The ADF provides grants and highly concessional loans to the 38 most vulnerable and least developed countries in Africa, half of which are fragile and conflict-affected states. ADF-eligible countries include those that are on their way to becoming new emerging markets, as well as those that remain fragile and need special assistance for basic service delivery.¹ Funds go toward the first installment to the ADF's 15th Replenishment (ADF-15), which runs from FY 2020 through FY 2023.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ In 2018, the ADF approved approximately \$1.1 billion in financing for 87 projects. Most of this funding was for infrastructure projects—mainly energy, transportation, and water supply and sanitation. Funding also supported other key sectors, including agriculture, finance, and social sectors.
- ▶ In 2018, the ADF:
 - ▶ Provided 8.2 million people with new or improved access to water and sanitation;
 - ▶ Improved access to transport for 14 million Africans;
 - ▶ Created 1.4 million jobs with improved access to financial services for 154,000 small businesses; and
 - ▶ Supported improvements in agricultural technologies benefiting 19 million people.²
- ▶ Every \$1 in U.S. contributions to the last replenishment, ADF-14, leveraged more than \$11 in contributions from other donors and internally generated resources.³ In the last three years, the Fund has increased financial support 17-fold to the continent's least developed countries.⁴

Every \$1 in U.S. contributions to ADF-14 leveraged **more than \$11** in contributions from other donors and internally generated resources.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ ADF supports the U.S.'s national security strategy. Nineteen of the ADF'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.⁵
- ▶ ADF reduces humanitarian and health crises. ADF financing addresses the root causes of migration flows and humanitarian crises in Africa's poorest countries.⁶

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ U.S. unmet commitments to the ADF and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) currently amount to approximately \$249.6 million. These unfulfilled commitments decrease the financial capacity of the ADF, reducing the funding available to address instability in fragile states, the root causes of migration and humanitarian crises, and health emergencies.
- ▶ Meeting commitments would renew 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.
- ▶ To ensure a smooth contribution process, Congress needs to amend the African Development Fund Act to authorize the United States to contribute the full amount of the 15th ADF replenishment.

1 “U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY 2019,” U.S. Department of the Treasury, 2018, p.7.

2 African Development Bank Group. (2019, June 12). Annual Report 2018.

3 U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2018). U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY 2019.

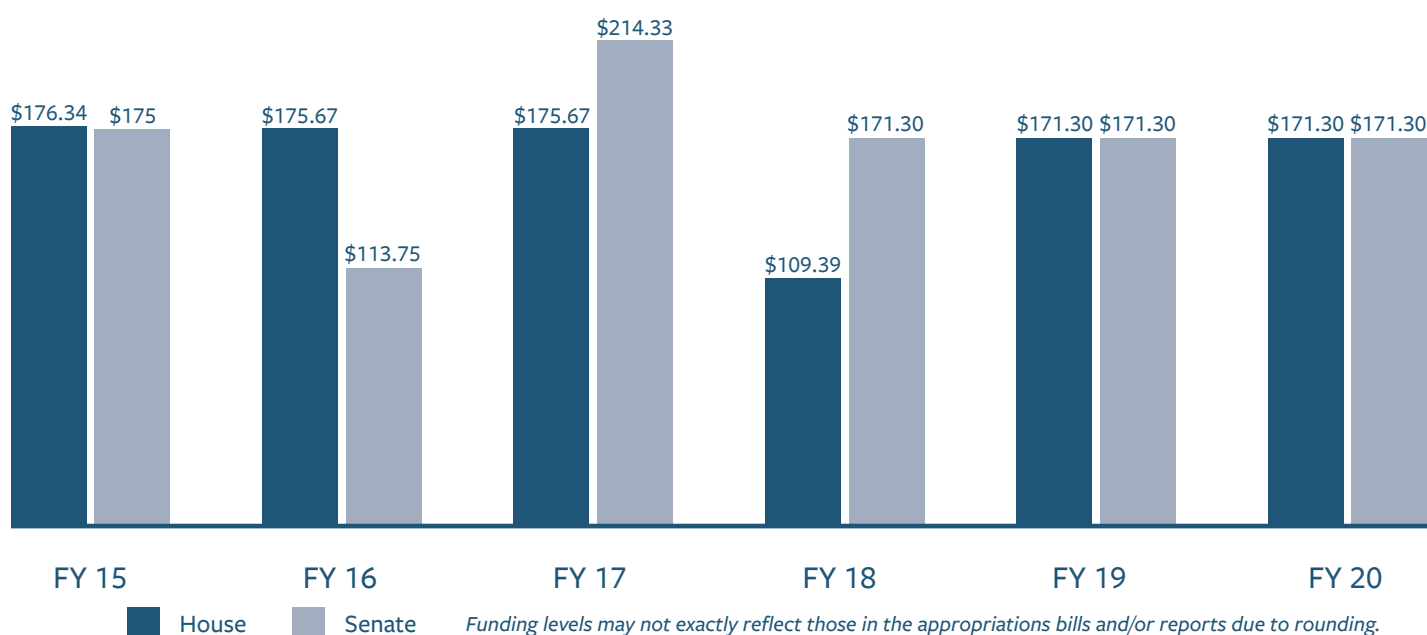
4 Ibid.

5 Ibid.

6 African Development Bank Group. (2019, June 12). Annual Report 2018.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$48.3 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$47.4 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$47.4 Million

WHAT IS THE ASIAN DEVELOPMENT FUND?

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 the ADB's 15 lower-income developing member countries to promote poverty reduction and quality of life improvements.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The ADB 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.¹ Developing member countries eligible for grants include those lower-income, with a moderate or high risk of debt distress, and small island economies.² Funds will go toward the final installment for AsDF's 11th Replenishment (AsDF-12), which runs from 2017-2020.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Priority areas for AsDF include gender equity, food security, private sector development, governance, preparedness and response to climate change and disasters, and regional public goods such as cross-border health issues.
- ▶ From 2017 to 2019, the AsDF:
 - ▶ Built or upgraded more than 600 miles of road;
 - ▶ Strengthened climate and disaster resilience for 1.7 million people;
 - ▶ Connected 278,000 households with new and improved water supplies;
 - ▶ Supported 930,000 students with new or improved educational facilities; and
 - ▶ Provided microfinance accounts to more than 2 million people, over three-fourths of whom were women.³
- ▶ Every \$1 contribution from the U.S. leverages almost \$20 in new donor contributions and internally generated resources.⁴

Every \$1 in U.S. contributions to AsDF-12 leveraged **almost \$20** in contributions from other donors and internally generated resources.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ 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.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Additional investments would fund arrears to the AsDF and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).
- ▶ Repaying the U.S.'s 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 and impairing its 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.

1 Asian Development Bank. (n.d.). Asian Development Fund (ADF).

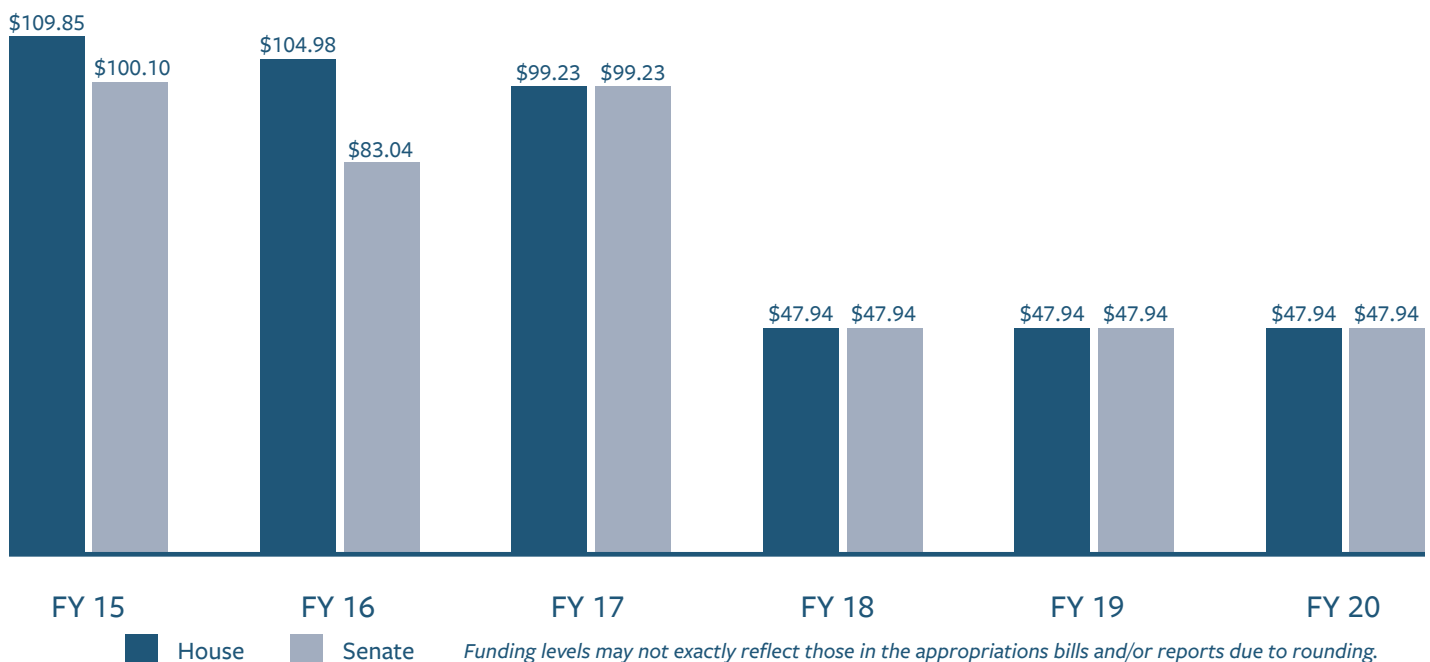
2 Asian Development Bank. (2019, February). Overview of Asian Development Fund 12 at Midterm.

3 U.S. Department of the Treasury. (2018). U.S. Department of the Treasury International Programs Congressional Justification for Appropriations FY 2019.

4 Ibid.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$40 MILLION

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

WHAT IS THE INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT?

In partnership with recipient governments, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provides more than \$1 billion in loans and grants annually to support programs and projects in rural areas that empower people to grow more food, improve nutrition, better manage natural resources, learn new skills, start small businesses, build strong community-centered organizations, and gain a voice in decisions that affect their lives. All IFAD projects are country-led and country-owned. Projects are designed in consultation with small-holder farmers and other rural beneficiaries with a strong focus on inclusion.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

U.S. contributions to IFAD are used to make loans to sovereign governments to fund projects in rural areas of member countries. Those loans are supplemented by grants and other financial instruments through implementing partners. 90% of core resources go to low-income and lower-middle-income countries. Funds will go toward the third and final installment for IFAD's 11th Replenishment (IFAD-11), which extends from FY 2019-2021.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 80% of the world's poorest people live in rural areas.
- ▶ IFAD's ongoing projects are valued at \$15.2 billion, benefitting 97.9 million people in 92 countries.¹
- ▶ Each year, IFAD's investments increase the production of 15 million small-scale producers, raise the value of sales for 16 million beneficiaries, improve the resilience of 9 million beneficiaries, and raise the income of 20 million rural women and men by at least 20%. More than 50% of the beneficiaries are women.²
- ▶ IFAD projects provide financial services to 16.1 million savers and 7.7 million borrowers, assist 1.5 million people adapting to climate change, train 2.6 million people in improved crop and livestock production and enable rural people to access markets by building "last mile" rural roads and strengthening microenterprises.³
- ▶ IFAD received one of the strongest assessments from the Multilateral Organization Performance Assessment Network (MOPAN) in its 2017-2018 cycle, in which MOPAN assessed 14 multilateral organizations. MOPAN found that "IFAD is an agile, responsive, and well-performing organization... [and IFAD's] strategy, organizational architecture, and operating model are all very well geared to deliver IFAD's mandate."⁴

80% of the world's poorest people live in rural areas.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ IFAD funds increase resilience, improve food security, and contribute to poverty reduction—ultimately lessening the need for U.S. emergency food and security assistance to vulnerable populations in the future.
- ▶ U.S. producers and consumers benefit from the economic development of rural areas in developing countries. In the past 20 years, U.S. agricultural exports to developing countries grew by 103% while exports to developed countries increased by only 19%.⁵

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE V – International Fund for Agricultural Development

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ IFAD has calculated that to meet the targets under U.N. Sustainable Development Goal Two for food and nutrition security, its core program of loans and grants will need to double by 2030. A \$10 million increase in the U.S. contribution would not only expand IFAD’s funding but also serve as a signal of U.S. leadership to other donor countries to increase the flow of resources to the world’s smallholder farmers, via a high-performing, catalytic institution.
- ▶ Greater financing is needed to address unique challenges in rural areas. One problem is the rising youth population. The “youth bulge” disproportionately affects the rural areas of low- and middle-income countries, where youth are two to three times more likely to be unemployed than older adults. IFAD programs create opportunities for rural youth while strengthening rural economies—reducing migration pressures and improving economic outcomes for young people.

1 IFAD. (2019, June). IFAD Annual Report 2018.

2 Ibid.

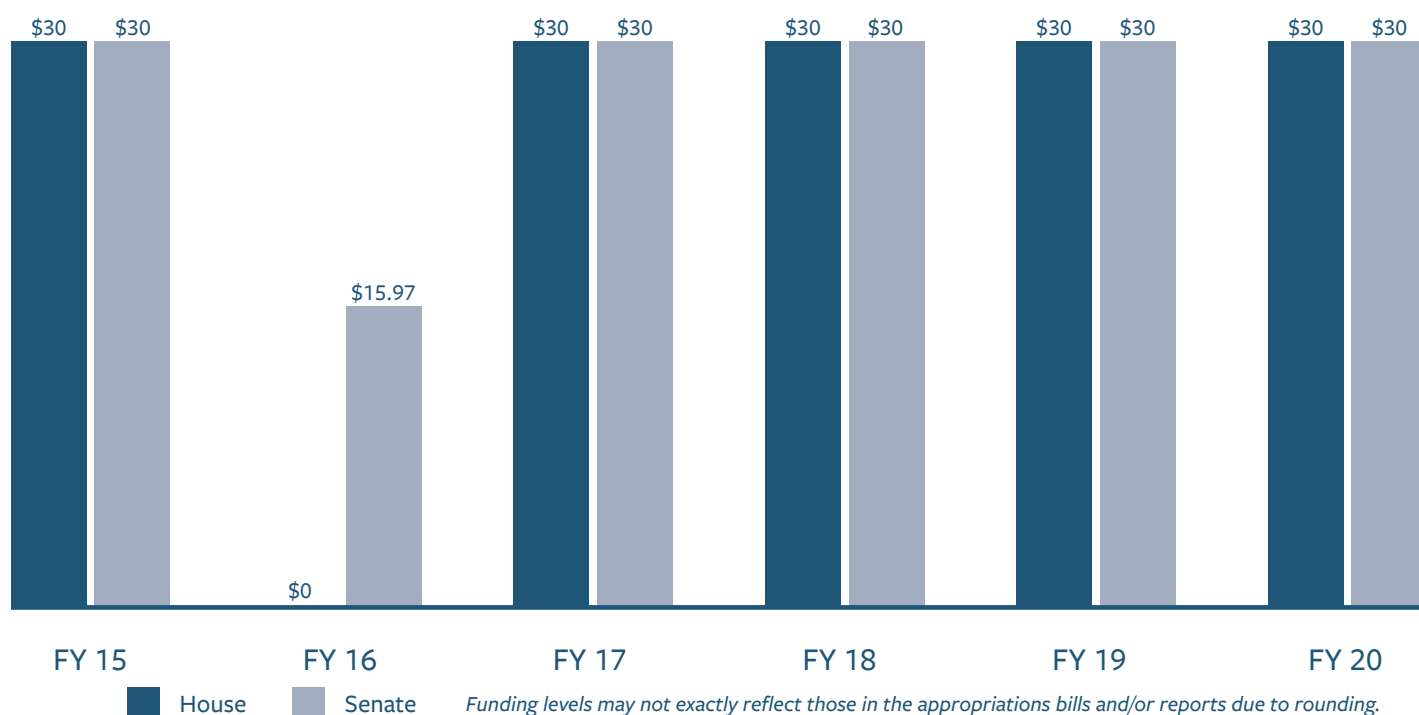
3 Ibid.

4 Multilateral Organisation Performance Assessment Network. (2019, April). MOPAL 2017-18 Assessments: IFAD.

5 USAID-BIFAD. (2019). How the United States Benefits from Agricultural and Food Security Investments in Developing Countries.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$142 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$139.6 Million

WHAT IS THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY?

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 the sustainable management of freshwater, forests, fisheries, agricultural areas, and other natural capital.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ The GEF has supported over 4,500 projects in 170 countries; it is the single largest financier of conservation.
- ▶ GEF funding has created 3,300 protected areas covering 2.1 billion acres, implemented conservation-friendly management practices on 716 million acres of landscapes and seascapes, and supported the sustainable management of 33 transboundary river basins.
- ▶ 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, fueling corruption, and weakening the rule of law in countries that rely heavily on natural resources for economic growth and stability. At the same time, the GEF is supporting local livelihoods and strengthening governance to improve long term prospects for wildlife and development.
- ▶ GEF investments have led to the phaseout of 29,000 tons of ozone-depleting potential and the sound disposal of more than 200,000 tons of persistent organic pollutants.¹

The GEF has created **3,300 protected areas** covering 2.1 billion acres.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Illegal wildlife trafficking is worth an estimated \$23 billion 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 misused and disposed of unsafely, pose significant harm to human health and the environment. Many of these, such as PCBs and mercury, travel long distances through air and water, ignoring borders and persisting in the environment for extended periods. They directly impact the safety of products and goods, such as fish, imported into the U.S.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE V – Global Environment Facility

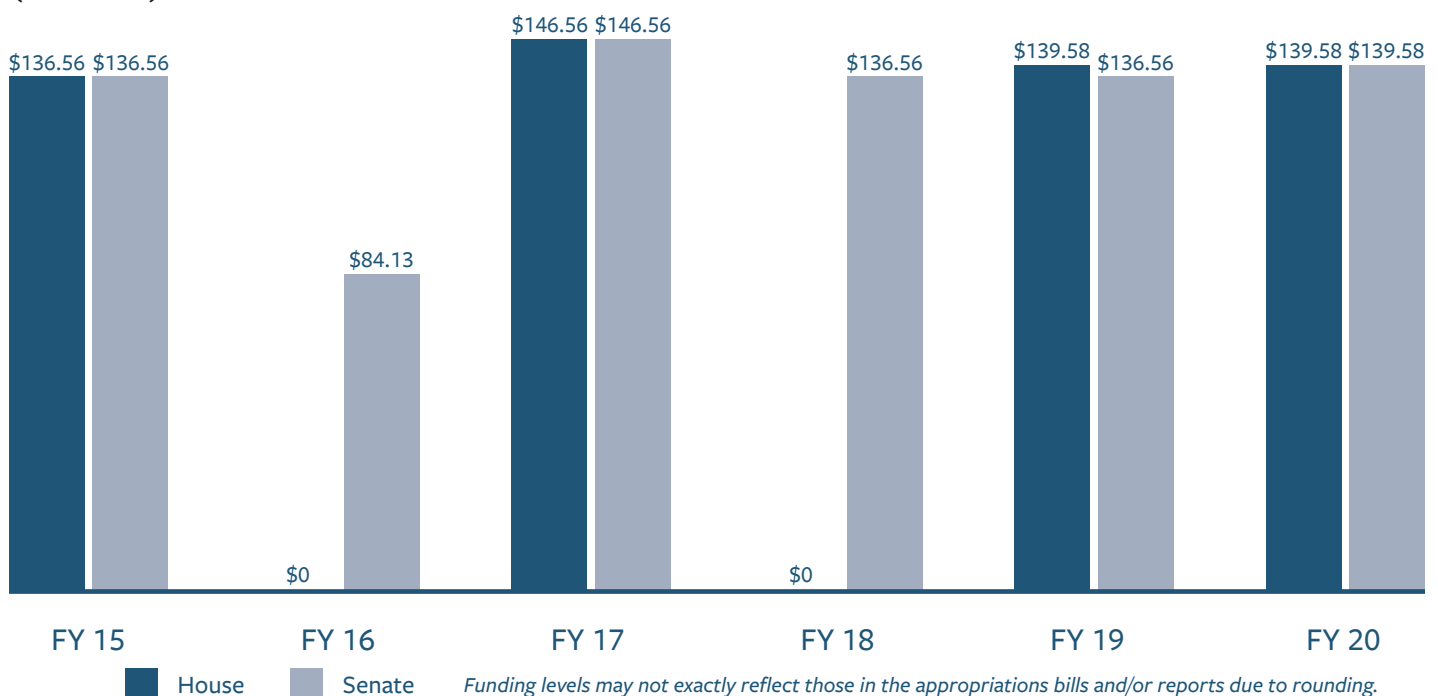
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ In April 2018, nearly 30 countries jointly pledged \$4.1 billion to the GEF for the next four years. This is referred to as the GEF-7 Replenishment. All four installments of the U.S. contribution should remain in line with the FY 2019 contribution to the GEF. If sustained over the four years, American investments would deliver the following illustrative results under the GEF’s agreed programming strategy:
 - ▶ Support the safe management and disposal of 26 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 or improve the management and financial sustainability of 30 million acres of parks, an area the size of North Dakota, in places of high biodiversity
 - ▶ Improve management practices on over 118 million acres of productive lands and seascapes, an area larger than Colorado and Utah combined, to increase productivity and help people provide for themselves and build long-term stability.

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.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



GREEN CLIMATE FUND

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$500 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$0

FY 2020 Enacted: \$0

WHAT IS THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND?

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest multilateral fund devoted to climate change. Designed to finance transformative projects and bolster innovative climate change investments, the GCF is the leading global entity charged with financing low-carbon development. Having approved its first projects in late 2015, 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 IT BUY?

The GCF generates grants, concessional debt financing, guarantees, and equity. Projects are implemented through partnerships with entities accredited by the Fund. The GCF uses a "country ownership" model, wherein projects must have state-level buy-in before the GCF can consider them.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ The GCF has approved \$5.2 billion in funding for 111 projects in 99 countries, unlocking over double that amount (\$13.5 billion) in co-financing. These projects, ranging from solar installations to reforestation projects, anticipate avoiding 1.5 billion tons of carbon emissions and increasing the resilience of communities that are home to 310 million people—nearly equal to the population of the U.S.
- ▶ The GCF has approved seven projects in Central America and Mexico, where climate change is a key driver of migration. Funding includes a \$79 million project in Honduras that will diversify rural livelihoods through improved silviculture and forest restoration and a \$127.7 million project in El Salvador to protect water sources and stimulate aquifer recharge to help small-scale farmers increase their resilience to climate change impacts.
- ▶ GCF has made loans to address deforestation in Amazonian countries. Paraguay received a matching \$20 million loan to increase private investment in energy efficiency and hydropower technologies, which will protect the Amazon and other forests by reducing demand for fuelwood.

Global warming above 2 °C would put **over 50%** of the African continent's population at risk of undernourishment.¹

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ The GCF aligns with and amplifies the goals of U.S. development assistance. The Fund's focus on co-finance arrangements means that every \$1 contribution leverages \$2.60 from other sources. This helps increase the reach of U.S. assistance.

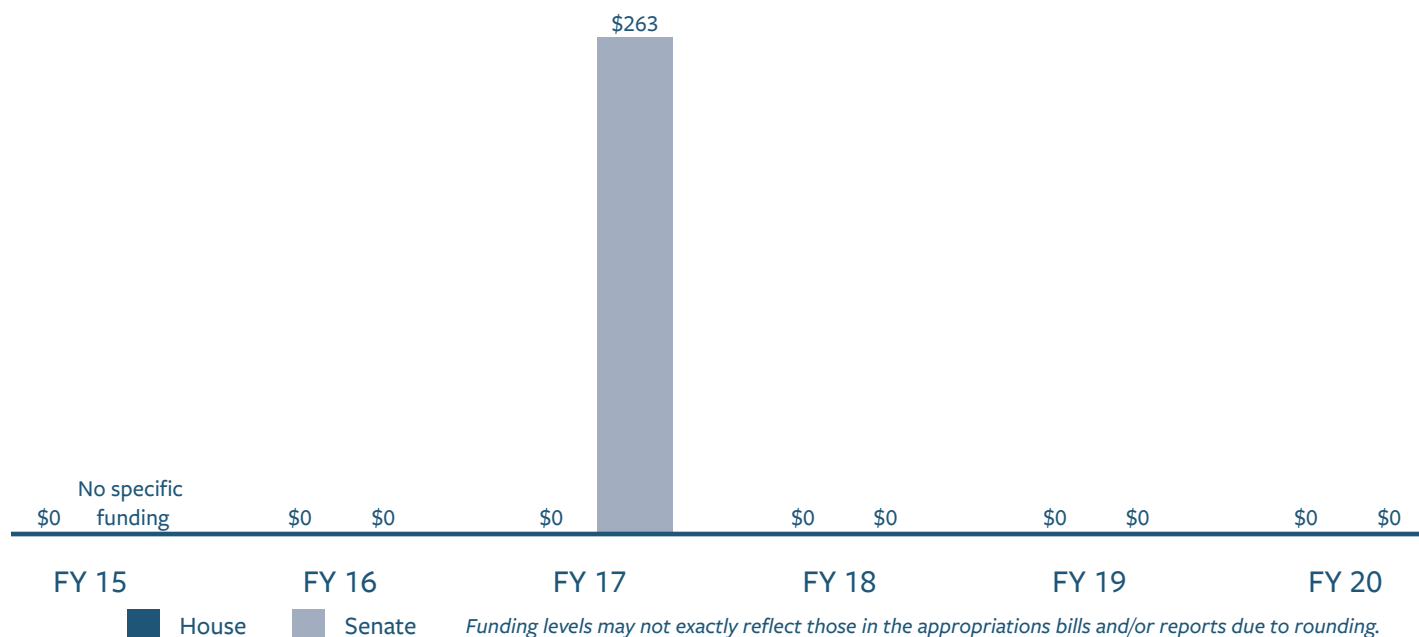
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ In 2014, the U.S. committed to provide \$3 billion over four years to the Green Climate Fund; however, the U.S. has only contributed \$1 billion. It is critical that the U.S. fully honor its pledge by providing funding to the Green Climate Fund in FY 2021.
- ▶ The Fund attained a higher profile in August 2019, as human-made fires raged across the Amazon. Climate issues were given high-level attention at the 2019 G-7 leaders summit. The U.S. should recognize that it must do more to address a changing climate and commit additional resources beyond its initial \$3 billion pledge.
- ▶ Since its launch in 2015, the Fund has approved strong fiduciary and anti-corruption policies, voting rules, environmental and social safeguards, and other necessary tools to make sure that the GCF can operate efficiently, ethically, and capably—responding to both donor and recipient countries’ requests alike.

¹ United Nations Environment Program. (n.d.). Responding to Climate Change.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL



Photo by Mauricio Vicia

Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II.....	107
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education.....	109
USDA Local & Regional Procurement	111



SOWING SEEDS OF SUCCESS

Abdela Mohamed Ali is a farmer and father of 10 in a small community in Ethiopia. Crops grown on his two hectares of farmland are his family's sole source of food. For the last 35 years, he and his wife, Nasra, have diligently worked the land to feed their family.

Over the years, Abdela noticed his land was deteriorating and producing less harvest. He could barely grow 200 kg of maize from one of his two hectares. To feed his family, he was forced to take on other labor jobs and buy food from the market. He also couldn't afford school fees, uniforms, and supplies for his children. It was a bleak situation, growing bleaker every year.

Food for the Hungry (F.H.), in partnership with USAID and Canadian Foodgrains Bank, introduced "Conservation Agriculture" (C.A.) throughout Ethiopia, including to Abdela's village. C.A. teaches sustainable agriculture techniques, such as minimal soil disturbance through reduced or eliminated tillage, permanent organic soil cover using mulches, and diversified crop rotation.

After being trained in these farming techniques, Abdela tested a small plot of his land. It paid off.

"At last, I harvested 300 kg of maize!" said Abdela. "In previous years, I had never harvested more than 200 kg from one hectare of land." The following year, Abdela used the techniques he learned on more land, harvesting over 2,000 kg of maize. In 2018, he doubled the size of land used, and his harvest was so plentiful that for the first time in 30 years, he needed a grain store.

"Until I started implementing C.A. principles, the produce from our farm only lasted two to three months after the harvest," he said. "But today, my family is still eating from last year's harvest." Abdela even had plenty to sell at the market—earning enough to buy two cows and cover all school-related costs for his children.

"I now have a plan to build a better house, and I still need to sell my produce. You know, in previous years, I wasn't able to buy enough school stationery or uniforms, let alone plan to build a new house! Thanks to F.H. and the new farming techniques I acquired, I have enough resources to feed my family and fulfill every need of my children."

FOOD FOR PEACE, PUB. L. 480 TITLE II

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$1.89 BILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A

FY 2020 Enacted: \$1.73 Billion

WHAT IS FOOD FOR PEACE PROGRAMMING?

Food for Peace (FFP) programs provide emergency and development food assistance to combat hunger and malnutrition around the globe. Emergency food assistance is delivered primarily 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, working where communities require agricultural system strengthening, improved nutrition services, or household livelihood diversification to cope with yearly droughts. Development programming is multiyear and multisectoral and targets the most vulnerable communities to address the root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

FFP 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ The number of undernourished people increased to more than 820 million in 2018, up from 811 million in 2017. FFP programs help more than 60 million hungry people in more than 50 countries every year.¹
- ▶ In 2018, FFP operated in 59 countries, reached more than 76 million people, and provided 68 million people with emergency assistance.² Active nonemergency programming reached 8 million people with development assistance in 15 countries—most of whom were in sub-Saharan Africa.³
- ▶ The Famine Early Warning System forecasts that in 2020, 88 million people will need emergency food assistance across 46 countries, including the threat of famine for South Sudan, Yemen, and northeast Nigeria.⁴
- ▶ After Hurricane Dorian struck the Bahamas in September 2019, Food for Peace provided \$1 million for emergency food assistance, supporting approximately 39,000 people for three months.⁵
- ▶ After Hurricane Matthew struck Haiti in 2016, FFP partnered with the World Food Program (WFP) and NGOs to provide life-saving food assistance. Post-storm funding supported the training of 40 community and faith-based organizations on how to effectively respond to emergencies. Food for Peace donated 2,860 metric tons of emergency food assistance to WFP contingency stocks, enough to feed 150,000 people for one month.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ American farmers support FFP. FFP purchases food from U.S. farmers through a competitive process and uses the commodities for in-kind food donations, predominately in humanitarian settings.⁷
- ▶ 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

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

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ After decades of steady decline, global hunger has been increasing since 2015. While Food for Peace resources help support the estimated 167.6 million people in humanitarian crises worldwide, additional investment is needed to reverse this trend and support countries and communities to build resilience.⁸
- ▶ Additional investment could allow the U.S. to provide a robust response when there is a high likelihood of famine. 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 such a disaster.⁹

1 USAID (September 2019). USAID Food Assistance.

2 USAID (2019). Office of Food for Peace Fiscal Year 2018 Annual Report.

3 Ibid.

4 USAID (2019). FEWS NET: Drought, Economic Shocks, and Continued Conflict Maintain High Assistance Needs in 2020.

5 USAID (September 2019). Food Assistance Fact Sheet: The Bahamas.

6 USAID (2018). 2017 Food for Peace Year in Review.

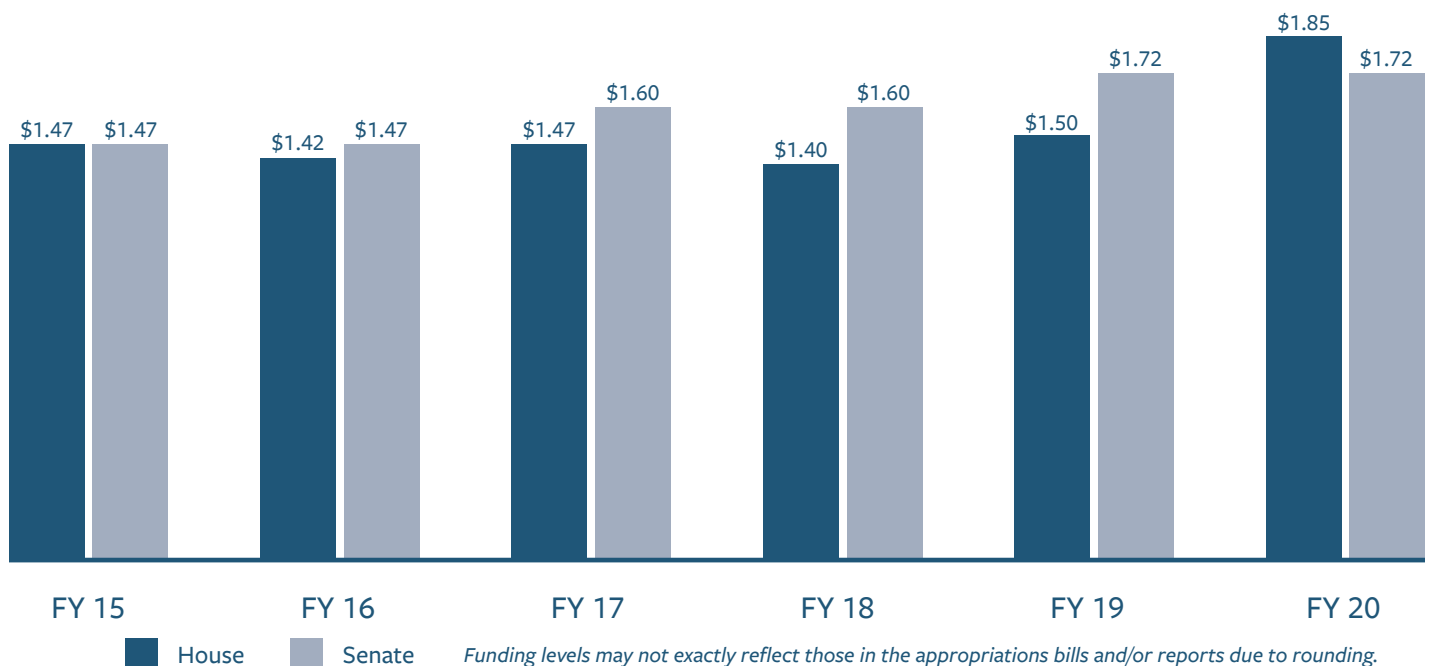
7 USAID (2020). Food Assistance: Frequently Asked Questions.

8 UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (December 2019). Global Humanitarian Overview 2020.

9 USAID (2018). 2017 Food for Peace Year in Review.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In billions)



MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$240 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A
FY 2020 Enacted: \$220 Million

WHAT IS MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION PROGRAMMING?

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education program provides U.S. agricultural commodities, as well as financial and technical assistance, to food-insecure countries to establish school feeding programs. The program helps improve child nutrition, maternal health, and access to quality education, especially for girls.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The program boosts childhood nutrition in vulnerable communities through U.S. agricultural commodities and locally purchased food. It supports improved literacy through support for teachers and libraries, school improvement, and training for faculty and administrators. The program also supports training in health and nutrition practices and increases access to safe water, sanitation services, and improved sanitary facilities.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ 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 in near-famine conditions.¹ In FY 2017, McGovern-Dole reached over 4.5 million direct beneficiaries.² With food insecurity on the rise, these funds are more critical than ever.³
- ▶ 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 since these lunches are often the only meal these children receive each day. Almost 100% of students receiving McGovern Dole lunches in a Burkina Faso program attended class regularly.⁴
- ▶ McGovern-Dole programs bring girls into classrooms, and schools participating in the programs have decreased gender disparities.⁵
- ▶ 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%.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ 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.⁷
- ▶ McGovern-Dole prevents children and youth from falling under the control of groups like al-Shabaab in Somalia or Boko Haram in Nigeria, which promise access to food. Preventing youth radicalization leads to increased stability in regions of the world that are important to U.S. strategic interests and national security.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE V – Agriculture Appropriations Bill McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ 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 would help reach more of these children.⁸
- ▶ Additional investment could allow McGovern-Dole programs to support more communities and families in times of drought or shock, when school feeding programs often act as the first line of defense against hunger.⁹ A 2013 World Food Program survey of 77 countries found that 33 countries scaled up their school meals programs to address food security shocks.¹⁰
- ▶ The 2018 Farm Bill authorized up to 10% of McGovern-Dole funds to be used to purchase food in the country or region where it will be distributed. With additional investment, McGovern-Dole programs could further incorporate more locally-grown food through the USDA's Local and Regional Food Aid Procurement (LRP) program. LRP combats malnutrition while stimulating the local economy and creating incentives for the host government to sustain the program.

1 USDA (2017). The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance: Report to the United States Congress, Fiscal Years 2012-2014.

2 USDA and USAID (2018). U.S. International Food Assistance Report: 2017.

3 FAO (2019). The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World.

4 USDA, IMPAQ International, Catholic Relief Services (August 2018). Independent Evaluation: McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program BEOG BIIGA II.

5 Bread for the World (April 2017). The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

6 USDA (March 2016). For Ethiopian Schoolchildren, McGovern-Dole Helps Mitigate Effects of Devastating Drought.

7 USDA (2018). The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance: Report to the United States Congress: Fiscal Year 2016.

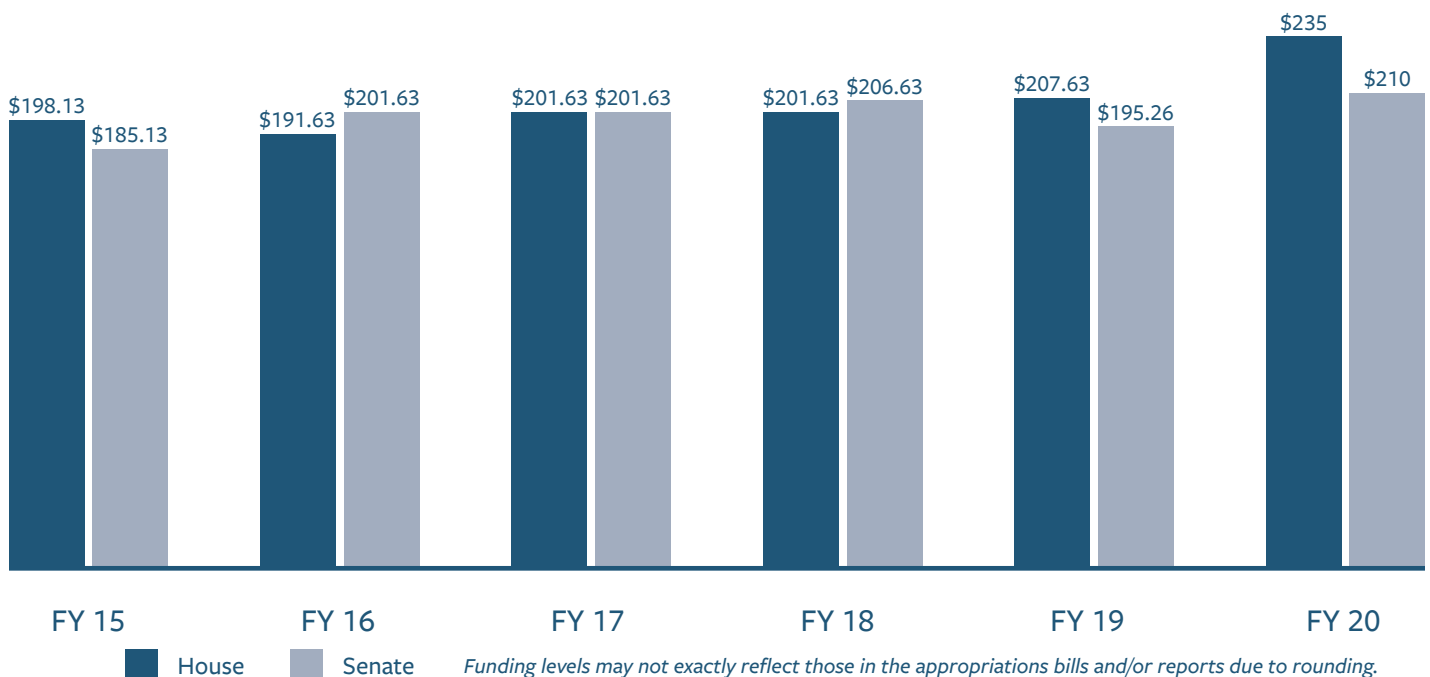
8 Ibid.

9 U.N. Information Centre Canberra (2014). WHO Hunger Statistics.

10 USDA (2018). The Global Effort to Reduce Child Hunger and Increase School Attendance: Report to the United States Congress: Fiscal Year 2016.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



USDA LOCAL & REGIONAL PROCUREMENT

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$25.5 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: N/A
FY 2020 Enacted: \$20 Million

WHAT IS USDA LOCAL AND REGIONAL PROCUREMENT?

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 IT 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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ LRP is a small program with significant impact. In FY 2017, LRP programs reached 48,000 people in Kenya, Tanzania, and Benin, with only a \$5 million award.¹
- ▶ 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.²
- ▶ 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 saved 25% in the case of other foods, such as beans.³
- ▶ The procurement of food from local markets stimulates local economies by increasing farmers' incomes and creates jobs in the community. In FY 2019, the USDA identified five priority countries for local and regional procurement programs: Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Liberia, Nepal, and Nicaragua.

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

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ LRP reduces the need for U.S. foreign assistance. 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.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE V – Agriculture Appropriations Bill USDA Local & Regional Procurement

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the USDA’s LRP program at \$80 million annually. The appropriations for the program consistently fall below the authorized amount.
- ▶ The 2018 Farm Bill authorized up to 10% of McGovern-Dole funds to be used to purchase food in the country or region where it will be distributed. 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.
- ▶ Greater funding for LRP programs could generate significant development effects by spurring local economic activity and forming and strengthening sustainable local markets over the long term.

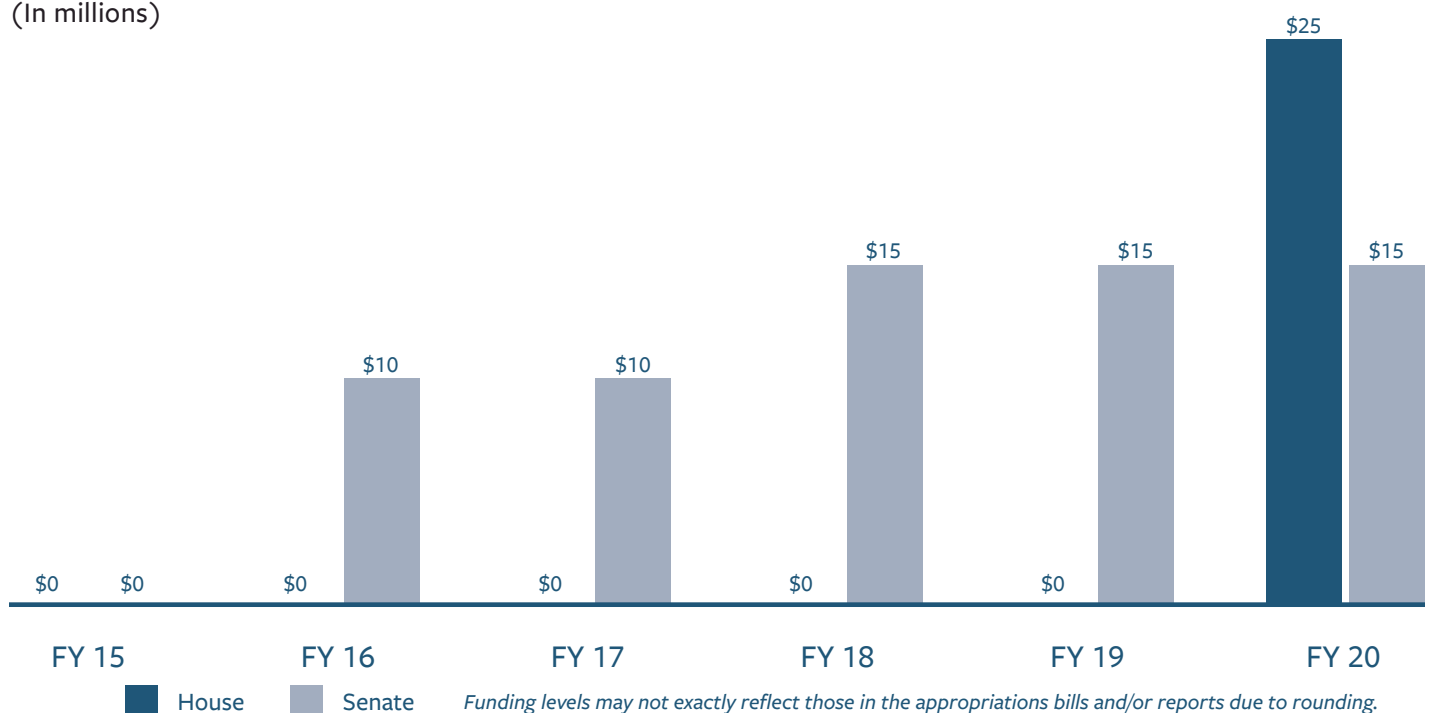
1 USAID (2018). U.S. International Food Assistance Report: Fiscal Year 2017.

2 GAO (2009). International Food Assistance: Local and Regional Procurement Can Enhance the Efficiency of U.S. Food Aid, but Challenges may Constrain Its Implementation.

3 Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives (February 2018). Modernizing Food Aid: Improving Effectiveness and Saving Lives.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



LABOR, HEALTH, & HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS

Photo by Aurélie Marrier d'Un



Bureau of International Labor Affairs.....	115
CDC Global Health.....	117
CDC Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	119

ENGAGED, EDUCATED, AND EMPOWERED

“At the age of 13, I began working.”

Maritu, a 16-year-old Ethiopian girl from Zenzelma village, quit school in grade seven to look for a job. “The work is extremely difficult and harsh, but I have no option,” said Maritu. “There is no shelter, restroom, or water throughout the day. I suffer from pain in my hands, shoulders, and back.”

Maritu is not alone—approximately 80% of Ethiopian youth are out of school by age 15. This leaves youth either working unpaid on family farms or in the worst forms of child labor—domestic service, agriculture, textiles, fishing, and mining. “At the age of 13, I began working for one of the stone crushing companies in Zenzelma,” Maritu said. “For two years, I worked for nine hours a day, 23 days a month, with only a 30-minute lunch break, earning 35 Ethiopian Birr (\$1.60) daily.”

World Vision’s U.S. Department of Labor-funded “Engaged, Educated, Empowered, Ethiopian Youth” (E4Y) project set up child labor registration committees in early 2016 to identify children engaged in harmful or dangerous forms of labor. Maritu was registered and enrolled in E4Y’s educational summer camp program to help her develop career skills. The project then facilitated entrepreneurship and career guidance training for Maritu through the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs, which helped her identify and choose decent employment. Maritu and other registered youth are given a choice to complete their education or train in a vocation.

Thus far, 1,885 youth who were out of school and engaged in child labor have graduated from TVET after acquiring marketable skills training of their choosing. World Vision continues to support graduates by linking them with business owners in their communities to obtain jobs and by encouraging them to create their businesses through entrepreneurship and business start-up kit support.

With World Vision’s help, Maritu stopped working at the stone crushing company and attended vocational training at the leading technical college of Amhara region. She now works as a cook in a three-star hotel. “This was only possible with the help of the E4Y project,” said Maritu, with a smile.

BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$125 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$18.5 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$96 Million

WHAT IS THE BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR AFFAIRS?

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), within the Department of Labor, protects vulnerable people around the world—women, child laborers, people at risk for forced labor and human trafficking, and workers at the bottom of global supply chains. ILAB promotes, monitors, and enforces labor-related provisions in U.S. trade agreements and preference programs, monitors and combats child labor, promotes respect for labor rights and adherence to labor laws, and implements projects in developing countries that fight poverty by improving worker rights and livelihoods.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

ILAB is essential to U.S. efforts to eliminate child labor, human trafficking, and forced labor. It also ensures that countries that trade with the U.S. adhere to their labor rights obligations. ILAB's program funds enable civil society organizations around the world to implement technical assistance programs that combat child labor and human trafficking, promote labor rights, and support fair trade in complex labor rights environments such as Mexico, Bangladesh, Colombia, and Mauritania.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Worldwide, 152 million children are still engaged in child labor—73 million of whom work in hazardous conditions. Of the 152 million, roughly half are under 11 years old.¹
- ▶ The cost of child labor to the global economy is as much as 6.6% of global gross national income.²
- ▶ 64% of human trafficking victims worldwide are exploited for labor.³
- ▶ An estimated 25 million people are subject to forced labor globally.⁴
- ▶ Since 1995, ILAB has withdrawn nearly 2 million children from labor and provided them with education; it has helped nearly 170,000 families meet basic needs without relying upon child labor.⁵
- ▶ ILAB monitors and enforces labor conditions in 131 countries with trade agreements and preference programs with the U.S.—ensuring that U.S. trade partners comply with their labor rights obligations.⁶

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ ILAB enforces the labor provisions of U.S. free trade agreements and preference programs so that countries that trade with the U.S. do not exploit child and forced labor, rely on trafficked workers, ignore basic workplace safety measures, or repress worker rights to gain an unfair advantage in trade.
- ▶ In developing countries, ILAB builds workers' capacity to defend their labor rights and advocate for safe working conditions, leveling the playing field for American workers and businesses.
- ▶ ILAB provides tools, like the ComplyChain app, to help American businesses navigate the challenges of eliminating child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking in their supply chains by explaining relevant laws, regulations, and policies and modeling strategies for monitoring and remediation.⁷

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE I – Labor, HHS Appropriations Bill Bureau of International Labor Affairs

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ As the U.S. renegotiates several major trade agreements, additional investment would enhance ILAB's capacity to guarantee that U.S. trading partners are effectively implementing labor standards.
- ▶ Additional investment would 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 industries.
- ▶ Robust funding to support programs that combat child labor would help ILAB reach tens of thousands of more children each year.

1 International Labor Organization. (2017). Global Estimates of Child Labour: Results and Trends, 2012-2016.

2 ODI and World Vision. (2016). Eliminating Child Labour, Achieving Inclusive Economic Growth.

3 Human Rights First (2017, January 7). Human Trafficking by the Numbers.

4 Ibid.

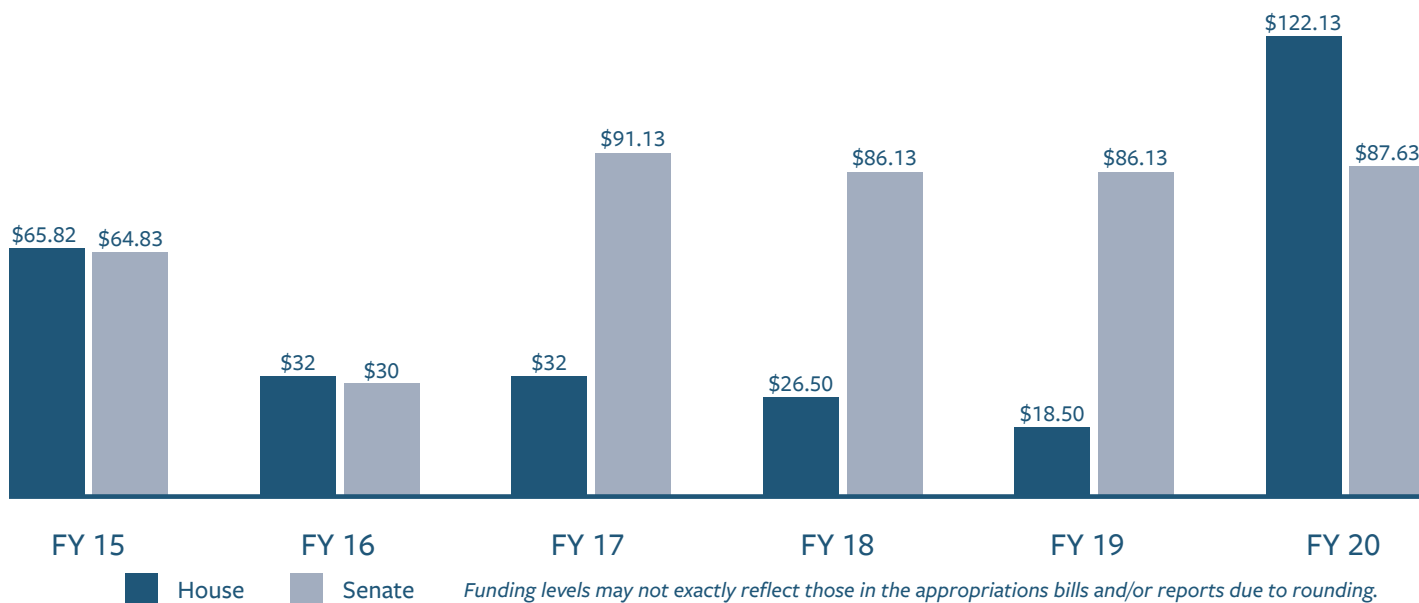
5 United States Department of Labor. (2018). Sweat and Toil: 2018 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor.

6 Ibid.

7 Ibid.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



CDC GLOBAL HEALTH

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$608 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$456.98 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$570.84 Million

WHAT IS THE CENTER FOR GLOBAL HEALTH?

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)'s Center for Global Health (CGH) coordinates global health activities across the agency and works to save lives, reduce disease, and improve health around the world. CGH ensures CDC experts are on the frontlines fighting major health threats—including Ebola, HIV, TB, polio, measles, and malaria—while training disease detectives around the globe to track, respond to, and eliminate outbreaks before they become epidemics.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funding supports CGH's activities to help countries identify and stop health threats close to the source—both anticipated and otherwise. It allows the CDC to respond rapidly in the case of an outbreak, accurately track global health threats travelers bring into the U.S., and protect Americans through research and development of diagnostics, drugs, and other technologies to combat diseases. Funding also supports CGH's efforts to address the severe worldwide shortage of a global public health workforce and build critical relationships with ministries of health and other partners to work towards U.S. goals such as eradicating polio and measles.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ CGH conducts vital surveillance and response activities to prevent epidemics and protect U.S. and global health. The CDC monitors 30 to 40 potential health threats each day. Since 2006, CGH has responded to over 2,000 disease outbreaks and health emergencies, including Ebola, Zika, MERS-CoV, and avian influenza.
- ▶ CGH's global polio immunization work has made incredible strides toward a polio-free future. 80% of the world's population now lives in certified polio-free regions. There has been a 99% reduction in wild polio cases, and there are only three countries where wild poliovirus remains.¹
- ▶ 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.
- ▶ CGH's global health security investments have helped reduce disease outbreak response time in Cameroon from eight weeks to just 24 hours.
- ▶ 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.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ Protecting America's economy and national security means safeguarding against disease outbreaks. In the fight against infectious diseases, American travel, trade, and jobs are at stake. CGH works to prevent, detect, and respond to these public health threats before they reach U.S. shores.
- ▶ CGH's work protects overseas demand for U.S. exports that support millions of jobs in sectors like agriculture, manufacturing, and natural resource extraction.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE II – Labor, HHS Appropriations Bill CDC Global Health

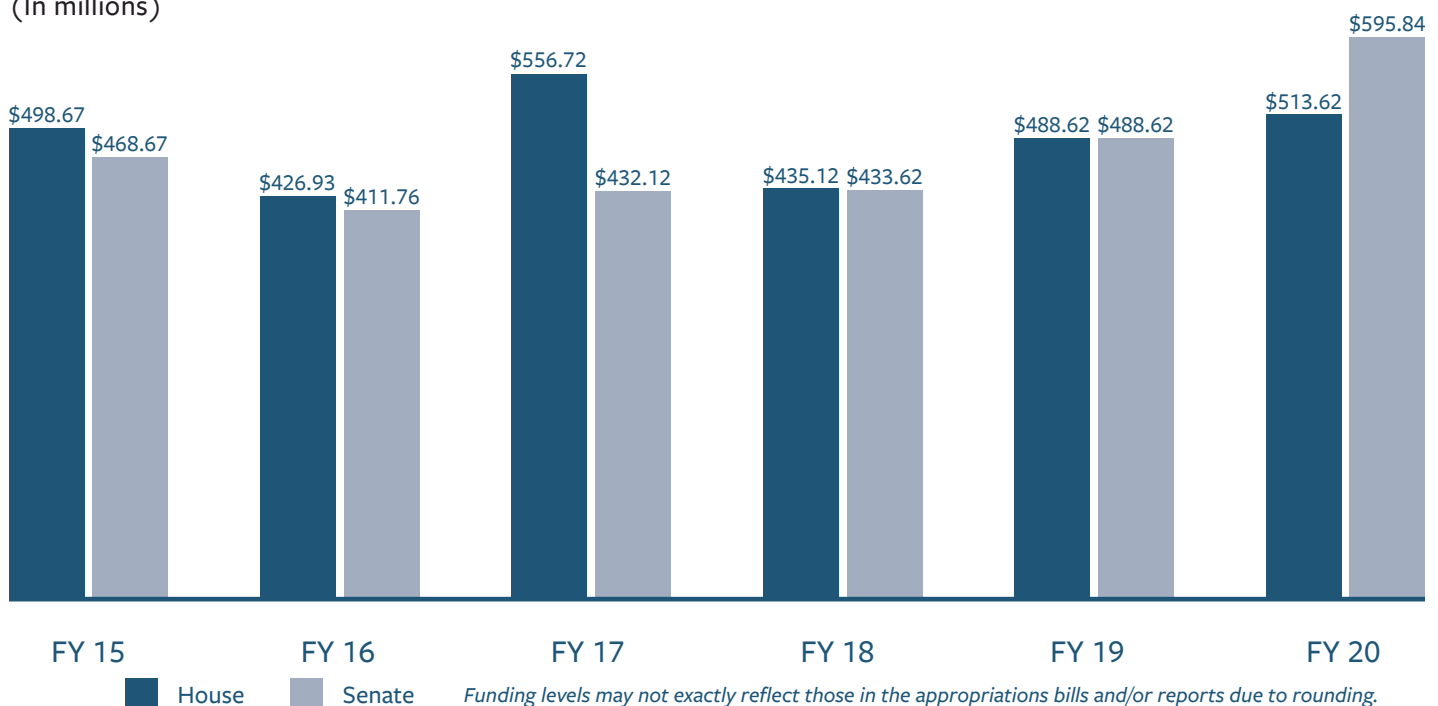
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ Growing drug resistance threatens progress against global killers such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, and 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 security programming and prevent the rollback of CDC efforts in 39 priority countries.
- ▶ Within the CDC Global Health Account, an increase to the Global Public Health Protection line above the FY 2020 Senate committee mark of \$208.2 million and an appropriation of \$100 million to the CDC Infectious Disease Rapid Response Fund is needed to ensure a quick response to outbreaks is adequately resourced.
- ▶ An increase in funding could strengthen CGH's partnership in implementing PEPFAR and PMI, which are critical to expanding the number of patients receiving treatment and increasing evaluation, research, and development. Additional investment would also strengthen CGH's global TB program with a focus on TB elimination programs in highly burdened countries.

1 World Health Organization. (2019, July 22). Polio. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/polio>.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



CDC EMERGING & ZOO NOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES

MINIMUM REQUIREMENT FY 2021

\$605 MILLION

FY 2020 President's Request: \$372.47 Million

FY 2020 Enacted: \$570.37 Million

WHAT IS THE CENTER FOR EMERGING AND ZOO NOTIC INFECTIOUS DISEASES?

The National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) at the CDC works to protect people from antibiotic-resistant infections, foodborne outbreaks, and deadly emerging and zoonotic infectious diseases—diseases that spread between animals and people—such as Zika, Ebola, and salmonella infection.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ▶ Annually, zoonotic infectious diseases sicken 2.5 billion and kill 2.7 million people globally.¹
- ▶ NCEZID provides advanced laboratory services—including the CDC's high-containment biosafety labs that enable it to study hazardous pathogens—and advanced molecular detection techniques that allow the CDC to identify illnesses of unknown origin from around the world.
- ▶ NCEZID investigates and responds to deadly disease outbreaks internationally to keep them from becoming threats at home, such as:
 - ▶ The 2018 and 2019 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.
 - ▶ The 2017 monkeypox outbreak in the DRC, during which NCEZID assisted health officials in tracking cases and training health workers.
 - ▶ The 2016 typhoid fever outbreak in Harare, Zimbabwe, during which NCEZID investigated and controlled the outbreak that lasted nearly five months and caused 867 suspected cases and four deaths.²
- ▶ From 2013 to 2018, NCEZID supported the development of more than 50 advanced molecular detection diagnostics, including tests for Zika, Ebola, Lyme disease, bubonic plague, and rabies.³

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ▶ NCEZID develops cutting-edge, point-of-care diagnostic tools, enabling faster, accurate detection of infectious diseases that threaten U.S. health, including vector-borne diseases—cases of which tripled in the U.S. between 2004 and 2016.⁴
- ▶ Antibiotic-resistant pathogens affect at least 2 million Americans and take the lives of 23,000 Americans every year.⁵ Modern travel of people, animals, and goods means an antibiotic-resistant organism can quickly become a global threat—yet, global action has been limited.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

TITLE II – Labor, HHS Appropriations Bill Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- ▶ U.S. investment should match the increasing frequency and scale of disease outbreaks worldwide, which result in part from increased trade, travel, human-animal interactions, and climate shifts.⁶ Some initiatives might include:
 - ▶ Rapidly deployable resources and teams of experts that can safely test for dangerous viral hemorrhagic fevers (VHFs), such as Ebola, at their source before they become global pandemics.
 - ▶ Improved training, surveillance, and diagnostic laboratory capacity for VHFs, monkeypox, other emerging poxvirus diseases, and outbreaks of unknown and emerging pathogens.
 - ▶ Improving molecular diagnostic tools, building on PEPFAR laboratory diagnostic networks, and optimizing diagnostic technologies and laboratory techniques for field deployment in high-risk, remote, or resource-poor regions of the world.
- ▶ Increased funding could support domestic and international responses to rabies—one of the deadliest viruses affecting humans—and progress towards the WHO’s goal of ending deaths due to canine rabies by 2030.
- ▶ Additional investment could increase capacity, coordination, and tool development for waterborne disease surveillance, communications, outbreak investigations, and emergency preparedness.

1 Grace, D., Mutua, F., Ochungo, P., Kruska, R., Jones, K., Brierly, L., et. al. (2012). Mapping of Poverty and Likely Zoonoses Hotspots.

2 N’cho HS, Masunda KP, Mukeredzi I, et al. (2019, January 18). Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report Notes from the Field: Typhoid Fever Outbreak – Harare, Zimbabwe, October 2017–February 2018.

3 NCEZID. (2018). NCEZID Accomplishments 2018.

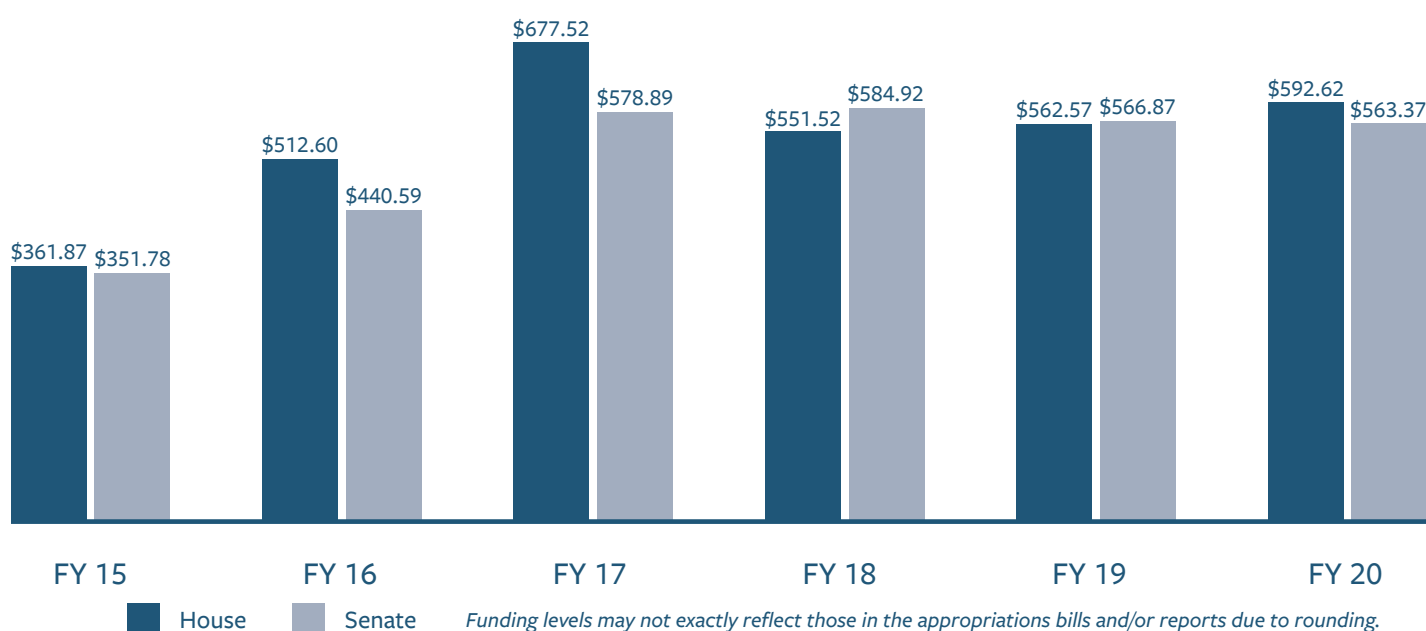
4 American Academy of Family Physicians. (2018, May 8). Illnesses From Mosquito, Tick and Flea Bites Triple.

5 U.S. Task Force for Combating Antibiotic Resistant Bacteria. (2018). National Action Plan for Combating Anti-Biotic Resistant Bacteria, Progress Report Year 3.

6 Smith, K. F., Goldberg, M., Rosenthal, S., Carlson, L., Chen, J., Chen, C., & Ramachandran, S. (2014). Global rise in human infectious disease outbreaks. Journal of the Royal Society, Interface, 11(101), 20140950.

6 YEAR FUNDING HISTORY

(In millions)



APPENDIX

Photo by Jaydip Bhattacharya



Account (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 20 President's Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 20-FY 19	% Difference FY 20 vs FY 19
State, Foreign Operations Total	54,200,000	42,803,812	56,381,000	55,000,000	54,700,000	500,000	0.92%
TITLE I – Department of State and Related Agencies							
International Peacekeeping Activities	1,551,000	1,136,000	2,128,414	1,576,759	1,526,383	-24,617	-1.59%
U.S. Institute of Peace	38,634	19,000	38,634	45,000	45,000	6,366	16.48%
National Endowment for Democracy	180,000	67,275	180,000	360,000	300,000	120,000	66.67%
TITLE II – USAID							
Operating Expenses	1,372,875	1,275,200	1,404,756	1,377,246	1,377,246	4,371	0.32%
TITLE III – Bilateral Economic Assistance							
Global Health Programs – Total	8,837,450	6,343,475	9,296,500	9,111,000	9,092,450	255,000	2.89%
Global Health Programs – USAID	3,117,450	2,035,108	3,366,500	3,236,000	3,162,450	45,000	1.44%
Maternal & Child Health	835,000	619,600	850,000	847,000	851,000	16,000	1.92%
Family Planning & Reproductive Health	575,000	237,000	750,000	575,000	523,950	-51,050	-8.88%
Nutrition	145,000	78,500	145,000	150,000	150,000	5,000	3.45%
Vulnerable Children	24,000	-	24,000	26,000	25,000	1,000	4.17%
Malaria	755,000	674,000	755,000	789,000	770,000	15,000	1.99%
Tuberculosis	302,000	261,000	310,000	310,000	310,000	8,000	2.65%
Neglected Tropical Diseases	102,500	75,000	102,500	102,500	102,500	-	0%
HIV/AIDS (USAID)	330,000	-	330,000	330,000	330,000	-	0%
Global Health Programs – State	5,720,000	4,308,367	5,930,000	5,880,000	5,930,000	210,000	3.67%
HIV/AIDS (State)	4,325,000	3,071,600	4,325,000	4,320,000	4,370,000	45,000	1%
Global Fund AIDS, TB & Malaria	1,350,000	958,400	1,560,000	1,560,000	1,560,000	210,000	15.56%
Development Assistance	3,000,000	N/A*	4,164,867	3,000,000	3,400,000	400,000	13.33%
Global Food Security Strategy	1,000,600	492,000	1,005,600	1,000,600	1,005,600	5,000	0.50%
International Disaster Assistance	4,385,312	N/A^	4,435,312	4,385,312	4,395,362	10,050	0.23%
Transition Initiatives	92,043	112,043	92,043**	92,043**	92,043**	-	0%
Complex Crisis Fund	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	0%
Economic Support Fund	3,717,861	N/A*	2,153,763	3,476,999	3,045,000	-672,861	-18.10%
Conflict & Stabilization Operations (non-add)	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	0%
Reconciliation Programs (non-add)	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	0%
Economic Support Development Fund	-	5,234,200	-	-	-	-	0%
Migration & Refugee Assistance	3,432,000	365,062^	3,532,000	3,432,000	3,432,000	-	0%
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance	1,000	N/A^	1,000	100	100	-900	-90.00%
International Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,968,000	-	-	-	-	0%
Millennium Challenge Corporation	905,000	800,000	905,000	905,000	905,000	-	0%

Account (\$ in Thousands)	FY 2019 Enacted	FY 20 President's Request	FY 2020 House	FY 2020 Senate	FY 2020 Enacted	FY 20-FY 19	% Difference FY 20 vs FY 19
TITLE IV – International Security Assistance							
Peacekeeping Operations	488,670	291,435	516,348	471,400	457,348	-31,322	-6.41%
TITLE V – Multilateral Assistance							
International Organizations & Programs	339,000	-	646,500	378,000	309,000	-30,000	-8.85%
Global Environment Facility	139,575	-	139,575	139,575	139,575	-	0%
International Development Association	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,097,010	1,097,010	-	0%
Asian Development Fund	47,395	47,395	47,395	47,395	47,395	-	0%
African Development Fund	171,300	171,300	171,300	171,300	171,300	-	0%
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	30,000	-	0%
Green Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	0%
TITLE VII (non-add)							
Microfinance	265,000	70,640	265,000	265,000	265,000	-	0%
Basic Education	800,000	299,400	925,000	515,000	875,000	75,000	9.38%
Multilateral Partnerships	90,000	-	125,000	115,000	125,000	35,000	39%
Sustainable Landscapes	-	38,350	135,000	135,000	135,000	135,000	100%
Adaptation	-	-	177,000	177,000	177,000	177,000	100%
Renewable Energy	-	-	179,000	179,000	179,000	179,000	100%
Biodiversity	285,000	78,855	295,000	314,000	315,000	30,000	10.53%
Democracy, Rights & Governance	2,400,000	1,212,300	2,400,000	2,459,000	2,400,000	-	0%
Water & Sanitation	435,000	164,633	435,000	450,000	450,000	15,000	3%
Sec. 7059, 7046 Gender Equality	215,000	388,500	230,000	315,000	330,000	115,000	53%
Agriculture Appropriations							
Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II	1,716,000	-	1,850,000	1,716,000	1,725,000	9,000	0.52%
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	210,255	-	235,000	210,000	220,000	9,745	4.63%
USDA Local & Regional Procurement	15,000	-	25,000	15,000	20,000	5,000	33%
Labor, HHS Appropriations							
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	86,125	18,500	122,125	87,625	96,000	9,875	11.47%
CDC Global Health	488,621	456,984	513,621	595,843	570,843	82,222	16.83%
CDC Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	568,372	372,472***	592,622	563,372	570,372	2,000	0.35%

* Requested as part of the Economic Support Development Fund

** An additional \$15 million is available if the Secretary of State determines it is in the national interest of the U.S.

*** Includes discretionary appropriations only

^ Requested as part of International Humanitarian Assistance

MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

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

IREX
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 Teams International
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
NuDay Syria
ONE
Operation USA
Oxfam America
Pan American Development Foundation
PATH
PCI
Penny Appeal USA
Perkins International
Physicians for Peace
Plan International USA
Planet Aid
Plant with Purpose
Population Communication
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
Solar Cookers International
Solidarity Center
SPOON
Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
Syria Relief and Development
Trickle Up Program
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Methodist Committee on Relief
United Mission for Relief and Development
U.S. Climate Action Network
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
U.S. Fund for UNICEF
Village Enterprise
WaterAid America
Water for South Sudan
WEEMA International
WellShare International
Women for Women International
Women's Refugee Commission, Inc.
World Bicycle Relief
World Concern
World Connect
World Food Program USA
World Hope International
World Justice Project
World Learning

World Rehabilitation Fund
World Renew
World Vision
Zakat Foundation of America

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

American Relief Coalition for Syria
Center for Justice and Peacebuilding, Eastern Mennonite University
Crown Agents Foundation
Institute of International Humanitarian Affairs, Fordham University
International Development, Community, and Environment Department, Clark University
Mortenson Center in Engineering for Developing Communities, University of Colorado Boulder
Public Interest Registry
Pulte Institute for Global Development
RTI International
Transnational NGO Initiative of the Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs at Maxwell School of Syracuse University
War Child Canada



InterAction.org | [@InterActionOrg](https://twitter.com/InterActionOrg)