

FY 2022

CHOOSE TO INVEST

in Development
& Humanitarian
Action

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



InterAction would like to thank its Members and the broader NGO community who contributed to Choose to Invest FY 2022. This document would not have been possible without your support.

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Will Baxter/CRS

FOR MORE INFORMATION

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Affairs Budget



WHAT 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.



Photo by Sandipani Chattopadhyay

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Photo by Louis Leeson

AID PROGRAMS DELIVER RESULTS FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND DEMONSTRATE AMERICAN LEADERSHIP AROUND THE GLOBE.

That is why, for the 11th year in a row, InterAction has prepared Choose to Invest as a public resource for understanding the accounts that fund development, health, humanitarian action, climate, and democracy.

This resource attempts to demystify what and how the U.S. Government funds overseas by providing information across 52 accounts funded through the annual appropriations process, primarily in the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Bill. We have also included programs 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.

Each account includes its funding history and a recommended funding level for this year based on the experience and expertise of InterAction's coalition—the voice of nearly 200 humanitarian and development non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

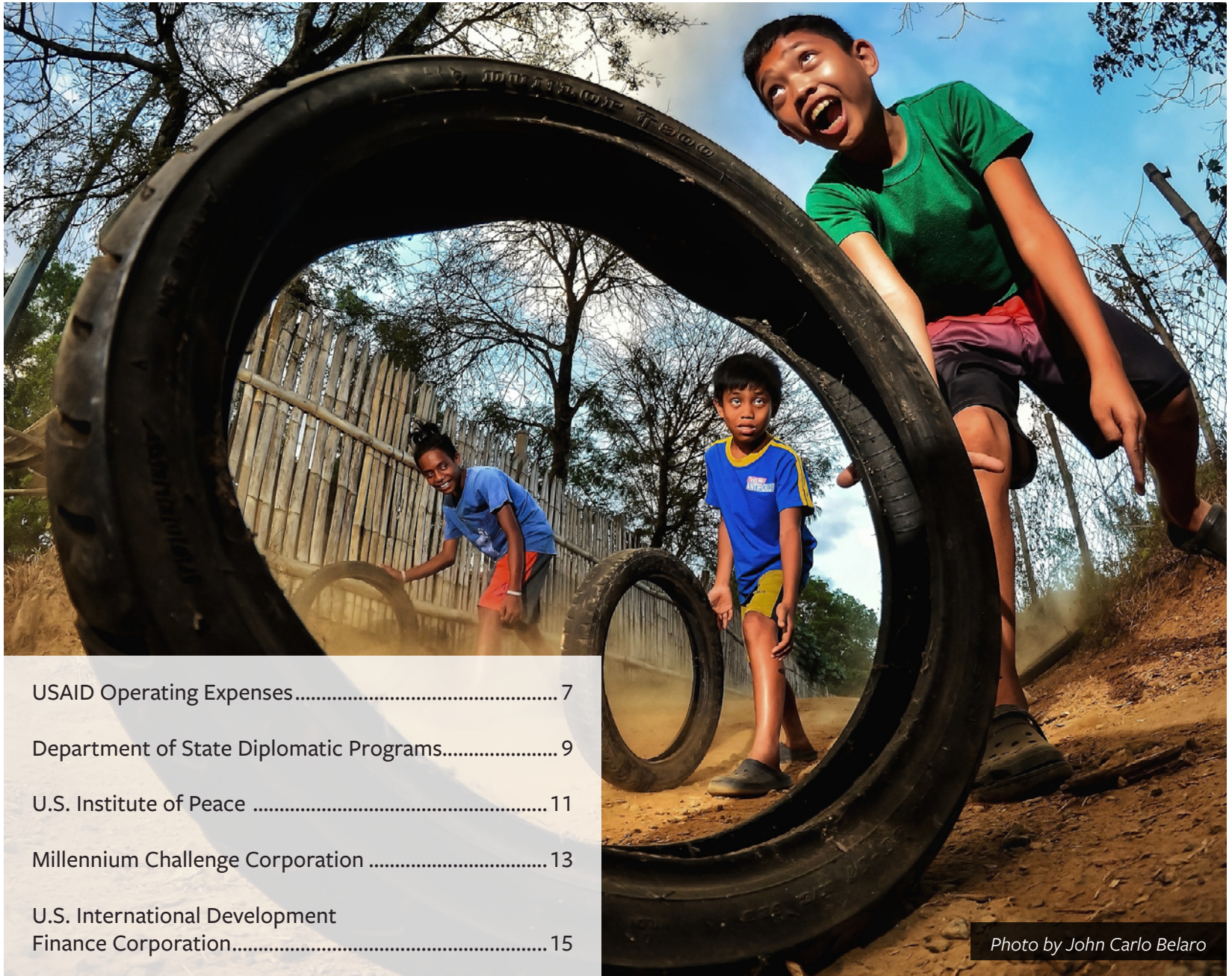
The funding recommendations made here do not represent the actual amount required to address the world's hardships—those numbers would be far higher, even before accounting for losses and increased need resulting from COVID-19 and climate change. However, the numbers we provide are an attempt to strike a balance between global need and responsible American spending.

As the pandemic made clear, other countries' ability to manage and respond to threats directly impacts the health and prosperity of the United States. Choose to Invest's recommendations represent a down payment toward long-term impacts on development progress and reflect the need to build resilience against the next global shock.

The world is more interconnected than ever. It's time to think of foreign aid as one of several tools that promote vital development abroad for the benefit of all, here and overseas.

ACCOUNT	REQUIREMENT (\$ in thousands)	Global Health	
Development & Humanitarian Agencies		Maternal & Child Health	983,825
USAID Operating Expenses	1,456,981	Nutrition	240,000
Dept. of State Diplomatic Programs	9,628,514	Vulnerable Children	30,000
U.S. Institute of Peace	47,250	HIV/AIDS State & USAID	5,025,500/379,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	957,600	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB & Malaria	1,560,000
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	654,350	Family Planning & Reproductive Health	750,000
Development Assistance & Economic Support Fund		Global Health Security	275,000
Development Assistance	4,200,000	Malaria	885,500
Economic Support Fund	4,021,547	Tuberculosis	366,850
Microfinance	278,250	Neglected Tropical Diseases	117,875
Global Food Security Strategy	1,202,614	Multilateral Assistance	
Basic Education	1,092,500	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,701,000
Adaptation	265,500	Peacekeeping Operations	548,000
Renewable Energy	268,500	International Organizations & Programs	646,500
Sustainable Landscapes	202,500	International Development Association	1,299,769
Biodiversity	480,000	African Development Fund	224,232
Water & Sanitation	540,000	Asian Development Fund	89,986
Democracy, Human Rights & Governance	2,537,850	International Fund for Agricultural Development	46,800
Sec. 7059 Gender Equality	525,700	Global Environment Facility	158,920
Reconciliation Programs	40,000	Green Climate Fund	1,000,000
Conflict & Stabilization Operations	5,000	Climate Investment Funds	200,000
Other Development Accounts		Agriculture Appropriations	
National Endowment for Democracy	320,000	Food for Peace, P.L. 480, Title II	2,001,000
Transition Initiatives	112,043	McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	264,500
Complex Crises Fund	33,000	Local & Regional Procurement	26,450
Prevention & Stabilization Fund	200,000	Labor, Health & Human Services Appropriations	
Humanitarian Action		Bureau of International Labor Affairs	122,125
International Disaster Assistance	5,274,434	Center for Global Health	681,769
Migration & Refugee Assistance	4,118,400	Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	715,526
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance	50,000		

>> DEVELOPMENT & HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES



USAID Operating Expenses.....	7
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Photo by John Carlo Belaro

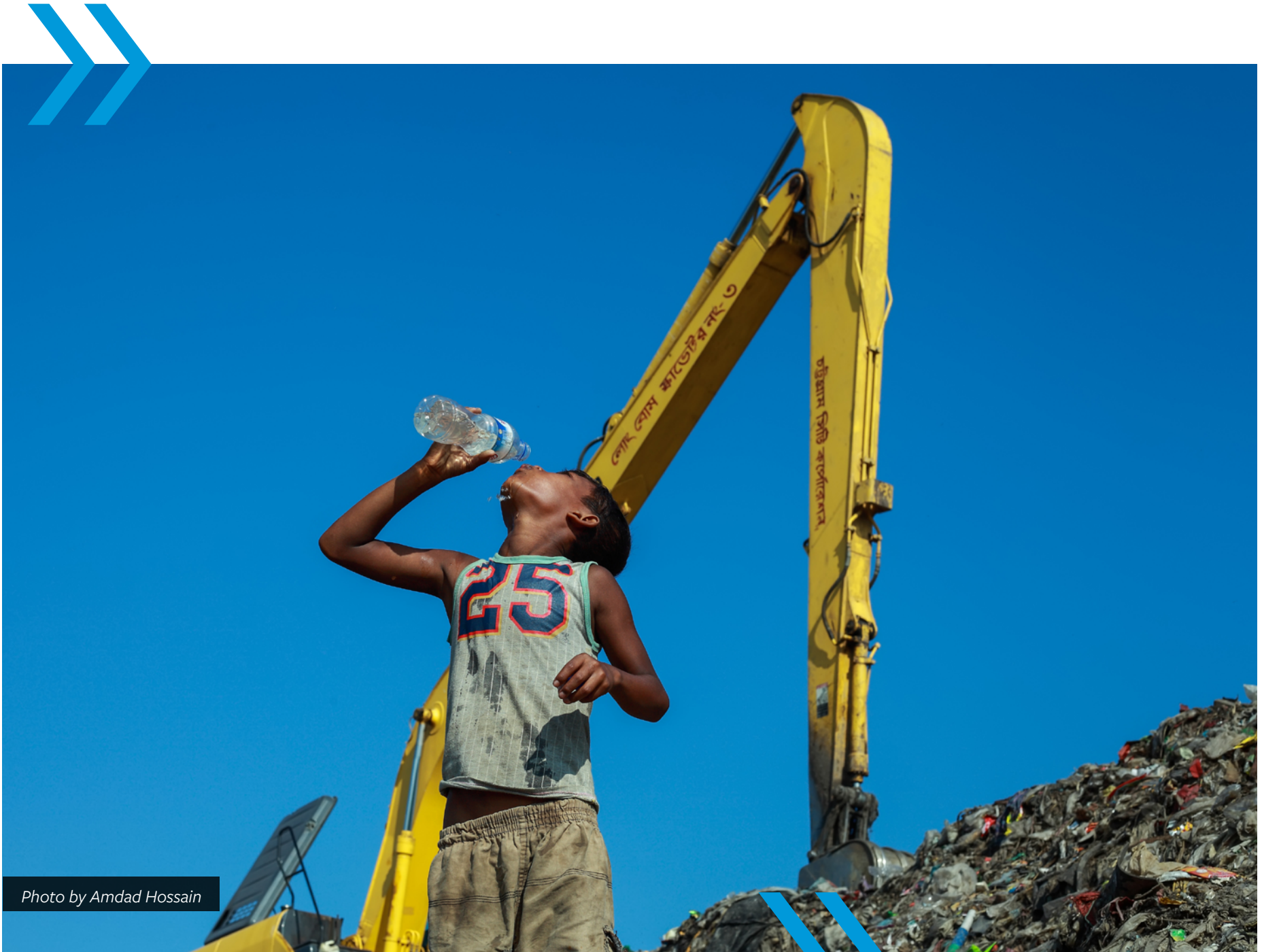


Photo by Amdad Hossain

TITLE II

USAID Operating Expenses

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.46 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.38 billion

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

DESCRIPTION

U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses focus on advancing 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.). Most of the 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 foreign assistance to self-reliance.
- USAID is an evidence-based and results-oriented organization. Its **programming** helps communities lift themselves out of poverty by reducing the reach of conflict, preventing the spread of pandemic disease, and counteracting the drivers of violence, instability, transnational crime, and other security threats.
- Qualified and well-trained staff, secure USAID missions, and adequate I.T. systems are critical to the achievement of USAID's mission and taxpayer dollars' proper stewardship.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- USAID operating expenses support the global engagement of USAID staff. USAID staff **promote prosperity** through expanding markets for exports; creating a level playing field for U.S. businesses; and, supporting more stable, resilient, and democratic societies.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- USAID requires additional funds to prevent, prepare for, and respond to COVID-19 to continue to protect its employees and their families.
- Over the course of the pandemic, USAID Operating Expenses covered evacuation costs for **two-thirds** of its Foreign Services Officers overseas. Funding was also needed to cover the continuity of operations in both Washington D.C. and internationally, including for I.T., cleaning, and personal protective equipment for U.S. Direct-Hire employees and their families.

TITLE II

USAID Operating Expenses

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.46 billion

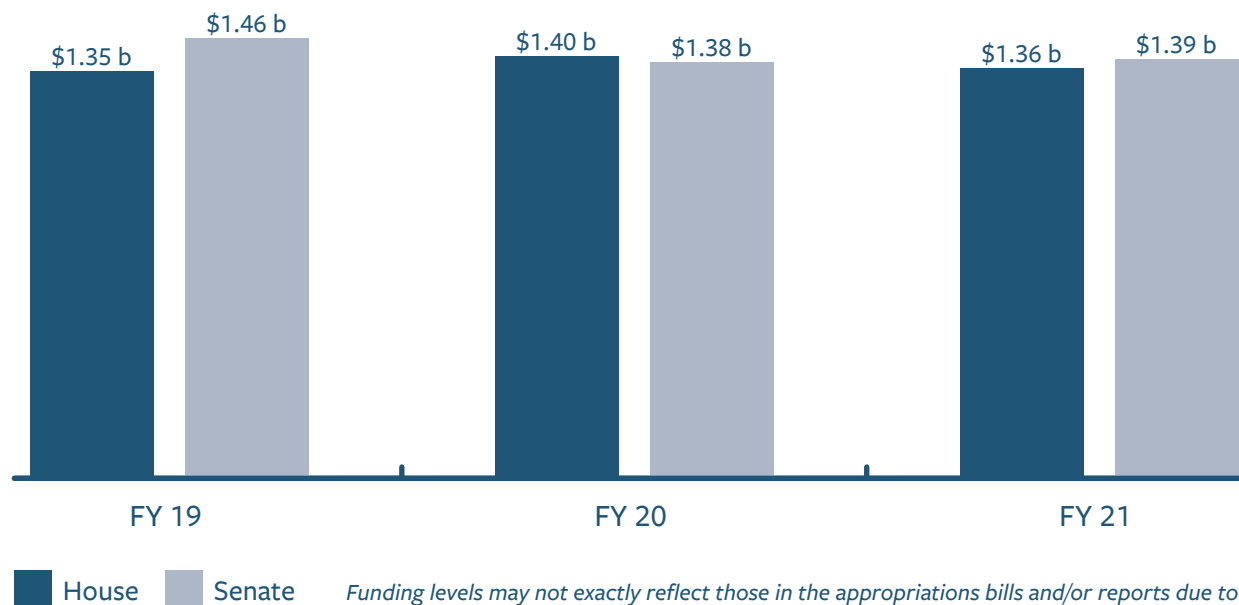
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.38 billion

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, 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 and transparency of federal funds.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE I

Department of State Diplomatic Programs

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$9.63 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$9.17 billion

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

DESCRIPTION

Diplomatic Programs is the principal operating account of the U.S. Department of State.

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.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Funds provide the backbone of American diplomacy overseas.
- Funds support [38 bureaus](#) and offices and 275 U.S. embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic posts across 195 countries. The offices and staff funded through this account 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 provide security for diplomatic personnel, overseas diplomatic missions, information, residences, and domestic facilities.
- Diplomatic Programs funds the salaries of [over 24,000](#) domestic and overseas State Department employees, training services at the Foreign Service Institute, the Bureau of Human Resources' operating costs, and global public affairs.
- Funds support programs carried out by Department of State regional bureaus—which are responsible for the conduct and implementation of U.S. foreign policy through bilateral and multilateral engagements.
- Funds support the Department's ability to communicate on America's behalf to global audiences in a complex digital, technological, and media landscape.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The Department of State advances the interests of the American people, their safety, and economic prosperity worldwide.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 constricted State Department activities as broad travel restrictions went into effect. At the same time, rapidly shifting government responses and border closures elevated the importance of timely, accurate information and [unprecedented efforts](#) to bring American citizens home.

TITLE I

Department of State Diplomatic Programs

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$9.63 billion

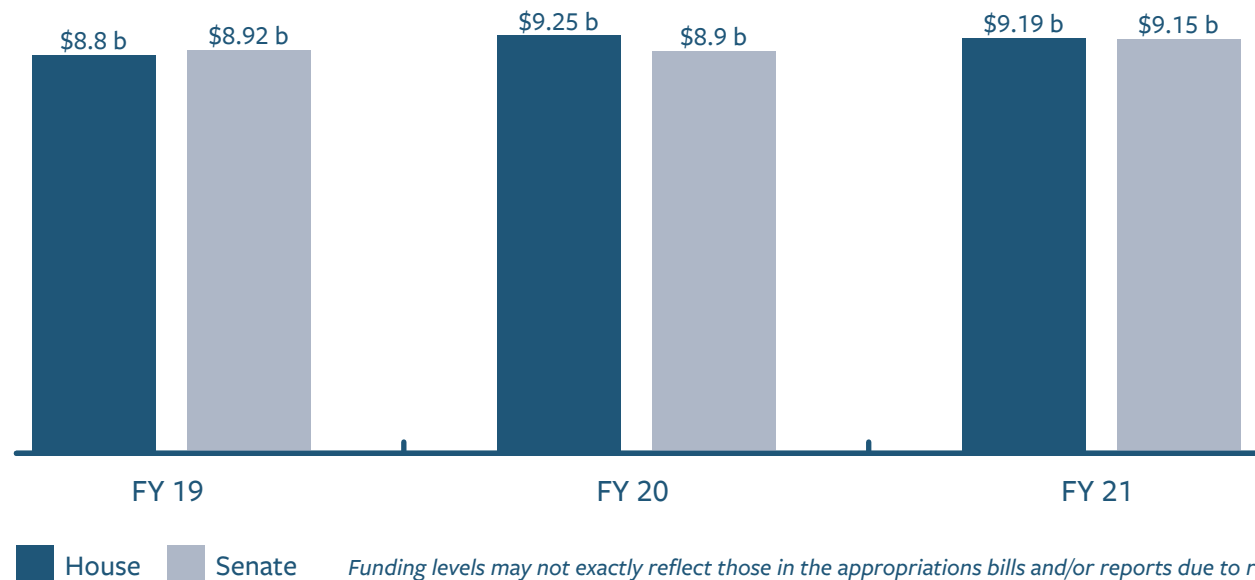
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$9.17 billion

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional funding could 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE I

U.S. Institute of Peace

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$47.25 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$45 million

For **over 35 years**, USIP has avoided and resolved conflict by training and supporting local communities in their peacebuilding efforts.

DESCRIPTION

Established 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 35 years, USIP has avoided and resolved conflict by training and supporting local communities in their peacebuilding efforts.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

USIP supports 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.
- Efforts are cost-effective in preventing conflict and maintaining peace. American investment builds security by 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.
- The Institute **prioritizes**:
 - » Continued fieldwork to help fragile states develop the capacity to reduce and resolve violent conflicts. Current priority countries include Afghanistan, Burma, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan, and Tunisia.
 - » A sharpened focus on the destabilizing impact of regional and major power competition in fragile states, with a renewed emphasis on Russia and China.
 - » Sustained field operations to reduce violence in fragile states while augmenting unofficial dialogues and analysis on areas of rising danger.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- USIP sends specialized teams 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 violent conflicts before they threaten U.S. national security interests.
- USIP's cost-effective approach helps preserve U.S. investments in post-conflict environments and hard-won military gains.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 is exacerbating the conditions that lead to violence, making USIP's mission to prevent, mitigate, and resolve violent international conflict more important and relevant than ever.

TITLE I

U.S. Institute of Peace

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$47.25 million

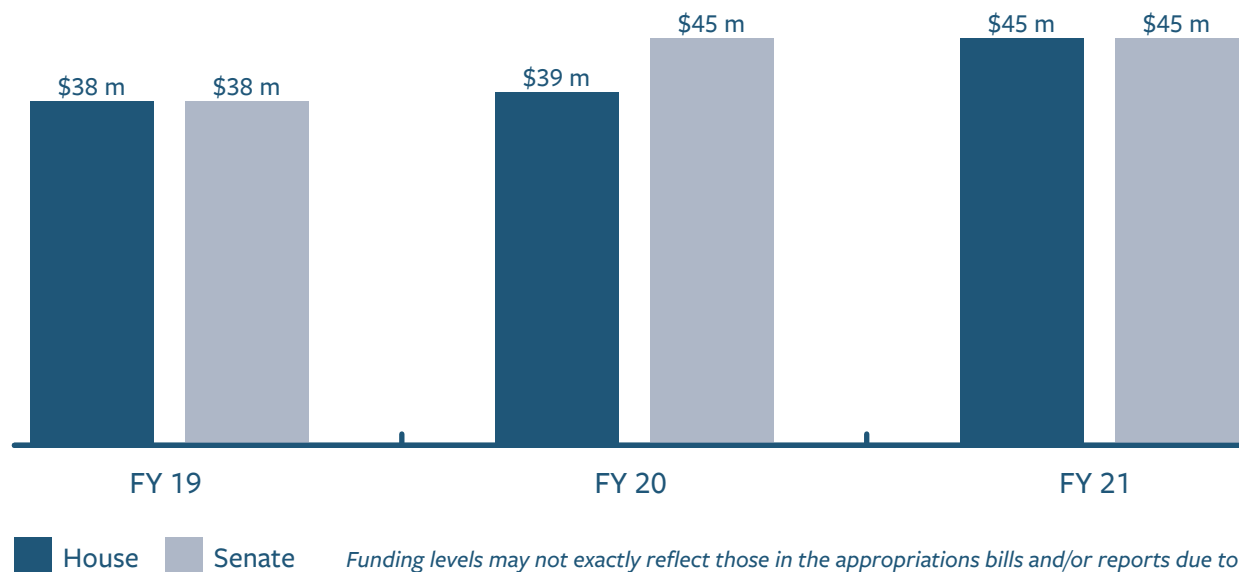
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$45 million

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.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$957.6 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$912 million

MCC focuses on economic growth—ensuring that **U.S. investments have a significant impact** on poverty reduction.

DESCRIPTION

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) partners with the world's poorest countries to tackle the most pressing development challenges. It uses multi-year agreements to invest in projects that create jobs, expand markets, promote growth, and lay the groundwork for healthy communities.

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?

- For the past 15 years, MCC has invested more than **\$13 billion** in compact and threshold programs across 29 partner countries, supporting country-led projects in agriculture, anti-corruption, education, energy, health, land rights, transportation, infrastructure, water supply, and sanitation.
- Countries undergo competitive selection, where sound economic and social policies and democratic governance play a significant role in ensuring that inclusive economic growth reaches the poorest people.
- MCC ranked **first** among federal agencies on the 2020 Aid Transparency Index and number **one** on Results for America's Invest in What Works Federal Standards of Excellence.
- In December 2020, the MCC board selected Sierra Leone for a new compact, Kiribati for a threshold program, and approved a **\$23 million** threshold program with the Solomon Islands focused on addressing the country's biggest constraints to economic growth: management of natural resources in the logging sector and insecure access to land which limits tourism investment.

- MCC launched **two new** blended finance initiatives—the American Catalyst Facility for Development with the U.S. International Development Finance Corporation and Millennium Impact for Infrastructure Accelerator, a global investment platform with Africa50.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- MCC investments build a more stable world, expand markets, and increase the capacity of partner governments.
- MCC investments could help prevent countries from seeking out alternative loans that appear 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.

TITLE III

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$957.6 million

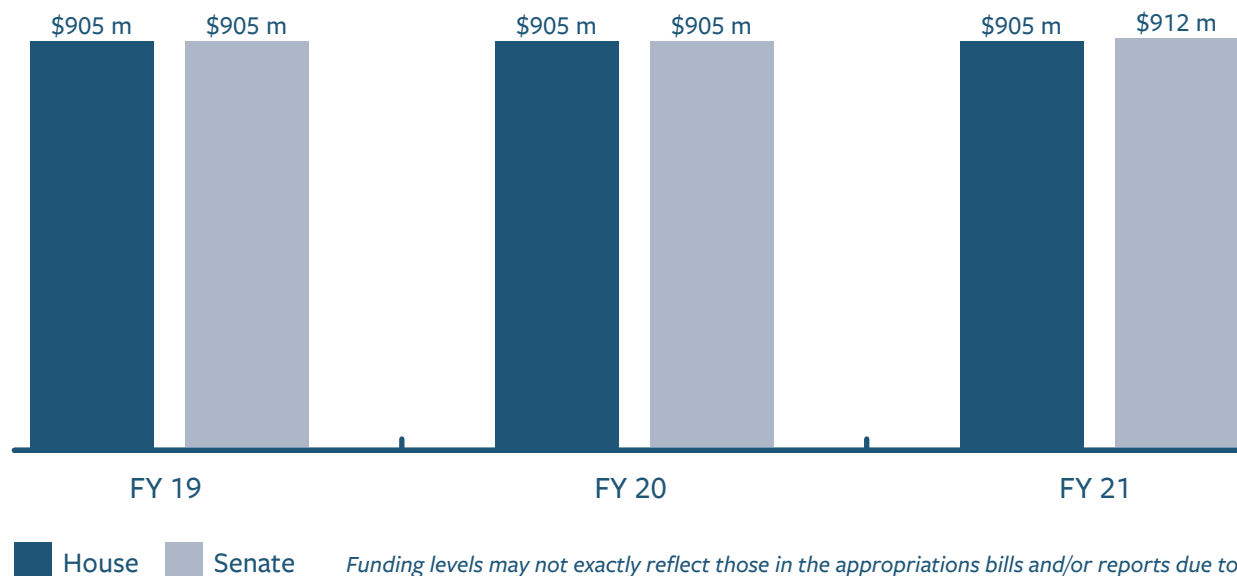
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$912 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional investment could help MCC capitalize on blended finance strategies and continue creating enabling environments for private investment through critical policy reforms and institutional capacity building.
- 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

U.S. International Development Finance Corporation

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$833.68 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$569 million

The DFC supports the **growth of markets that benefit U.S. businesses and consumers** overseas while creating a more prosperous global economy.

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. International Development Finance Corporation (DFC) is the successor agency to the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and USAID's Development Credit Authority (DCA). The DFC partners with the private sector to finance solutions to help meet critical needs in housing, health, energy, infrastructure, water, and more in developing contexts.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funding for the DFC allows the agency to identify investment opportunities with developmental impact using equity; loans and loan guarantees; technical assistance; feasibility studies; political risk insurance; and other support to projects and companies in low to middle-income countries. Investing in both for-profit and non-profit initiatives, the DFC is designed to generate a return that is either reinvested in new projects or returned to the U.S. Treasury.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- In **F.Y. 2018**, in over 800 projects worldwide, the DFC:
 - » Created over 1 million mobile connections.
 - » Provided over 100 billion liters of clean water.
 - » Supported more than 1 million patient visits to health care facilities.
 - » Generated over 190,000 gigawatt-hours of electricity.
 - » Empowered more than 310,000 smallholder farmers.
- A DFC partner, **Global Communities**, has provided more than \$1.4 billion in loans and guarantees for microfinance, small business lending, and housing in ten countries since 2002 to over 335,000 micro and SME businesses.
 - » This created over 80,000 jobs while sustaining over 300,000.
- The DFC worked with Habitat for Humanity's **Terwilliger Center for Innovation in Shelter** to create MicroBuild, the first housing-specific social investment vehicle.

- » The MicroBuild Fund has disbursed a total of **\$136.9 million** to 55 institutions across 32 countries and has served 190,000 households impacting approximately 950,000 individuals.
- Working with private sector partners in India, the DFC financed a mortgage lender \$4.7 million to provide approximately **1,200 home loans** to women in India.
 - » Aviom, which serves female borrowers in predominantly rural areas, provides loans at an **average value of \$4,000**. Affordable mortgages enable women to build homes they could otherwise not afford, secure housing benefits, and establish a credit history.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The DFC supports the growth of markets that benefit U.S. businesses and consumers overseas while creating a more prosperous global economy.
- Complementing traditional overseas development assistance, the DFC provides innovative financing tools to support U.S. foreign policy. It can promote inclusion and economic growth for lower-income countries where the need for support, especially in jumpstarting economies after COVID-19, is crucial.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 has hit small and micro enterprises especially hard, and additional investment could allow the DFC to help them with business continuity and buy protective equipment.

TITLE VII

U.S. International Development Finance Corporation

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$833.68 million

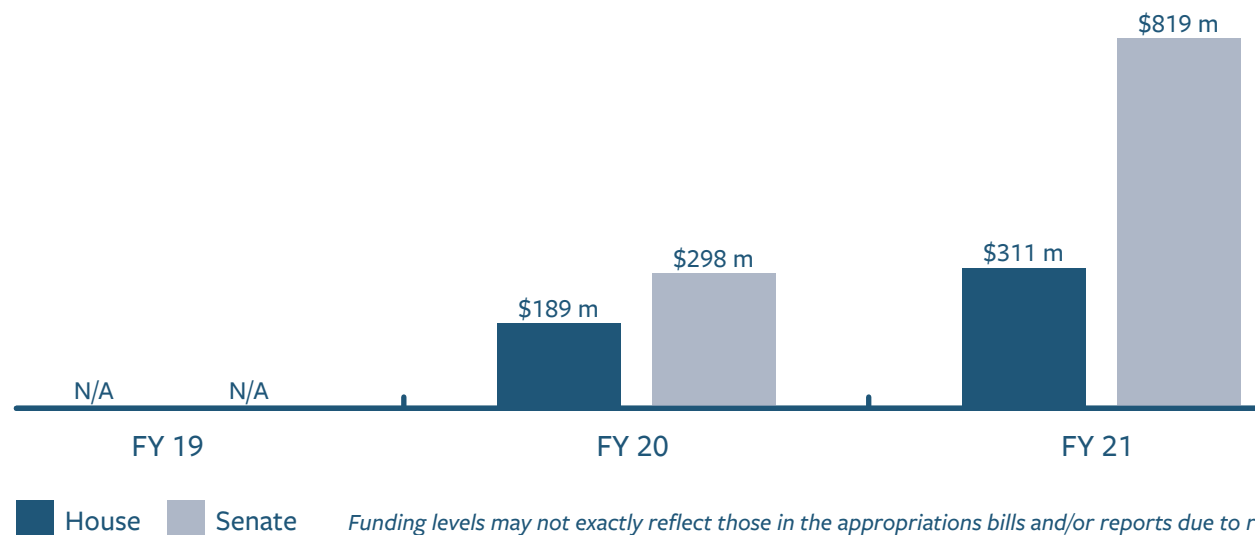
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$569 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional investment would allow the DFC to conduct more projects in lower-income countries—where the need for development is greatest and where economic fragility can lead to political and social instability.
- Funding can provide a remedy for DFC verified unintended project impacts.
- Additional funding for the DFC could support the agency in fully integrating gender into all aspects of the financing cycle.
- With additional funding, the DFC could be a leader in addressing the global climate crisis.

FUNDING HISTORY



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Sec. 7059 Gender Equality	41
Reconciliation Programs	43
Conflict & Stabilization Operations	45



Photo by Avijit Ghosh



Photo by Nimai Chandra Ghosh

TITLE III

Development Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$4.2 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$3.5 billion

The World Bank estimates that nearly **40 to 60 million people** have been pushed into extreme poverty because of COVID-19, undermining decades of progress.

DESCRIPTION

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 trade opportunities. It advances democracy, governance, and peace—while promoting a path to recipient self-reliance and resilience.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support need-based development programming, including economic livelihoods, food security, water and sanitation, and basic education.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- D.A. supports water, sanitation, and hygiene programs in the lowest-income 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 by sustainably 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.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- D.A. 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The World Bank estimates that nearly [40 to 60 million people](#) have been pushed into extreme poverty because of COVID-19, undermining decades of progress.
- The COVID-19 crisis is expected to have increased poverty by [8.1% in 2020](#) relative to 2019 (an increase from 8.4% to 9.1%).

TITLE III

Development Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$4.2 billion

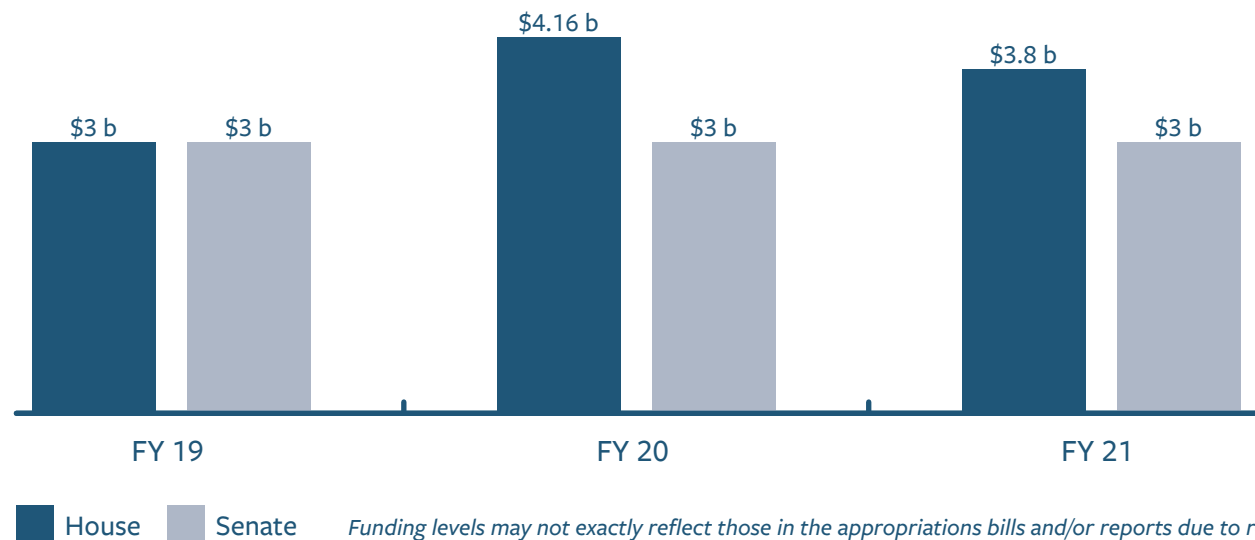
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$3.5 billion

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Increased funding would support new or increased programming that alleviates extreme poverty. Funds could be used to reduce infant mortality further; improve and expand education; 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 countries' long-term prospects to achieve self-reliance.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Economic Support Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$4.02 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$3.15 billion

The Economic Support Fund provides economic assistance to **advance U.S. political and strategic interests** by helping countries meet political, economic, and security needs.

DESCRIPTION

The Economic Support Fund (ESF) account provides economic assistance to advance U.S. political and strategic interests by helping countries meet political, economic, and security needs. ESF addresses needs through a range of activities, including increasing the private sector's role 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 support trade and capacity building, strengthen independent judiciaries, protect human rights and freedom of the press, combat human trafficking and corruption, increase public accountability access to justice, and protect civil society activists and journalists.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- ESF funds are used to finance both short- and long-term efforts to counter terrorism, encourage greater private sector economic engagement, and strengthen justice systems in target countries, including Afghanistan, Colombia, and Egypt.
- Programs protect and promote the rights of people with disabilities living in developing countries.
- ESF 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.
- ESF is also used to fund other global programs, improve energy sectors, promote human rights, and address the threats caused by climate change.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ESF 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- As COVID-19 has inflamed instability in already tense political environments, the work supported by the Economic Support Fund will require further investments following the crisis.

TITLE III

Economic Support Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$4.02 billion

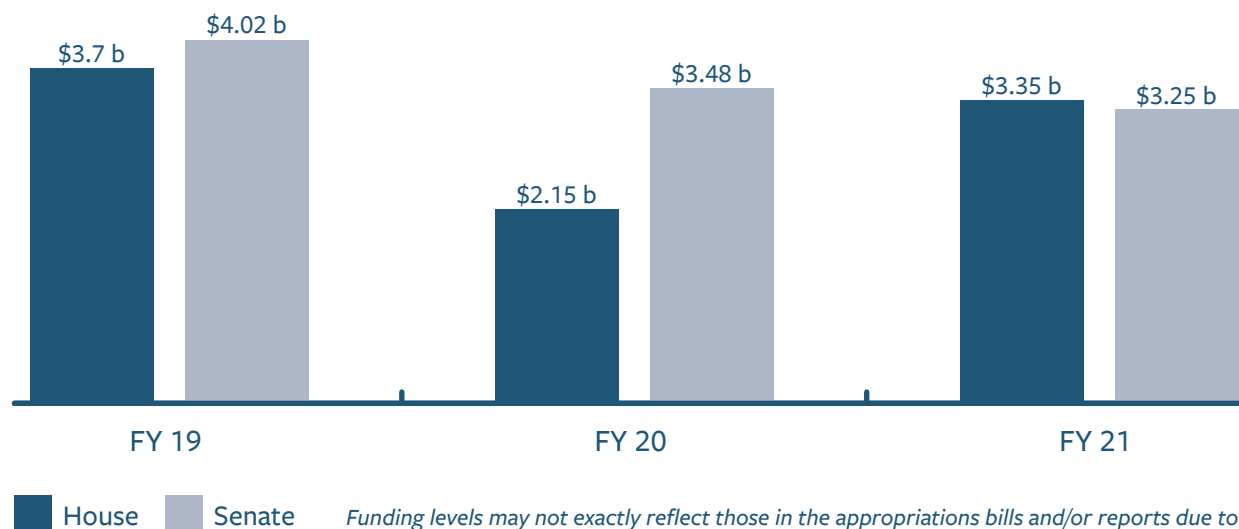
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$3.15 billion

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, and Colombia.
- 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 world's most fragile countries. 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Microfinance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$278.3 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$265 million

Access to financial services and the development of microenterprises are **essential to the stable growth of developing countries.**

DESCRIPTION

Microfinance funding provides people with access to financial services such as credit, savings, and insurance, ensuring economic growth is broad-based and reduces poverty. Those struggling 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?

Programs improve the quality and affordability of financial services; extend access to excluded populations such as women, people with disabilities, 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.” 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.

- Access to capital for small and medium enterprises steadies personal incomes and communities, grows local markets, and helps pave the way to independence. Increased funding could reduce the need for foreign assistance in the long-term.

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 U.S.’s interest to facilitate access to financial services and assist in developing micro-enterprises worldwide—it helps develop future trading partners and export markets for American-made goods.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Forms of microfinancing are under increasing pressure as COVID-19 continues to curtail business opportunities for micro, small, and medium enterprises.
- The Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) found that loans in arrears for more than 30 days [increased by 41%](#) since the beginning of the pandemic, compared to a pre-pandemic baseline.

TITLE VII

Microfinance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$278.3 million

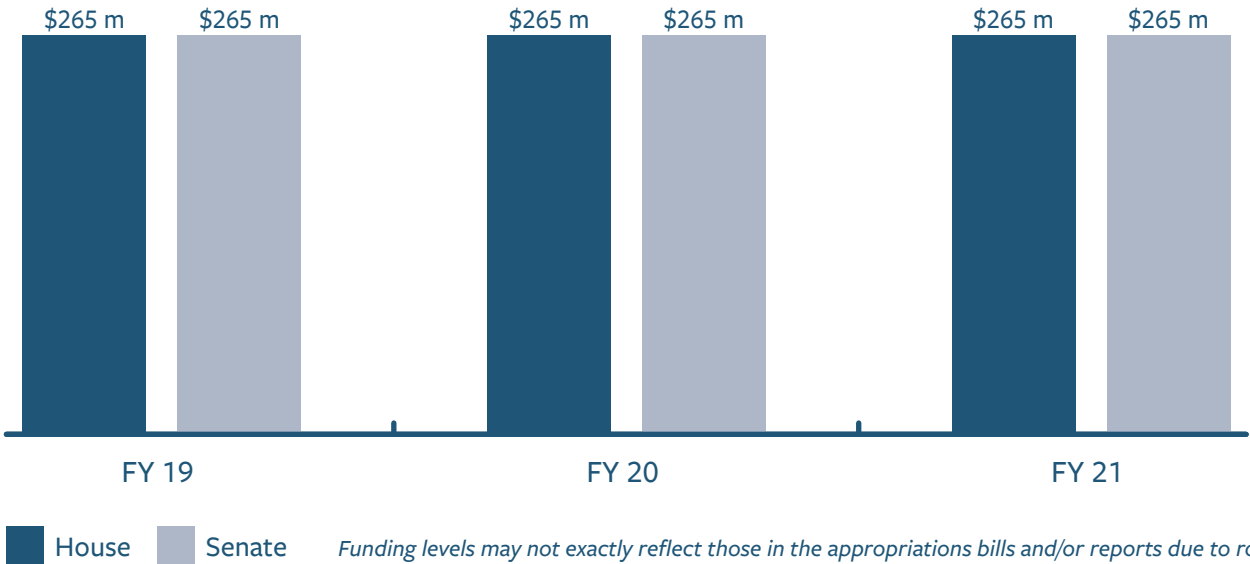
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$265 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Added investment could increase the number of 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.
- 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 foreign assistance becomes less necessary.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE III

Global Food Security Strategy

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.2 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.01 billion

To date, Feed the Future has helped a projected **23.4 million people** lift themselves above the poverty line.

DESCRIPTION

The Global Food Security Strategy, also known as the Feed the Future Initiative (FTF), is a whole-of-government effort that addresses the root causes of hunger and poverty in developing countries and improves global food security and nutrition. Drawing on 11 federal departments' and agencies' expertise and resources, FTF works in countries facing high rates of hunger and malnutrition and supports country-driven approaches to help nations transform their agricultural sectors. Additionally, FTF partners closely with the private sector to foster economic growth and establish well-functioning markets.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support agriculture, nutrition, and resilience programs; research; and technical assistance—including research and development at U.S. land grant universities 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 poor communities' resilience. Investments in FTF help address chronic poverty and hunger and reduce these communities' vulnerability to food shocks and stresses.
- Feed the Future is successful. In areas where Feed the Future works:
 - » 23.4 million more people live above the poverty line.
 - » 3.4 million more children live free from stunting.
 - » 5.2 million more families live free from hunger.
 - » Farmers earned \$13.7 billion in agricultural sales.
- Since 2011, FTF has helped unlock \$630 million for women and their businesses and ensured 3.7 million women had more input into farming decisions.

- Smallholder and rural farmers in FTF countries are more likely to own their own land, shops, and technologies.
 - » Increased investment in and support for women smallholder farmers is key to empowering them to feed their families, communities, and countries and alleviate hunger and malnutrition worldwide.
- 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.
- Despite FTF's proven impact in its target countries, there were nearly 60 million more undernourished people globally in 2020 than in 2014—up by 10 million people between 2018 and 2019, due mainly to the greater number of conflicts and climate-related shocks.
 - » The COVID-19 crisis threatens to exacerbate this trend—increasing the number of people living in hunger by up to 132 million.

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 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.

TITLE III

Global Food Security Strategy

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.2 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.01 billion

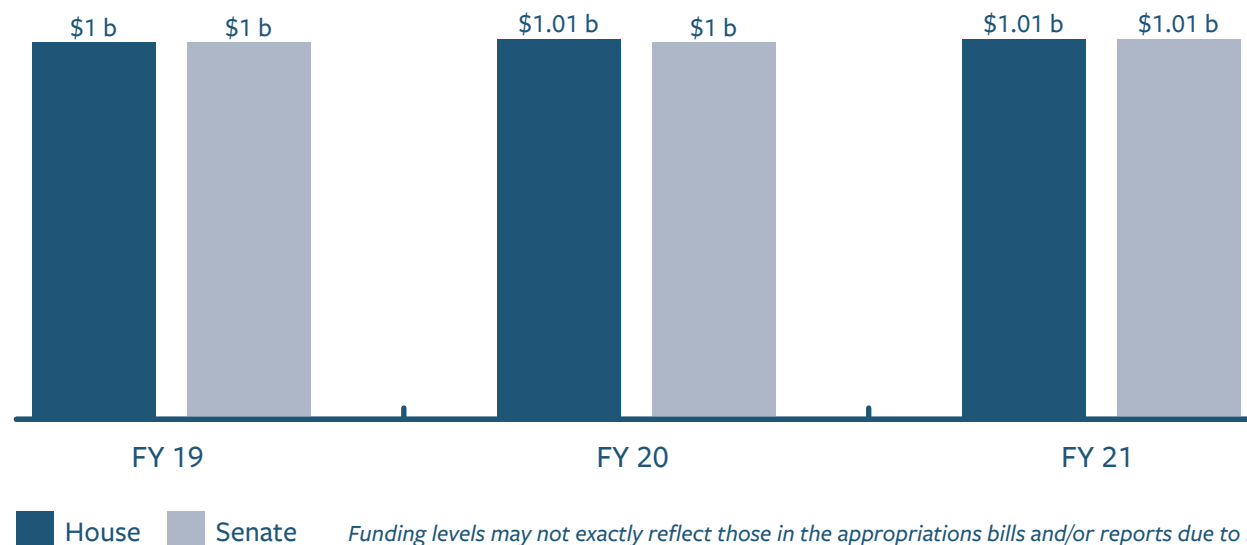
COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Essential food security and nutrition programs have been disrupted due to COVID-19 and the resulting restrictions on movement and gatherings. Since the beginning of the pandemic, FTF has helped countries mitigate impacts on food systems, fostered resilience, and supported nutrition programs while protecting development gains and speeding recovery. Feed the Future and its coalition of stakeholders have the networks, experience, and capacity to adapt and help communities rebuild.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Initially, FTF operated in 19 focus countries. However, in 2017, that number was reduced to 12. Increased funds could renew efforts toward target countries that were dropped and further invest in the 35 other countries implementing FTF programs.
- Additional funds could help programs address the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on food systems and help communities build resilience to future shocks, such as water scarcity, mass displacement, climate change, and invasive agricultural pests.
- Greater investments could allow for more in-depth research, development, and innovations in food systems in rural, peri-urban, and urban environments to reach marginalized populations.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE VII

Basic Education

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.09 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$950 million

In F.Y. 2019, Basic Education programs reached over **34.7 million learners in 53 countries**, including more than **14.5 million children and youth** living in countries affected by conflict or crisis.

DESCRIPTION

Basic Education programs provide children in marginalized communities with safe and equitable access to quality education so they can develop the skills needed to join the global workforce and lead successful lives. These programs build pathways to independence for children, youth, and entire communities.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support programs that increase 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 F.Y. 2019, Basic Education programs reached over **34.7 million learners** in 53 countries, including more than 14.5 million children and youth living in countries affected by conflict or crisis.
- 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.
- Gender gaps in school enrollment and educational attainment persist at the secondary level in many countries. For adolescent girls, secondary education is essential for future opportunities to gain employment, and each additional year of education for girls is estimated to yield a **10% increase** in future wages.
- **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.
- The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) supported 22 million children in school in F.Y. 2019.

- Education Cannot Wait (ECW) provided access to education for more than **2.6 million conflict-affected** children and youth in 2019, 48% of whom were girls. More than 1.8 million children received learning materials, and 29,272 teachers were trained—44% of whom were women.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Education is the bedrock of long-term economic growth, political stability, poverty reduction, and democracy.
- Increases in women's education are responsible for more than **half** the reduction in under-five child mortality.
- Early childhood education helps build children's brain architecture, the foundation upon which all later learning, behavior, and health depend.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Prior to COVID-19, **258 million children and youth** were already out of school; more than 600 million learners were not achieving proficiency levels in reading and mathematics.
 - » U.N. officials warn that an additional **24 million children** could now drop out of school due to the pandemic, reversing a global trend that has seen a decrease of nearly 118 million out-of-school school children and youth since 2000.
- Global learning loss poses a generational threat for children deprived of access to school and distance learning during COVID-19. **Research** indicates that a three-month school closure could cost children over a year's worth of learning. If left unaddressed, many children will never catch up.
- As schools reopen from pandemic-related closures, U.S. assistance should support efforts to reenroll out-of-school children and youth, especially those from marginalized communities. Many education systems will also need assistance designing and instituting remedial education programs to address school closure-related learning loss.

TITLE VII

Basic Education

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.09 billion

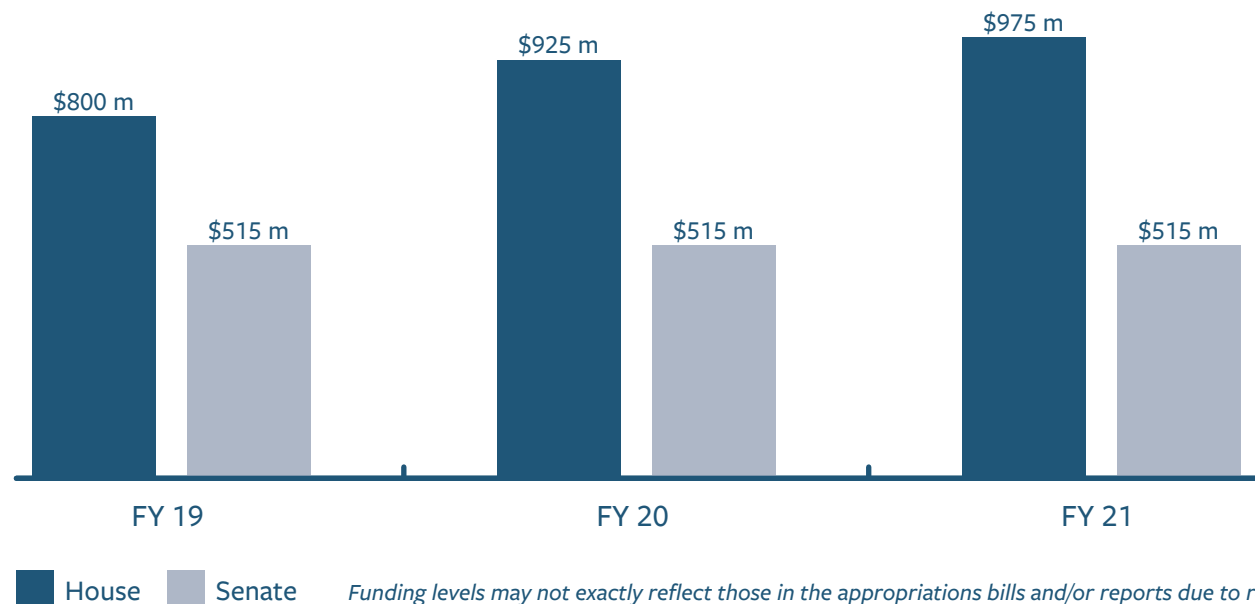
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$950 million

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 **80 million people** are forcibly displaced worldwide. For children living in countries affected by conflict and crisis, education is a lifesaving humanitarian **intervention**.
- Nearly **80% of children** in low-income countries do not have access to early childhood education despite the high return on investment of pre-primary education. Additional resources could expand early childhood education programming, implement the Global Child Thrive Act (P.L. 116-283), and prepare children to succeed throughout their lifetime.
- More resources could help children with disabilities to enroll in school, make schools and learning materials more 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Adaptation

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$265.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$177 million

Climate change could pull **132 million people** back into extreme poverty by 2030.

DESCRIPTION

Climate adaptation programs support country response to and build resilience against the effects of climate change, including extreme and frequent weather events such as intolerable heat, droughts, floods, fire, sea-level rise, and acidification. Funds also reduce the impact of climate impacts on critical infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and public health.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support efforts including preventing storm surges in coastal communities, stabilizing areas prone to landslides following fire and floods, reducing pollution, preventing disasters, improving soil health, and reducing food insecurity through regenerative, sustainable agriculture.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Low-income countries are often at greater relative risk to climate change impacts due to reliance on natural resources as part of [traditional](#) livelihood and food security systems, lack of funding, institutional challenges, and increasing resource scarcity.
- Indigenous Peoples, low-income communities, coastal and small-island residents, women and girls, people with special needs, and the elderly are predicted to experience the worst of climate impacts.
- In sub-Saharan Africa alone, the IMF has found that climatic change currently affects [13 million people](#) and causes \$520 million in direct economic damages annually.
- In Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, and Southeast Asia alone, [143 million people](#) could be forced into climate change-induced migration by 2050.
- Without adaptation, climate change may depress growth in global agriculture yields up to [30% by 2050](#), affecting more than 500 million small farms globally.

- The number of people who currently lack sufficient water for at least one month per year is projected to soar from 3.6 billion today to more than [5 billion by 2050](#).
- At current global greenhouse emission rates, in the next 50 years, [1 to 3 billion people](#) could be displaced due to changing climate conditions.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Climate impacts are already [threatening](#) U.S. investments in development. Proactively investing in developing countries' ability to prepare for climate impacts saves lives and money.
- Preparedness is vastly cheaper than reaction. Adaptation investments consistently deliver high returns, with benefit-cost ratios ranging from [2:1 to 10:1](#).
- The Global Commission on Adaptation estimates that \$1.8 trillion invested in five areas from 2020-2030 could generate [\\$7.1 trillion](#) in net benefits. These areas include early warning systems, climate-resilient infrastructure, improved dryland agriculture, mangrove protection, and investments in making water resources more resilient.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Globally, governments will invest over [\\$14 trillion](#) in crisis relief by the end of 2020, yet most stimulus packages have not incorporated climate adaptation into recovery plans.
- With the [dual threats](#) of COVID-19 and climate change, it has never been more urgent to address the underlying causes of vulnerability, reduce risk, and build resilience.

TITLE VII

Adaptation

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$265.5 million

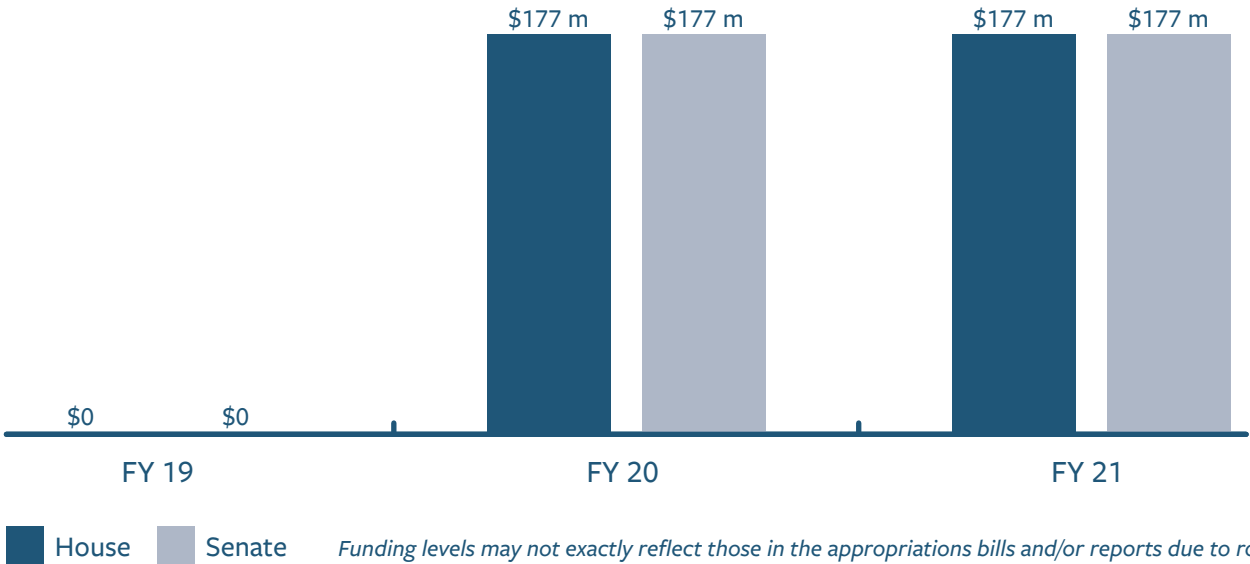
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$177 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Increased funding commitments for Adaptation will ensure previously set development goals are not derailed and avoid economic losses due to climate impacts.
- Funding for Adaptation should increasingly focus on work that is locally-led, ensuring decision-making power rests with frontline communities already experiencing these realities.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Renewable Energy

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$268.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$179 million

The energy system represents **73% of global greenhouse gas emissions**; however, only 23% of total energy production comes from renewable resources.

DESCRIPTION

Renewable energy programs support cleaner air and increase energy access and security in low-income countries. They mitigate global climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support the infrastructure needed to reduce carbon emissions and install clean energy systems—including wind and solar—and the transmission capacity to integrate the sources into energy grids. Funds also support cookstove programs and other in-home technologies that reduce carbon emissions.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Renewable energy programs support poverty alleviation through access to reliable electricity that leverages private sector investment.
- Energy systems represent **73% of global greenhouse** gas emissions. However, only **26% of total energy** production comes from renewable resources.
- Over **860 million people** still lack access to any form of electricity. Renewable energy programs are critical in mitigating the amount of greenhouse gas emissions projected to be produced by new energy consumers.
- The Power Africa “Beyond the Grid” program has helped create **14 million** household and business off-grid connections, using more than 9 million solar lantern connections and more than 4 million home solar connections. Past clean energy programs like the U.S.-Africa Clean Energy Finance Initiative (ACEF) mobilized more than \$30 for every \$1 spent by the U.S. Government.
- Fossil fuel extraction, transportation, and usage **exacerbate** extreme poverty. Renewable Energy programs are a way to support developing economies to “leapfrog” these negative impacts and transition into sustainable economies.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The impacts of climate change, variability, and extreme events outside of the U.S. are virtually certain to:
 - » Negatively affect U.S. trade and the economy.
 - » Slow or reverse social and economic progress in low-income countries and increase the need for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, with implications for U.S. national security.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 presents an opportunity to adopt cleaner modes of energy consumption, as mobility—**57% of global oil demand**—declined in early 2020 and global electricity demand decreased by 2.5%.

TITLE VII

Renewable Energy

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$268.5 million

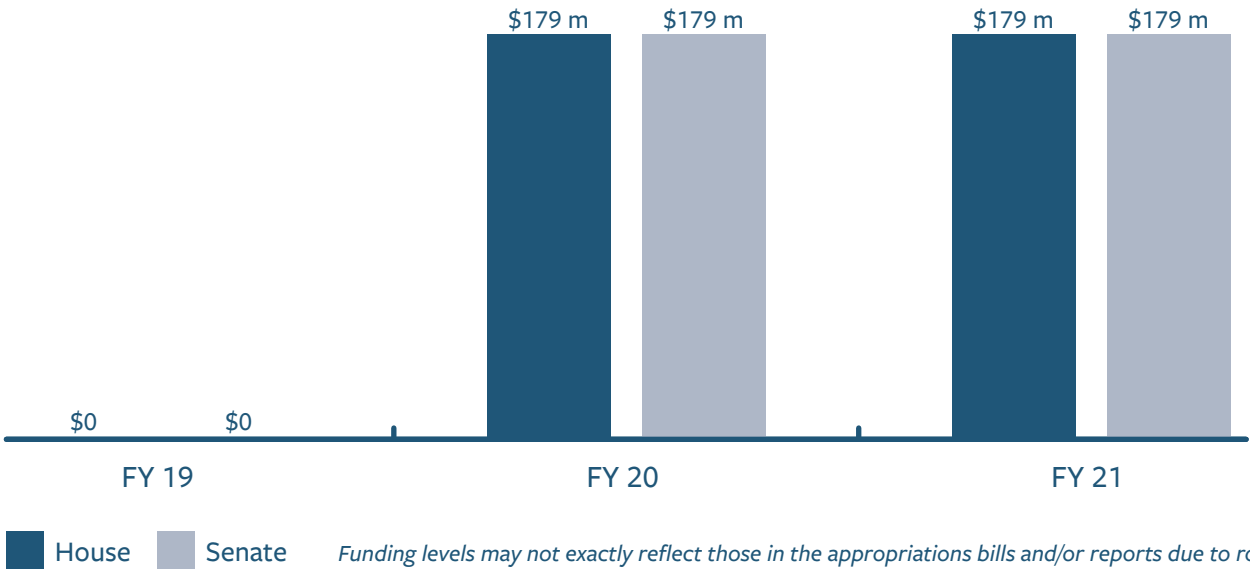
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$179 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change reported that an annual investment in clean energy of [\\$1.6 to \\$3.8 trillion](#) is needed between now and 2050 to keep global warming in the range of 1.5° C and avoid the most harmful consequences.
- Looking forward, the U.S. Government has identified three [key areas](#) for further investment to foster the global clean energy transition. These include: 1) supporting the enabling environment, 2) information and capacity development, and 3) financial instruments and markets.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Sustainable Landscapes

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$202.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$135 million

Trees absorb an estimated **30% of annual carbon emissions**, with the Amazon rainforest alone sequestering **5% of global emissions**.

DESCRIPTION

Sustainable landscapes programs leverage investments in forestry, agriculture, and land usage to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions while also increasing productivity and addressing rural poverty. Many low-income countries lack the [capital and capacity](#) to prevent deforestation and other forms of environmental degradation, making domestic investments in sustainable landscapes untenable.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Programs aim to capture carbon by conserving, managing, and restoring forests and other lands; building local resilience; and producing economic opportunities. In some cases, funds enable the implementation of sustainable agricultural models to boost productivity.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Agriculture, deforestation, and other forms of land use account for [23% of global GHG emissions](#).
- Rampant [wildfires](#) in the Amazon, Australia, and Indonesia have highlighted the vulnerability of the world's carbon sinks. Trees absorb an estimated [30% of annual](#) carbon emissions, with the Amazon rainforest alone sequestering 5% of global emissions.
- Natural climate solutions represent up to [37% of the reductions](#) needed to meet the 2°C goal by 2030.
- Sustainable landscapes programs yield significant supplementary benefits such as biodiversity preservation; water and air filtration; flood buffering; and overall climate resilience.
- Soil [erosion](#) from land use is estimated to be up to 100 times higher than the rate of soil formation. Improved soil health, fostered through sustainable landscaping, is a crucial component of long-term food security.

- Funding supports programs like USAID's Vietnam Forests and Deltas program, which has helped more than 30,000 farmers modernize their practices.
- Since 2016, over \$500 million of [private investment](#) has been mobilized by USAID toward sustainable landscapes programs.
- Working with communities to develop Reduced Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation ([REDD+](#)) projects, implementers generate revenue for communities that can be invested in other developmental priorities such as health and education.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Climate change knows no borders. The effects of climate change and extreme weather events outside of the U.S. affect American lives, trade, and economic productivity.
- Annual GDP per capita could decrease by as much as [14.3% in the U.S.](#) by 2100 due to climate change, with effects accelerating based on the scale of global temperature increases.
- The economic and social ramifications of climate change will disproportionately burden lower-income nations, increasing the need for humanitarian assistance and disaster relief, exacerbating conflict, and putting U.S. national security at risk.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Deforestation-induced habitat loss [increases](#) the likelihood of human-animal contact, intensifying the risk of zoonotic diseases—like COVID-19—being transferred to people.

TITLE VII

Sustainable Landscapes

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$202.5 million

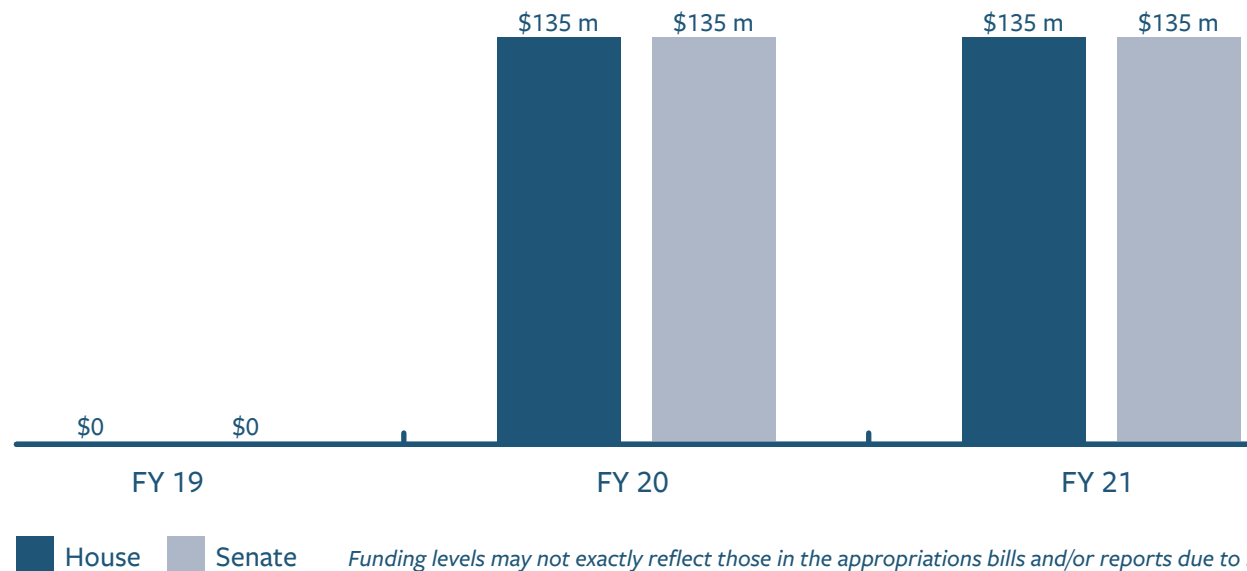
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$135 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Sustainable landscapes programs have traditionally focused on deforestation, forest degradation, and forest biomes. Expanding the scope of programs to enable sustainable landscape building in other biomes, such as coastal wetlands and oceans, would boost climate mitigation efforts.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Biodiversity

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$480 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$320 million

Nature is declining at an unprecedented rate, with **over 1 million plant and animal species** facing extinction.

DESCRIPTION

Biodiversity programs help conserve the most biologically significant ecosystems on the planet. Results-oriented biodiversity programming applies scientific and evidence-based approaches to protect natural habitats vital to human health, poverty alleviation, and sustainable development.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Biodiversity programs build local capacity to conserve and protect ecosystems under threat, address global drivers of biodiversity loss, including illegal poaching and resource exploitation, and catalyze the growth of sustainable livelihoods and greater food security. Programs also work to ensure watersheds provide an abundance of clean water to millions of people across Africa and build local capacity to conserve and protect tropical forests under threat throughout Latin America.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Nature is declining at an unprecedented rate, with over **1 million** plant and animal species facing extinction.
 - » Under current greenhouse gas emissions levels, up to **50% of species** are expected to lose most of their suitable living conditions by the end of the century.
- At least **1.6 billion people** rely on forests for their economic security, and 2.6 billion depend on fish as sources of food and income. Losses in biodiversity will produce widespread food insecurity and economic deprivation.
- **40% of intrastate conflicts** in the past 60 years can be traced to competition over natural resources.
- In 2017, thanks to USAID assistance, more than **1.5 million people** achieved a higher income, better jobs, and other economic gains through sustainable natural resource management and biodiversity conservation.

- Biodiversity maintains soil fertility, controls the prevalence of agricultural pests—such as **locusts** as seen in East Africa—and enables pollination to sustain agricultural productivity.
- Biodiversity funding safeguards fisheries in the Caribbean by using coral reefs and mangroves to shield coastal communities from natural disasters like hurricanes and tropical storms. The Bluefields fish sanctuary in Jamaica has contributed to a **70% decline** in illegal fishing and increased legal fishing hauls and fish size, resulting in greater food security.
- USAID investments in Namibia contributed to **zero** rhino poaching for the second year in a row as a result of local investments in training, equipment, conservation education, and new ranger outposts.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- At its current pace, human activity could lead to the extinction of **1 million** plant and animal species over the coming decades. This loss would destabilize the natural productive cycles supporting all life on Earth.
- Conservation programs support sustainable livelihoods, political stability, and good governance in regions of strategic importance to U.S. interests. This support enhances the capacities of local and national economies to develop new and productive markets.
- Programs deter wildlife trafficking, poaching, and illegal trade in wildlife and wildlife products, which are severe conservation concerns and contribute to illicit economies that fuel conflict.

TITLE VII

Biodiversity

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$480 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$320 million

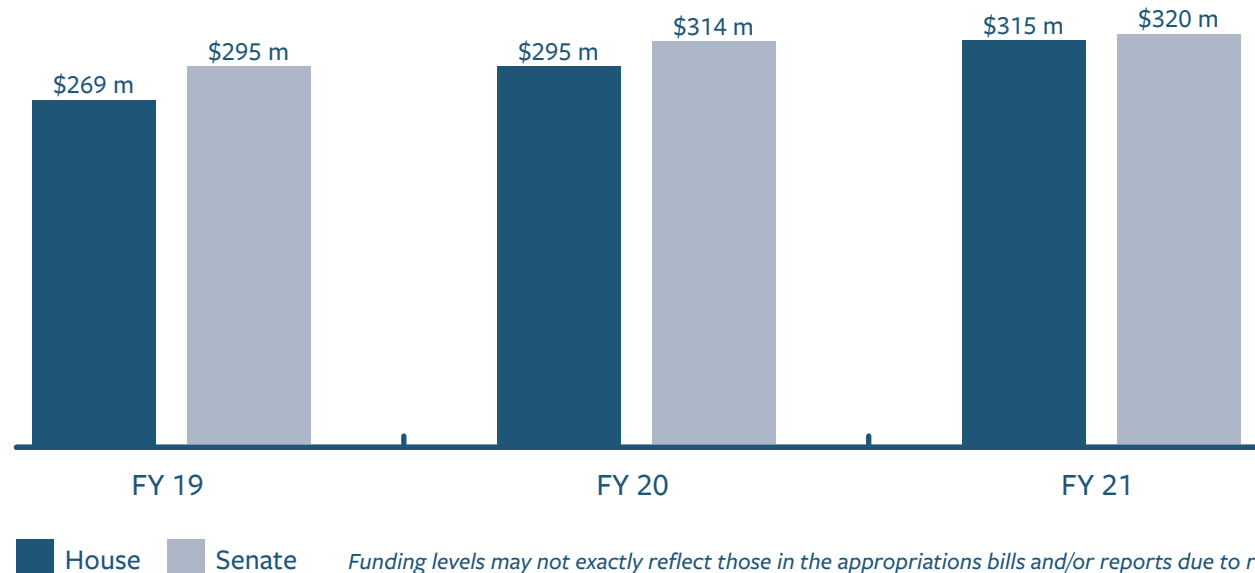
COVID-19 IMPACTS

- As a result of the [pandemic](#) and its economic shocks, vulnerable people are reportedly relying more on the exploitation of natural resources for their livelihoods, including cutting more trees for firewood and hunting animals for food. These coping mechanisms may accelerate habitat destruction and increase the risk of other zoonotic diseases.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- By increasing funding, the U.S. can reclaim its leadership role as a defender of ecological systems and habitats under threat worldwide.
- Significant investment is needed to stem biodiversity loss and the growing number of environmental challenges that will ultimately fall to today's children and youth.
- Additional funding would add more land and water to protected or managed status, support local capacity to manage and conserve natural resources, more effectively combat the illegal wildlife trade, and apply nature-based solutions to climate change.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE VII

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$540 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$450 million

For every dollar invested in water and sanitation, there is a **\$4.30 return** in reduced health care costs and increased productivity.

DESCRIPTION

Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) programming is a critical intervention that alleviates poverty and improves human health. Per U.S. law and policy, program implementers target their work to the lowest-income countries with the greatest need.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds provide access to safe drinking water, toilets, and handwashing stations in schools, as well as healthcare facilities and education for communities about the importance of handwashing and using a toilet to protect health and safety. In addition, through improved fiscal and governance policies, WASH programs strengthen countries' capacity to maintain and deliver domestic water and sanitation services.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- In F.Y. 2018-2019, WASH activities in 51 countries helped **11.6 million people** gain access to improved water and 10.6 million gain access to improved sanitation.
- For every dollar invested in WASH, there is a **\$4.30 return** in reduced health care costs and increased productivity.
- **2.2 billion people**, or one in three, still lack access to a safely managed water source, forcing many to drink dirty water.
- **2 billion people** do not have a decent toilet of their own, and **nearly 10%** have no choice but to defecate in the open. 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 37% lack decent toilets, which has devastating impacts on a child's ability to learn and stay in school, particularly for menstruating girls.
- Access to safe WASH can prevent **6.3% of deaths** worldwide and 9.1% of the global disease burden.

- WASH, including handwashing, is critical to preventing infectious disease outbreaks, such as the flu, Ebola, and coronaviruses.
- Each year, improved WASH could prevent nearly **830,000 deaths**—297,000 in children under five—from diarrheal diseases.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Investment in WASH programming enhances U.S. national security by working to prevent infectious disease outbreaks that can become pandemics, as well as combatting the rise of antimicrobial-resistant pathogens, which kill more than **35,000 Americans** every year.
- Climate change negatively impacts global access to water resources and knows no borders. Droughts, floods, and rising demand threaten access to water resources and lead to increased migration and conflict. A **report** by the Office of the Director of National Intelligence provides that “water problems will contribute to instability in states important to U.S. national security interests.”

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Sanitation and access to clean water and soap for handwashing and cleaning remain one of the simplest yet most effective methods of curbing the transmission of COVID-19.
- Equally as important as addressing the immediate impacts of COVID-19 on WASH programs, the secondary effects caused by the pandemic include the solvency of water utilities.
- Ensuring services such as water and sanitation and access to soap and cleaning supplies are continuously available during this pandemic is critical to the safety of health workers and patients in healthcare facilities; the reopening of economies, businesses, and schools; and preventing development backsliding.

TITLE VII

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$540 million

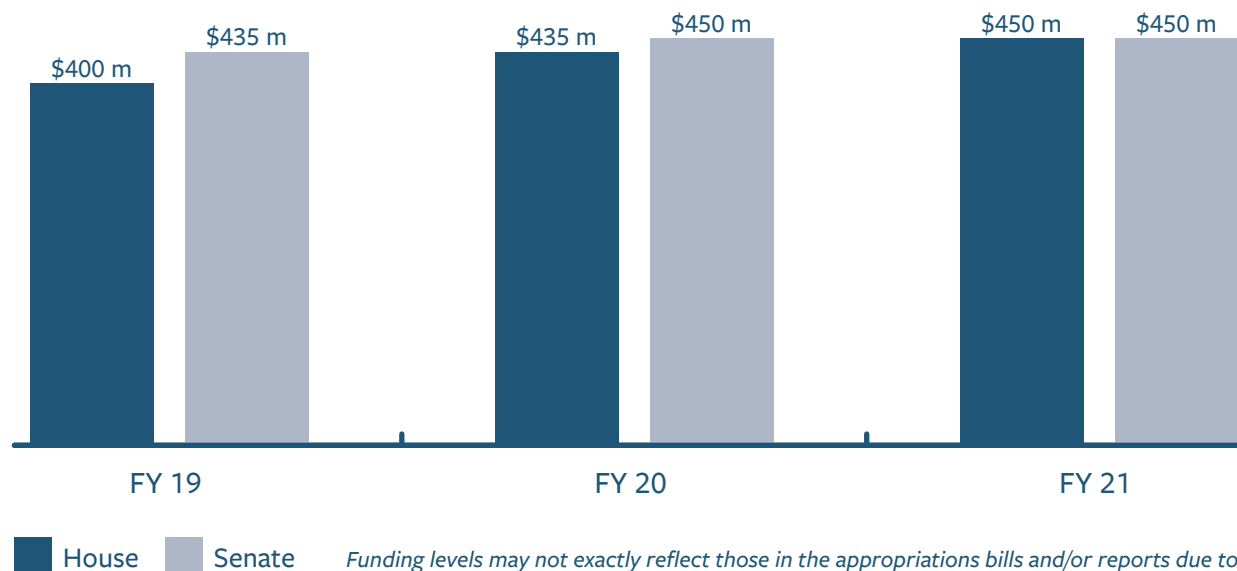
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$450 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional investment could ensure service continuity and improve service delivery and access, building developing countries' capacity to transition away from donor dependence.
- Targeted investments could amplify the impacts of cross-sectoral work USAID is doing in other areas related to WASH, including maternal and child health; food security and agriculture; livelihoods; economic development; and nutrition programming.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Democracy, Human Rights & Governance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$2.54 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$2.42 billion

Ineffective government institutions, with high levels of corruption and weak rule of law have **30% to 45% higher risks** of civil war, conflict, and violence.

DESCRIPTION

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) programs are essential for a vibrant civil society and independent media. Without strong political institutions and governments responsive to its citizens' needs, efforts to maintain other areas of development and growth of civil society are at a greater risk of failure.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

DRG programs improve participation and inclusion by educating citizens on voting and civic engagement, as well as training domestic election observers. Programs enhance accountability and transparency, incentivizing ruling elites to support reforms that are more inclusive and accountable. These programs strengthen human rights defenders' and national human rights institutions' capacity by training 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?

- Governments responsive to their citizens' needs are better equipped to handle the challenges of maintaining sustained development, bolstering other areas of investment.
- On average, countries undertaking the process of democratization experience a [20% increase](#) in GDP over a 25-year period.
- Democracy can better ensure the rights and participation of largely disenfranchised groups within a society.
- Ineffective government institutions with high levels of corruption and weak rule of law have [30% to 45% higher risks](#) of civil war, conflict, and violence.

- At nearly every income level, democracies, on average, generate [superior](#) levels of social welfare, even at the lowest income category (below \$500 per capita GDP).
- A study of 17 emerging nations in Africa demonstrated a measurable improvement in the [quality](#) of governance following a shift towards democracy.
 - » A similar [study](#) of 118 countries found that democratic systems correlate with significantly improved health outcomes.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- DRG programs make the world safer for all by promoting American values and supporting efforts to achieve economic and political self-determination and realize individual rights.
- Investment in DRG programs is cost-effective for achieving U.S. foreign policy goals. Stable democracies advance economic freedom and regional security, making them better trading partners and providing more opportunities for U.S. businesses. In an interconnected world, state stability transcends borders and regions, especially when it comes to terrorism and disease.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The condition of human rights and democracy has [worsened](#) in 80 countries since the pandemic began. In the wake of COVID-19, as disinformation spreads, crackdowns on civil society persist, democratic backsliding increases, and autocratically-minded leaders undermine democratic norms—the necessity for the continued support of DRG programs has taken on a renewed sense of urgency.

TITLE VII

Democracy, Human Rights & Governance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$2.54 billion

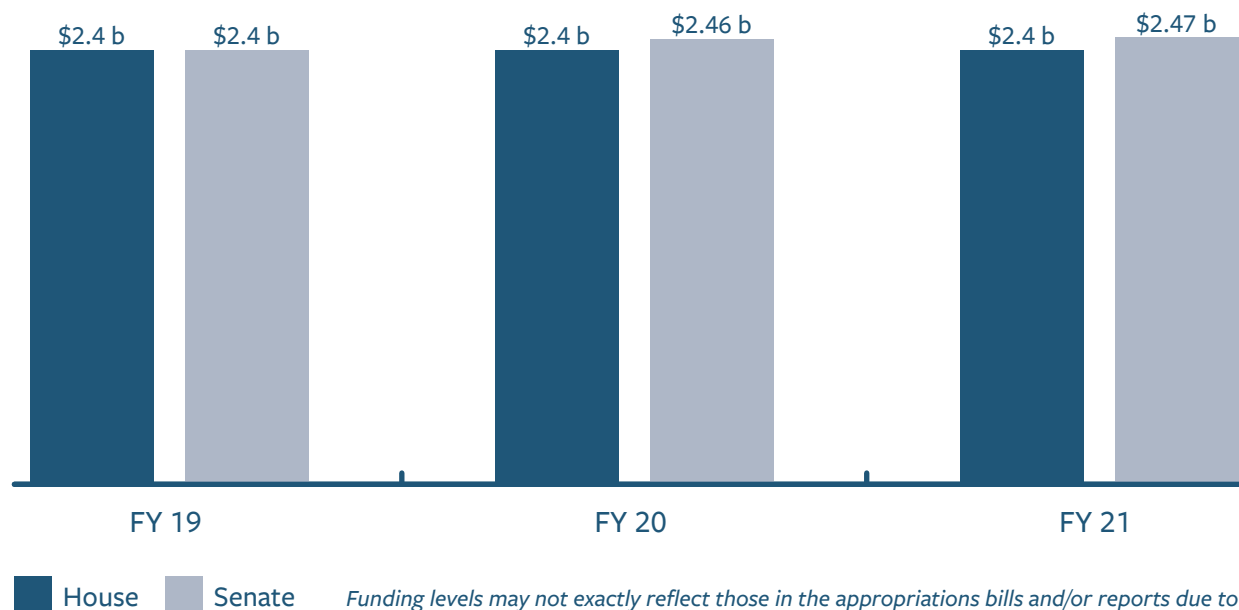
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$2.42 billion

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- The state of global democracy is always in flux. More significant 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 LGBT+ 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Sec. 7059 Gender Equality

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$525.7 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$450 million

1 in 3 women will experience gender-based violence in their lifetime.

DESCRIPTION

Funding promotes gender equality in diplomatic and development efforts by raising the status, increasing participation, and ensuring women and girls' human rights worldwide. Programs seek to strengthen women's participation as political leaders and their capacity as citizens to constructively engage government in key democratic processes and contribute to community-based conflict mitigation efforts.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds promote 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 cross-cutting objectives related to women and girls' wellbeing, security, and inclusion in peace-building processes.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Women and girls are chronically undervalued members of society, facing significant challenges in both humanitarian and development contexts.
- Gender inequality costs everyone. Children of young and poorly educated [mothers](#) are more likely to die before the age of five, suffer malnutrition, and perform poorly in school.
- In 2015, the McKinsey Global Institute found that if women participated in the economy equally with men, it would add up to [\\$28 trillion](#), or 26%, to the annual global GDP by 2025.
- [One in three women](#) will experience gender-based violence in her lifetime.
- 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 still not in school.

- Globally, more than [650 million women](#) were married as children, and an estimated 12 million girls under 18 are married each year.
 - » 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 perpetuate a cycle of poverty.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- A conclusive body of research and experience has shown 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 more likely to be reached and implemented when women have influence in the negotiation process.
- Investing in girls' [secondary education](#) increases her lifetime earnings and her country's national growth rate, while depressing child marriage and mother and child mortality rates.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 is exposing already present disparities between women and men in the workforce. According to a recent study, women are [1.8 times](#) more likely to lose their employment as a result of the pandemic—currently, women make up 39% of global employment. Yet, they account for 54% of overall job losses.
- Since the beginning of the crisis, data have shown an [increase in calls](#) to domestic violence hotlines worldwide. In many instances, resources and efforts have been diverted away from addressing violence against women to immediate pandemic relief.

TITLE VII

Sec. 7059 Gender Equality

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$525.7 million

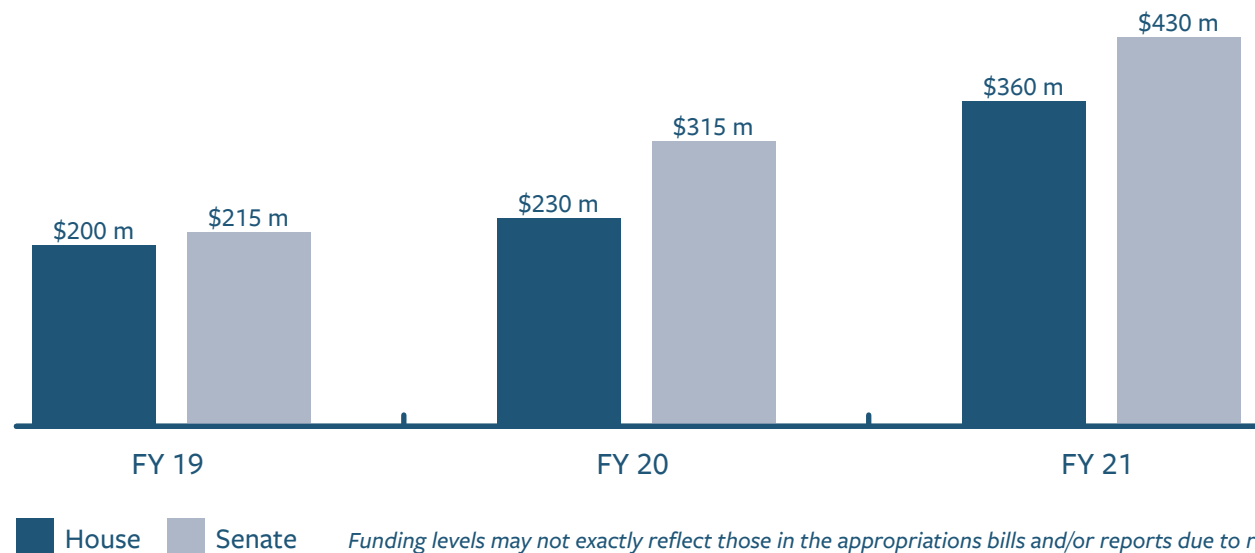
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$450 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- The Administration should ensure that all foreign assistance takes gender into account and is shaped by a gender analysis with the goal that 20% of international assistance funding has gender equality as a primary objective.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE III

Reconciliation Programs

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$40 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$25 million

To date, programs have supported **nearly 330 peacebuilding projects** across 42 countries, awarding over \$430 million in program grants.

DESCRIPTION

Reconciliation programs support “people-to-people” conflict mitigation, convening individuals of different ethnic, religious, class, or political backgrounds from areas affected by armed conflict. Programs provide opportunities for adversaries to reconcile differences, build trust, and work toward shared goals of resolving potential, ongoing, or recent conflicts; addressing divisions that stem from unequal levels of power and access to resources; and creating opportunities to build 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?

- To date, reconciliation programs have supported nearly [330 peacebuilding projects](#) across 42 countries, awarding over \$420 million in program grants, including dedicated funding for the West Bank and Gaza.
- As the causes of conflict continue to grow, including the current pandemic, and ongoing climate shocks and stresses put pressure on communities, reconciliation programs targeting pandemic shocks, climate stressors, and a growing global youth population will be vital.
- Approximately [one out of four young people](#) live in fragile and conflict-affected settings.
- [Evaluations](#) consistently find 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 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.
 - » Youth peacebuilding programs in South Sudan led to a 28% increase of community members who identified more strongly with their national identity over ethnicity.
 - » These programs also contributed to a [78% increase](#) in program participants who said they trusted other ethnic groups.

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. Violent conflicts drive [80% of humanitarian needs](#) worldwide. Resilient and peaceful communities are more likely to participate in the global economy and create new markets for U.S. goods.
- Evidence shows that reconciliation programs are successful.
 - » According to a recent report evaluating the effectiveness of a USAID-funded reconciliation project in Nigeria, [perceptions](#) of security increased by 15% by the end of the program’s first phase. The study further found that as regional tensions increased, trust and contact in program communities improved or held steady. In non-program communities, trust and contact deteriorated or stayed the same.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Without practitioners operating in many conflict zones and post-conflict states due to the COVID-19 pandemic, funding for these programs will take on a renewed importance once they can operate in full-capacity again.

TITLE III

Reconciliation Programs

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$40 million

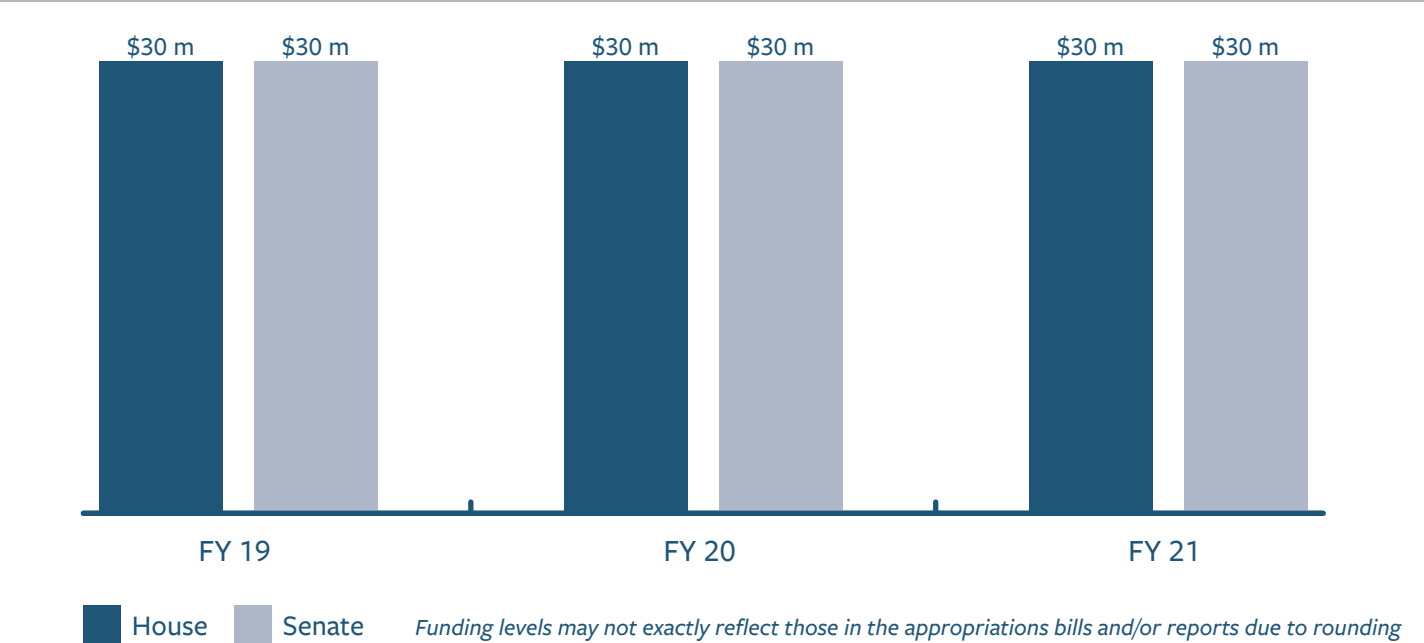
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$25 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Greater U.S. effort to address violent conflict through reconciliation programs could mitigate the current high levels of conflict, which are likely to be further exacerbated by COVID-19. Additional investments 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 expanding the reach within current target countries and growing the number of countries served.
- Additional support could bolster implementing organizations’ monitoring and evaluation and research evidence, which is critical for establishing an evidentiary foundation to assess which program models are most effective in preventing conflict and violence.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE VII

Conflict & Stabilization Operations

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$0

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

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations (CSO) is dedicated to anticipating, preventing, and responding to conflicts that undermine U.S. national interests. Funding supports data-driven analysis and frontline stabilization advisors to ensure that diplomacy, development, and defense can effectively manage the most complex crises.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

CSO programs 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 the Department of State's regional and functional bureaus, the Department of Defense, and USAID to detail stabilization advisors, where they work alongside the military—often U.S. Special Forces.
 - » For example, in the [first year](#) following the introduction of stabilization programs in Afghanistan, there was a 43% reduction of enemy attacks; Afghan security forces increased by 31% above 2010, and girls' school attendance rates increased 67% above 2001 rates.
- CSO uses innovative data analytics to anticipate and prevent instability that could otherwise result in costly military and humanitarian operations.
 - » The bureau has developed the Instability Monitoring Analysis Platform (IMAP), which collects, visualizes, and analyzes political instability and conflict data worldwide.
 - » 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 such as Afghanistan, Ukraine, Colombia, Venezuela, Yemen, Nigeria, and Mozambique.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- CSO plays a vital role in national security and stabilization efforts.
 - » As the 2018 USAID-State-DoD Stabilization Assistance Review [notes](#), “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.”
- CSO analysis brings greater coherence to U.S. foreign assistance programs and enhances U.S. diplomatic engagements by identifying drivers of violent conflict early, aligning U.S. Government efforts to mitigate threats effectively and efficiently.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Since the onset of the COVID-19 crisis, CSO's IMAP has indicated an uptick in violence and conflict. Moreover, CSO anticipates [second-order effects](#) caused by the pandemic, including a loss of tax revenue, civil service layoffs, and overall economic downturns, increasing the potential for conflict in already unstable states.

TITLE VII

Conflict & Stabilization Operations

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$5 million

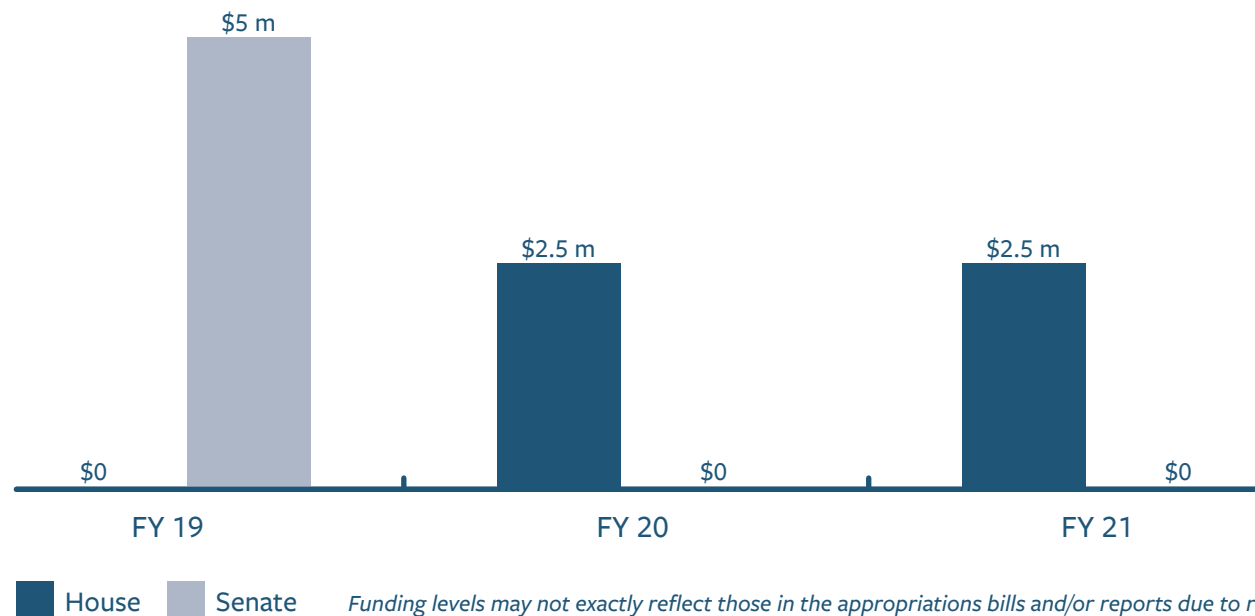
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$0

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 its 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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



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Photo by Dipayan Bose

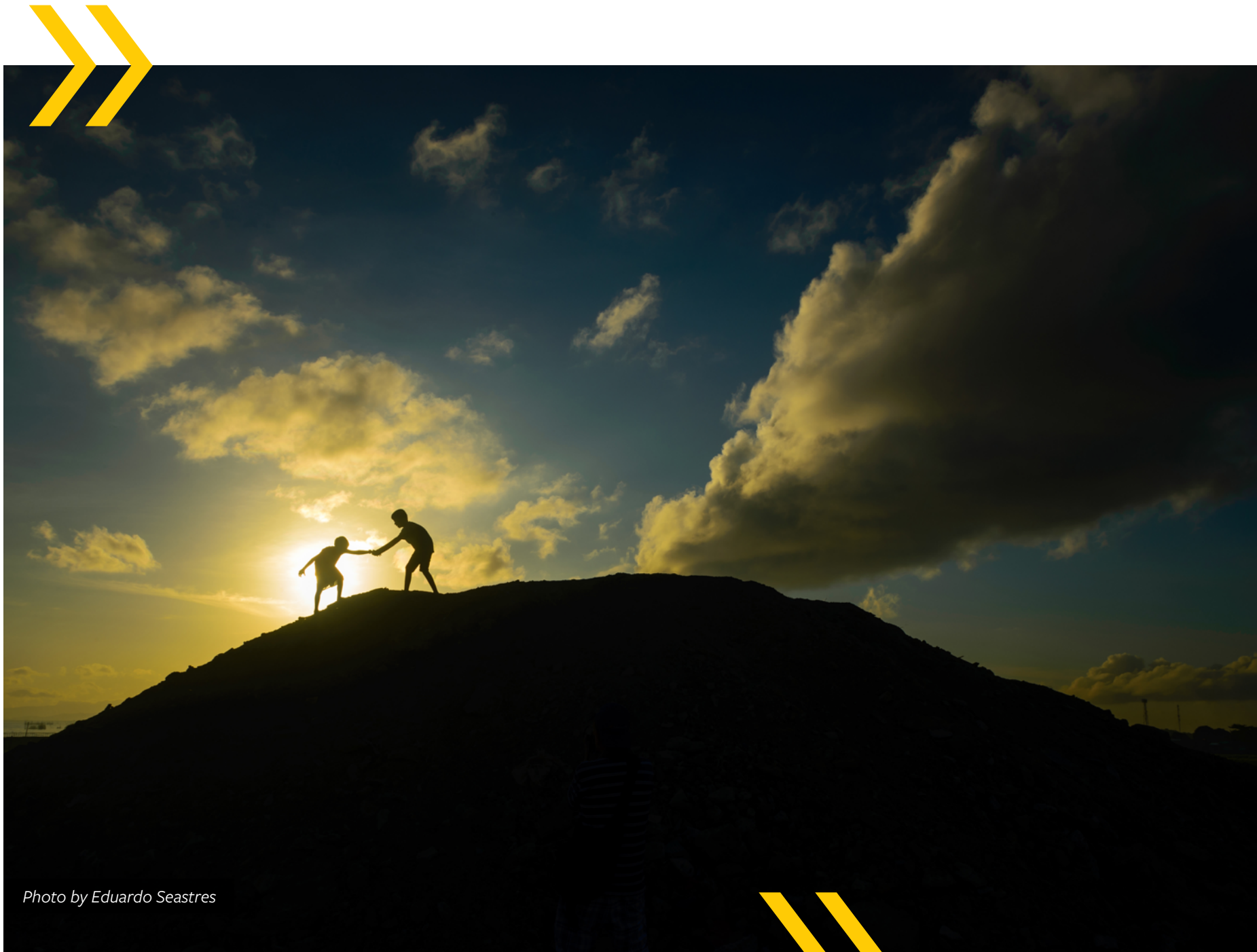


Photo by Eduardo Seastres

TITLE I

National Endowment for Democracy

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$320 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$300 million

For the last 14 years, there has been a **consistent decline in global freedom** with 64 countries experiencing democratic deterioration in 2019.

DESCRIPTION

Since 1983, the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) has advanced democracy worldwide 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.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

In addition to providing direct funding for local organizations, the NED works through four core institutes, the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, the International Republican Institute, the Solidarity Center, and the Center for International Private Enterprise.

The Endowment's non-governmental character provides flexibility allowing it to work under the most difficult circumstances and respond quickly.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Democratic governance and human rights are critical components of sustainable development and lasting peace. Countries with weak 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 in over 90 countries to non-governmental organizations working to advance democratic goals and strengthen democratic institutions.
- Over the last 14 years, global freedom has consistently declined, with 64 countries experiencing democratic deterioration in 2019, including decline in 25 of the 41 established democracies.

- The NED works to increase the political participation of women and end violence against women and girls. When women are decision-makers, their country's economic and social well-being 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.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The NED's funds 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 a shared commitment to representative government and freedom.
- The NED focuses many of its resources on non-democratic regimes and democracies currently experiencing elements of backsliding.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 has presented global actors opportunities to consolidate power, spread misinformation, and undermine democratic institutions. Since the pandemic began, democracy and human rights conditions have worsened in 80 countries. With the NED unable to deploy in-field due to the pandemic, these trends underscore a continued need to fund the Endowment's work.
 - » In spite of COVID-19, in 2020, the NED awarded 1,995 grants totaling \$254 million—the highest number of grants in its history.

TITLE I

National Endowment for Democracy

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$320 million

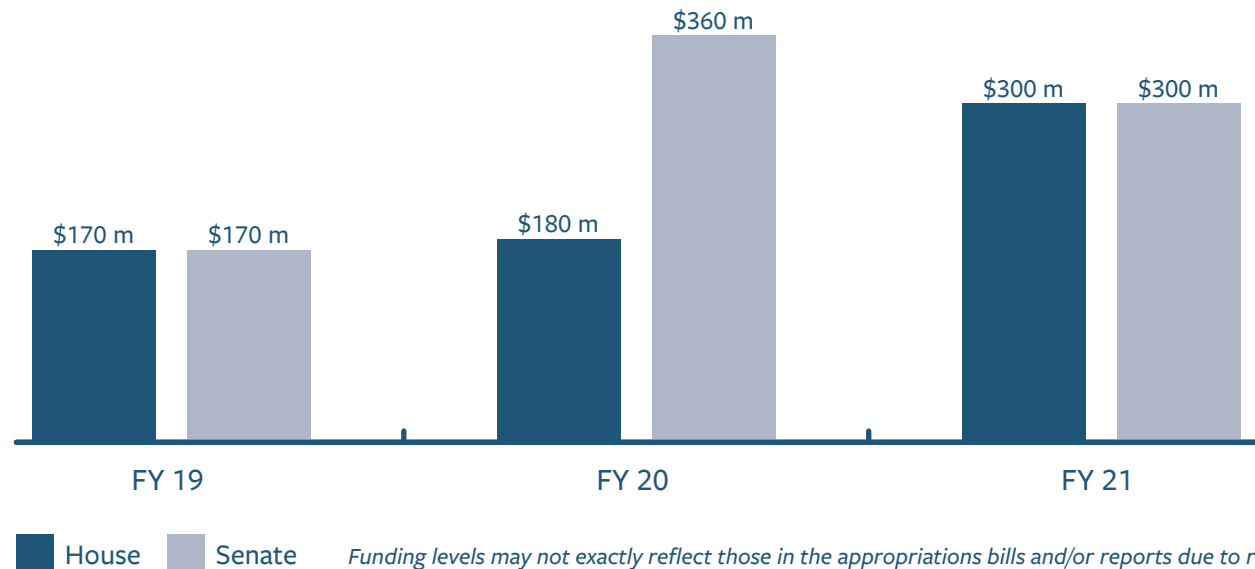
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$300 million

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. 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Transition Initiatives

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$112.04 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$92.04 million

OTI's capacities are critical to stemming the tide of violent conflict, which **costs the global economy \$14.76 trillion per year.**

DESCRIPTION

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 support programming that lay a foundation for long-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 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 has assisted communities during times of volatility, including establishing administrative service centers in Ukraine, where OTI helped almost **71,000 displaced** Ukrainians build relationships, overcome trauma, and develop skills needed to reintegrate.
- 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 high school, enrollment had dropped precipitously. OTI programming resulted in a **98% increase** in enrollment.

- In West Africa and the Sahel, OTI's programming helped communities counter violent extremism and strengthened the economic, social, and political integration of youth in their communities.
- Since 2017, the Islamic State-Mozambique (IS-M) has increasingly committed attacks in northern Mozambique, sparking mass displacement and threatening long-term recovery and stability. COVID-19 has worsened the situation and been exploited by IS-M. In **Northern Mozambique**, OTI is partnering with local government, community leaders, and civil society organizations to strengthen resilience to violent extremism. The program currently works to:
 - » Enable vulnerable youth to resist violent extremism more effectively.
 - » Increase positive engagement between communities and the government.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Promoting and upholding global peace contributes to U.S. national security and Americans' safety, both at home and abroad.
- In the face of rising authoritarianism and stalled transitions that threaten to foster further costly conflict, OTI's programs support positive political change.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The challenges of COVID-19, including travel restrictions and adapting programs to remote engagement, further complicate the work of OTI and its programming in what are already highly complex, often contentious periods of political transition. COVID-19—and its manipulation by anti-democratic governments—is increasing conflict risks and political instability.

TITLE III

Transition
Initiatives

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$112.04 million

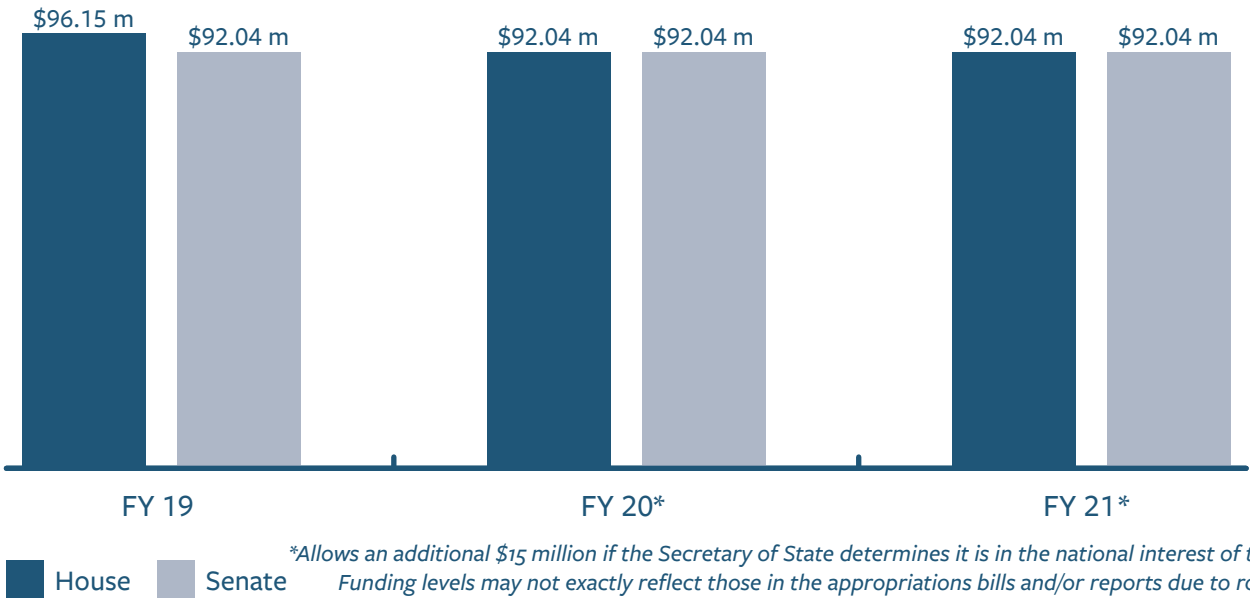
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$92.04 million

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.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Complex Crises Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$33 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$30 million

The CCF consolidates security gains and **protects progress in development and diplomacy.**

DESCRIPTION

The Complex Crises Fund (CCF) is used to prevent and respond to emerging or unforeseen crises in fragile countries at a heightened risk of conflict and instability.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The CCF is the only source of quick, flexible funding for targeted assistance when unforeseen needs arise outside of planned programming.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- The CCF can release funds quickly to mitigate crises where and when the need is greatest, reducing the risk of escalation or the need for costly military responses.
 - » The CCF helped prevent pre-election violence in Kenya, consolidated unanticipated democratic gains in Sri Lanka, and supported human rights monitors in Burundi.
 - » The CCF was used to prevent and de-escalate tensions between Jordanians and Syrian refugees after the outbreak of the 2011 conflict—supporting better, more peaceful resource management between the two groups. The program helped [135 communities](#) find nonviolent solutions to their issues.
 - » A CCF program in [Bangladesh](#) is responding to risks of violence and instability in the host communities in Cox's Bazar and the surrounding areas.
 - » A CCF program promoted conflict resolution and social cohesion after violence threatened peace and stability in Guinea following the country's first democratic elections. This funding helped prevent violent events and global health threats from evolving, saving numerous lives.
- Since its inception, the CCF has been used in [29 countries](#).

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The CCF protects progress in development and diplomacy. By reducing and preventing community violence or humanitarian burden, the CCF minimizes risk to U.S. development investments, including health, education, and food security.
- The CCF consolidates security gains and diplomacy abroad while strengthening U.S. national security and mitigating expensive future military interventions.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The COVID-19 pandemic amplifies existing conflict drivers and accelerates a spiral into deeper instability in already fragile states.
 - » The University of Denver's Korbel School of International Studies [forecasts](#) the pandemic will ignite conflict in 13 more countries through 2022, pushing the total number of countries experiencing conflict to 35—more than at any point over the past 30 years.
 - » A newly released [brief](#) from the global humanitarian organization [Mercy Corps](#) outlines how COVID-19 and government responses to it are fraying social cohesion, deteriorating state-society relations, proliferating dis- and misinformation, expanding armed groups' influence, and increasing economic scarcity and resource competition.

TITLE III

Complex Crises Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$33 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

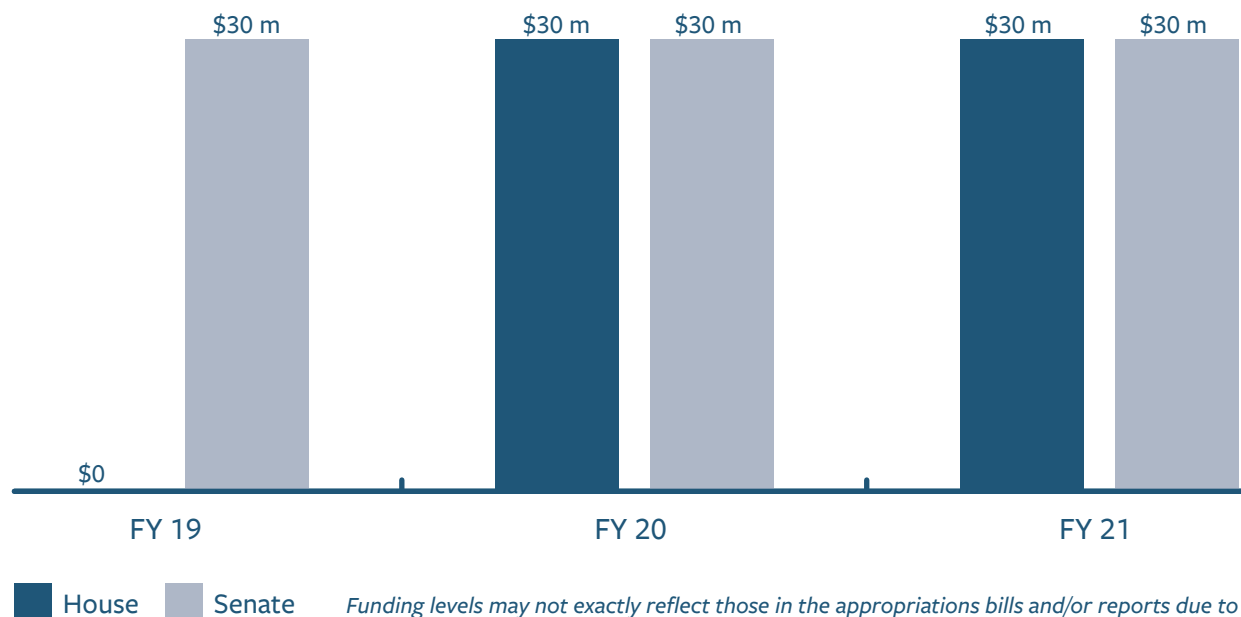
\$30 million

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 \$50 million to meet the global need around evolving national and sub-national conflicts.
 - » In 2018, [34 countries](#) experienced armed conflict within their borders. In mid-2020, the number of forcibly displaced people exceeded [80 million](#). With a \$20 million increase, the CCF could be used to expand its work dramatically.
- As of 2020, the OECD considers [13 countries](#) “extremely fragile” and lists 44 additional contexts as “fragile.” 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 could allow USAID to respond more quickly when rare windows of opportunity arise.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE VII

Prevention & Stabilization Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$200 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$100 million

Every dollar invested in prevention saves an estimated **\$16** in the cost of conflict.

DESCRIPTION

The Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) was authorized in 2019 by the Global Fragility Act (GFA). It aims to avert violence and help stabilize conflict-affected areas.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The PSF supports stabilization of conflict-affected areas and addresses the root causes of global fragility. Funding will focus on the underlying causes of fragility and violence through empowering marginalized groups such as youth and women, inclusive conflict resolution processes, justice sector reform, transitional justice, good governance, inclusive and accountable service delivery, community policing and civilian security, and related programs. Funds also support accountability for genocide and crimes against humanity.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- In 2017, the impact of violence cost the global economy over **\$14.76 trillion** in constant purchasing power parity, which is equivalent to 12.4% of global GDP.
- Violent conflicts **continue to rise** in number, duration, and intensity, spurring the spread of violent extremism and one of the largest displacement crises in human history.
- Lessons learned from **past epidemics** show that increases in social unrest and risks of conflict persist years after a health crisis passes.
- The **Institute for Economics and Peace** found that every dollar invested in prevention saves \$16 in the cost of conflict.
- The Global Fragility Act mandates the U.S. Government take a new approach to address conflict, requiring the State Department, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other agencies to put in place—for the first time—a comprehensive strategy to address state fragility, violent conflict, and extremism, relying on best practices that are key to more effective and integrated U.S. policy.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The post-9/11 wars and counterterrorism operations have cost American taxpayers over **\$6.4 trillion**. Yet, only one-tenth of 1% of the budget goes toward addressing the main drivers of violent extremism through support to political stability, democratic institutions, justice, and peacebuilding.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- New data models forecast that the COVID-19 pandemic could ignite conflict in **13 more countries** through 2022, leading to more countries experiencing conflict globally than at any other point in the past 30 years, according to the University of Denver's Korbel School of International Studies.

TITLE VII

Prevention & Stabilization Fund

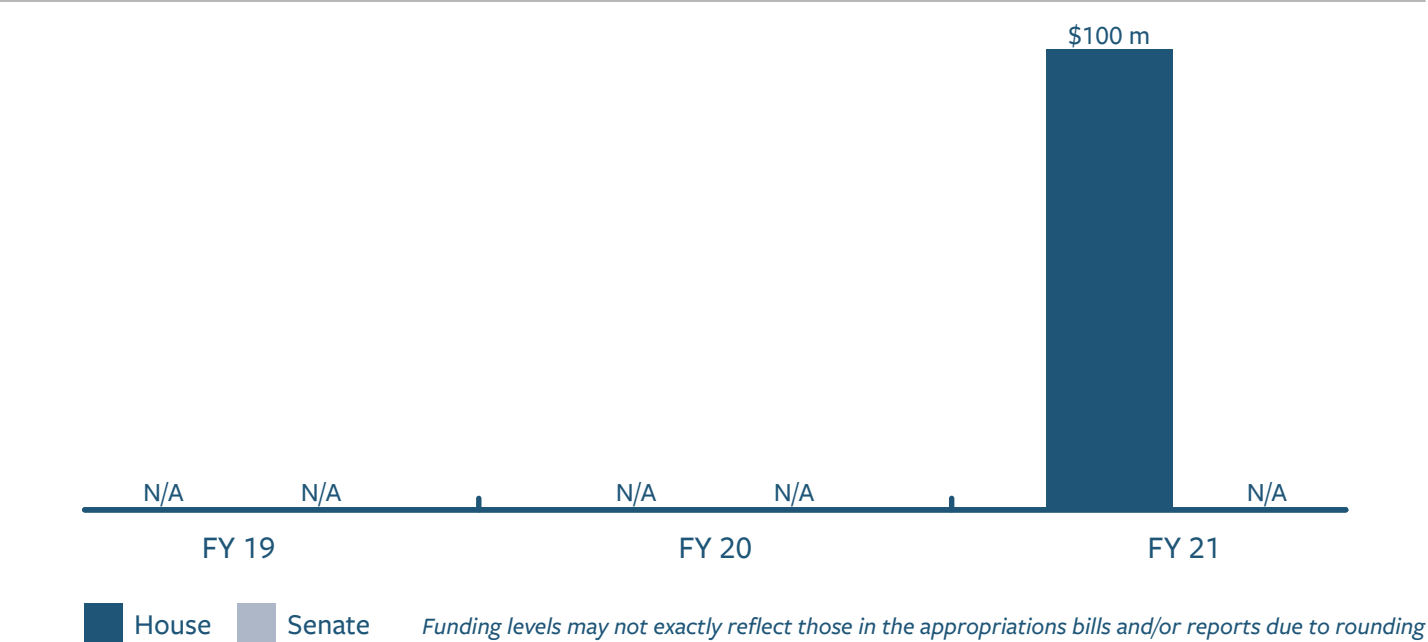
Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$200 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$100 million

FUNDING HISTORY





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Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance 63

Photo by Maryam Rostampour



Photo by Esdore Hakizimana

TITLE III

International Disaster Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$5.27 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$4.4 billion

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

DESCRIPTION

The International Disaster Assistance (IDA) account provides critical humanitarian assistance to civilian populations in response to natural hazards, conflict and insecurity, and other sudden onset emergencies in their home or host countries.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

IDA supports humanitarian services, including emergency food, water, shelter, health care, and agricultural rehabilitation. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, the U.S. helps countries prepare for, respond to, and recover from humanitarian crises. IDA also provides protection services to vulnerable populations in humanitarian settings and reduces underlying vulnerabilities through disaster risk reduction programming.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Currently, [235 million people](#) need humanitarian assistance worldwide, with children typically constituting at least half of beneficiaries. This translates to one in 33 people worldwide—an increase from one in 45 people in 2020.
- Hunger is on the rise for the fourth consecutive year, with [821 million undernourished people](#) worldwide.
- Conflict is a key driver of hunger crises, with [72 million people](#) facing acute hunger in eight countries experiencing humanitarian crises.
- At the end of 2020, [24 million people](#) in Yemen needed humanitarian assistance and protection, making Yemen once again one of the largest humanitarian crises in the world.
- Since November 2020, an additional [1.3 million people](#) have been driven into humanitarian need due to the conflict in Ethiopia's Tigray region.
- As the Syria crisis enters its second decade, the scale of the need remains extensive. An estimated [13 million people](#) need humanitarian aid across Syria.

- In 2021, [235 million people](#) will need humanitarian assistance and protection.

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 and potential “lost generations” as [millions of children](#) miss out on education opportunities.
- For the past decade, political conflicts and unrest have supplanted natural hazards as the largest driver of humanitarian need. In many instances, the U.S. is either a party to these conflicts or provides direct military support to parties to the conflict.
- Increasingly severe and frequent weather events and other natural hazards due to climate change are exacerbating the chronic vulnerabilities that often drive humanitarian need.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The global humanitarian response to the COVID-19 pandemic prioritizes [63 countries](#), with 250 million people targeted to receive assistance.
- Almost [24 million children](#), adolescents, and young people are at risk of not returning to school in 2020.
- According to the [International Rescue Committee](#), 34 conflict-affected and fragile countries are at risk of seeing [1 billion](#) COVID-19 infections and 3.2 million deaths.

TITLE III

International Disaster Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$5.27 billion

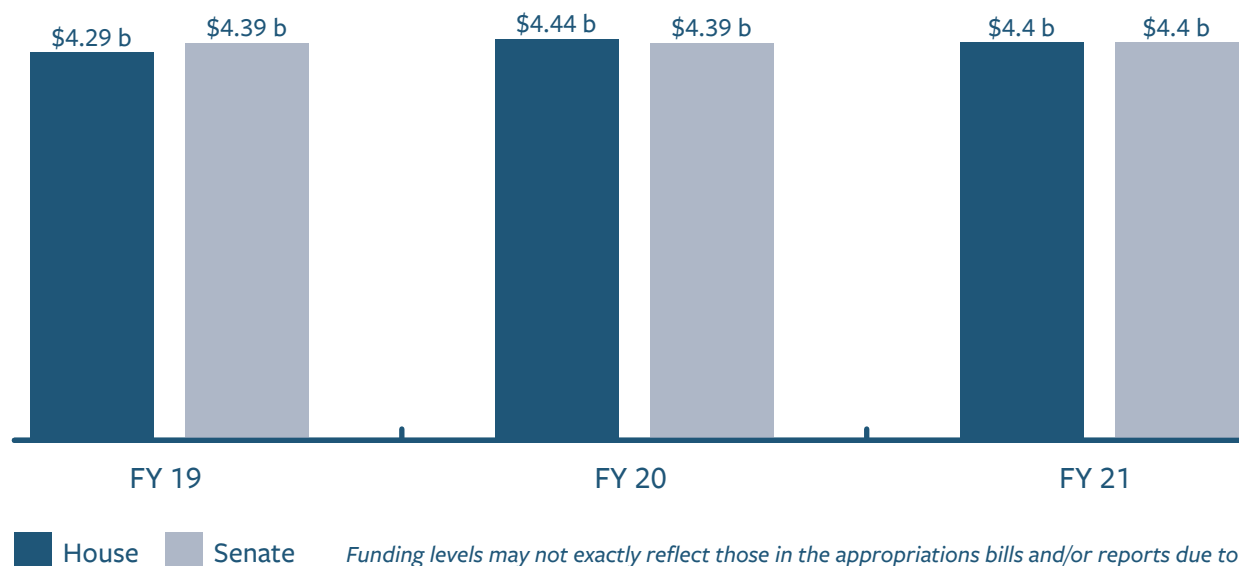
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$4.4 billion

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Growing fragility and intractable conflicts strain an already overstretched humanitarian system, while sustainable peace agreements have yet to take hold in conflicts such as those in Syria and Yemen.
- Growing needs should be met with increased funding. The additional humanitarian investment would decrease human suffering related to conflicts and natural hazards, particularly for crucial sectors such as child protection, health, and education.
- Significant increases in IDA funding could potentially allow for expanded use of multi-year programs to better and more effectively assist populations affected by protracted crises.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Migration & Refugee Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$4.12 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$3.43 billion

40% of the world's displaced population are children.

DESCRIPTION

Through the U.S. State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and other partners, Migration and Refugee Assistance funds mitigate and resolve conflict-related displacement and support humanitarian action and diplomacy for displaced populations.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds help stabilize volatile situations and strengthen bilateral relationships with key refugee-hosting countries. They help meet the basic human needs of displaced people, including refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs); support sustainable and dignified solutions to their displacement; and assist the countries hosting them. Durable solutions include the voluntary return of refugees to their place of origin if the conditions permit, safely remaining in the location of displacement with integration into host communities, or resettlement to a third country. Funds also support the admission, reception, and placement of refugees to the U.S.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Conflict and persecution forcibly displace nearly one person every three seconds (both IDPs and refugees), amounting to [79.5 million people](#) forced to flee worldwide.
- 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.
- Access to livelihoods and educational opportunities is crucial to preventing a generation of children from missing the chance for a better future and ensuring that families can recover from disaster and build stronger, more prosperous communities.

- Over [742,000 Rohingya](#) from Myanmar have been displaced to Bangladesh, and more remain in Myanmar, living in inhumane conditions. Natural hazards in Bangladesh risk worsening their temporary living conditions, making this funding vital to securing safety and other support now while conditions in Myanmar are established to facilitate an eventual safe, voluntary, and dignified return to the Rohingya's home.
- [5.4 million](#) refugees and migrants have fled Venezuela, including 650,000 asylum seekers, with the refugee response meeting only roughly half the needs of those affected.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Third-country refugee resettlement supported by the U.S. State Department has been a net economic benefit to the United States. Individual U.S. refugees are estimated to contribute more than [\\$21,000 more](#) in taxes than they receive in benefits over 20 years.
- The U.S. has a long history as a leader in offering resettlement opportunities to those fleeing violence and persecution, giving it global credibility with other countries in calling for refugees' protection.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- As of December 2020, there are over [25 million refugees](#) in camps worldwide who face particularly acute obstacles in the fight against COVID-19.
- Due to pandemic-related border closures, only [15,425 refugees](#) were resettled globally between January and September of 2020, compared to over 50,000 during the same period in 2019.
- New cases of COVID-19 were confirmed in a camp in Jordan, where [40,000 Syrian refugees](#) live in cramped conditions.

TITLE III

Migration & Refugee Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$4.12 billion

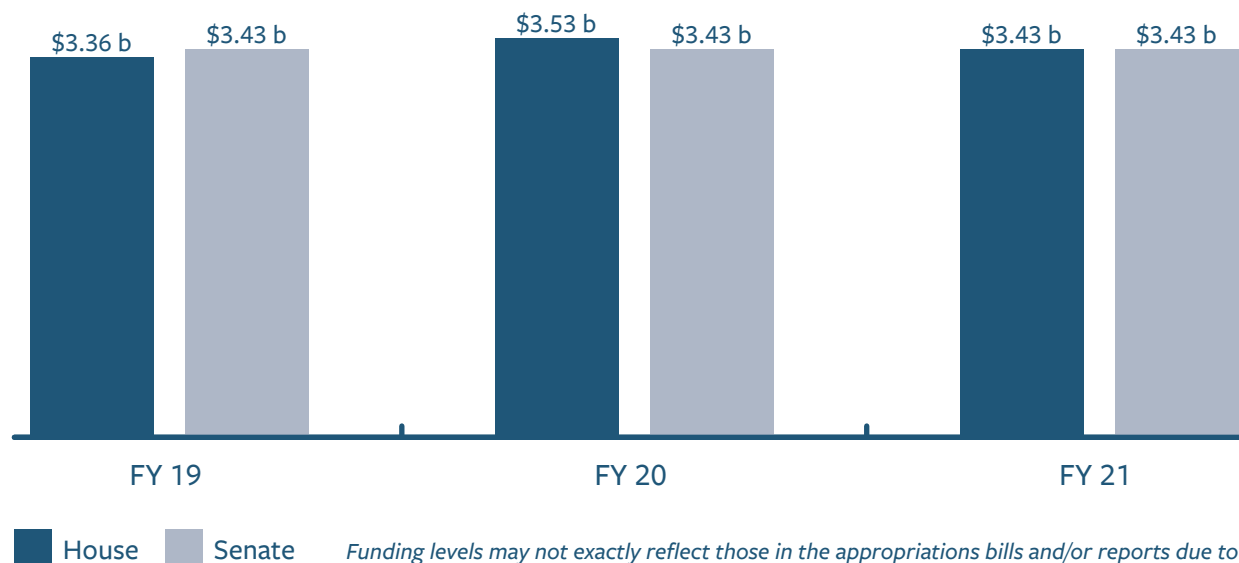
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$3.43 billion

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Lower-income countries such as Uganda and Ethiopia host **84% of refugees**, with the lowest-income countries hosting 28% of the global total. 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 and IDPs 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 historical 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 do its part to respond to the worst refugee crisis in global history.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$50 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$100,000

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

DESCRIPTION

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

WHAT DOES 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 three seconds (as both internally displaced persons and refugees), amounting to [79.5 million people](#) worldwide.
- 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 helps to relieve pressures that destabilize regions and 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 bolster political and humanitarian responses.

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 low-income themselves—on hosting large numbers of refugees.
- U.S. support helps relieve pressures faced by host communities and governments, further destabilizing regions and leading to further humanitarian needs.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Border closures and travel restrictions have put an increased burden on displaced people fleeing conflict and disasters, forcing many to continue enduring the struggles they attempt to escape.
- COVID-19 inhibits critical aid from being delivered to vulnerable groups, threatening the sustainability of current programs.
- In addition to the risk of infection, secondary effects caused by COVID-19—including economic aftershocks—pose a significant threat to refugees and displaced peoples.

TITLE III

Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$50 million

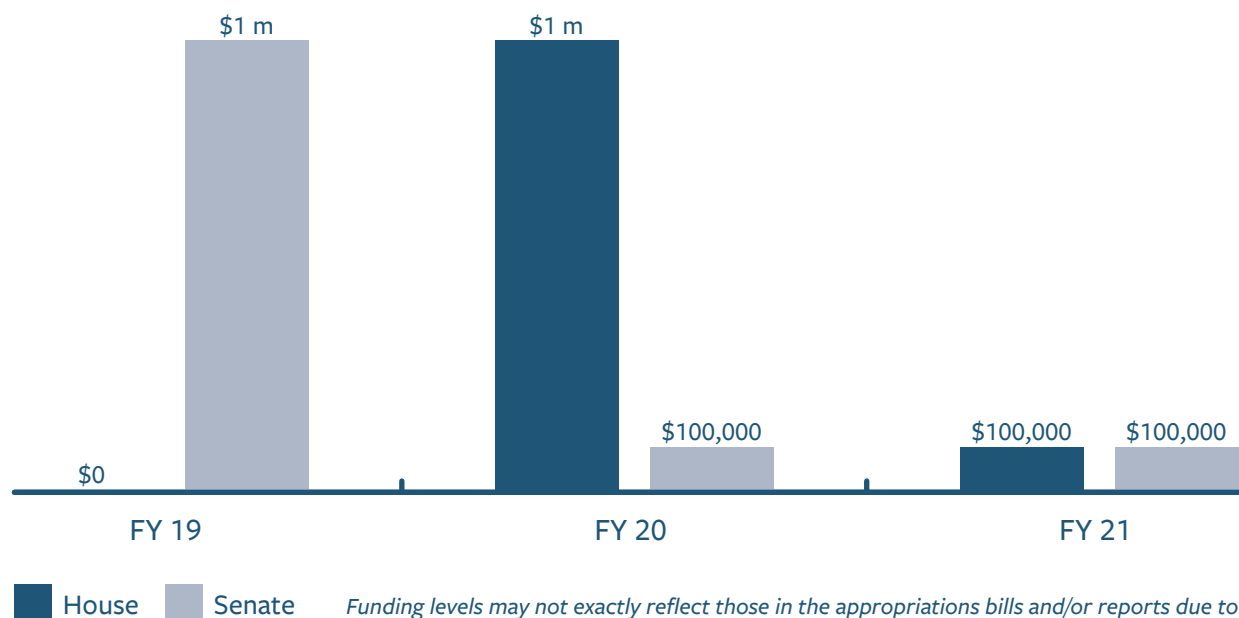
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$100,000

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional investments could allow the U.S. to better respond to the unprecedented scope of the global refugee crisis.
- Increasing ERMA's statutory cap could allow the U.S. greater flexibility to send resources to emerging, sudden onset, or deepening humanitarian crises, which helps to relieve pressure on protracted crisis response globally.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

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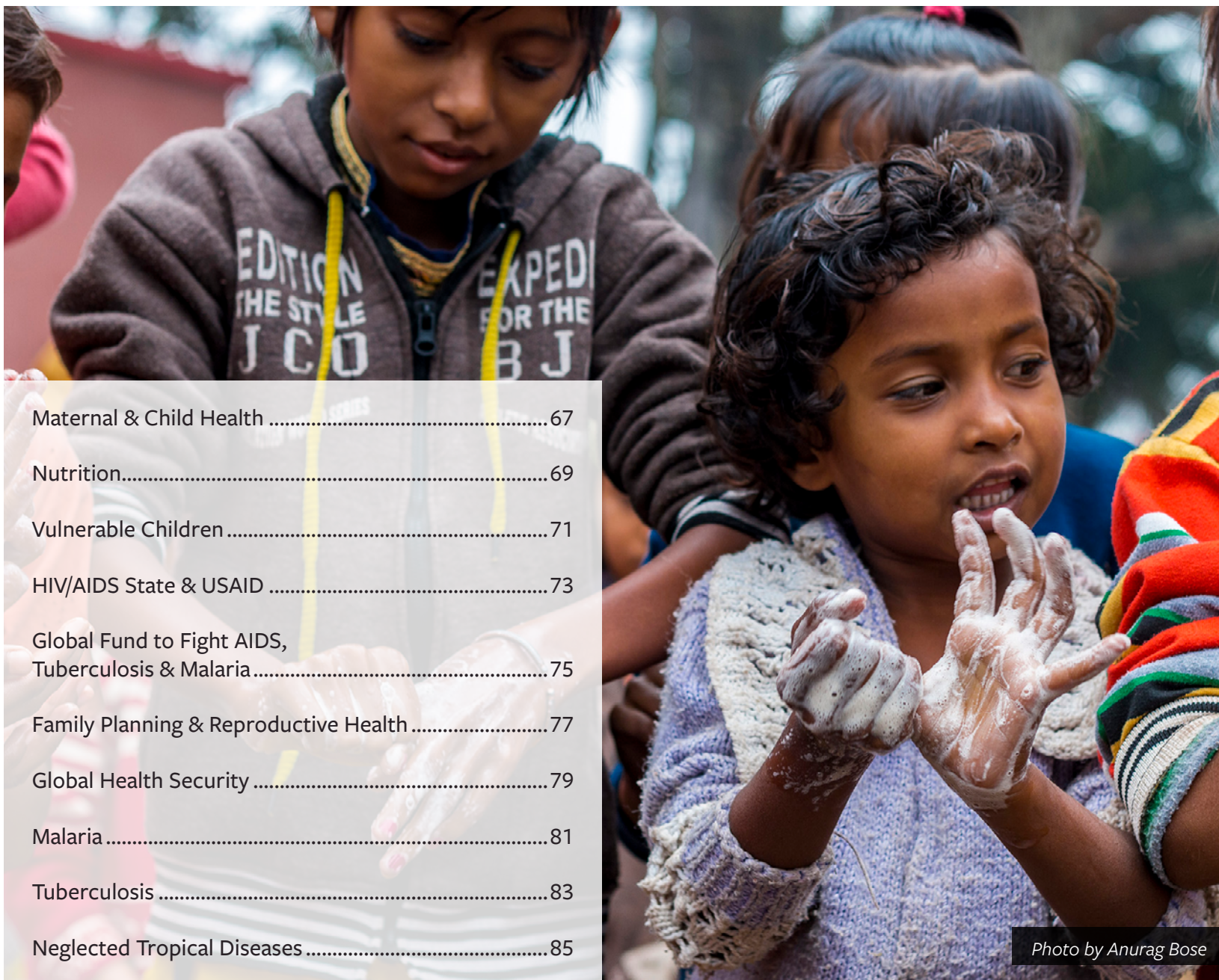


Photo by Anurag Bose



Photo by Giancarlo Rupolo

TITLE III

Maternal & Child Health

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$983.8 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$855.5 million

The lifetime risk of maternal death in high-income countries is **1 in 5,400**. In low-income countries, it is **1 in 45**.

DESCRIPTION

Funding for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) supports programs aimed at ending preventable child and maternal deaths. It strengthens health delivery systems, treats 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. 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.
- In 2019, USAID provided critical healthcare to [84 million women and children](#).
- Over the previous two years alone, 25 priority countries, 16 of which are in Africa, have achieved an [8% reduction](#) in under-five mortality—saving 500,000 lives.
- [Since 2012](#), 16.1 million women have given birth in a health facility, 15.5 million newborns received postnatal care, 92.8 million diarrhea and pneumonia treatments were provided to children, and 13.6 million health workers were trained in maternal and child health.
- 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-5 deaths](#) due in part to malnutrition, MCH funding is a critical counter against diarrheal diseases.

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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The [COVID-19 pandemic](#) has exacerbated existing challenges in delivery facilities and has diverted critical resources away from pregnant women and newborns.
- India, Indonesia, Nigeria, and Pakistan could see an additional [31,980 maternal deaths](#), 395,440 newborn deaths, and 338,760 stillbirths as a result of COVID-19—a total of 766,180 additional deaths across these four countries alone.
- A [UNICEF survey](#) of 77 countries found that 63% experienced disruptions in antenatal checkups and 59% in post-natal care since the start of the pandemic.

TITLE III

Maternal & Child Health

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$983.8 million

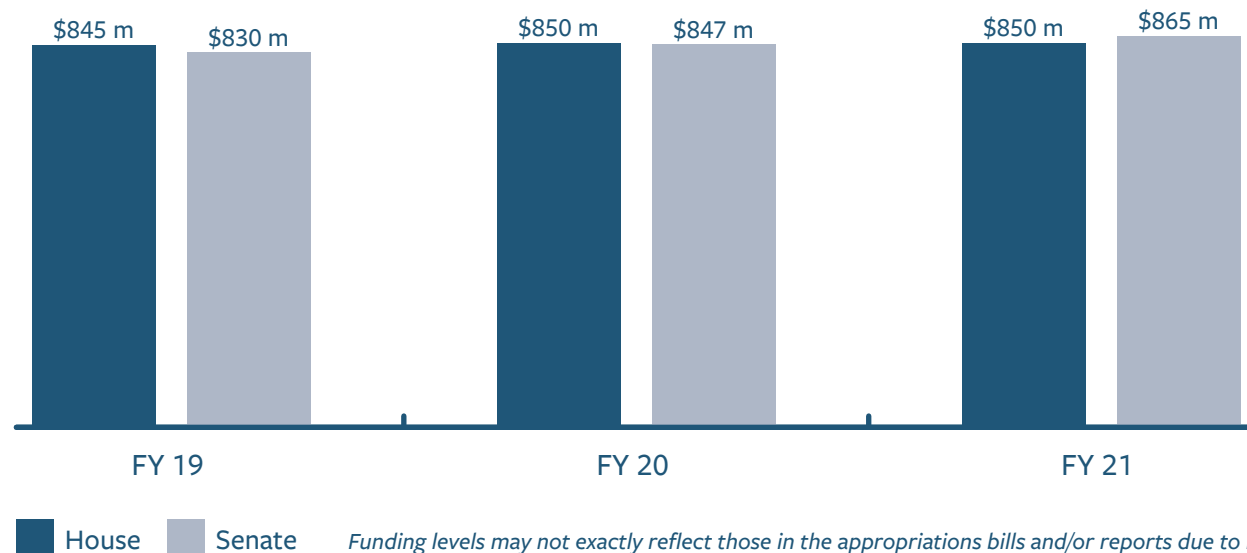
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$855.5 million

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 where the U.S. is already engaged but lacks 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Nutrition

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$240 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$150 million

22% of children under five years of age suffer from undernutrition; 50 million children suffer from wasting; and **annually nearly 2.4 million children die**, totaling **45% of all deaths** among children under 5 years of age.

DESCRIPTION

Nutrition programs focus on evidence-based interventions that are foundational to a child's life. They prevent and treat stunting, wasting (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 supports technical assistance to introduce and increase nutrition activities in priority countries, including nutrition education and delivery of services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition. Nutrition programs also address nutritional deficiencies and support services to provide nutrition supplements for pregnant women.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- In 2019, USAID reached **27.2 million children** with high-impact, often life-saving, nutrition interventions. Between 2000 and 2019, the number of stunted children under five years of age declined from 198 million to 144 million.
- Children who receive optimal nutrition in their first 1,000 days of life are **10 times** more likely to overcome life-threatening childhood diseases such as malaria.
- 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.
- Breastfeeding serves as a child's first immunization to disease. Currently, only **42.2% of infants** under six months are being exclusively breastfed.
- Leading **economists** consistently rank nutrition as among the most cost-effective way to save and improve lives around the world.

- Every \$1 invested in nutrition yields up to **\$35 in economic returns** and improved economic activity. More nourished communities support national economic growth.
- Worldwide **anemia** affects half a billion women of reproductive age, impairing their health and economic productivity. In pregnant women, anemia can lead to death and can have serious consequences for infants including stillbirth, prematurity, and low birth weight.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Investments in nutrition during the first 1,000 days of a child's life are critically important in helping children grow up healthy and reach their full potential. These investments pave the way for children to become productive citizens who will 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- As a result of COVID-19, approximately **9.3 million children** under the age of five could suffer from wasting, 80% of whom are from sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.
- Based on previous models of similar pandemics and epidemics, acute child malnutrition may **increase by 50%** for children living in poverty as a result of COVID-19.
- Due to COVID-19, UNICEF estimates a **30% overall reduction** in essential nutrition services coverage, reaching 75–100% in lockdown contexts.

TITLE III

Nutrition

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$240 million

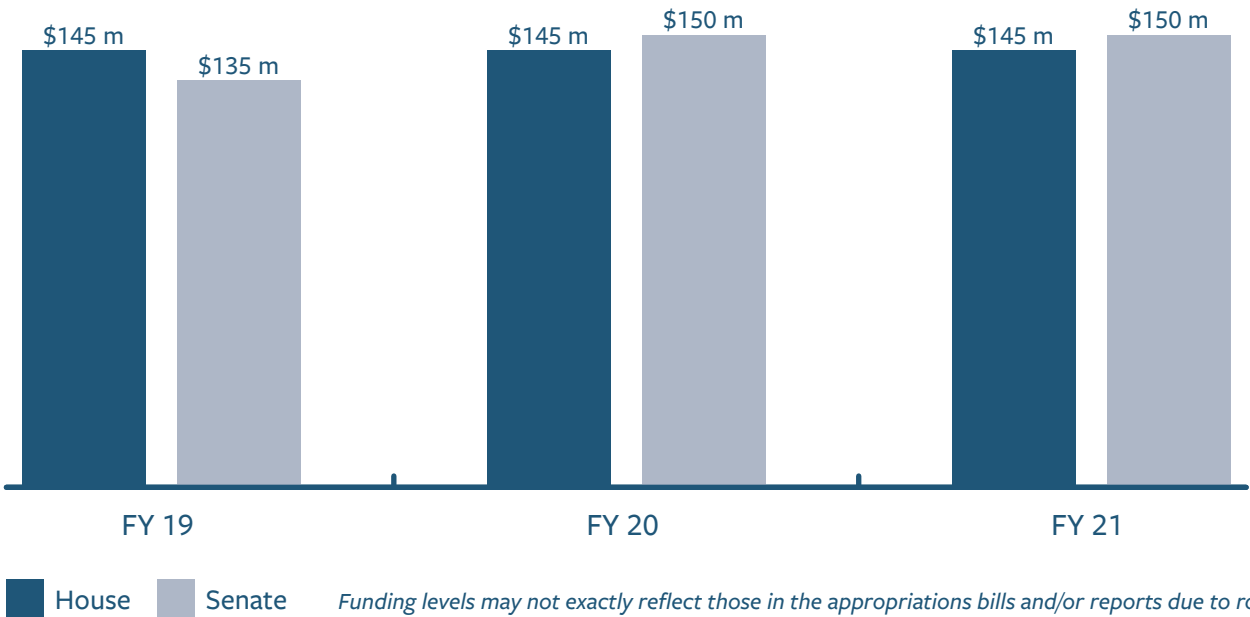
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$150 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- An investment of \$250 million would sustain current nutrition programs and help meet global targets on breastfeeding and anemia, as well as allowing for increased investment in addressing severe acute malnutrition and stunting.
- An additional \$5.7 billion is required to meet the World Health Assembly target to increase the percentage of children under six months of age who are exclusively breastfed to at least 50% by 2025.
- Research estimates the global cost of lower cognitive ability associated with not breastfeeding is more than \$300 billion each year.
- While 90% of children treated for malnutrition are cured, current funding levels can only reach 20% of affected children worldwide. Scaling up U.S. investment in life-saving services could allow for better nutrition integration and mainstreaming within national health systems, generate substantial health gains, and create more resilient societies.
- For every additional \$9 invested, a case of anemia can be addressed. The return on investment in nutrition is \$18 for every \$1 spent.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE III

Vulnerable Children

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$30 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$25 million

Globally, **1 billion children** aged 2–17 years experienced some form of physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect within the past year.

DESCRIPTION

Investments in the Vulnerable Children account support the protection and care of children facing extreme adversity around the world. Funding focuses on children who are separated from their families or at risk of separation from their families, whether they live or work on the street, live outside family care, are affected by war and violence, have some form of disability, are on the move, or are part of a marginalized group.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Vulnerable Children funding primarily funds the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) at the U.S. Agency for International Development in addition to supporting programs that reduce the risks to vulnerable children, girls, adolescents, and their families. These programs also support communities and implementers to deliver essential and life-saving services. Funds from the DCOF aid in implementing the [Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity](#) strategy (2019-2023) across multiple U.S. agencies.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Globally, [1 billion children](#) aged 2–17 years experienced some form of physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect within the past year.
- Nearly one in five children, [420 million in total](#), were estimated to be living in conflict-affected areas in 2017, an increase of 30 million from the previous year. Escalations of violence in Yemen, the Sahel, the Tigray region of Ethiopia, and Syria, among others, are likely to increase this trend.
- In 2016, an estimated [153 million children](#) lived outside of family care globally. Those living on the streets, working away from home, or living in residential care are particularly vulnerable to violence and abuse.

- The global economic impact of physical, psychological, and sexual violence against children can be as high as [\\$7 trillion](#), or 8% of the world's GDP.
- Investments in children facing adversity have a high return. Current evidence suggests that each [additional dollar](#) invested in quality early childhood programs yields a return of between \$6 and \$17.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- At least [250 million children](#) are not reaching their full potential because of extreme poverty and undernutrition. Providing strong support for early child development can mitigate the impact of adversity on children's future health and productivity. 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 children's development, care, and safety in adversity are essential to advancing sustainable national development and growth.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- According to some of the most severe projections, nearly [1.16 million additional child deaths](#) could occur due to disruptions in health-care services.

TITLE III

Vulnerable Children

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$30 million

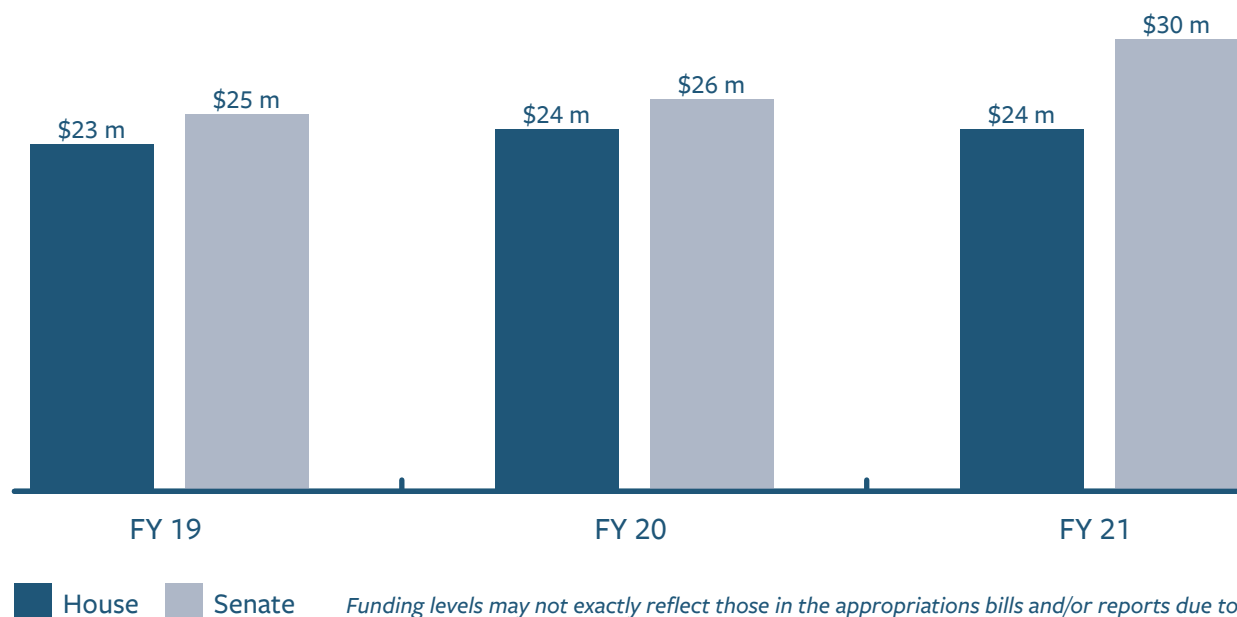
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$25 million

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. Additional funds could support efforts to strengthen health and social systems to promote health, safety, and family care for all children.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

HIV/AIDS State & USAID

Department of State
Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$5.03 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$4.37 billion

USAID
Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$379.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$330 million

Nearly 40% of people living with HIV globally **still do not have access** to the antiretroviral therapy they need to survive and thrive.

DESCRIPTION

HIV/AIDS programs collaborate and partner with host country governments, civil society, multilateral institutions, private sector groups, 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?

Programs support multi-sectoral responses to HIV/AIDS to reduce the widespread impacts of the epidemic. 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 July 2020, U.S. assistance provided life-saving antiretroviral treatment to more than **16.5 million patients**.
- Nearly **40% of people** living with HIV globally still do not have access to the antiretroviral therapy they need to survive and thrive.
- In 2019, PEPFAR supported HIV testing services for nearly **79.6 million people**.
- Through the PEPFAR-led DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe) public-private partnership, new HIV diagnoses among adolescent girls and young women have declined by an **average of 25%** in nearly all implementation regions.
- As of September 30, 2019, PEPFAR supported training for over **280,000 new health care workers** to deliver HIV and other health services.
- More than **2.6 million babies** are born HIV-free to HIV-positive mothers, who have been kept healthy and alive to protect and nurture them.

- Approximately **38 million people** are living with HIV, 1.8 million of whom are children under the age of 15.

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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Projections suggest an additional **124,000 children** could be infected with HIV due to the disruption of preventive services as a consequence of COVID-19.
- According to the World Health Organization, a six-month disruption of antiretroviral therapy may lead to more than **500,000 additional deaths** from illnesses related to HIV.
- More than 80% of the global supply of antiretroviral drugs comes from just eight Indian companies. The cost of these medicines alone could rise by **\$225 million** per year due to shortfalls in supplies and staffing, transport disruptions, and currency fluctuations, according to U.N. AIDS.

TITLE III

HIV/AIDS State & USAID

Department of State
Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$5.03 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$4.37 billion

USAID
Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$379.5 million

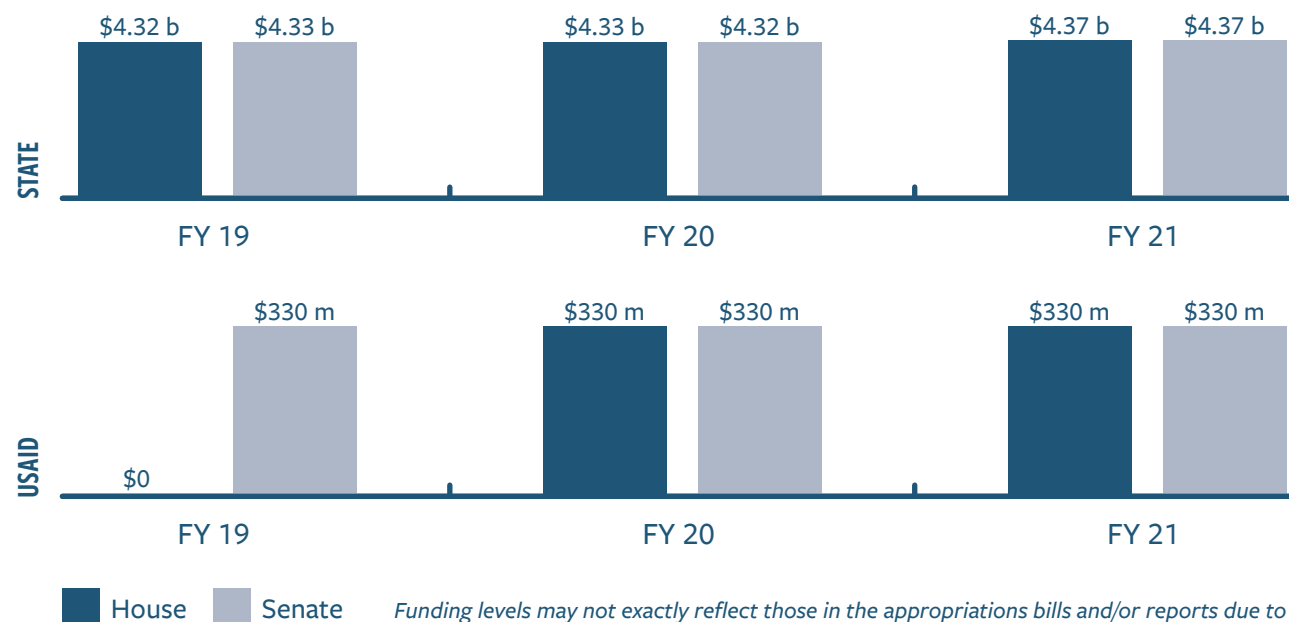
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$330 million

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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE III

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.56 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.56 billion

Health programs supported by the Global Fund have saved **38 million lives** as of the end of 2019.

DESCRIPTION

The Global Fund is a partnership between governments, civil society, the private sector, and people to collectively fight and end the risk of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Ending the epidemics of HIV, TB, and malaria is critical to the development of effective health systems that can deliver health and well-being for all.
- Since 2002, the Global Fund has disbursed more than **\$45.4 billion** toward the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria and for programs to strengthen health systems across more than 155 countries.
- Health programs supported by the Global Fund have saved **38 million lives** as of the end of 2019.
- In 2019, the Global Fund provided **20.1 million people** antiretroviral therapy for HIV, treated 5.7 million people with TB, and distributed 160 million mosquito nets.
- AIDS, TB, and malaria claim more than **5 million lives** annually.
- **7,000 adolescent** girls and young women are infected with HIV every week.
- Multidrug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) is on the rise—nearly **600,000 people** were afflicted worldwide in 2017.
 - » Globally, only half of the MDR-TB patients who initiate treatment are successfully treated, mostly due to high mortality and falling out of treatment programs.

- Globally, an estimated **3.4 billion people** in 92 countries are at risk of being infected with malaria.
 - » Since 2017, over **435,000 people** have died of malaria.
 - » A child dies of malaria every **two minutes**.
- Funding supports the Global Fund's Sixth Replenishment, which runs from 2020 to 2022.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Funding global health supports U.S. national security goals by developing the global capacity 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The Global Fund estimates that mitigating the damage resulting from COVID-19 will require at least **\$28.5 billion**.
- According to a 2020 study, there have been an additional **382,000 malaria deaths** resulting from COVID-19.

TITLE III

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.56 billion

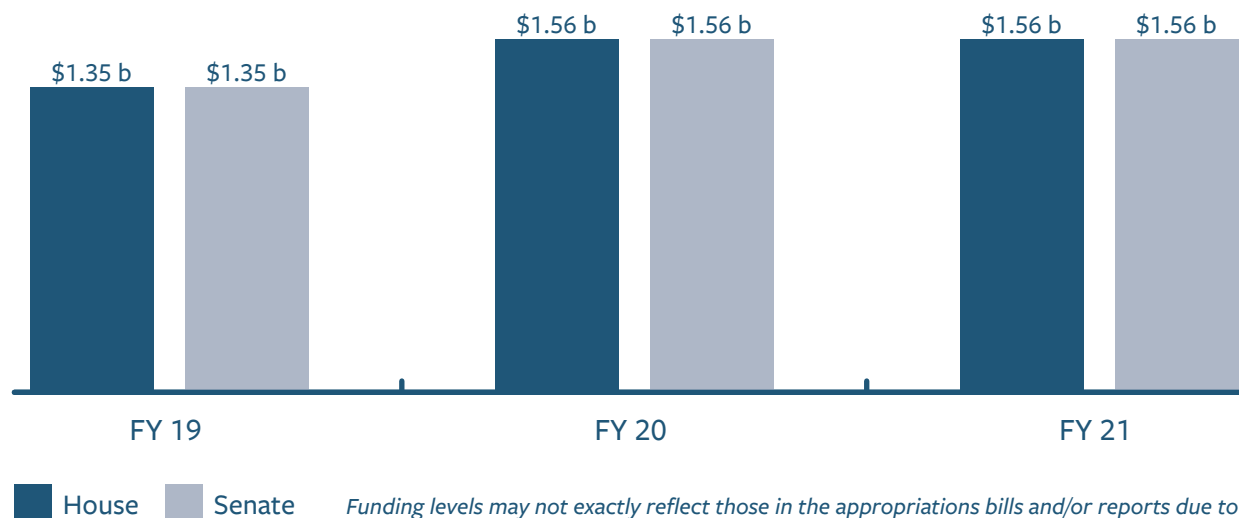
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.56 billion

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 HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria.
- Every **\$100 million** invested in the Global Fund (list is not comprehensive):
 - » 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.
- » Spurs implementing countries' domestic investment of \$300 million toward the three diseases.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE III

Family Planning & Reproductive Health

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$750 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$523.95 million

Fully investing in sexual and reproductive health in developing countries would **reduce maternal deaths by 62%.**

DESCRIPTION

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

WHAT DOES 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 F.Y. 2020, the U.S. invested a total of **\$607.5 million** in international FP/RH. With this funding:
 - » Contraceptive services and supplies were distributed to 27.4 million women and couples.
 - » 12.2 million unintended pregnancies were averted.
 - » 20,000 maternal deaths were prevented.
- International FP/RH programs are cost-effective—every **\$1.00 invested** in contraception saves \$3.00 in pregnancy-related care.
- Spacing pregnancies by at least three years with family planning could prevent an **estimated 26%** of under-5 child deaths.
- An estimated **218 million women** in developing regions who want to avoid pregnancy for at least two years have an unmet need for modern contraceptives.
- 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.”

- 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 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 FP/RH reduces maternal mortality and promotes healthier, more prosperous societies.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- During the COVID-19 pandemic, access to FP/RH services has been limited by risk mitigation efforts such as restrictions on movement or the types of health care services allowed to operate.
- Estimates show that a 10% reduction in the availability of reproductive health services is likely to result in an additional **49 million women** having an unmet need for modern contraception and 15 million additional unintended pregnancies.

TITLE III

Family Planning & Reproductive Health

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$750 million

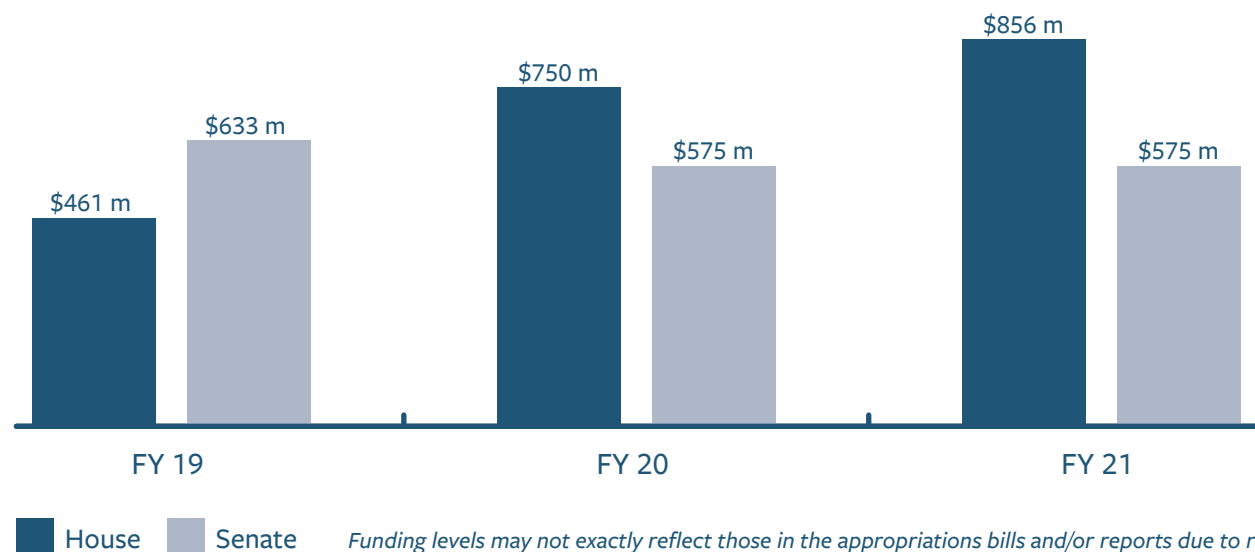
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$523.95 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- The U.S.'s share to address the unmet need for contraception in developing countries is **\$1.66 billion**. Burden sharing was agreed on by U.N. member states in 1994.
 - » Burden sharing is calculated based on targets that 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 U.S. percentage of the total gross national income of donor countries. Other donor governments and developing nations are responsible for \$10.44 billion.
- With each additional \$10 million, **451,000 more women** and couples would receive contraceptive services and supplies and as a result, 200,000 fewer unintended pregnancies would occur. This would lead to:
 - » 74,000 fewer unplanned births.
 - » 67,000 fewer abortions provided in unsafe conditions.
 - » 320 fewer maternal deaths.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Global Health Security

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$275 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$190 million

Global Health Security programs provide support to countries to help stop disease outbreaks **before they become international crises.**

DESCRIPTION

Global Health Security programs support the prevention and detection of—and rapid response to—emerging disease threats like Ebola and COVID-19 to stop outbreaks from spreading.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funding is used to build and strengthen emergency operation centers, improve systems that monitor and track outbreaks worldwide, and bolster the health workforce in affected countries to identify and stop outbreaks at the source more quickly. Funds also expand the U.S. cadre of disease detectives and aid workers deployed to vulnerable communities in isolated areas unprepared for a pandemic and improve testing and laboratory capacity abroad.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- With help from the U.S., Ministries of Health have activated stronger diagnostic networks, improved their ability to track and contain the spread of deadly diseases, and launched robust information systems.
- 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 2,287](#) as of October 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 spread around the world. As seen with COVID-19 and Ebola, infectious diseases have consequences for Americans' health at home and around the world.
- Infectious diseases kill millions, cost billions, and exacerbate political and economic instability and insecurity—calculated in terms of lives lost, economic consequences, and global instability. Infectious disease outbreaks pose an [immeasurable cost](#) when not rapidly stopped.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 has exacerbated already strained health systems, and these strains will persist long after the pandemic's conclusion. U.S. investments in global health security fortify a countries' ability to strengthen health systems, identify disease threats at their source, and prevent future outbreaks from spreading beyond borders.
- COVID-19 has highlighted persistent gaps in detecting, preventing, and responding to outbreaks. It spotlights the damage pandemics cause on basic health system functioning, such as disruptions in providing maternal and newborn health care; treating patients with HIV, TB, or malaria; and doubled the cost of routine immunizations.

TITLE III

Global Health Security

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$275 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$190 million

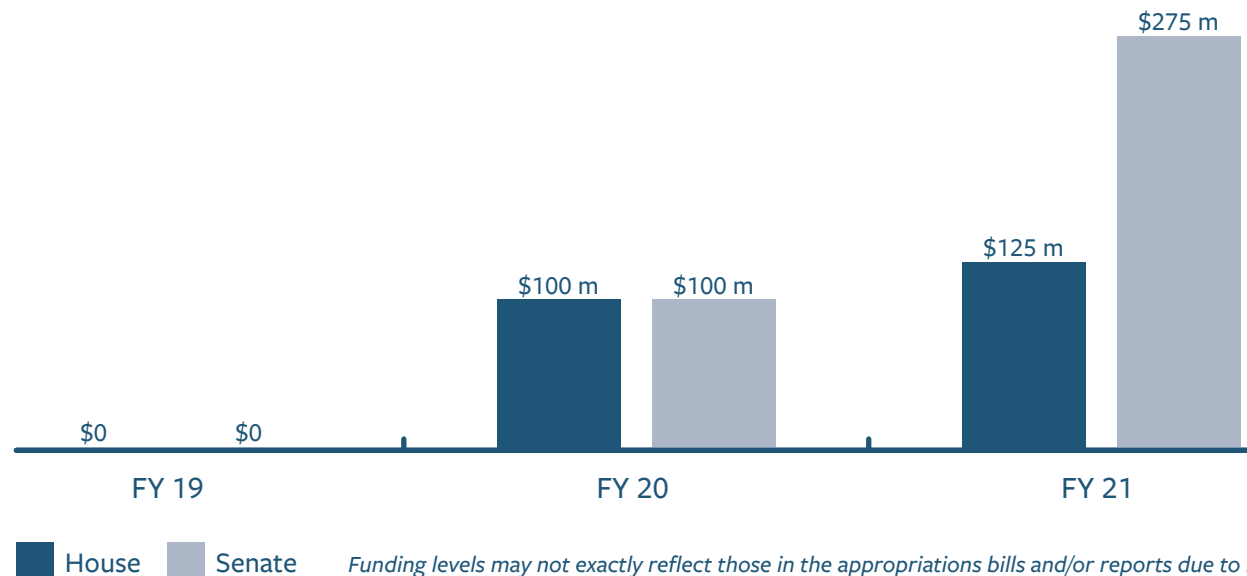
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional funding for global health security at USAID and the Centers for Disease Control will strengthen vulnerable health systems abroad.
 - » Support could include resources for infrastructure projects, workforce development, and technical assistance to effectively reduce risk and fill dangerous gaps in global health security.
- Continue to support U.S. engagement in the [Global Health Security Agenda](#) through the Department of State to ensure that meaningful action, political will, and financing strategies exist to fill gaps in health security and advance national and international action plans.
 - » This should include significant funding for U.S. domestic and international roles in the Global Health Security

Agenda, including support for all departments and agencies that advance global health security, including USAID, CDC, State, the Departments of Defense, Justice, Agriculture, and Health and Human Services.

- Ensure sustainable investments in global health research and development for vaccines, drugs, diagnostics, and other health tools.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Malaria

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$885.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$770 million

Malaria is treatable, yet the disease causes nearly **3,000 child deaths every day**, 90% of which originate in sub-Saharan Africa.

DESCRIPTION

U.S. funding supports the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which implements malaria prevention and treatment activities in 24 countries throughout Africa and Southeast Asia. Funds help develop malaria vaccines, antimalarial drugs, diagnostics, insecticides, and 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?

- The fight against malaria is one of humanity's biggest public health successes. Over the last two decades, 1.5 billion cases have been averted, and **7.6 million lives** have been saved.
- In 2019 there were **229 million malaria cases**, with an estimated 409,000 deaths in 87 malaria-endemic countries. This is compared with 228 million cases and 411,000 deaths in 2018.
- Malaria is treatable, yet in 2019 children under five years of age accounted for 67%, **or 274,000**, of all malaria deaths worldwide. In Africa, malaria kills more than **200,000 children** per year.
- **Twenty-nine countries** account for 95% of malaria cases globally. Nigeria (27%), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (12%), Uganda (5%), Mozambique (4%), and Niger (3%) accounted for about 51% of all cases globally.
- Between 2000 and 2019, the number of countries where malaria is endemic and that reported fewer than 10,000 cases **increased 56%**.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Endemic in 87 countries, malaria's economic impact is staggering. It is estimated that malaria's direct costs **exceed \$12 billion** annually.
- Malaria affects approximately **2,000 Americans** each year who are traveling or working abroad and return to the U.S. carrying the disease.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The most pessimistic estimates suggest that COVID-19-related disruptions in combating malaria in Africa could almost double malaria mortality by the end of 2020.
- According to Dr. Pedro L. Alonso, director of the World Health Organization's global malaria program, "[COVID-19] risks derailing all our efforts and taking us back to where we were **20 years ago**."
- A WHO model predicted that in the worst-case scenario, deaths from malaria could double to **770,000 per year**.

TITLE III

Malaria

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$885.5 million

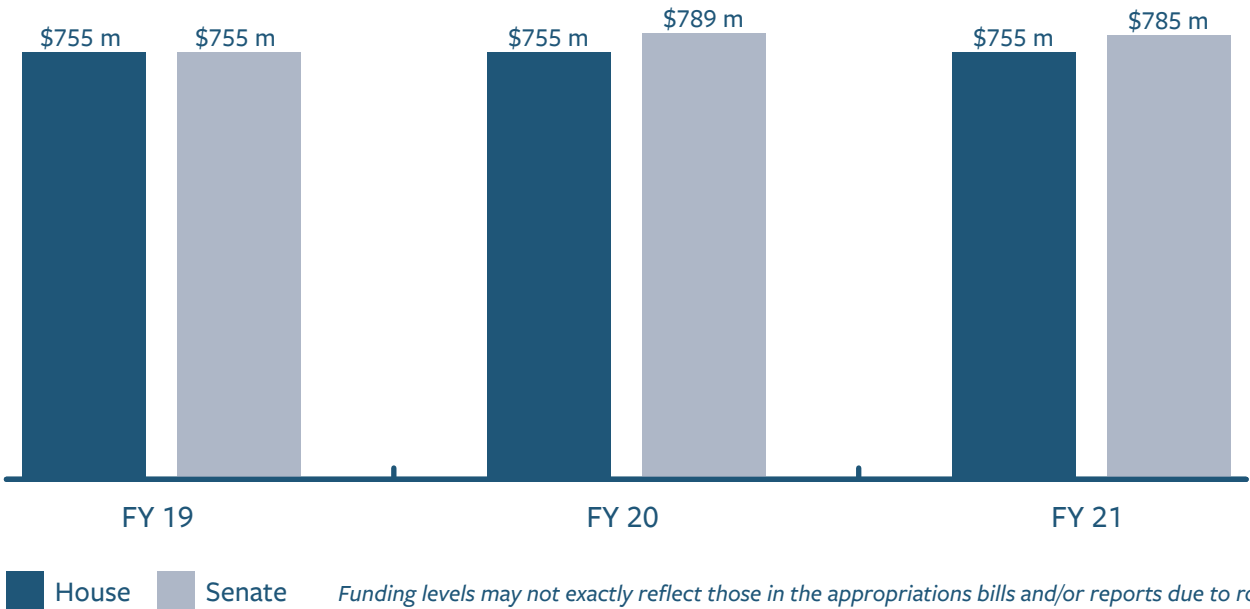
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$770 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- A total investment of \$820 million would allow PMI to respond to critical issues emerging in the fight against malaria—including mosquito resistance to the insecticides used to treat bed nets.
 - » Using data collected through ongoing entomological studies, PMI could target the distribution of upgraded nets, protecting over 80 million people.
- Additional investments could accelerate the [WHO Global Technical Strategy](#) for Malaria 2016-2030. The goals 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.
 - » Prevent a resurgence of malaria in all malaria-free countries.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE III

Tuberculosis

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$366.85 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$319 million

In 2019, **10 million people fell ill with TB**, and 1.4 million died.

DESCRIPTION

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 priority countries and provides targeted technical assistance to an additional **32 countries** to build the capacity for diagnosis, prevention, 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 through enhanced screening, diagnosis, infection control, healthcare training, technical assistance, and critical research into new TB treatments.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Between 2000 and 2019, an estimated **60 million lives** were saved through TB diagnosis and treatment.
- Since 2000, TB incidence decreased by 29% and TB mortality decreased by 47% in USAID's **priority countries**.
- In 2019, **10 million people** fell ill with TB, including 1.2 million children.
- U.S.-developed innovations in TB diagnosis and treatment can speed up diagnosis, shorten treatment, and save lives—provided they reach patients and are used effectively.
- In 2018, in USAID priority countries, **4,600,000 TB cases** were detected, and an 89% treatment success rate was achieved.
- Progress against TB has been slow. New cases are falling by just **1% to 2% annually**. TB is one of the top ten causes of death globally and kills more people than **any other** infectious disease.
- Despite most cases being curable with a six-month treatment that costs **less than \$40**, nearly 1.5 million people lose their lives each year to TB.

- MDR-TB is a public health and security threat. In 2019, **206,030 people** with MDR-TB or rifampicin-resistant TB were detected, a 10% increase from 2018.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- TB presents a unique threat that knows no borders. MDR-TB poses a particular health security threat.
- Roughly 29% of people with active TB go untreated each year. Every year that a single person with active TB is untreated, they will infect an average of **10–15 people**. By increasing assistance and fostering greater leadership at all levels, the U.S. can reduce the spread of TB and MDR-TB while also reducing the burden on health systems.
- 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- People with TB are at **increased risk** for severe illness or death from COVID-19.
- For a historical perspective, **in the 1990s**, the socioeconomic crisis in Eastern Europe led to the highest rates in the world of MDR-TB, a tragedy that continues today.
- According to the World Health Organization, the pandemic brought **sharp drops** in TB diagnoses around the world.
 - » In Indonesia, a 70% decline; in Mozambique and **South Africa**, 50%; and in China, 20%.
 - » In **Mexico**, as COVID-19 infection rates increased in late May 2020, TB diagnoses recorded by the government fell to **263 cases**, down from 1,097 the same week in the prior year.
 - » In **India**, home to about **27%** of the world's TB cases, diagnoses have dropped by **nearly 75%** since the beginning of the pandemic.

TITLE III

Tuberculosis

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$366.85 million

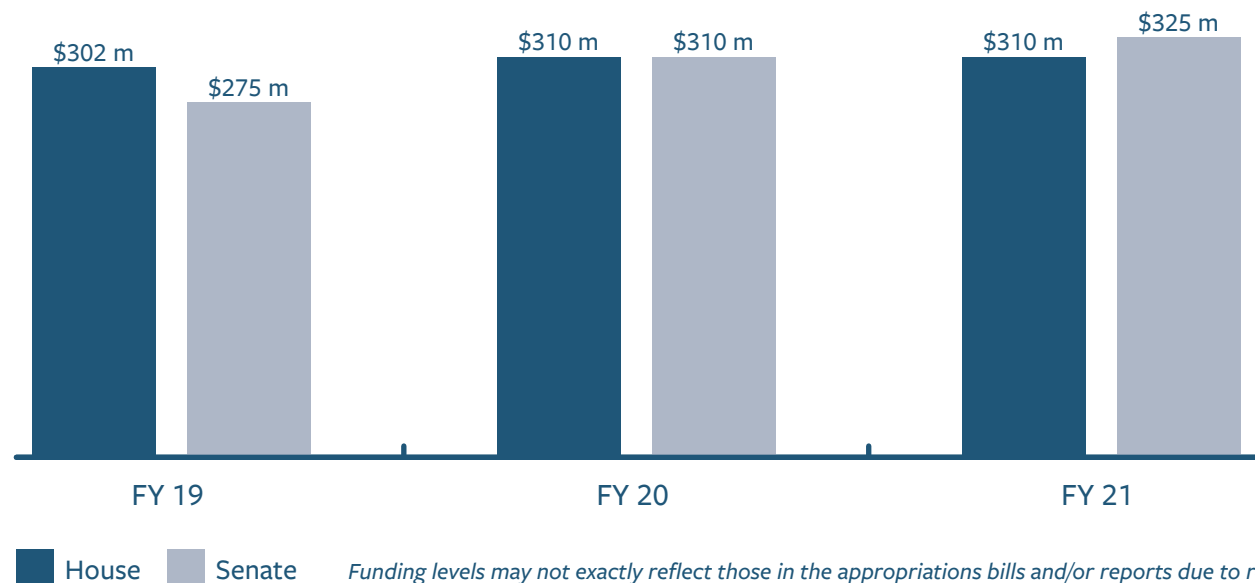
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$319 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Prior to the pandemic, according to the WHO, the funding shortfall required from all sources for a full response to the TB epidemic in developing countries was estimated at \$3.3 billion, excluding research and development. At least an extra **\$1.3 billion** per year was needed for research and development.
 - » Additional funding would increase the support to priority countries that have a strong commitment to reaching TB targets.
 - » 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 a clear commitment to address TB.
- Modeling indicates that COVID-19 will significantly impact global TB programs, potentially adding approximately **6.3 million cases** and 1.4 million more TB-related deaths by 2025.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE III

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$117.88 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$102.5 million

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

DESCRIPTION

Funding for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) seeks to eliminate NTDs, a group of parasitic, bacterial, and viral diseases. Programming focuses on community-wide administration of safe and effective medicines, emphasizing drug administration, morbidity management, disability prevention, and research.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds prioritize supporting country-led, sustainable programming, such as mapping disease-endemic areas, delivering safe and effective medicines, strengthening surveillance, and advancing life-saving research. NTD funding helps distribute treatment and supports countries plan, implement, and finance efforts to end NTDs.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- NTDs contribute to global poverty by impairing intellectual development in children, reducing school enrollment, and hindering economic productivity by limiting infected individuals' ability to work.
- According to USAID, "Neglected tropical diseases are **intricately linked** to poverty and inequality. They pose a crushing burden, particularly on the poorest, most marginalized and hard to reach populations."
- 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.
- The program targets the most **prevalent NTDs** with proven, cost-effective health interventions—addressing elephantiasis, blinding trachoma, river blindness, snail fever, hookworm, and roundworm.
- Over **1 billion people**, or one-sixth of the global population, suffer from one or more NTDs, and two billion more are at risk. Each year, approximately **185,000 people** die of NTDs.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 has brought NTD programs to a near-complete halt. As of April 2020, the World Health Organization recommended postponing all community outreach campaigns, including mass drug administration, community-based surveys, and active case finding for NTDs, threatening to erase years of progress.

TITLE III

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$117.88 million

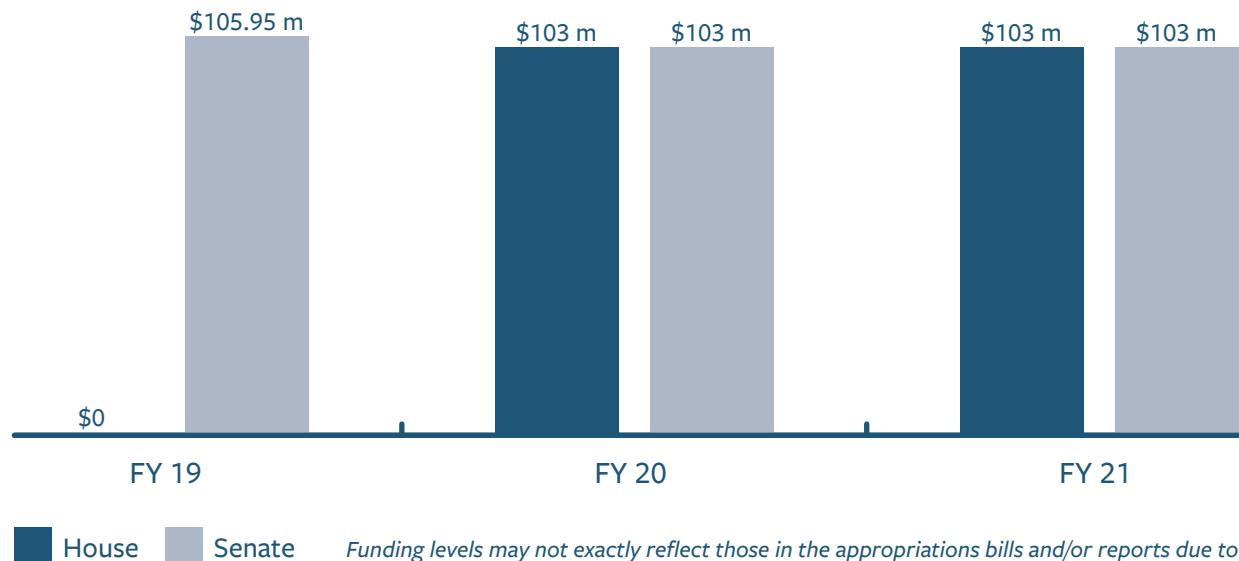
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$102.5 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- A total 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.
 - » The investment 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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Photo by Sabuj Howlader



Photo by Hadi Dehghanpour

TITLE I

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$2.7 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.46 billion

A U.N. operation is **one-eighth the cost** to American taxpayers of deploying a comparable U.S. force.

DESCRIPTION

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; 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 U.S. share of assessed expenses for 11 current U.N. peacekeeping operations spanning three continents. The U.S.'s current assessment rate is [27.89%](#) of the U.N. peacekeeping budget, though the U.S. currently only pays 25%.

An investment of \$2.7 billion would allow the U.S. to pay its F.Y. 2022 peacekeeping assessments in-full as well as cap-related arrears accrued from F.Y. 2017 to F.Y. 2021.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Peacekeeping missions save American taxpayers money. A February 2018 Government Accountability Office (GAO) report found that a U.N. operation costs American taxpayers [one-eighth](#) the cost of deploying a comparable U.S. force.
- The U.N. has no standing army and depends on member states to voluntarily contribute troops and police to fulfill its peacekeeping operations.
 - » The U.S. plays a central role in deploying peacekeeping forces. However, the U.S. provides just over two and a half dozen personnel, compared to a total force of [more than 80,000](#), including from allies like Ethiopia, Tanzania, Jordan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Nepal.

- Peacekeeping supports civilian protection. One study of monthly civilian death tolls from civil wars in sub-Saharan Africa over 15 years found that in places where no peacekeeping troops were deployed, average monthly civilian deaths totaled 106. However, when at least 8,000 U.N. troops were present, the average [dropped by 98%](#).
- U.N. peacekeeping operations are funded through assessed contributions required of all U.N. member states. Assessment rates are renegotiated by the U.N. General Assembly every three years.
 - » The U.S. joined all member states in approving the current rate structure in 2018. Nevertheless, every year since F.Y. 2017, Congress, with the support of the White House, has enforced an arbitrary 25% cap on U.S. contributions, causing the U.S. to accrue more than [\\$1 billion](#) in arrears. Because of these shortfalls, the U.N. is facing growing liquidity challenges.
 - » Countries that participate in missions are not fully reimbursed for contributions of personnel and equipment. Most of these countries are lower-income and cannot afford to help sustain complex long-term peacekeeping deployments without reimbursement.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Countries in conflict are fertile ground for extremist groups' growth 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 arise.

TITLE I

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$2.7 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.46 billion

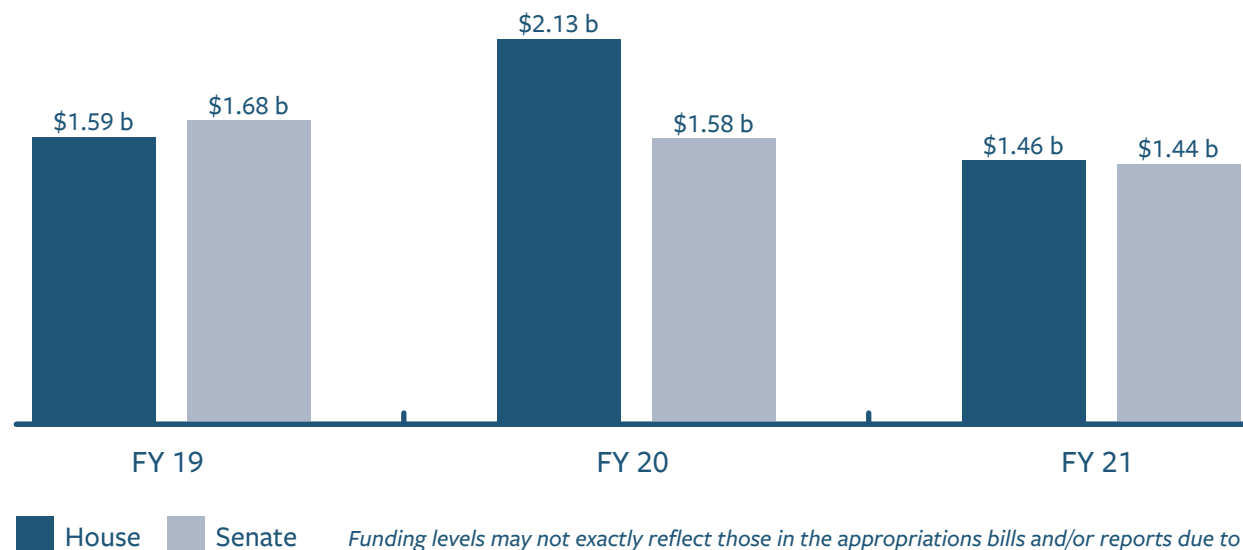
COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 has delayed [troop rotations](#) as U.N. officials and offices develop mitigation measures to promote the safety, security, and health of U.N. personnel currently in the field.
- U.N. peacekeeping missions have reoriented their community [outreach](#) to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and dispel misinformation.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- As the U.S. steps back from its commitments, China has sought to fill the void, using its growing influence to undermine core human rights and civilian protection-related aspects of U.N. peacekeeping mandates—continuing to accrue arrears will only accelerate this trend.
- Failing to meet our financial obligations undermines our ability to push for critical reforms at the U.N.
- When the U.S. paid its assessed share of the U.N. peacekeeping budget, the U.S. and U.N. worked together to achieve several 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE IV

Peacekeeping Operations

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$548 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$440.76 million

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

DESCRIPTION

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

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The account supports several regional peacekeeping operations and bilateral security initiatives, including the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty's security provisions. 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?

- PKO helps stabilize areas by supporting efforts to disarm combatants, promote good governance and the rule of law, protect civilians, and facilitate humanitarian action.
- PKO is essential to improving international security and sustaining and consolidating peace settlements.
- Funds benefit Somalia, the second most fragile state in the world, in its fight against [al-Shabaab](#).
- PKO funds the State Department's [Global Peace Operations Initiative](#) (GPOI), facilitating the training and deployment of more than [197,000 personnel](#) from 38 countries to 29 peace operations around the world.
- GPOI actively expands the role of women and enhances gender integration.
 - » 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.

- » From 2010 to 2019, GPOI partners increased the number of deployed women military peacekeepers [by 103%](#), as compared to a 1% increase among non-GPOI countries.

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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 has delayed several [troop rotations](#) as U.N. officials and offices develop mitigation measures to promote the safety, security, and health of U.N. personnel currently in the field.
- U.N. peacekeeping missions have reoriented their community [outreach](#) to mitigate the spread of COVID-19 and dispel misinformation.

TITLE IV

Peacekeeping Operations

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$548 million

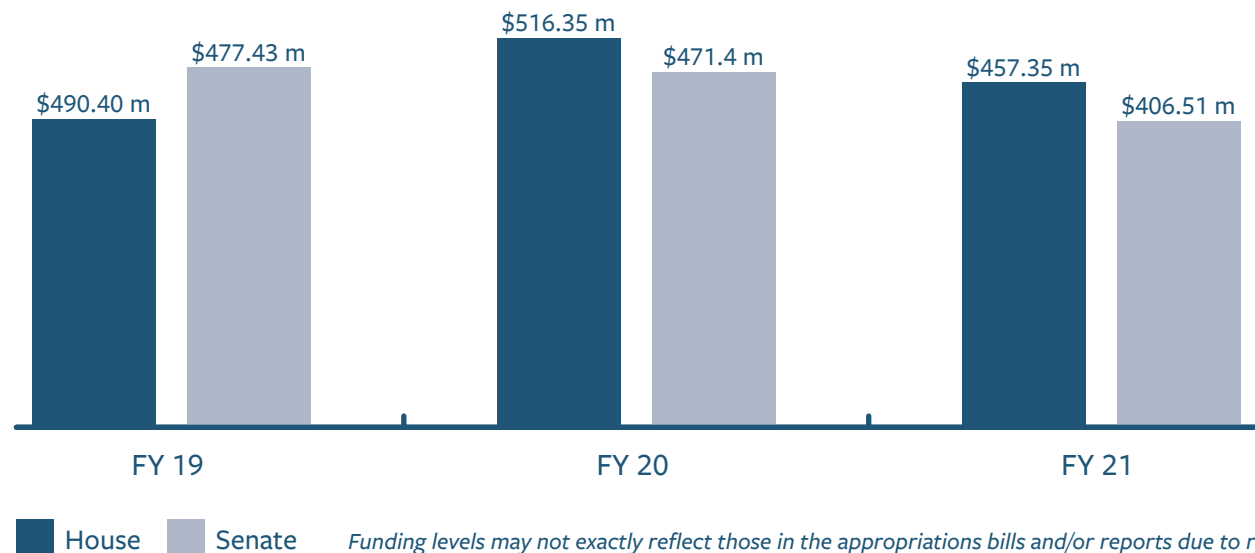
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$440.76 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Investing \$548.1 million would allow the U.S. to pay its assessments for the U.N. Support Office in Somalia (UNSOS) in full for F.Y. 2022 and 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 support AMISOM.
- UNSOS, which is funded as part of the U.N.'s annual peacekeeping budget, provides [AMISOM](#) with rations, fuel, water, and armored personnel carriers, helicopters, and planes. These vehicles and the aid they provide are critical for allowing AMISOM—whose troops are drawn entirely from U.S. allies in the region, including Uganda, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya—to fulfill its mandate.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE V

International Organizations & Programs

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$646.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$387.5 million

In 2019, UNDP created **5 million jobs**—33% for women.

DESCRIPTION

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

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

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

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

Examples of the organizations and programs funded by IO&P:

- The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) works to ensure children’s survival and well-being worldwide.
 - » In 2019, UNICEF provided access to essential services to prevent malnutrition in **307 million children**, ensured 18.3 million people had access to safe drinking water, and responded to 281 emergencies in 96 countries.
- The U.N. Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) coordinates international responses to humanitarian crises to better aid survivors.
 - » In 2019, OCHA mobilized \$18 billion for response efforts targeting **117 million people** globally.
- 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.
 - » UNFPA is the largest global provider of maternal and child health care in humanitarian emergencies. Between 2000 and 2017, funds helped reduce maternal deaths **by 38%**. However, 830 women around the globe still die during childbirth every day.

- 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.
 - » In 2019, UNDP created **5 million jobs**—33% for women—and 24 million people in 22 countries gained access to financial services.
- The U.N. 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, U.N. Women supported **121,000 crisis-affected** women and girls in 31 countries.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Organizations funded through the IO&P account amplify U.S. bilateral foreign assistance programs by leveraging contributions from other countries and donors.
- The National Security Strategy and Joint Strategic Plan **argues** that international organizations “offer opportunities to build and lead coalitions that advance shared interests and articulate American vision.”

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 has threatened the nearly **100 million people** who rely on support from the U.N.’s humanitarian agencies.
- As the virus proliferates, several U.N. agencies have expressed concerns over potential human rights abuses due to current government lockdowns and warn of secondary effects that will affect their future work.
- Disruptions to U.N. programs as a result of COVID-19 directly affect children, families, and the broader environment.

TITLE V

International Organizations & Programs

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$646.5 million

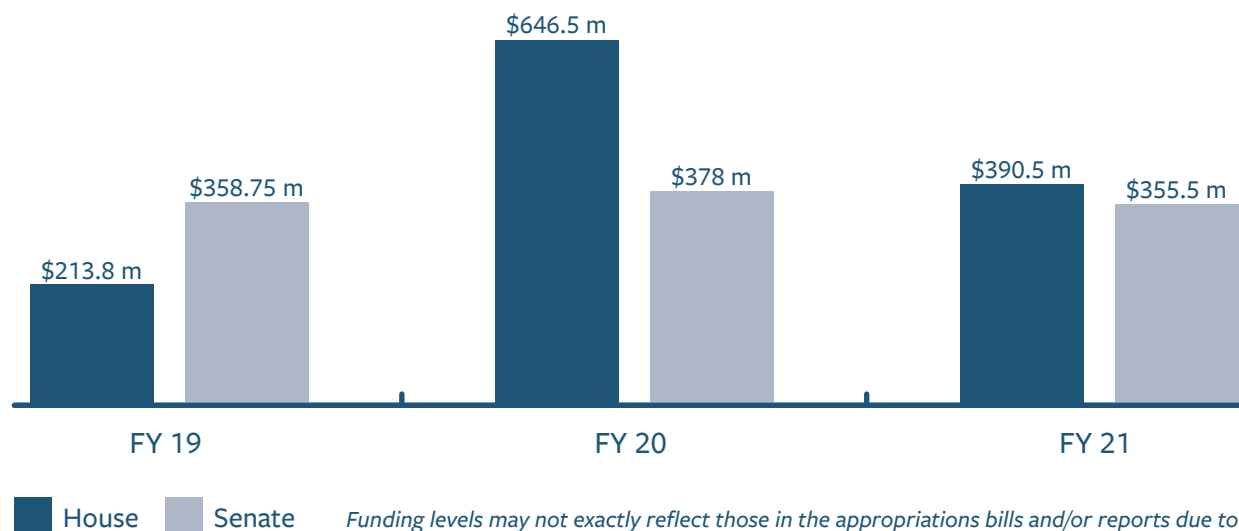
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$387.5 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- An investment of \$111 million to the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) would support the U.S.'s [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 influenza (Hib), and measles.
 - » Deploy more bed nets to save children from deadly mosquito-borne diseases.
 - » Test and treat children for diseases, including HIV/AIDS and pneumonia.
 - » Deploy and support midwives.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE V

International Development Association

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.3 billion

Contribution \$1 billion

Arrears Payment \$300 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1 billion

IDA is one of the **largest sources of assistance** for the world's 74 lowest-income countries.

DESCRIPTION

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

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 up to 38 years with a five to 10-year grace period. Funds go toward the second installment of IDA's Nineteenth Replenishment ([IDA-19](#)), which runs from F.Y. 2021-2023. During IDA-19, IDA will work to accelerate progress toward the sustainable development goals (SDGs), with a specific focus on five themes: climate change; fragility, conflict, and violence; gender and development; governance and institutions; and jobs and economic transformation.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- IDA is the single largest source of [concessional finance](#) for the lowest-income [countries](#) and is considered one of the most effective international financial institutions.
- From 1960 to 2020, IDA provided [\\$420 billion](#) for investments in 114 countries. Thirty-five borrower countries have graduated to middle-income status, with many becoming donors. Annual commitments have increased and averaged \$25 billion over the last three years.
- In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2020, IDA approved 305 new projects, and IDA commitments totaled [\\$30.48 billion](#), of which 26% was provided on grant terms.
- Between July 2017 and June 2019, IDA provided [62 million](#) women and children with basic nutrition services.

- IDA is a global leader in transparency and undergoes rigorous independent evaluations of its work. The 2020 Aid Transparency Index ranked IDA [second](#) out of 47 of the world's major development agencies.
- IDA adheres to the [World Bank Group's Environmental and Social Framework](#), which provides broad and systematic coverage of environmental and social risks.

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.
- Investment in long-term sustainable development strengthens international peace and security and maintains a stable global economy.
- 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 other international financial institutions will look to as a standard.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The world's lowest-income countries—the clients of IDA—have been hit the hardest by COVID-19. In many cases, IDA is their only source of financing to cope with the virus. Support will allow countries to make investments to mitigate COVID-19 [impacts](#) and maintain progress towards the SDGs.
- In response to the pandemic, IDA front-loaded much of the \$82 billion committed to the IDA-19 replenishment.
 - » The World Bank Group pledged \$160 billion over a 15-month period ending June 2021, of which IDA will contribute \$50 billion. This is the most significant source of multilateral development bank financing in the world to help developing countries cope with the virus.

TITLE V

International Development Association

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1.3 billion

Contribution \$1 billion

Arrears Payment \$300 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1 billion

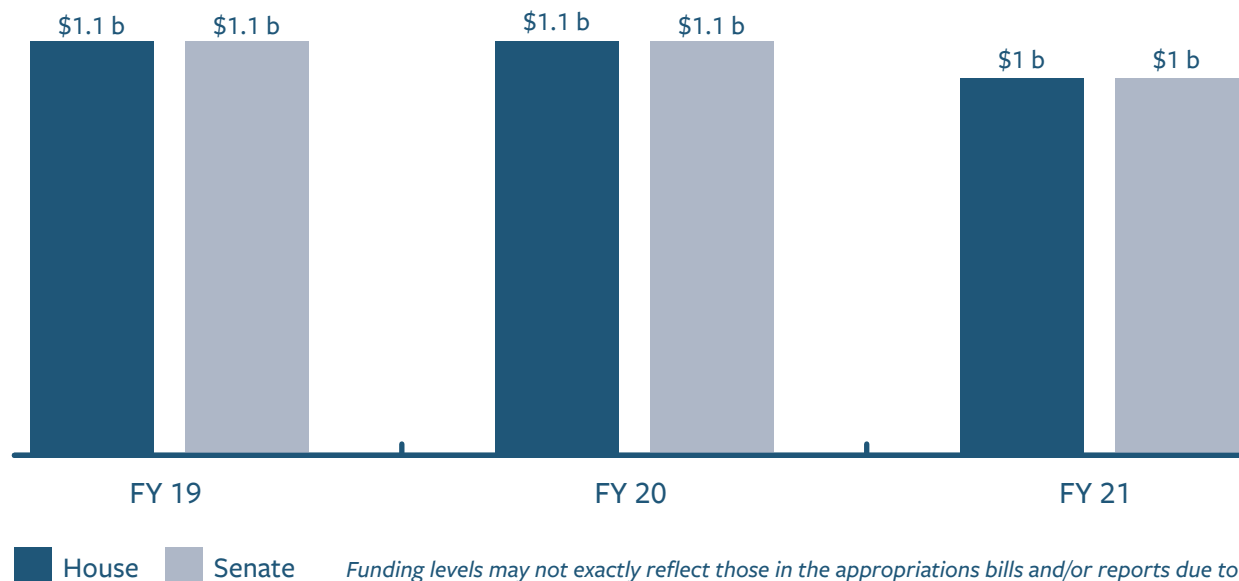
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- 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.
- Additional investment would cover unmet commitments to IDA and MDRI. IDA's ability to provide loans and grants is hindered when the U.S. fails to meet commitments. On many

occasions, the U.S. has failed to pay its full contribution to IDA and MDRI and fallen into arrears.

- » U.S. unmet commitments to IDA and MDRI amounted to approximately **\$1.72 billion** (\$485.3 million for IDA replenishments and \$1.24 billion for IDA MDRI) in F.Y. 2020, undermining U.S. credibility and IDA's ability to deliver on key policy goals.
- To ensure a smooth contribution process, the International Development Association Act should be authorized at the full amount of the 19th replenishment.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE V

African Development Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$224.23 million

*Contribution \$171.3 million
Arrears Payment \$52.93 million*

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$171.3 million

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

DESCRIPTION

The African Development Fund (AfDF), part of the African Development Bank Group (AfDB), contributes to poverty reduction in its regional member countries by spurring sustainable economic development and social progress. The AfDF is comprised of 32 contributing countries, including the United States, and benefits 38 developing countries, nearly half of which are fragile states.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The AfDF provides concessional funding for projects and programs. AfDF-eligible countries include those on their way to becoming new emerging markets and those that remain fragile and need special assistance for basic service delivery. Funds go toward the second installment to the AfDF's 15th Replenishment (AfDF-15), totaling **\$7.5 billion** and runs from FY 2020 through FY 2023.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- A key priority of AfDF-15 is addressing the roots of fragility and improving resilience. The AfDF increased its allocation to its Transition State Facility by 13% above AfDF-14.
- In 2019, AfDF regional member countries saw the following **benefits**:
 - » 468,000 people with new electricity connections—291 M.W. capacity installed, including 174 M.W. of renewable and 678,00 tons of CO2 emissions reduced.
 - » 10.1 million people with new or improved access to water and sanitation, including 4.9 million women.
 - » 180,000 people with better access to education.
 - » 436 km of cross-border roads constructed or rehabilitated, and 3,919 km feeder roads rehabilitated or built.
- In 2019, the share of climate finance **increased to 36%** of all approvals.

- **Every \$1** in U.S. contributions to the last replenishment, AfDF-14, leveraged more than \$11 in contributions from other donors and internally generated resources. In the last three years, the Fund has increased financial support 17-fold to the continent's least developed countries.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- AfDF supports the U.S.'s national security strategy. Nineteen of the AfDF's 38 client countries are fragile and conflict-affected states in sub-Saharan Africa—including Mali, Chad, and Niger—on the front lines of the fight against terrorism.
- AfDF reduces humanitarian and health crises. AfDF financing addresses the root causes of migration flows and humanitarian crises in Africa's poorest countries.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- In response to COVID-19, AfDF pledged **\$3.1 billion** for sovereign and regional operations in AfDF countries.
- Since the start of the pandemic, AfDF has quickly approved projects to help their members cope with the virus, recently approving grants and loans to Uganda, Rwanda, and Djibouti for a range of COVID-19 response projects that will support healthcare systems and aid in economic recovery.

TITLE V

African Development Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$224.23 million

Contribution \$171.3 million

Arrears Payment \$52.93 million

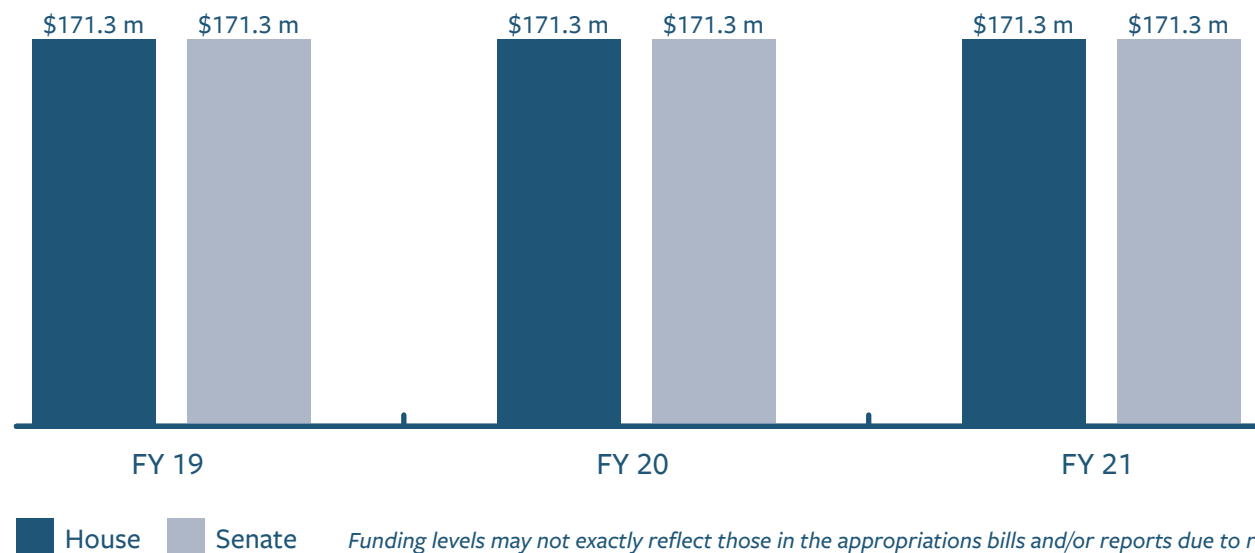
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$171.3 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- U.S. unmet commitments to the AfDF and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) in F.Y. 2020 amount to approximately **\$355 million**.
 - » These unfulfilled commitments **decrease** the financial capacity of the AfDF, reducing the funding available to address instability in fragile states, the root causes of migration and humanitarian crises, and health emergencies.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE V

Asian Development Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$89.99 million

Contribution \$47.4 million
Arrears Payment \$42.59 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$47.4 million

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

DESCRIPTION

The Asian Development Bank (AsDB) is composed of 68 member countries, 49 of which are from the Asia-Pacific region. The Asian Development Fund (AsDF) provides grants to the AsDB's 15 lower-income developing member countries to promote poverty reduction and quality of life improvements.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The AsDB 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. Developing member countries eligible for grants include those lower-income, with a moderate or high risk of debt distress, and small island economies. Funds will go toward the first installment for AsDF's 12th Replenishment (AsDF-13), which runs from 2021-2024.

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.
 - » Provided microfinance accounts to more than [2 million people](#), over three-fourths of whom were women.
- [Every \\$1](#) contribution from the U.S. leverages almost \$20 in new donor contributions and internally-generated resources.

- In 2019, [every \\$1](#) of AsDB's committed financing was matched by \$1.50 in long-term co-financing.
- In 2019, AsDB committed a total of [\\$33.74 billion](#) in loans, grants, and official and commercial co-financing to support developing member countries.
- The bank provided [\\$4.49 billion](#) in concessional assistance and \$17.15 billion in loans, equity investments, and guarantees. The remaining \$11.86 billion was provided through co-financing and trust funds.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The AsDF supports regional cooperation and integration, expanding markets for U.S. exports and investment.
- The AsDF provides grants to improve cross-border connectivity, modernize customs administrations, and boost trade.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The potential economic impacts of COVID-19 on Asia and the Pacific was estimated at [\\$2.5 trillion](#) (9.3% of regional GDP) under a six-month containment scenario, which has already been surpassed.
- The AsDB responded quickly to COVID-19, mobilizing [\\$20 billion](#) to help its developing member countries respond to the virus and address the urgent needs of the sick, the poor, and the vulnerable.
- AsDB is supporting a variety of COVID-19 projects across its member countries. For instance, AsDB approved a [\\$40 million](#) emergency assistance grant to Afghanistan to construct hospitals and medical facilities, provide essential medicines and medical equipment, and increase the capacity of frontline workers.
- In Mongolia, AsDB approved [\\$400 million](#) to help manage the risks of food insecurity, heightened due to the impacts of the virus on the food supply chain.

TITLE V

Asian Development Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$89.99 million

Contribution \$47.4 million
Arrears Payment \$42.59 million

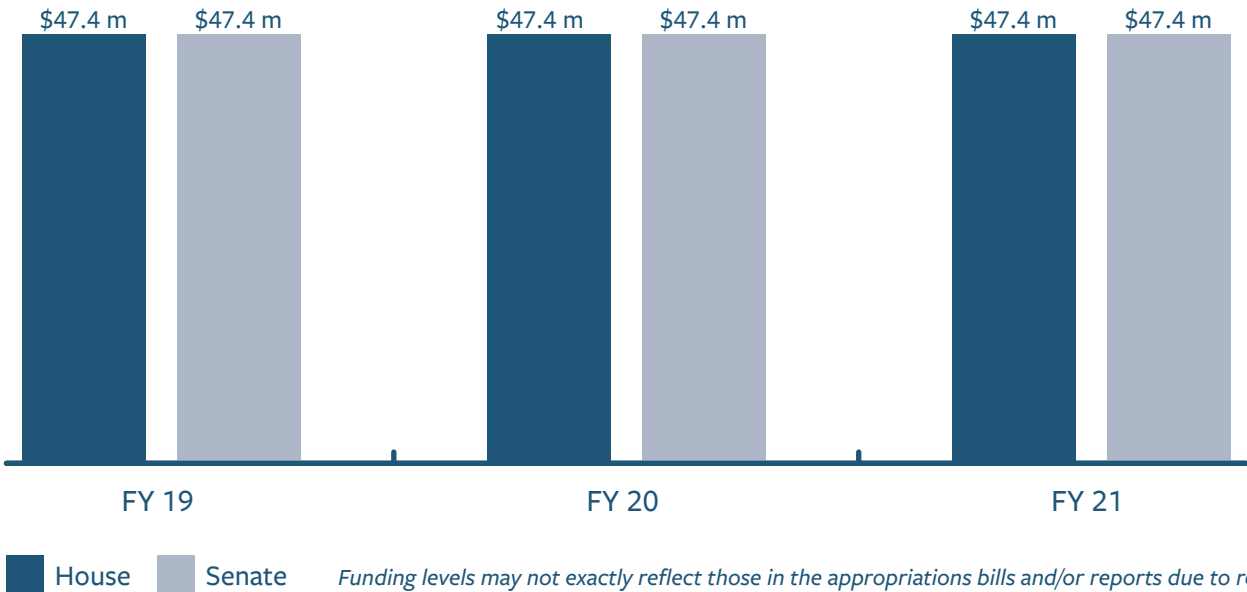
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$47.4 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- The U.S. has [\\$284 million](#) in unmet commitments to the AsDF and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI), which adversely affects beneficiaries and U.S. leadership at the institution.
- Repaying the U.S.'s prior commitments increase the number or size of grants available to developing member countries.
- AsDF rules allow other donors to withhold their pledged contributions proportionally based on U.S. unmet commitments.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE V

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$46.8 million

Contribution \$43 million

Arrears Payment \$3.8 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$35 million

90% of IFAD investment is going to low-income and lower-middle-income countries.

DESCRIPTION

In partnership with recipient governments, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) provides more than \$1 billion 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.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds are used for loans, grants, co-financing, and other instruments available to support projects in rural areas. Funds will go toward the first installment for IFAD's [12th Replenishment](#) (IFAD-12; F.Y. 2022-2024). IFAD aims to double and deepen its impact in reducing rural poverty and food insecurity while cultivating inclusive growth that lifts youth, women, Indigenous people, and other underserved populations from deprivation to productivity and sufficiency—all essential to achieving the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goal to end hunger by 2030 (SDG2).

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- [63%](#) of the world's poor work in agriculture.
- IFAD's projects are valued at \$17.3 billion, benefitting [131.7 million](#) people in 90 countries and Gaza and the West Bank.
- All IFAD projects are country-led and country-owned, designed in consultation with smallholder farmers and other rural beneficiaries, and strongly focused on inclusion.
- [24%](#) of IFAD investment was in countries with fragile situations, with \$391 million invested, and [90%](#) of IFAD investment going to low-income and lower-middle-income countries.
- In 2019, IFAD had [203 ongoing projects](#), and as a result of these projects and programs, IFAD beneficiaries increased their production by 44%, market access by 76%, resilience by 13%, and economic mobility by 74%.

- As of September 2019, IFAD committed [\\$244 million](#) toward climate finance across 15 approved projects, 28% of the total commitment made for the IFAD-11.
- In 2018, IFAD-supported [projects](#) constructed or repaired 8,645 km of roads, trained 2.6 million people in crop and livestock production practices and technologies, and supported 2.6 million people in coping with the effects of climate change.
- As a result of IFAD [projects](#) relative to comparable non-beneficiaries, IFAD beneficiaries increased their production by 44%, increased their resilience by 13%, increased their market access by 76%, and increased their economic mobility by 74%.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- IFAD funds increase resilience, improve food security and contribute to poverty reduction—ultimately improving the quality of life for (and lessening the need for U.S. emergency food and security assistance to) rural, vulnerable populations—[reducing](#) the conditions that contribute to conflict and instability.
- U.S. producers and consumers benefit from the economic development that leads to recipient countries increasing purchases of American farm exports. In the past 20 years, U.S. agricultural [exports](#) to developing countries grew by 103% while exports to developed countries increased by only 19%.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- In April 2020, IFAD launched a multi-donor COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility to provide a more scaled-up response to the pandemic. The Facility safeguards food security and resilience by ensuring timely access to inputs, information, markets, and liquidity.

TITLE V

International Fund for Agricultural Development

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$46.8 million

Contribution \$43 million

Arrears Payment \$3.8 million

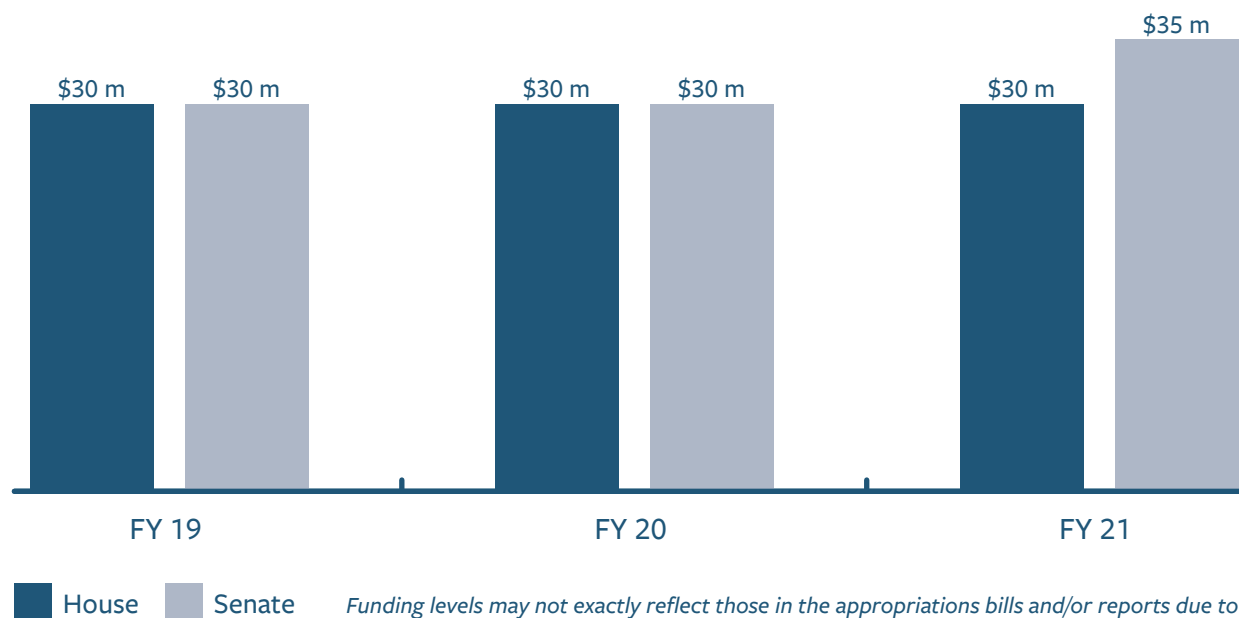
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$35 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional funding can scale out the [Rural Poor Stimulus Facility](#) to reach additional rural people in need. To reach the scale needed, IFAD aims to mobilize at least \$200 million from all donors.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE V

Global Environment Facility

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$158.92 million

*Contribution \$139.58 million
Arrears Payment \$19.34 million*

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$139.58 million

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.

DESCRIPTION

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) assists communities in addressing environmental degradation that threatens livelihoods and security. Using private-sector solutions to overcome market and investment barriers, GEF programs combat illegal wildlife trafficking; protect biodiversity and critical habitats; and invest in 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?

- Over the past 25 years, [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.
- Since its inception in 1992, the GEF has provided more than [\\$21.1 billion](#) in grants and mobilized an additional \$114 billion in co-financing for over 5,000 projects in 170 countries.
- GEF programs combat the illegal wildlife trade, which has links to zoonotic disease and transnational organized crime.
- 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.
- The GEF is the single largest global conservation financier and has achieved a co-financing [ratio of 8.3](#) to each “GEF dollar” across its entire portfolio.

- 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.
- The GEF works with countries on both supply and demand sides of illicit wildlife trafficking to strengthen national legislation, enhance wildlife law enforcement, and improve monitoring to reduce the illegal wildlife trade.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trafficking are worth an estimated [\\$1 to \\$2 trillion](#) per year and finance violent groups that threaten U.S. security interests. Add the staggering cost of zoonotic disease, and it is clear why GEF programs are an excellent value.
- International illegal logging costs the U.S. timber industry more than [\\$460 billion](#) annually. The GEF works with the U.S. Forest Service to reduce illegal logging in places such as the Amazon and Congo Basins.
 - » This is particularly important given that the Amazon absorbs 5% of climate change-causing global greenhouse gas emissions annually, and any deforestation [reduces its ability](#) to do so.
- The GEF fosters the sound management of chemicals that, when misused or disposed of unsafely, pose significant harm to human health and the environment.
 - » Many of these, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and mercury, travel long distances through air and water, ignoring borders and persisting in the environment for extended periods.
 - » PCBs directly impact the safety of products and goods, such as fish imported into the U.S.

TITLE V

Global Environment Facility

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$158.92 million

Contribution \$139.58 million
Arrears Payment \$19.34 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$139.58 million

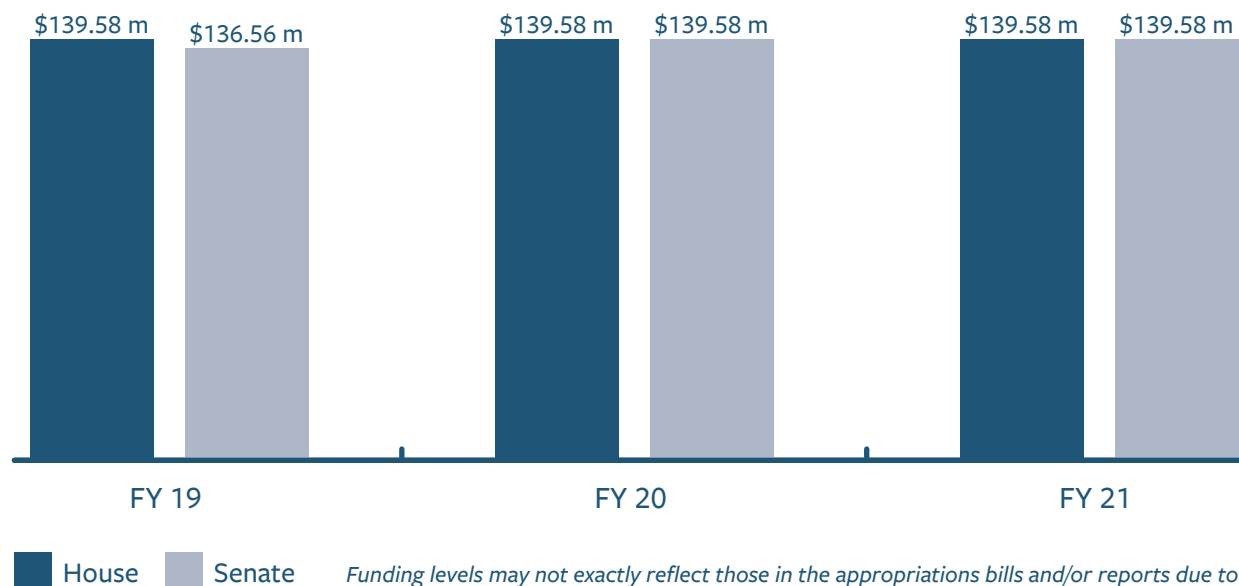
COVID-19 IMPACTS

- At the onset of COVID-19, the GEF immediately reached out to local communities through the GEF Small Grants Programme to support grantees worldwide to adapt to the pandemic.
 - Through this program, the GEF supported a solar-powered mobile food cart business to convert its 40 women-owned food carts into sanitation stations that disinfect **2,400 businesses** and provide 14,000 people with sanitizing services on a daily basis.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Negotiations on the GEF-8 replenishment begin in 2021 and will be finalized by 2022. This is a prime opportunity for the U.S. to increase its commitment to the GEF and encourage other countries to do the same.
- As part of preventing the next pandemic, the GEF could increase focus on the wildlife trade and consumption challenges through the [Global Wildlife Program](#), the largest program to date that promotes wildlife conservation and sustainable development by combating illicit trafficking in wildlife in 32 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE V

Green Climate Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$0

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

DESCRIPTION

The Green Climate Fund (GCF) is the world's largest multilateral fund devoted to addressing climate change. Designed to finance transformative projects and bolster innovative climate change investments, the GCF mobilizes private sector capital and is the leading global entity charged with financing low-carbon development.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The GCF generates grants, loans, guarantees, and equity. Projects are implemented through partnerships with accredited entities, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and multilateral development banks. The GCF uses a “country ownership” model, where projects must have state-level buy-in and align with national climate action plans before the GCF considers them.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- The GCF approved its first projects in late 2015. It has approved strong fiduciary and anti-corruption policies; voting rules; and environmental and social safeguards to make sure the GCF can operate efficiently, ethically, and capably—responding to donor and recipient countries' requests.
- As of February 2021, **37%** of the GCF's portfolio is invested in **private sector** projects and **63%** is invested in **public sector** projects. These projects anticipate avoiding **1.2 billion tons** of greenhouse gas emissions and increasing the resilience of communities that are home to 408 million people.
- The GCF has approved **\$6.2 billion** in funding for 143 projects in 106 countries, unlocking over double that amount (\$15 billion) in co-financing.
- The GCF made loans to address deforestation in Amazonian countries. For example, a \$20 million matching loan to **Paraguay** increased private investment in energy efficiency

and hydropower technologies, reducing demand for fuelwood and protecting the Amazon and other forests.

- The GCF approved seven projects in Central America and Mexico, where climate change is a key driver of migration. Examples include:
- A **\$79 million project** in Honduras that will diversify rural livelihoods through improved silviculture and forest restoration.
- A **\$127.7 million project** in El Salvador to protect water sources and stimulate aquifer recharge, helping small-scale farmers increase their resilience to climate change impacts.
- Global warming above **2°C** would put over 50% of Africa's population at risk of undernourishment.
- Fires in the Amazon are becoming an **annual** problem. Fires in the Amazon **increase** in number and distance each year damaging acres of habitats and natural carbon sinks critical in the fight to address climate change.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The GCF's focus on co-financing means that **every \$1** contribution leverages \$2.60 from other sources.
 - » Within the GCF's private sector portfolio, **\$2.7 billion** is matched by \$8.3 billion in co-financing. This private sector investment alone has avoided 467.8 million tons of carbon emissions and benefitted 45.8 million people.
- Fires, extreme weather, floods, and droughts are directly impacting Americans and our partners. The U.S. cannot address this issue alone.
 - » **67% of Americans**, regardless of political party, believe that “the [U.S.] government is doing too little to reduce the effects of climate change,” and a **majority** consider it to be a “critical threat.” Investing in multilateral efforts to address climate change will send a signal that is supported by American taxpayers.

TITLE V

Green Climate Fund

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$1 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$0

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The GCF is committed to supporting a green and resilient COVID-19 recovery. In October 2020, the GCF released a [working paper](#) that outlines six key initiatives to help shift investment into the climate-resilient energy sector and help developing countries use private finance to implement green stimulus measures.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- In 2014, the U.S. committed [\\$3 billion](#) over four years to the GCF. However, the U.S. has only contributed [\\$1 billion](#) thus far. This lack of investment has undermined U.S. diplomatic leverage to hold other major emitters such as China and India to account.
- With the U.S. comprising [15% of global emissions](#), leading by example is key to maximizing other countries' emissions reductions.
- Investment is also critical to rebuilding the U.S.'s credibility as a responsible participant in responding to shared challenges by fully honoring its pledge.

FUNDING HISTORY



■ House ■ Senate

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

TITLE V

Climate Investment Funds

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$200 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$0

CIF projects have improved energy access for **10 million people and over 142,837 businesses.**

DESCRIPTION

The Climate Investments Funds (CIFs) were created in 2008 to establish new markets and scale-up clean technology, resilient infrastructure, and sustainable forest management in middle and low-income countries. Since then, the U.S. has contributed \$2 billion to the CIFs, comprised of the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Funds.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

The CIF works exclusively with the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), providing investments at scale to mobilize the MDB's collective technical capacity and financial strength to support frontier/innovative investments, business models, policy reforms, and market creation to drive transformational impact in developing countries.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- Of CIF's **\$8.3 billion** in paid-in capital, \$6.5 billion is currently under implementation and has attracted \$60 billion in co-financing, including \$19 billion from the private sector, \$16 billion from its six MDB implementing partners, \$8 billion from governments, and \$17 billion from other investors, at a leverage ratio of 1:9.4.
- The CIF's financing tools include concessional debt, equity, guarantees, local currency financing, and grants to allow the MDBs to move into new markets, take on more risk, and mobilize billions in additional private sector investment.
- The CIFs have an unparalleled **track record** of delivering effectively and at scale, as documented by several recent independent evaluations and studies from **Bloomberg New Energy Finance**, **German GIZ**, and others.
- 77% of CIF projects are approved within the first three months, and 60% of CIF projects have moved from approval to disbursement within one year.

- The CIF's **300-plus projects** in 72 countries are having a significant impact on the ground, contributing to:
 - » Improved **energy access** for 10 million people and over 142,837 businesses.
 - » Greater **climate resilience** for 45.2 million people and 44,000 businesses.
 - » Sustainable **management** of 45.6 million hectares of forests.
- The CIF is underpinned by an effective administrative and **governance** structure that is efficient and highly agile, including these important structures.
 - » Representative governance structure (equal recognition of contributor and recipient countries).
 - » A platform for observers (civil society organizations, the private sector, and Indigenous peoples).
 - » Emphasis on gender equality.
 - » Support to Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities (IPLCs) through the Dedicated Grant Mechanism, a unique CIF program designed and led by IPLC representatives.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- The CIF provides the U.S. an opportunity to reclaim leadership on climate issues.
- The CIF is launching a new suite of strategic investment **programs** across high-priority sectors and first-of-its-kind market-facing mechanisms that could mobilize significant amounts of private sector capital.
- The CIF provides investment for emerging sectors at the forefront of climate issues, such as: integration of renewable energy into power systems, including energy storage; climate-smart urbanization; accelerating the coal transition; natural capital; and decarbonized industry.

TITLE V

Climate Investment Funds

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$200 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$0

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE? (CONT.)

- The CIF has strong support from recipient countries and at the local level.
 - » In 2019, Ministers from 48 CIF recipient countries signed a Joint Ministerial Statement, echoed by civil society and private sector observers calling for the CIF to be adequately resourced.

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- The U.S. should commit to the new CIF programs alongside other CIF donors—including the U.K., Germany, and Canada. Committed countries should jointly launch these programs over the next six to 12 months at high-level international events (including G7/G20 and COP26), showcasing renewed U.S. leadership in some of the most high-impact climate sectors.

FUNDING HISTORY



■ House ■ Senate

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



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Photo by Sanjay Das



Photo by Anurag Bose

TITLE V

Food for Peace, P.L. 480, Title II

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$2 billion

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.74 billion

Every year, Food for Peace programs help **tens of millions of hungry people in over 50 countries.**

DESCRIPTION

Food for Peace (FFP) programs provide emergency and development food assistance to combat hunger and malnutrition worldwide. 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 complements emergency food assistance, working where communities require agricultural system strengthening, improved nutrition services, or household livelihood diversification to cope with yearly droughts or other recurrent shocks. Development programming is multisectoral and targets the highest risk 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. It also invests in nutrition, water and sanitation services, agricultural productivity, and household income diversification.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- FFP programs help tens of millions of hungry people—in F.Y. 2019, FFP operated in [55 countries](#), reaching tens of millions of people, including through non-emergency programming in 12 countries.
- Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, hunger was on the rise. Nearly [690 million people](#) went hungry in 2019. In all regions of the world except Northern America and Europe, the prevalence of severe food insecurity has increased from 2014 to 2019.
- The Famine Early Warning System forecasted that in the first half of 2021, [90 million people](#) would need emergency food assistance across 29 monitored countries, [including](#) in South Sudan, Yemen, Nigeria, Somalia, and parts of Ethiopia.

- After Hurricane Dorian struck the Bahamas in September 2019, FFP provided \$1 million for emergency food assistance, supporting approximately [39,000 people](#) for three months.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- American farmers support FFP, which uses a competitive process to purchase commodities from U.S. farmers and uses the food for in-kind donations, predominately in humanitarian settings.
- Alleviating global hunger is critical to U.S. national security. Where hunger endures, instability grows. By supporting the world's most vulnerable, FFP builds a more stable world and works to ensure that people have the opportunity to lead healthy, productive lives.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The COVID-19 crisis is severely impacting global food security. The World Food Programme projects that the number of people facing food crises could increase by 82%, to [270 million](#), by the end of 2020 due to COVID-19's impacts.
- Recent projections have shown that as a result of the pandemic, we can expect an additional [9.3 million children](#) to suffer from wasting (acute malnutrition) in 2020. To combat projected increases in wasting, United Nations' hunger-fighting agencies recently proposed a [\\$2.4 billion package](#) of life-saving interventions. These high-impact interventions could not only save children today but continue to reduce cases of malnutrition for years to come.

TITLE V

Food for Peace, P.L. 480, Title II

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$2 billion

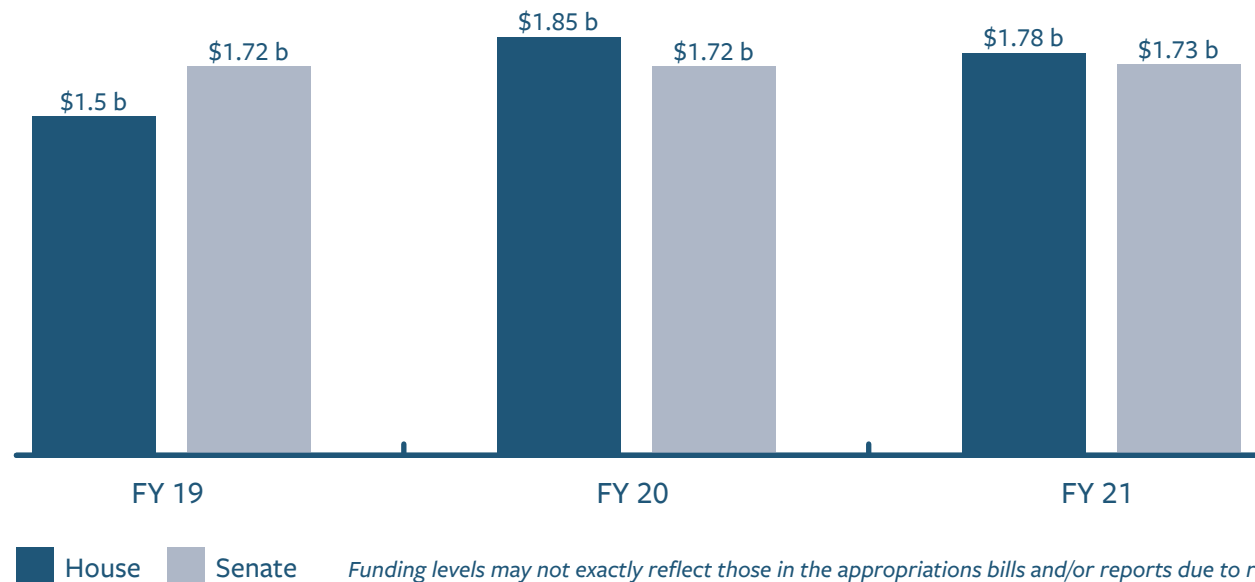
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$1.74 billion

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Over recent years food security has gravely deteriorated due to increased conflict, displacement, and poverty, while food production and the availability and affordability of nutritious foods have been threatened by changes in weather and climate. COVID-19 has exacerbated these challenges. Currently, an estimated [235 million people](#) are in need of humanitarian assistance and over [270 million people](#) are food insecure. With additional investment, Food for Peace could expand its reach and support more communities and families.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE V

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$264.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$230 million

In F.Y. 2018, McGovern-Dole reached **nearly 4.4 million direct beneficiaries**.

DESCRIPTION

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education program provides U.S. agricultural commodities and financial and technical assistance to food-insecure countries to establish school feeding programs.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

McGovern-Dole improves child nutrition, maternal health, and access to quality education. It promotes literacy through support for teachers and libraries, school improvement, and faculty and administrator training. The program also funds training in health and nutrition practices and increases access to safe water, sanitation services, and improved sanitary facilities.

WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?

- 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.
- McGovern-Dole programs bring girls into classrooms. McGovern-Dole includes [various strategies](#) aimed at getting families to send their girls to school, such as providing take-home rations to families whose girls regularly attend school.
- Since 2003, these funds have provided school meals to over [40 million children](#) in 40 of the world's lowest-income countries, several of which are in near-famine conditions.
- In F.Y. 2018, McGovern-Dole reached nearly [4.4 million direct beneficiaries](#).
- In F.Y. 2018, McGovern-Dole projects:
 - » Directly benefited [4,376,658 children and families](#).
 - » Fed [4,153,190 food-insecure children](#) nutritious meals during the school year.
 - » Trained [13,085 Parent Teacher Associations](#) to champion education in their communities.

- » Educated [21,353 teachers](#), helping them create dynamic classrooms and improve literacy.
- » Rehabilitated or created [2,926 facilities](#), including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, storerooms, and classrooms to reduce student absenteeism.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- By providing U.S. agricultural commodities, McGovern-Dole supports American farmers and shippers.
- 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- In response to COVID-19 disruptions, many programs have adapted to provide nutrition to students even when schools are closed. For example, in Guatemala, [PCI, A Global Communities Partner](#), has mobilized the McGovern-Dole program—EDUCAMOS—to adapt activities to COVID-19.
 - » With schools closed, EDUCAMOS has made food available as take-home rations to help families maintain their children's nutrition.
 - » PCI is also working with the Government of Guatemala and parent-teacher associations to support COVID-19 prevention and detection messaging in communities where EDUCAMOS is being implemented.

TITLE V

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$264.5 million

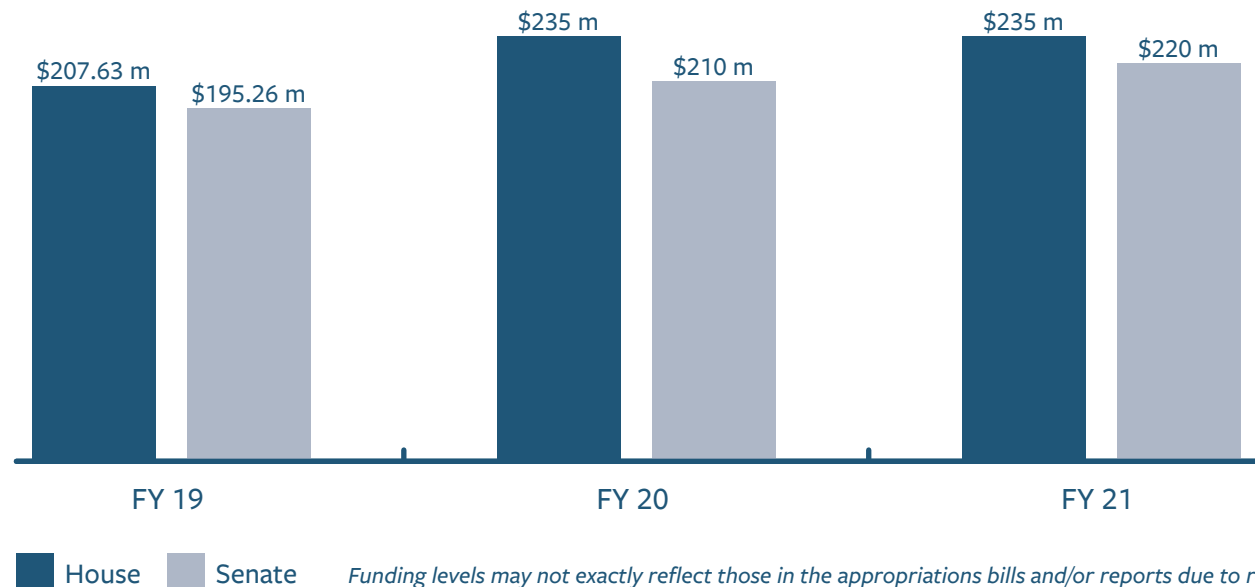
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$230 million

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.
- 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.
- 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE V

Local & Regional Procurement

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$26.5 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$23 million

The procurement of food from local markets stimulates local economies by **increasing farmers' incomes and creating jobs in the community.**

DESCRIPTION

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

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funds support 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 a significant impact. In F.Y. 2019, the USDA awarded \$15 million in [LRP grant funds](#), which combined are expected to reach approximately 106,000 school-age children in Burkina Faso, Cambodia, and Nicaragua.
- LRP quickly delivers 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.
- 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.
- A recent LRP project in Mozambique locally procured beans, groundnuts, orange-fleshed sweet potatoes, and salt from local markets, generating [over \\$250,000](#) and pulling these funds back into the local economy.

- The 2018 Farm Bill reauthorized the USDA's LRP program at \$80 million annually until 2023, and up to 10% of McGovern-Dole funds to be used to purchase food in the country or region where it will be distributed.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- LRP reduces the need for U.S. foreign assistance. Local programs that purchase food from smallholder farmers to use in school feeding programs generate income for farmers while contributing to children's education.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- Market conditions have been affected by COVID-19, including local and regional food systems, highlighting a need for increased future investments. Implementing partners have had to adapt and support producers and local markets to remain safely open.

TITLE V

Local & Regional Procurement

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$26.5 million

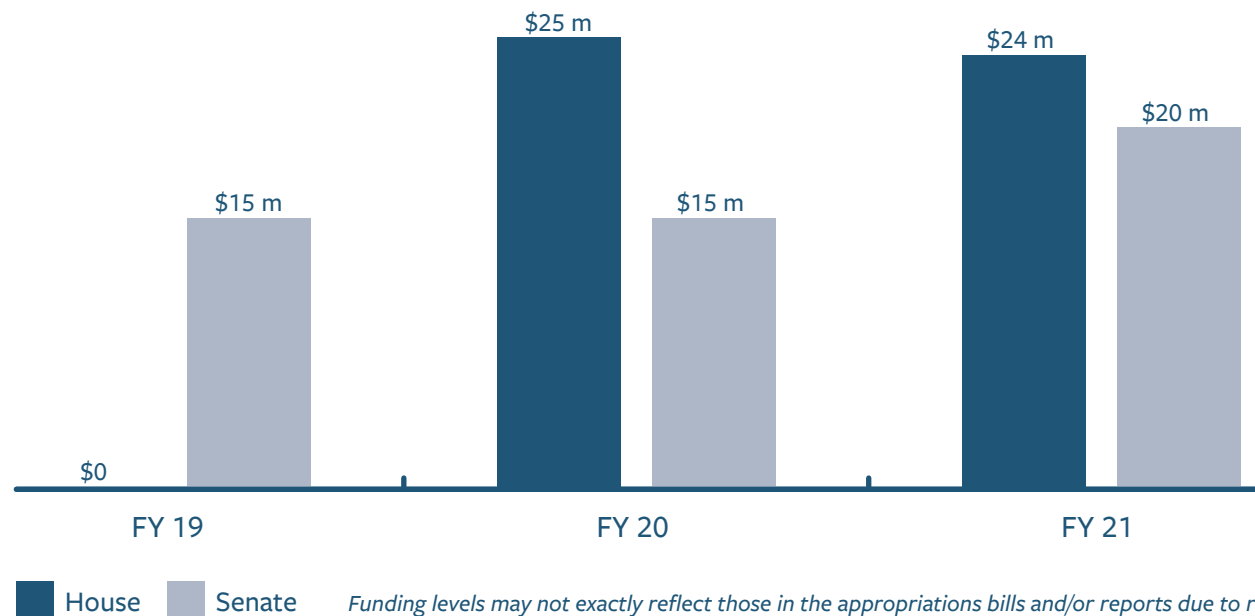
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\$23 million

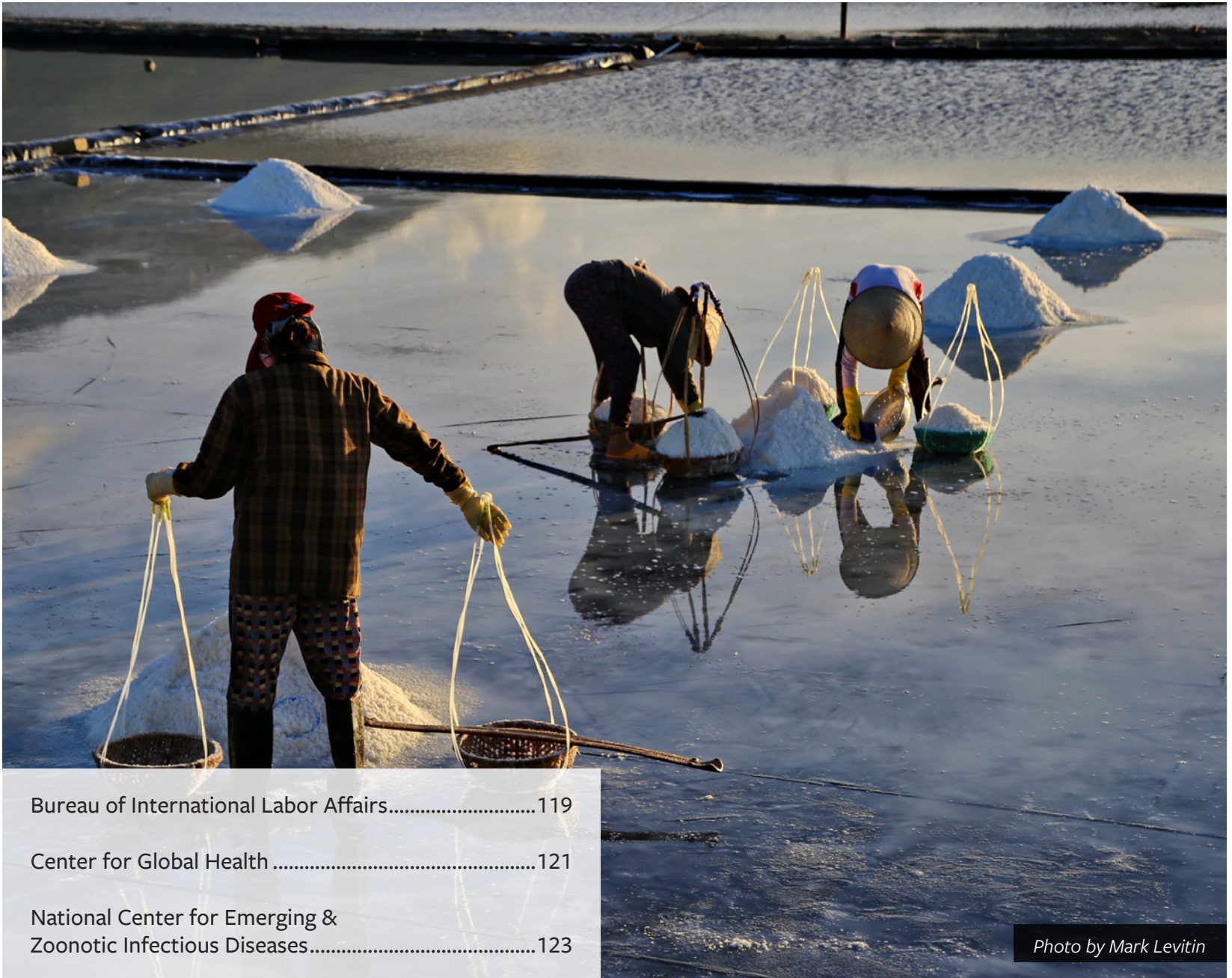
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- Additional investment would allow LRP programs to complement further 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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



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Photo by Mark Levitin



Photo by Arek Rataj

TITLE I

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$122.13 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$96.13 million

Worldwide, **152 million children** are still engaged in child labor.

DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB), within the Department of Labor, protects vulnerable people worldwide—women, child laborers, people at risk of 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 that fight poverty by improving worker rights and livelihoods.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

ILAB funds 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 work in hazardous conditions. Of the 152 million, roughly half are under 11 years old.
- An estimated [25 million people](#), including children, are subject to forced labor globally.
- 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.
- 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.
- ILAB's expert staff, targeted programs, and monitoring efforts in Mexico are key to enforcing the successful enforcement of the labor provisions of the new USMCA trade agreement with Mexico and Canada.

- ILAB maintains a [list of goods](#) and their source countries that it has reason to believe are produced by child labor or forced labor in violation of international standards. The List of Goods Produced by Child Labor or Forced Labor comprises 155 goods from 77 countries, as of September 30, 2020.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- ILAB creates a level playing field for American workers and businesses in the global economy by enforcing the labor provisions of U.S. free trade agreements and preference programs so that our trading partners 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.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- COVID-19 makes children more [vulnerable](#) to the risk of labor exploitation as job losses, economic insecurity, and school closures increase pressure for families to find ways to make ends meet.

TITLE I

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

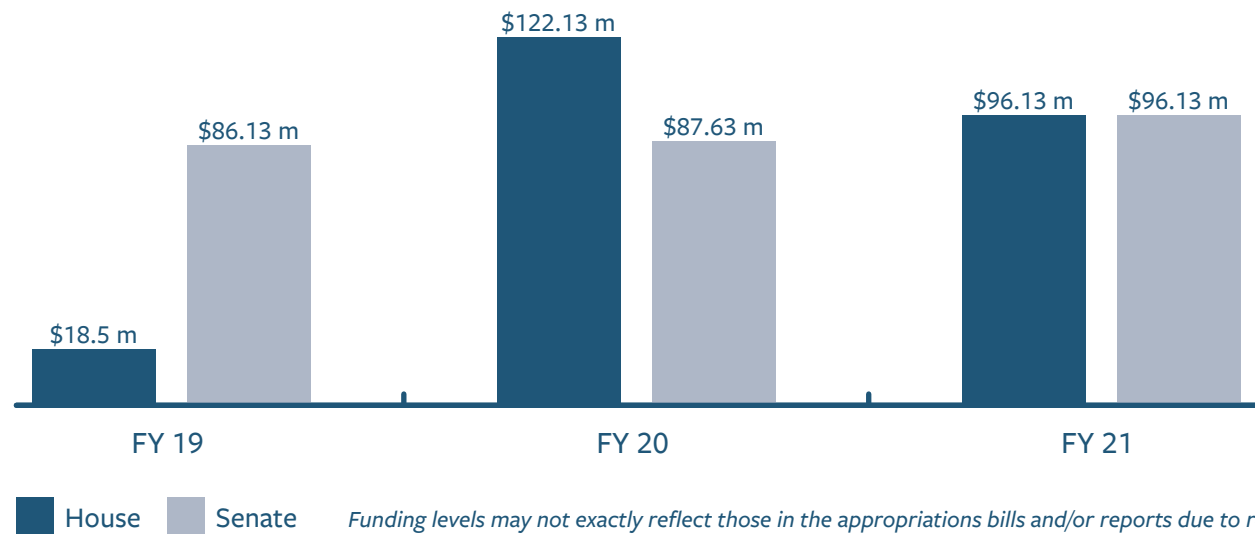
Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$122.13 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$96.13 million

FUNDING HISTORY



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

TITLE II

Center for Global Health

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$681.77 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$592.84 million

The CDC's global activities **protect Americans from major health threats**, including COVID-19, HIV, TB, polio, Ebola, Zika, cholera, and malaria.

DESCRIPTION

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 worldwide. It has played a critical role in the COVID-19 response.

WHAT DOES IT BUY?

Funding supports CGH's activities to help countries identify and stop health threats close to the source. It allows the CDC to respond rapidly in the case of a disease 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. Funding also supports efforts to address a severe [worldwide shortage](#) of public health workers and build relationships with ministries of health.

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, and since 2006, it has responded to over [1,900 outbreaks](#) and health emergencies, including COVID-19, Ebola, Zika, and avian influenza.
- Programs expand the global health workforce.
 - » CGH's global health security investments have helped train more than [18,000 disease detectives](#) in over 80 countries through its global Field Epidemiology Training Program (FETP). These public health professionals are the front line, helping to respond to health threats more rapidly and effectively worldwide.
- CGH's global polio immunization work has made significant 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.
- CDC's global water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) program addresses the impact of WASH-related diseases like cholera by improving access to safe water, adequate sanitation, and improved hygiene in communities, schools, and healthcare facilities.
- CGH provides global scientific leadership in the fight against malaria, helping endemic countries and partners control the spread of the disease.
 - » CDC is a co-implementer of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) while playing a vital role in developing and evaluating promising new and improved anti-malarial tools and approaches that are key to continued progress against the disease.
- As an implementing agency of the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), CGH is at the forefront of the global response to the world's two deadliest infectious diseases—HIV and tuberculosis (TB). In 2019, its efforts accounted for more than [50% of key PEPFAR outcomes](#) to treat and prevent HIV and TB.

WHY SHOULD AMERICANS CARE?

- Protecting America's economy and national security means safeguarding against disease outbreaks. As the COVID-19 pandemic has made clear, infectious diseases are global threats, and American lives, 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 and manufacturing.

TITLE II

Center for Global Health

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$681.77 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$592.84 million

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- The CGH has been at the forefront of the global effort to stifle the spread and effects of COVID-19 in the world's most vulnerable countries.
- In conjunction with other health ministries and multilateral organizations, the CGH shares technical, scientific, and material support to collectively combat the pandemic.
- As gaps and needs in field operations become more apparent due to the pandemic, further funding will be needed to support the CGH's efforts.

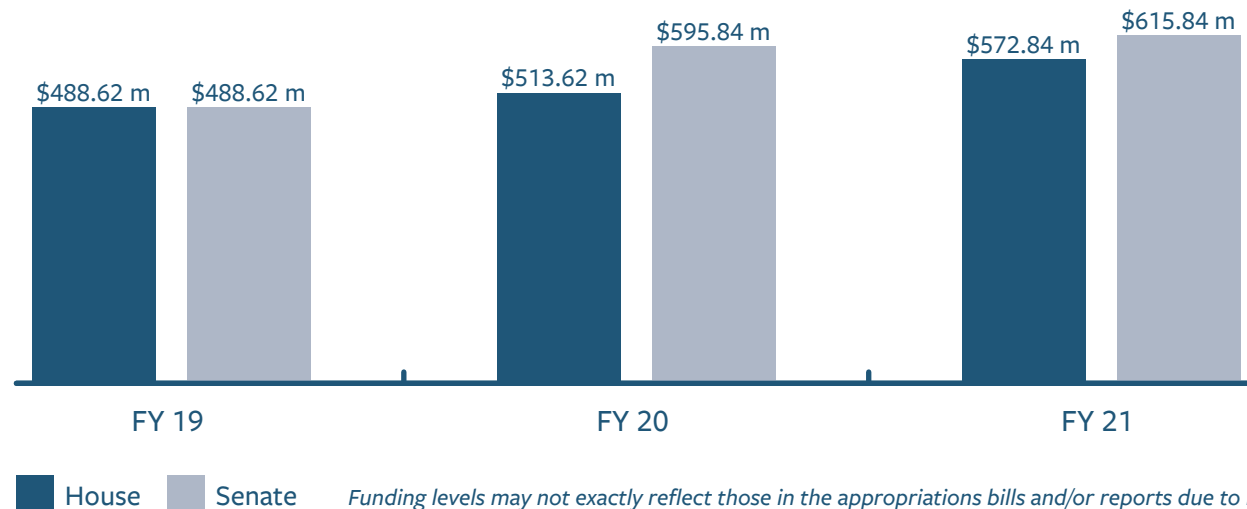
WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- 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 strengthen CGH's global TB program with a focus on elimination programs in highly burdened countries.
- Increased funding could strengthen CGH's partnership in co-implementing PEPFAR and PMI, which are critical to expanding the number of patients receiving treatment and increasing evaluation, research, and development.
- More funding could be used to scale up CGH's most effective WASH interventions to treat and safely store water in homes, schools, and health care facilities and integrate sanitation and hygiene programs in schools and communities.

FUNDING HISTORY



TITLE II

National Center for Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$715.53 million

F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$596.27 million

NCEZID
investigates and
responds to
deadly disease
outbreaks
internationally to
keep them from
becoming threats at
home.

DESCRIPTION

The National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC) works to protect people from antibiotic-resistant infections, foodborne outbreaks, emerging diseases, and zoonotic infectious diseases—diseases that spread between animals and people—such as Zika, Ebola, salmonella infection, and SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19.

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?

- Globally, [zoonotic infectious diseases](#) sicken 2.5 billion and kill 2.7 million people every year.
- NCEZID investigates and responds to deadly disease outbreaks internationally to keep them from becoming threats at home.
 - » NCEZID assisted health officials in tracking cases, training health workers, and began studying the effectiveness of a new vaccine during the 2017 [monkeypox](#) outbreak in the DRC.
 - » 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.
- Rabies kills an estimated [59,000 people](#) each year, with Haiti having the highest rate of human rabies deaths in the Western Hemisphere at [two deaths](#) a week. In Haiti, a CDC program has increased animal rabies surveillance 16-fold, decreased the risk of dying from rabies by 49%, and increased adherence to post-bite rabies vaccination by 230%.

- 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.

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.
 - » Early in the 2016 Zika outbreak, NCEZID scientists developed a diagnostic called the Trioplex that detects Zika virus, dengue, and chikungunya in a single test.
- More than [2.8 million](#) antibiotic-resistant infections occur in the U.S. annually, and as a result take the lives of more than 35,000 people. Modern travel of people, animals, and goods means an antibiotic-resistant organism can quickly become a global threat—yet global action has been limited.
- NCEZID oversees [20 quarantine stations](#), strategically located at U.S. airports, land borders, and seaports where most international travelers arrive.

COVID-19 IMPACTS

- NCEZID's advanced laboratory services made it a leader of CDC's COVID-19 response.
- From the earliest days of the outbreak, NCEZID conducted health screenings at U.S. airports, posted travel notices, provided infection control guidance, and distributed laboratory diagnostic kits for COVID-19.
- NCEZID's Office of Advanced Molecular Detection is leading a new [genomics consortium](#) to coordinate SARS-CoV-2 sequencing that provides crucial information to track the spread of the virus and identify diagnostic and therapeutic product targets.

TITLE II

National Center for Emerging & Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

Minimum Requirement F.Y. 2022

\$715.53 million

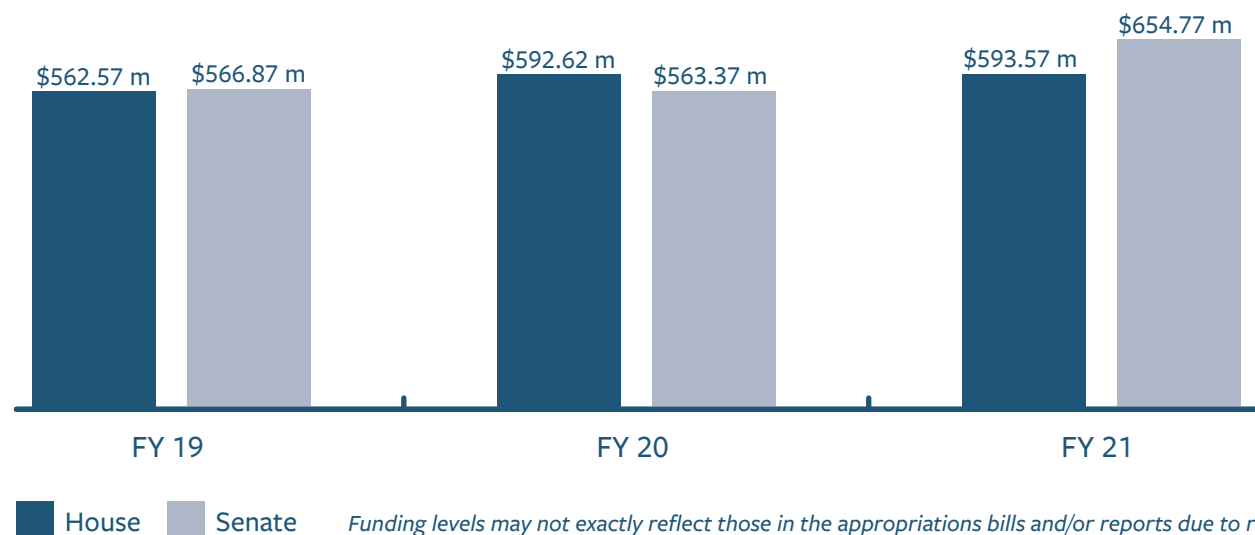
F.Y. 2021 Enacted

\$596.27 million

WHAT MORE COULD BE DONE?

- In the wake of COVID-19, it is clear that U.S. investment must match the increasing frequency and scale of disease outbreaks worldwide. Some initiatives might include:
 - » Rapidly deployable resources and teams of experts to safely test for dangerous viral hemorrhagic fevers (VHFs), such as Ebola, at their source before becoming 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 and progress towards the World Health Organization'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.

FUNDING HISTORY



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

