



F.Y. 2023

CHOOSE TO INVEST

in Development & Humanitarian Action

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



Acknowledgments

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This document would not have been possible without your support.

COVER PHOTO BY

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FOR MORE INFORMATION

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About 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.

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Executive Summary

As the world continues to grapple with the [ongoing impacts](#) of the COVID-19 pandemic, global crises continue to compound. Food prices have reached a new all-time high, up approximately [20%](#) over a year ago. Those in need of humanitarian assistance could rise by [17%](#) this year—and that projection predates Russia's invasion of Ukraine that has already led to over [3 million](#) refugees fleeing the country, over half of whom are [children](#). Climate change is projected to drive [tens of millions](#) into extreme poverty. Democracy continues to erode, and [toxic polarization](#) is worsening. And yet, in the face of these realities, regular funding that addresses these challenges saw minimal increases in F.Y. 2022.

The federal appropriations process is complex, and it can be difficult to understand how that process impacts the challenges outlined above. That is why, for the 12th year in a row, InterAction has prepared Choose to Invest as a public resource for understanding the critical 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 55 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 through the Labor, Health, and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill.

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

While each account is distinct, the issues that lead to poverty or the need for emergency response are interconnected. This year Choose to Invest is organized by sector to show those connections, with an overview of the challenges that a specific set of accounts can address. Choose to Invest is also introducing cross-cutting themes that are across multiple sectors and accounts. You will see a cluster of related accounts for each theme— children and youth; climate; countering malign foreign influence; gender; and WASH. Users will also see icons for the cross-cutting themes within the account pages, where they can click for additional information and examples.

Though Congress has tools to provide additional resources in response to fast-moving events, including its recent funding for Ukraine, those emergency appropriations should not be used to fill gaps in routine funding. When agencies do not receive timely and sufficient funding through the regular process, they are forced to make life and death decisions on which programs to fund. The recommendations in Choose to Invest are designed to support the public and Congress in the regular appropriations process.

Cross-Cutting Themes

Choose to Invest helps facilitate a greater understanding of how the U.S. government provides assistance to countries around the world.

To deepen the understanding of the activities described in this resource, InterAction has identified several cross-cutting themes of interest to the development and humanitarian community. This section provides an overview of the themes and a list of associated accounts.

In many ways, the themes could be applied across almost all accounts. For example, children and youth and gender considerations should be part of all programming. Climate change generates crises and affects the implementation of programs across a range of development and humanitarian activities.

To see how these themes play out across accounts, Choose to Invest includes icons, which you can click for more information.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

Children and youth constitute over half the world's [population](#) and comprise the majority in many countries, yet are often an afterthought in funding and policy decisions. Global crises are disrupting the lives of young people and setting back decades of progress, even more so for those with underlying vulnerabilities due to their gender, disability, or socioeconomic status. Given global crises, issues affecting children and youth need additional focus in foreign assistance to ensure that children are supported comprehensively as they grow.



- [Basic Education](#)
- [Bureau of International Labor Affairs](#)
- [CDC Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases](#)
- [Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance](#)
- [Development Assistance](#)
- [Economic Support Fund](#)
- [Global Fund](#)
- [HIV/AIDS](#)
- [International Organizations & Programs — UNICEF](#)
- [Malaria](#)
- [Maternal and Child Health](#)
- [McGovern-Dole International Food for Education](#)
- [Neglected Tropical Diseases](#)
- [Nutrition](#)
- [Tuberculosis](#)
- [Vulnerable Children](#)

CLIMATE

As the latest IPCC report shows, the global impacts of climate change on people, species, and ecosystems continue to grow with every tenth of a degree of additional warming. Climate change continues to exacerbate inequality and poverty on a global scale and keeps development and human rights out of reach for many. If we fail to tackle climate change, an estimated 132 million people will slip back into extreme poverty by 2030. Even though the world's most vulnerable are the least responsible for climate change, they have been the first and hardest hit by its impacts. Left unaddressed, nearly 200 million people could require international humanitarian assistance for climate-related disasters by 2050, almost twice the number of people in need of assistance today. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions at scale gets more challenging and expensive every year, and adaptation needs to grow.



- [Adaptation](#)
- [Biodiversity](#)
- [CDC Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases](#)
- [Clean Technology Fund](#)
- [Development Assistance](#)
- [Economic Support Fund](#)
- [Global Environment Facility](#)
- [Green Climate Fund](#)
- [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#)
- [International Organizations & Programs – U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change](#)
- [Millennium Challenge Corporation](#)
- [Renewable Energy](#)
- [Sustainable Landscapes](#)
- [U.S. International Development Finance Corporation](#)
- [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene](#)

COUNTERING MALIGN FOREIGN INFLUENCE

U.S. bilateral and multilateral assistance can serve as an alternate to the “aid” given by authoritarian countries. These investments provide economic and social safeguards for governments and communities that can be absent in bilateral assistance from authoritarian regimes. The below accounts foster democratic resilience and improve government accountability and transparency for citizens—thereby reducing countries’ long-term dependence on foreign assistance overall and mitigating against the malign authoritarian influence that often conditions aid with political favors and sows corruption.



- [African Development Fund](#)
- [Asian Development Fund](#)
- [Democracy Fund](#)
- [Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance](#)
- [International Development Association](#)
- [Millennium Challenge Corporation](#)
- [National Endowment for Democracy](#)

GENDER

The Executive Order establishing the White House Gender Policy Council states that advancing gender equity and equality is “a strategic imperative that reduces poverty and promotes economic growth, increases access to education, improves health outcomes, advances political stability, and fosters democracy.” U.S. foreign assistance across the accounts below directly contributes to combating gender-based violence, fostering women’s economic empowerment, and supporting the ability of all people to live free, full lives.



- [Basic Education](#)
- [Development Assistance](#)
- [Economic Support Fund](#)
- [Gender](#)
- [Global Fund](#)
- [International Development Association](#)
- [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#)
- [International Organizations & Programs – U.N. Women](#)
- [Maternal and Child Health](#)
- [McGovern-Dole International Food for Education](#)
- [Nutrition](#)
- [U.S. International Development Finance Corporation](#)
- [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene](#)

WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE

Clean, safe drinking water and access to sanitation are fundamental to preventing disease, yet 2.3 billion people still don’t have a place to wash their hands with water and soap at home. Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) are foundational to development—WASH interventions improve health outcomes, advance education, and reduce poverty and malnutrition.



- [CDC Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases](#)
- [Development Assistance](#)
- [Economic Support Fund](#)
- [International Development Association](#)
- [Millennium Challenge Corporation](#)
- [Neglected Tropical Diseases](#)
- [U.S. International Development Finance Corporation](#)
- [Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene](#)

Climate change is an existential threat that has already negatively impacted much of the world.

Climate change is an existential threat that has already negatively impacted much of the world. From more powerful forest fires in California to increased flooding frequency in Southeast Asia to rapidly rising temperatures near our poles, the negative effects of climate change are already [widely](#) felt around the globe.

In early November 2021, leaders from across the world convened in Glasgow for the [26th U.N. Climate Change Conference of the Parties](#) (COP26). Urging a more collective effort to address climate change, nations agreed on [provisions](#) concerning more ambitious targets and transparent reporting of carbon emissions reductions, phase-down of unabated coal power, and international carbon credit trading rules. Additionally, some nations announced important pledges regarding methane emission reductions, stopping and reversing deforestation, and increased diplomatic cooperation for climate action. The United States reaffirmed its commitment to the [Paris Agreement](#) through ambitious commitments and a White House [initiative](#) to deal with the climate crisis and strengthen U.S. climate ambition.

Climate change is not an isolated threat. Climate-induced weather events and phenomena, including recurring droughts, increased flooding and sea level rise, are already leading to climate-induced migration, loss of biodiversity, food and water insecurity, heat-related deaths, and impacts to vulnerable children, among other consequences. This threatens decades-long progress in development, public health, conflict reduction, and justice. Furthermore, responding to climate-induced events and phenomena is costly. The annual cost of climate adaptation measures in

developing countries is [estimated](#) to be approximately \$70 billion and is expected to reach \$280-500 billion by 2050.

By 2050, new reports suggest that the global economy could lose [10%](#) of its value if temperatures continue increasing at the current rate. Without significant action, the United States stands to lose between [1-3%](#) of its GDP annually due to climate change. Similarly, as geopolitical tensions grow between nations, climate change is acting as a force multiplier for instability around the world, threatening national security interests here at home. Extreme weather across the country not only disrupts supply chains and food prices, it stretches the capacity of local, state, and national governments to respond adequately to constant and emerging threats.

To date, USAID has partnered with more than [45](#) countries to implement ambitious climate programming, such as resiliency building, food and nutrition security, and water resource management. Integrating climate investment in the broader development process encourages cross-sector collaboration and results in a more whole-of-government response.

The time for bold action is now. To confront climate change head on and protect our environment, the United States must lead in developing a more holistic and cooperative effort around the world.

[Jump to Climate Accounts→](#)

Democracy is under assault.

Democracy is under assault. [Three-quarters](#) of the world's population now lives in countries where freedom is declining, and [Freedom House](#) data indicates 15 consecutive years of decreasing democratic freedoms worldwide. While democracy stagnates, authoritarians are emboldened and work actively to undermine democratic and electoral institutions and values by employing cyber tools; economic levers; dis- and misinformation; and military and political influence to challenge the rules-based international order. [COVID-19](#) further exacerbated undemocratic trends, as autocrats seized upon the pandemic to further crackdown on civic space and fundamental freedoms.

To mitigate these challenges and curb the spread of growing authoritarianism, democracies must be able to equitably deliver services and opportunities for their people. Democratic governance and human rights are foundational to long-lasting peace and inclusive development more broadly. [Evidence](#) suggests that life expectancy increases faster in countries that transition to democracy, and such countries also experience approximately a [20%](#) increase in GDP over a 25-year period. In addition to yielding economic and social benefits, democracies are more peaceful. Data suggests that the chance of civil war, conflict, and violence is [30-45%](#) higher in countries with ineffective government institutions, rampant corruption, and weak rule of law.

Foreign assistance to strengthen democratic governance and improve human rights is in the strategic interests of the United States. Democracies are more [reliable](#) allies and trading partners, and they serve as the cornerstone of a stable and peaceful international order. A world of strong democracies is safer and more prosperous for the United States—for this reason, the United States must choose to invest in democracy and human rights.

F.Y. 2023 provides an opportunity to build upon efforts to curb what experts have called a [democratic recession](#). Robust funding would affirm the United States' current commitment to overseas democratic renewal, as evidenced by the first-ever [Summit for Democracy](#) in December 2021, and would facilitate the implementation of democratic reforms during the Summit's ensuing [Year of Action](#). Accordingly, our partners stand ready to support the rule of law, independent civil society and media, free and fair elections, inclusive and transparent governance, and more.

[Jump to Democracy and Rights Accounts→](#)

Development programming supports need-based, long-term investments in areas ranging from food security to democracy to climate in all areas of the world.

Development programming supports need-based, long-term investments in areas ranging from food security to democracy to climate in all areas of the world. American investment in international development yields significant impacts, not only for the targeted communities but also for America's economic and national security interests.

The COVID-19 pandemic exacerbates global poverty levels, worsens food insecurity, and threatens financial stability, which reaffirms the need for America to lead and invest in a global recovery effort. Development financing supports these efforts in part by securing strong economic partners for America's businesses. Today, nearly **75%** of America's top 15 export markets are former beneficiaries of U.S. foreign assistance. American leadership in international development preserves our role in a changing world by [investing](#) in international institutions and creating a model for what competent and balanced U.S. governance looks like internationally.

As strategic competition shifts to the Pacific, development programming in Asia and Africa has become much more important. At the G7 Summit in 2021, the United States announced the [Build Back Better World initiative](#) (B3W). This economic initiative is designed to counter China's Belt and Road Initiative by investing **\$40 trillion** in infrastructure in developing countries by 2035 and providing an alternative to problematic Chinese lending practices. Multilateral initiatives such as the B3W are an important mechanism to address both the economic and political objectives of development assistance.

While investing in development strengthens American global leadership, it also supports communities confronting crises ranging from climate change, basic education, and conflict. Due to the work of U.S. government organizations such as the [Development Finance Corporation](#) and the [Millennium Challenge Corporation](#), billions of dollars have been invested in women's economic empowerment, small business lending, and agricultural productivity in more than **150** countries. U.S. participation in international financial institutions like the multilateral development banks, climate trust funds, and the International Monetary Fund helps stabilize communities and nations and ameliorate the impacts of climate change while improving the lives of millions.

Moving forward, the United States should continue to lead bilaterally and multilaterally to reaffirm its role as a global leader in development financing and to support vulnerable communities to achieve a more secure and prosperous future.

[Jump to Development Accounts→](#)

For over half a century, global health programming has saved lives.

For over half a century, global health programming has saved lives, protected people from emerging diseases, strengthened local health systems, and advanced the stability of communities around the world. For the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has reaffirmed the need for a global response—not only to uphold our commitment to protecting vulnerable communities but also to protect our economic and national security interests at home. Americans are safer when global health systems are stronger and more resilient.

Investing in global health will help to detect and prevent the next pandemic in our intensely globalized world. However, the pandemic and other global health crises do not exist on their own. As COVID-19 demonstrates, the impacts of health crises reverberate far beyond the individuals affected: [education](#) is disrupted, [health systems](#) are stretched, childhood [vaccinations](#) are missed, and gender-based [violence](#) increases. Investing in health systems and healthy communities saves lives and economies. As communities worldwide become less healthy and safe, democracy is eroded, health infrastructures' ability to adapt to climate change is weakened, and economic stability is threatened.

Today, USAID and the State Department mobilize international actors to respond collectively to emerging global health threats. Focusing on [three](#) strategic priorities—preventing maternal and child death, controlling the AIDS/HIV epidemic, and combating infectious diseases—American foreign assistance has helped millions of women and children access essential health services, trained hundreds of thousands of healthcare workers, and identified and responded to thousands of viruses before mass outbreaks occur.

It is clearer than ever that the health of Americans is inextricably linked to the health of those around the world. From the COVID-19 pandemic to the West African [Ebola](#) virus epidemic, U.S. investment in global health is uniquely [bipartisan](#). The time is now to leverage broad support for global health investments that serve the national security and economic interests of the United States.

[Jump to Global Health Accounts→](#)

The United States provides humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable and hardest to reach communities.

The United States provides humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable and hardest to reach communities to save lives and alleviate suffering. As the effects of COVID-19, protracted crises, impacts of natural hazards, and new conflicts all intensify, [274 million](#) people will need humanitarian assistance and protection in 2022.

This [past year](#) was one of challenge and achievement. Though the humanitarian system proved strong and resilient, needs have continued to outstrip existing resources. Previous development and humanitarian [gains](#) in employment, food security, education, and health care have been undone. [82.4 million](#) people were forcibly displaced at the end of 2020, more than double the previous decade. Extreme poverty is rising, and the World Bank reports that upwards of [150 million](#) more people are being pushed into poverty due to the pandemic.

Meanwhile, increasing frequency and intensity of natural hazards, such as droughts and hurricanes, are compounding ongoing humanitarian crises. Environmental hazards are more [frequent](#) and powerful. The United Nations projects that by 2050, upwards of 216 million people will be internally displaced within their country due to the effects of climate change. Extreme weather events have driven nearly 20 million people into severe food insecurity in 15 countries, and globally, up to 811 million people are undernourished. Climate change not only requires investments in adaptation and renewable energy; it demands a more holistic relationship between development and humanitarian actors. Humanitarian solutions can mitigate impacts, but proper solutions require development and governance leadership.

Investing in America's capacity to effectively support principled humanitarian action addresses the acute rise of need over the past year—which has disproportionately impacted marginalized populations. In part, these funds provide basic life-saving aid to displaced people as well as those affected by natural hazards and conflict; assistance for resettlement efforts; disaster risk reduction; and emergency food and market-based assistance.

Helping people prepare for and respond to humanitarian crises is not only in America's interests, it is the right thing to do. A more proactive humanitarian response framework slows the compounding effects of natural hazards, economic downturns, and conflict while alleviating human suffering by offering critical support to people in need of lifesaving aid.

[Jump to Humanitarian Accounts→](#)

Operating funds are necessary to support State Department and USAID programming.

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are the primary arms of the United States government to provide humanitarian assistance and advance development around the world, including advocating for policies that address climate change. By implementing policy and responding to global crises, USAID and the State Department demonstrate American [generosity](#) while advancing U.S. economic prosperity and national security.

State Department and USAID programming supports millions of people in over [150](#) countries. Operating funds support the U.S. diplomatic and development corps and associated support staff, provide training, and invest in their health and security to facilitate effective diplomacy and development and humanitarian programming.

A robust diplomatic corps is essential to advancing U.S. foreign policy and economic interests overseas. President Biden [committed](#) to ensuring that diplomacy, development, and statecraft remain America's tool of first resort. Making clear that these tools will continue to be the leading instruments of American foreign policy will help revitalize our network of alliances that have made the world safer and more prosperous.

Over the past two years, the COVID-19 pandemic has had a [significant](#) effect on diplomacy. International cooperation is [crucial](#) to responding to and mitigating the primary and secondary impacts of COVID-19. Only by supporting our diplomatic corps—largely made up of personnel from the State Department and USAID—can the United States ensure effective action this year in what is likely to be the most intensive [phase](#) of the pandemic response.

According to the Pew Research Center roughly [7 in 10](#) Americans say that “good diplomacy is the best way to ensure peace.” To ensure our continued prosperity here at home, the U.S. must support foreign policy by adequately funding U.S. embassies, diplomatic and development personnel, I.T. systems, and other operating costs.

[Jump to Operating Accounts→](#)

Peace and security programs are designed to prevent and respond to violent conflict.

Conflicts and violence drive the displacement of more than 84 million people globally and absorb over [11%](#) of global GDP. COVID-19 continues to take a toll on [violent conflict](#)—the pandemic has exacerbated humanitarian conflict and inflamed [drivers](#) of popular anger like joblessness, economic disruption, and inequality. Peacebuilding programs are specifically designed to prevent and respond to violent conflict and mitigate these impacts.

USAID, the State Department, the United Nations, and institutions such as the U.S. Institute of Peace play a pivotal role in peacebuilding and conflict prevention programming. Broadly, these organizations seek to strengthen the capacity of international and local actors to address and manage conflict through a variety of approaches, including [peacekeeping](#) operations; [instability](#) monitoring and analysis; [targeted](#) prevention and stabilization assistance; and [reconciliation](#) programs.

Supporting peacebuilding directly serves U.S. economic and national security interests. The Government Accountability Office found that a U.N. peacebuilding operation is [one-eighth](#) the cost of deploying a comparable U.S. force. Saving American taxpayers money while investing in a safer world not only reduces the likelihood of conflict overseas, it keeps Americans safer at home. Peacekeepers [limit](#) the spread of global instability, reducing the threat of international conflicts from reaching our borders. By supporting the stability of fragile states, the U.S. plays a crucial role in preventing foreign internal strife from becoming a larger regional crisis.

The United States also has a geopolitical interest in supporting peacebuilding operations. China is currently the second-largest funder of U.N. peacekeeping, behind the U.S. However, as the U.S. accrues larger arrears, China has [offered](#) to pay more, strengthening its position within the United Nations. This changes the narrative on human rights and allows China a larger forum to exert influence in the face of intense human rights [abuses](#) throughout the country.

To promote a more peaceful world, counter the rise of authoritarianism, and uphold President Biden's [commitment](#) to be “a strong and trusted partner for peace, progress, and security,” America should adequately invest in peacebuilding. The United States takes a holistic approach to crises, working under [strategies](#) mandated by the Global Fragility Act to ensure that resources across the government are effectively leveraged to prevent conflict. As the duration of complex civil wars has [lengthened](#), and many conflicts significantly impact U.S. interests, the United States must invest in [cost-effective](#) prevention and peacebuilding efforts.

[Jump to Peace and Security Accounts→](#)

Key Accounts

ACCOUNT	F.Y. 2023 MINIMUM RECOMMENDATIONS (\$ IN THOUSANDS)
STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS BILL	
Adaptation	1,100,000
African Development Fund	211,300
Asian Development Fund	53,323
Basic Education	1,100,000
Biodiversity	625,000
Clean Technology Fund	550,000
Complex Crises Fund	66,000
Conflict and Stabilization Operations	5,000
Democracy Fund	350,000
Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance	3,200,000
Development Assistance	4,882,607
Diplomatic Programs	10,439,739
Economic Support Fund	4,836,254
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	2,000,000
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	850,000
Gender, Sec. 7059, 7046	650,000
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	125,000
Global Environment Facility	160,200
Global Food Security Strategy	1,200,000
Global Fund	2,000,000
Global Health Security	1,100,000
Green Climate Fund	2,000,000
HIV/AIDS (State)	6,523,000
HIV/AIDS (USAID)	379,500
International Development Association	1,767,000
International Disaster Assistance	5,274,434
International Fund for Agricultural Development	46,800
International Organizations and Programs	646,500
International Peacekeeping Activities	2,577,000
Malaria	900,000

ACCOUNT	F.Y. 2023 MINIMUM RECOMMENDATIONS (\$ IN THOUSANDS)
Maternal and Child Health	1,012,000
Microfinance	284,250
Migration and Refugee Assistance	5,200,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,000,000
National Endowment for Democracy	330,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases	150,000
Nutrition	300,000
Peacekeeping Operations	553,000
Prevention and Stabilization Fund	200,000
Reconciliation Programs	40,000
Renewable Energy	700,000
Sustainable Landscapes	451,000
Transition Initiatives	112,043
Tuberculosis	525,000
USAID Operating Expenses	2,200,000
U.S. Institute of Peace	49,500
U.S. International Development Finance Corporation	1,000,000
Vulnerable Children	35,000
Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene	600,000
AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL	
Food for Peace, Pub. L. 480 Title II	2,000,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	264,500
USDA Local and Regional Procurement	26,450
LABOR, HEALTH, AND HUMAN SERVICES APPROPRIATIONS BILL	
Bureau of International Labor Affairs	136,126
CDC Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases	900,000
CDC Global Health	1,142,621

Adaptation

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1.1 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$270 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$1.1 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

DESCRIPTION

[Climate adaptation](#) programs support country response to adapt 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 ocean acidification. Funds also reduce climate impacts on critical infrastructure, agricultural productivity, and public health.

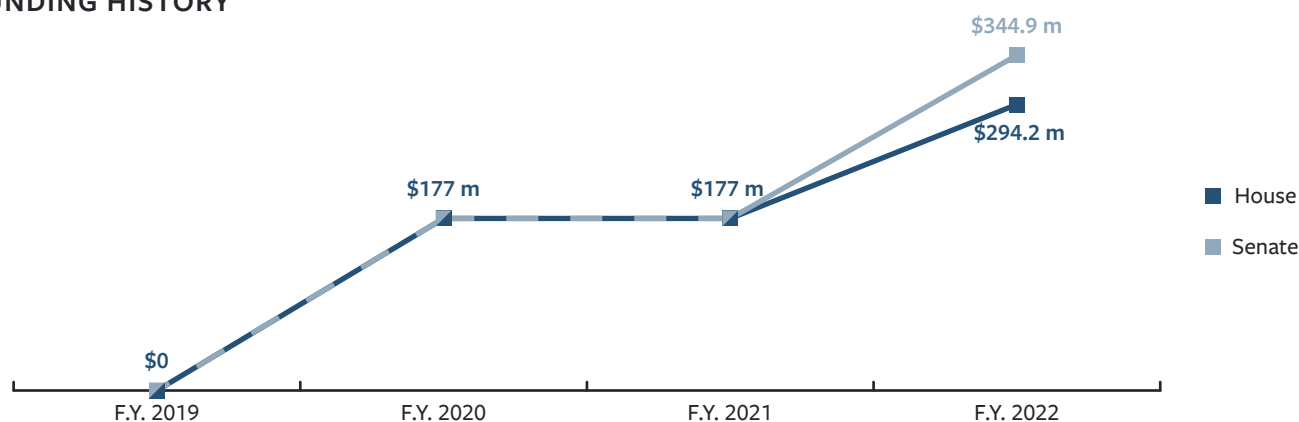
USE OF FUNDS

Funds support bilateral adaptation efforts and are used to prevent storm surges in coastal communities, stabilize areas prone to landslides following fire and floods, reduce pollution, prevent disasters, improve soil health, and reduce food insecurity through regenerative, sustainable agriculture. Funds for multilateral efforts could be used to support the [Adaptation Fund](#), which finances “adaptation and resilience [activities](#) in developing countries that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and are Parties to the Kyoto Protocol.”

JUSTIFICATION

- Climate change could pull [132 million](#) people back into extreme poverty by 2030.
- Without adaptation, climate change may depress growth in global agriculture yields up to [30%](#) by 2050, affecting more than [500 million](#) small farms globally.
- [Four billion](#) people—almost two-thirds of the world's population—experience severe water scarcity for at least one month each year.
- Global funding would need to increase ten-fold, to [\\$300 billion](#) a year by 2030, to meet the U.N. Environment Programme's estimates of what is needed to respond to escalating climate risks.
- By 2050, Sub-Saharan Africa could see as many as [86 million](#) internal climate migrants; East Asia and the Pacific, [49 million](#); South Asia, [40 million](#); North Africa, [19 million](#); Latin America, [17 million](#); and Eastern Europe and Central Asia, [5 million](#).

FUNDING HISTORY



Biodiversity

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$625 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$385 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: N/A

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

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.

USE OF FUNDS

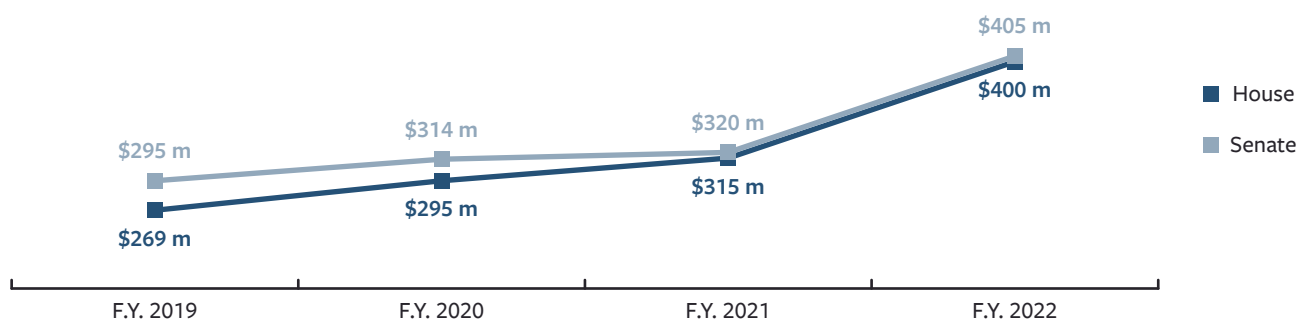
Biodiversity programs build local capacity to conserve and protect ecosystems under threat, address global drivers of biodiversity loss, including illegal poaching and resource exploitation, and catalyze the growth of sustainable livelihoods and greater food security. Programs also work to ensure watersheds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

JUSTIFICATION

- Nature is declining at an unprecedented rate, with [1 million](#) plant and animal species facing extinction, many within decades.

- Up to [50%](#) of species are forecast to lose most of their suitable climate conditions by 2100 under the highest greenhouse gas emissions scenario.
- We will still see around [25%](#) species loss if we limit global temperature rise to 2°C, as set in the [Paris Agreement](#).
- Over [1.6 billion](#) people directly depend on forests for subsistence, livelihoods, employment, and income generation. Approximately [3 billion](#) people depend on wild-caught and farmed seafood as a main source of protein. Biodiversity losses will produce widespread food insecurity and economic deprivation.
- In the past 50 years, almost [70%](#) of wildlife populations have disappeared, mainly due to [habitat destruction](#).
- Biodiversity loss, as well as other human-driven impacts, are more often being [linked](#) to the occurrence, risk, and spread of zoonotic and vector-borne diseases. Human disturbances to natural ecosystems can affect the existing patterns of infectious diseases by modifying species' abundance, distribution, interactions, and movement.

FUNDING HISTORY



Clean Technology Fund

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$550 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$125 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$550 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE V

DESCRIPTION

The [Clean Technology Fund](#) (CTF) was 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 CTFs.

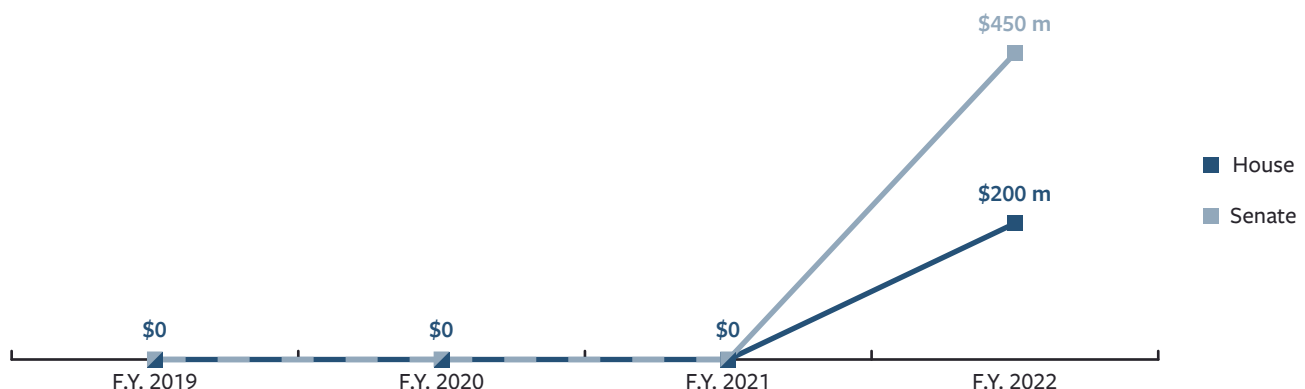
USE OF FUNDS

The CTF works exclusively with the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs), providing investments at scale to mobilize the 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. The CTF'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.

JUSTIFICATION

- The CTF portfolio consists of [104](#) projects in 21 countries (\$4.8 billion in the Clean Investment Fund).
 - [21.8](#) MTCO₂e per year greenhouse gas emission reductions from 48 projects.
 - [\\$22.9 billion](#) co-financing leveraged for 63 projects.
 - [8.2](#) G.W. of installed renewable energy capacity from 36 projects.
- Investments have resulted in a cumulative [63.7 million](#) tons of CO₂ in GHG emissions reductions since the first projects were approved in 2009.
- CTF funded projects have installed [5,692](#) M.W. of renewable energy capacity.
- The CTF is underpinned by an effective administrative and [governance](#) structure that is efficient and highly agile, including these important structures:
 - Representative governance structure.
 - A platform for observers.
 - Emphasis on gender equality.
 - Support to Indigenous peoples and local communities through a dedicated grant mechanism.

FUNDING HISTORY



Global Environment Facility

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$160.2 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$ 149.29 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$150.2 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE V

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.

USE OF FUNDS

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. This will be the first installment of the GEF-8 [replenishment](#).

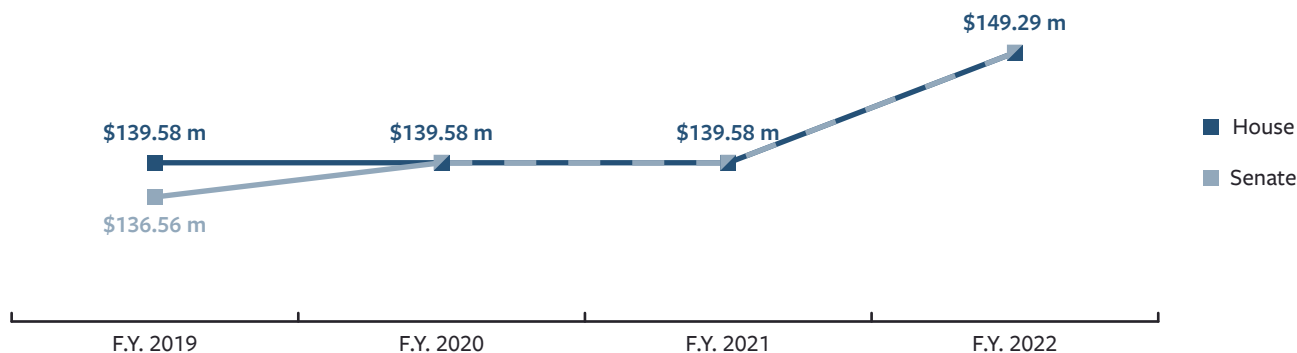
JUSTIFICATION

- Since its inception in 1992, the GEF has provided more than [\\$21.7 billion](#) in grants and mobilized an additional

[\\$119 billion](#) in co-financing for over 5,000 projects and programs in [166](#) countries.

- GEF-7 investments:
 - Provided direct benefits to [190.1 million](#) people, including 92 million women.
 - Mitigated [1,445.8 million](#) MTCO₂e of greenhouse gases.
 - Restored [8 million](#) hectares, including [2.3 million](#) hectares of forest and forest land.
 - Reduced, disposed of, destroyed, phased out, eliminated, and avoided [88,000](#) metric tons of chemicals of global concern and their waste in the environment and in processes, materials, and products.
- The GEF-7 surpassed its co-financing target by nearly a dollar, reaching a ratio of [7.9:1](#) for each “GEF dollar” spent.
- The GEF works with countries on both supply and demand sides of illicit wildlife [trafficking](#), strengthening national legislation, enhancing wildlife law enforcement, and improving wildlife monitoring.

FUNDING HISTORY



Green Climate Fund

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$60 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$1.6 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE V

DESCRIPTION

The [Green Climate Fund](#) (GCF) is the world's largest multilateral fund devoted to addressing climate change. It mobilizes private sector capital and is designed to finance transformative projects and bolster innovative climate change investments.

USE OF FUNDS

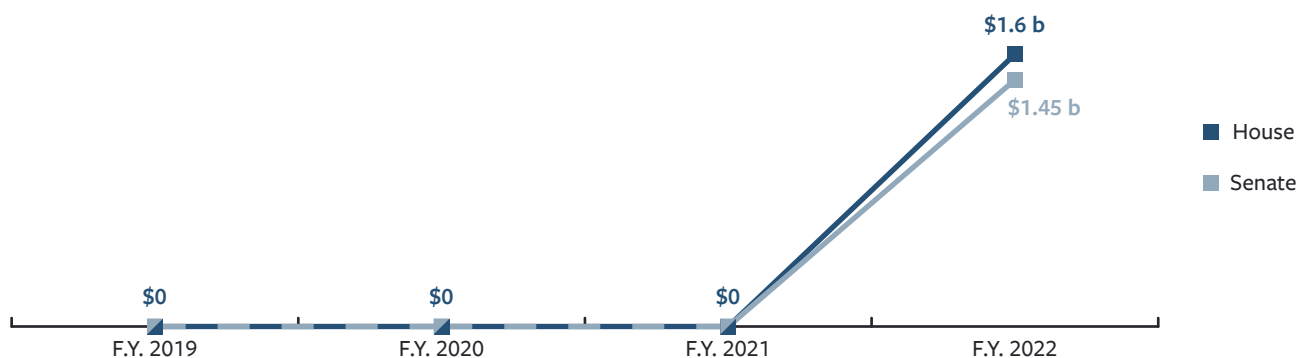
The GCF [provides](#) grants, loans, guarantees, and [equity](#). Projects are implemented through partnerships with accredited entities, including non-governmental organizations and multilateral development banks. The GCF uses a "country ownership" model, where projects must have state-level buy-in and align with national climate action plans before being considered.

JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, the GCF Board approved [37](#) projects in 77 countries worth \$4.9 billion, including \$2.8 billion in co-financing.

- Over [70%](#) of the GCF project portfolio is now under implementation and, despite the pandemic, the GCF achieved its target of disbursing \$1.5 billion in climate financing by the end of 2020.
- The GCF attempts to maintain a minimum of [50%](#) allocation of funds for low-income countries most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, particularly African states, least developed countries (LDCs), and small island developing states (SIDS). To date, the GCF has [provided](#):
 - \$2.7 billion in funding for projects in Africa.
 - \$2.1 billion to projects in LDCs.
 - \$899 million to projects in SIDS.
- Within the GCF's private sector portfolio, [\\$3.4 billion](#) is matched by \$11.1 billion in co-financing. This private sector investment alone has avoided 672.5 million tons of carbon emissions and benefited 136.1 million people.

FUNDING HISTORY



Renewable Energy

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$700 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$260 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$700 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

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.

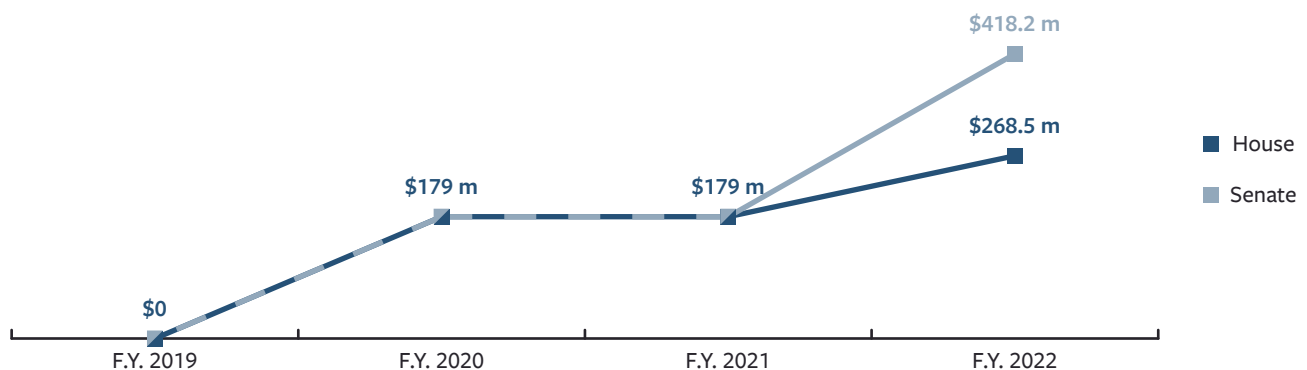
USE OF FUNDS

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.

JUSTIFICATION

- Energy systems represent [76%](#) of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Within the energy sector, the largest amount of GHG emissions ([32%](#)) is related to electricity and heat generation.
- Currently, only [28%](#) of total energy production comes from renewable resources. To achieve net-zero emissions by 2050, annual clean energy investment worldwide must triple by 2030 to around [\\$4 trillion](#).
- There are currently [759 million](#) people without access to electricity. Renewable energy programs are critical in mitigating the amount of GHG emissions projected to be produced by new energy consumers.
- Since the launch of [Power Africa](#) in 2013, more than [88 million](#) people in sub-Saharan Africa have access to electricity for the first time. Power Africa's "[Beyond the Grid](#)" finances non-traditional renewable energy projects and has leveraged [\\$315 million](#) for off-grid renewable energy projects for remote communities.

FUNDING HISTORY



Sustainable Landscapes

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$451 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$185 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$451 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

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.

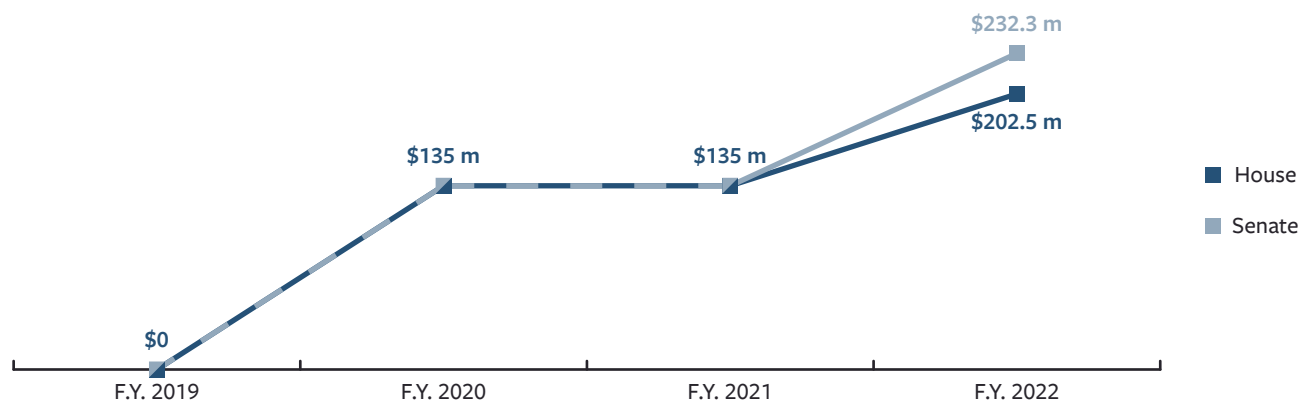
USE OF FUNDS

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.

JUSTIFICATION

- Forests absorb an estimated [30%](#) of annual carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions.
- Rampant wildfires in the [Amazon](#), [Australia](#), and [Indonesia](#) highlight the vulnerability of these natural carbon sinks. For example, after years of fires and intense deforestation, the Amazon Basin is now a [net emitter](#) of greenhouse gases.
- Fires and the drying out of forests release large amounts of methane and nitrous oxide (also GHGs), which are more [harmful](#) to the environment than CO₂.
- The Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sector accounts for [23%](#) of global GHG emissions.
- Since 2016, over [\\$500 million](#) of private investment has been mobilized by USAID toward sustainable land use activities.

FUNDING HISTORY



Bureau of International Labor Affairs

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$136.13 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$74.53 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$91.33 million

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES BILL DEPARTMENT OF LABOR | TITLE I

DESCRIPTION

The [Bureau of International Labor Affairs](#) (ILAB) protects vulnerable people worldwide—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 to create a more level playing field for American workers and businesses; monitors and combats child labor; promotes respect for labor rights and adherence to labor laws to improve enforcement among trading partners; and implements projects that fight poverty by improving worker rights and livelihoods.

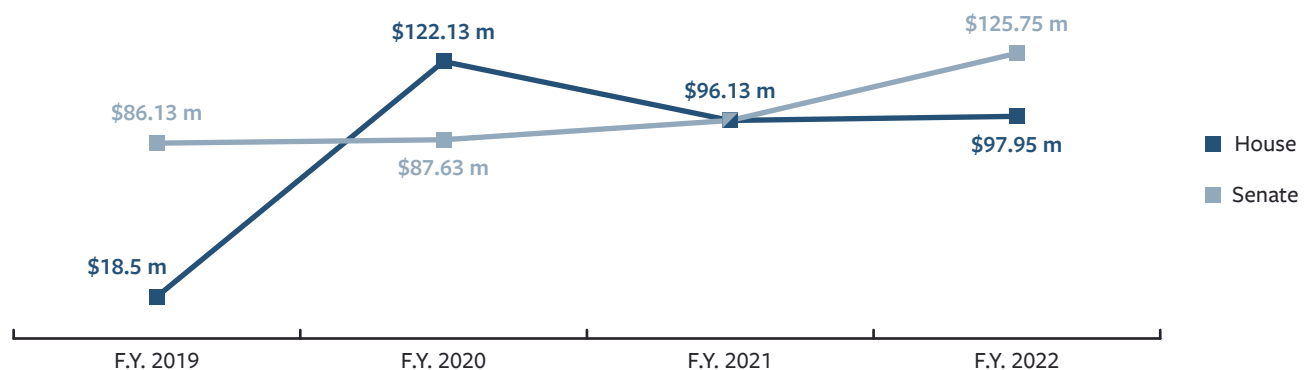
USE OF FUNDS

ILAB funds technical assistance programs that combat child labor and human trafficking, promote labor rights, and support fair trade in complex labor rights environments.

JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, it is estimated that [160 million](#) children were engaged in child labor, accounting for 1 in 10 of all children. About half (about 79 million) work in hazardous conditions.
- Since 1995, ILAB has withdrawn nearly [2 million](#) children from labor and provided them with education. It has [partnered](#) with 97 governments and 80 organizations to strengthen laws, policies, and programs and trained more than 60,000 labor inspectors and law enforcement officials.
- As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, an additional [8.9 million](#) children will be in child labor by the end of 2022. Migrant children and children of migrant workers are among the most vulnerable. ILAB projects seek to address the root causes of migration in response to the impact of COVID-19 on child labor.
- Since 1995, ILAB has developed programs in more than [72](#) countries that address a wide range of labor issues and ensure that trade partner countries have the tools to enforce their labor laws and comply with a trade agreement's or preference program's labor obligations.

FUNDING HISTORY



STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE III

DESCRIPTION

The Democracy Fund supports programs that seek to build resilient and responsive democratic societies, increase respect for human rights, and counter foreign authoritarian influence. Funding supports objectives that are integral to defending U.S. national security, supporting American values, and fostering a community of democratic allies.

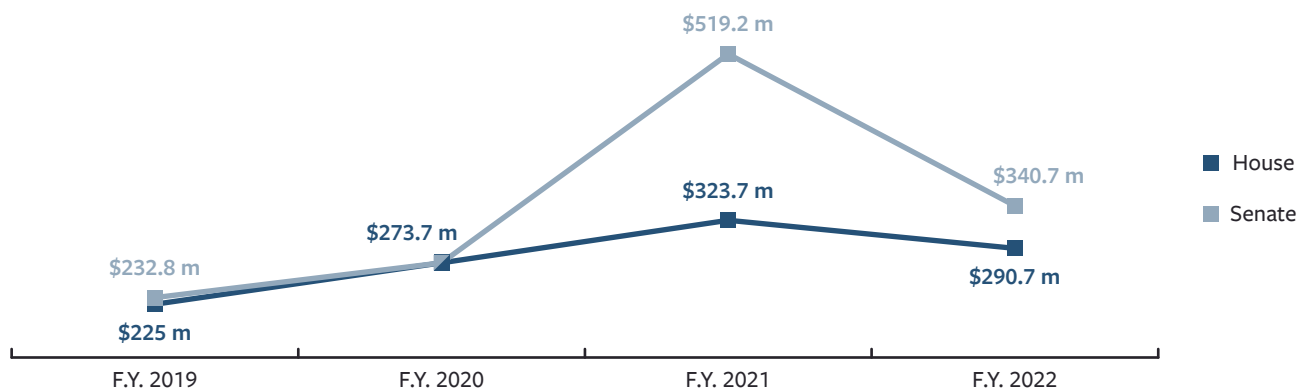
USE OF FUNDS

[Funds](#) support USAID's [Bureau for Democracy, Development, and Innovation](#) (DDI) and State Department's [Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor \(DRL\)](#).

JUSTIFICATION

- The DDI Bureau is a centralized resource for democracy, human rights, and governance. The Bureau's [DRG Center](#) supports [initiatives](#) that promote responsive and inclusive democratic governance, human rights, election integrity, independent media, vibrant civil society, and the rule of law.
- The State Department's DRL Bureau advances democratic values and individual freedoms through bilateral diplomacy, multilateral engagement, reporting, and foreign assistance. Its [priorities](#) include: anti-corruption, fundamental freedoms and human rights, internet freedom, labor rights, political accountability, religious freedom, and the rule of law.
- In 2020, President Biden held the [Summit for Democracy](#), convening governments, civil society, and the private sector to set forth an agenda for democratic renewal and collective action. The ensuing [Year of Action](#) ahead of a second summit in 2022 is premised upon participating [countries](#) implementing pledged commitments that advance the Summit's three themes: anti-corruption, defending against authoritarianism, and promoting human [rights](#), with oversight and expertise from local civil society.
- Authoritarians are capitalizing on shaky public confidence in the efficacy of democracy. Authoritarians are [collaborating](#) to reshape international norms and institutions, and attempting to subvert democratic governments and sow doubt in democratic governance.

FUNDING HISTORY



Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$3.2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$2.6 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$3.2 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

DESCRIPTION

Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance (DRG) programs are foundational to building a [peaceful](#), rights-abiding, and [prosperous](#) world. Investment in programming advances human dignity and prosperity, lessening a need for other forms of assistance to mitigate conflict or violence.

USE OF FUNDS

Funding supports a range of issues such as: combating [corruption](#) and strengthening the [rule of law](#), supporting free and fair [elections](#), strengthening independent [media](#), countering [dis/misinformation](#), defending [human rights](#), countering [authoritarian](#) influence, strengthening [civil society](#) and preserving civic space, increasing political and civic [participation](#), promoting [labor rights](#), empowering [marginalized](#) voices, and strengthening [democratic](#) governance and institutions.

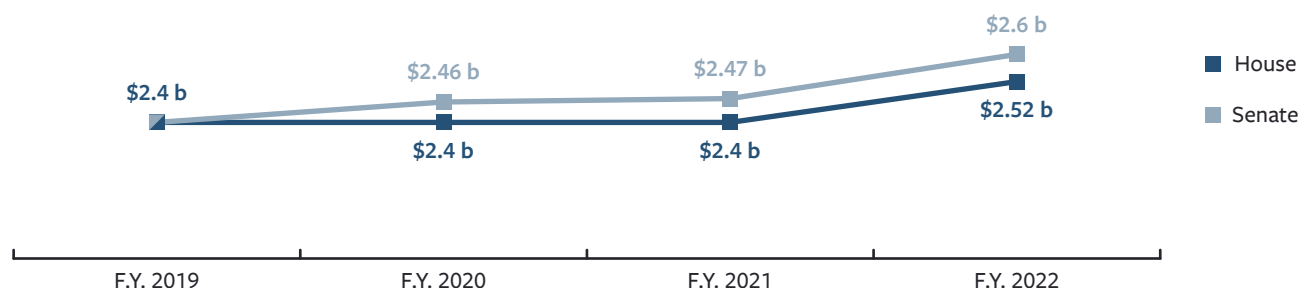
JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, President Biden held the [Summit for Democracy](#), convening governments, civil society,

and the private sector to set forth an agenda for democratic renewal and collective action. The ensuing [Year of Action](#) ahead of a second summit in 2022 is premised upon participating countries implementing pledged [commitments](#) that advance anti-corruption, defend against authoritarianism, and promote human rights, with oversight from local civil society.

- The DRG sector leverages [evidence-based](#) technical assistance, research, best-practice dissemination, and knowledge exchange to advance its mission. DRG funding is also used to rapidly [respond](#) to emerging political developments around the world.
- [75%](#) of people now live in countries where freedom is declining. Democracies are more [reliable](#) allies and trading partners, and they serve as the cornerstone of a stable and peaceful international order.
- Previous and new public grievances—due in part to the pandemic and its follow-on effects (e.g., economic downturns or government mismanagement of the crisis)—brought a record [number](#) of protests in 2019 alone.

FUNDING HISTORY



STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

DESCRIPTION

Funding promotes gender equity and equality across U.S. [development](#) efforts by raising the status, increasing the participation of marginalized populations, and ensuring human rights are upheld. Programs seek to address the unique, [intersectional](#) needs of marginalized groups by addressing harmful gender norms, inequalities, and the systems and structures that perpetuate them.

USE OF FUNDS

Funds promote gender equality programming in the areas of women's economic empowerment; women, peace, and security; women and girls' leadership; women and girls at risk of violent extremism; and addressing gender-based violence, including child marriage.

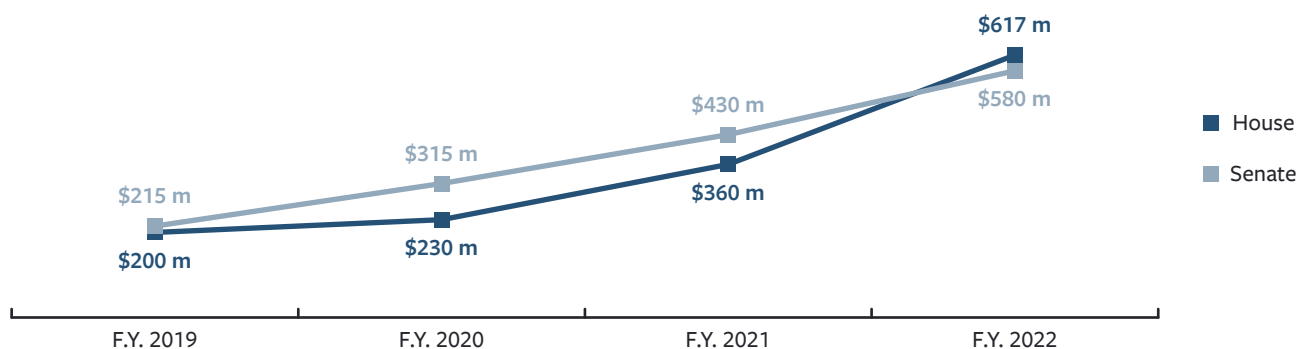
JUSTIFICATION

- Societies with greater gender equality experience stronger [economic](#) growth, better outcomes for [children](#), and more [peaceful](#) countries.
- [One in three](#) women will experience [gender-based violence](#) (GBV) in her lifetime. The COVID-19

pandemic has exacerbated already high rates of GBV, with UNFPA estimating that an additional [31 million](#) cases of GBV will occur if lockdowns continue worldwide for 6 more months.

- [20%](#) of women and girls have some form of a disability. It is estimated that [83%](#) of women with disabilities will be sexually assaulted in their lives.
- An estimated [12 million](#) girls under 18 are married each year. Due to COVID-19, an additional [13 million](#) child marriages are predicted before the end of the decade—the highest rates in [25](#) years. Married girls are often unable to complete their education, lack economic opportunities, and face increased risks from early pregnancy, childbirth, and intimate partner violence, perpetuating a cycle of poverty.
- [68](#) countries criminalize same-sex relationships, which increases the risks of violence against LGBTQIA+ persons and decreases their opportunities.
- The United States is far behind its allies in its commitments to gender equality, currently ranking [third](#) from last.

FUNDING HISTORY



National Endowment for Democracy

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$330 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$315 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$300 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE I

DESCRIPTION

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is an independent, bipartisan, and non-governmental foundation dedicated to supporting democratic institutions and processes, civil society, labor rights, economic freedom, and human rights worldwide. The NED's structure allows it to respond quickly and flexibly to political developments and work in some of the most challenging environments.

USE OF FUNDS

Each year, [funds](#) provide approximately [2,000](#) grants to non-governmental groups in more than [100](#) countries that are working to advance democracy and human rights. In addition to supporting [local](#) grantees, the NED provides direct funding each year and works through four core institutes: the [National Democratic Institute](#), the [International Republican Institute](#), the [Solidarity Center](#), and the [Center for International Private Enterprise](#).

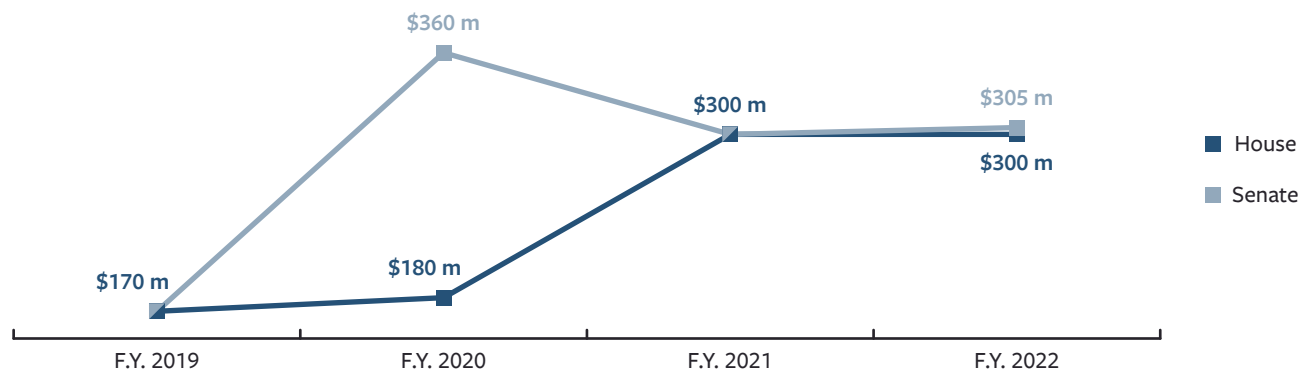
JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, President Biden held the [Summit for Democracy](#), convening governments, civil society,

and the private sector to set forth an agenda for democratic renewal and collective action. The ensuing [Year of Action](#) ahead of a second summit in 2022 is premised upon participating [countries](#) implementing democratic reforms with oversight from civil society.

- [75%](#) of the world's population now lives in countries where freedom is declining. Efforts to slow the [15](#)-year decline in democratic freedoms are more important than ever. The NED's nimble structure allows it to rapidly deploy assistance to activists and organizations in need, from those exposing government corruption to those advocating for the rights of marginalized communities.
- The NED has maintained a strong presence during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, the NED awarded [1,995](#) grants totaling \$254 million. Since COVID-19 appeared it has provided autocrats an opportunity to further [constrict](#) civic space, spread dis/misinformation, and undermine democratic institutions. Addressing these democratic setbacks is essential for an effective recovery from the pandemic and makes the work of the NED all the more vital.

FUNDING HISTORY



African Development Fund

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$211.3 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$211.3 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$171.3 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE V

DESCRIPTION

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

USE OF FUNDS

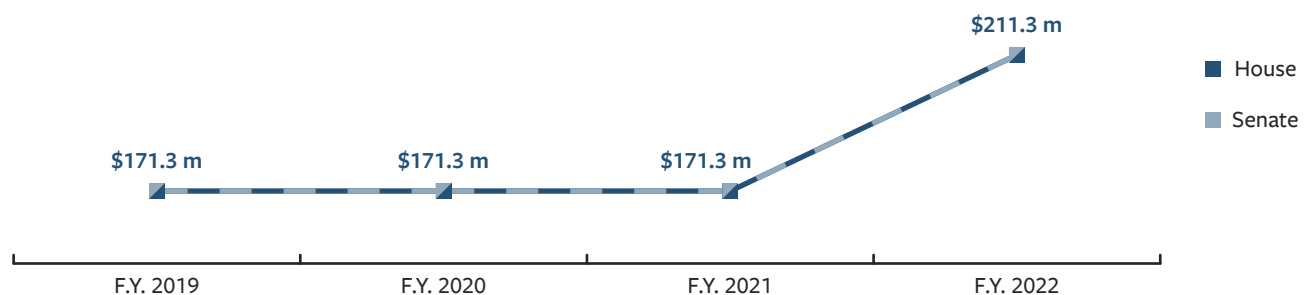
The AfDF provides concessional funding for projects and programs. AfDF-eligible countries include those on their way to becoming new emerging markets and those that remain fragile and need assistance for basic service delivery. Funds go toward the third installment to the AfDF's [15th Replenishment](#)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

JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, AfDF regional member countries saw the following [results](#):

- 260,000 people (131,000 women) obtained new electricity connections, including 101 M.W. of renewable power capacity with 1.6 million tons of carbon dioxide emissions reduced.
- 16.4 million people (8 million women) benefited from improvements in agricultural productivity.
- 9.2 million people gained access to better transport services.
- 8.3 million people have new or improved access to water and sanitation, of whom 4.2 million are women.
- 170,000 have better access to education, half of them women.
- In [2020](#), the share of climate finance was 34% of all approvals, including 63% for adaptation and 37% for mitigation.
- 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 to the continent's least developed countries 17-fold.

FUNDING HISTORY



Asian Development Fund

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$53.32 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$53.32 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$43.61 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE V

DESCRIPTION

The [Asian Development Bank](#) (AsDB) is composed of [68](#) member countries, 49 of which are in the Asia-Pacific region. The [Asian Development Fund](#) (AsDF) provides grants and concessional loans to the AsDB's [25](#) lower-income developing member countries to reduce poverty and improve quality of life.

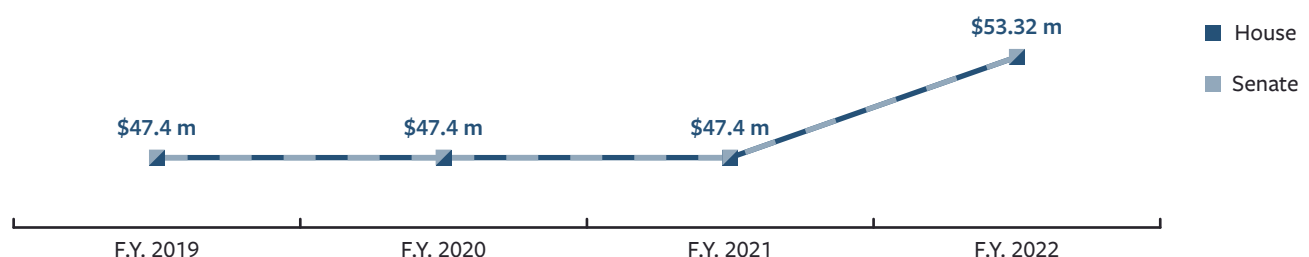
USE OF FUNDS

The AsDB provides grants and concessional loans 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 (DMCs) 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 second installment for AsDF's [13th Replenishment](#) (AsDF-13), which runs from 2021 to 2024. DMCs address key development issues, including regional health security, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation, and gender equality.

JUSTIFICATION

- Since the beginning of the pandemic, [AsDB](#) has:
 - Committed \$17.5 billion to help its developing member countries address the impacts of COVID-19 and address vaccination needs.
 - Mobilized \$12.5 billion in co-financing from partners.
 - Launched a [\\$9 billion](#) vaccine initiative—the Asia Pacific Vaccine Access Facility (APVAX)—to assist developing member countries deliver safe and effective vaccines.
- Between 2018 and 2020, [89%](#) of AsDB investments promoted gender equality, still well on track to achieve the target of 75% in 2030.
- In 2020, AsDB provided [\\$4.3 billion](#) for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

FUNDING HISTORY



Basic Education

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1.1 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$950 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: N/A

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

DESCRIPTION

[Basic Education](#) programs increase access to and improve the quality of education in low- and middle-income countries and help children and youth develop the skills needed to fulfill their potential and lead healthy and successful lives.

USE OF FUNDS

Funds support programs that expand education service delivery; enhance teaching training and pedagogy; develop and distribute learning materials; support children's acquisition of reading and other foundational learning skills; and provide youth with market-relevant skills.

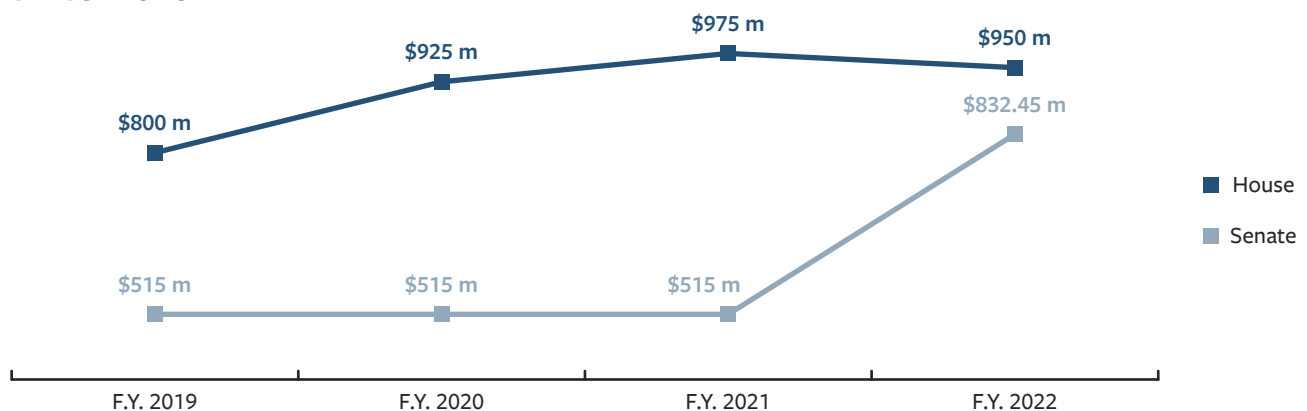
JUSTIFICATION

- COVID-19 is exacerbating the global learning [crisis](#). World Bank estimates show that global learning poverty—the proportion of 10-year-olds unable to read a short, age-appropriate text—will increase from 53% to [70%](#) of children living in low- and middle-income countries. If left unaddressed, the long-term ramifications of inaction at the global level are severe;

lower educational attainment can lead to less economic opportunity, worse health outcomes, and instability.

- Due to COVID-19, UNESCO warns that [117 million](#) students around the world are still out of school.
- Since the start of the pandemic, [USAID](#) has mobilized over \$900 million for education and reached more than 24 million learners by adapting and distributing learning materials, training and supporting teachers, partnering with ministries to safely and responsibly open schools, utilizing distance learning platforms, and providing psychosocial support and protection services.
- Support for international organizations, including the [Global Partnership for Education](#) (GPE) and [Education Cannot Wait](#) (ECW), complements U.S. bilateral programs and leverages additional resources.
 - In 2020, [GPE](#) mobilized over [\\$500 million](#) for education grants to ensure continued learning.
 - [ECW](#) delivers rapid, collaborative responses to the educational needs of children and youth affected by crises. Investments have reached over 4.6 million children and adolescents and almost [150,000](#) teachers since inception.

FUNDING HISTORY



Development Assistance

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$4.88 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$4.14 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$4.77 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III

DESCRIPTION

[Development Assistance](#) (D.A.) focuses on poverty reduction and promotes the development of self-reliant, resilient, and democratic societies.

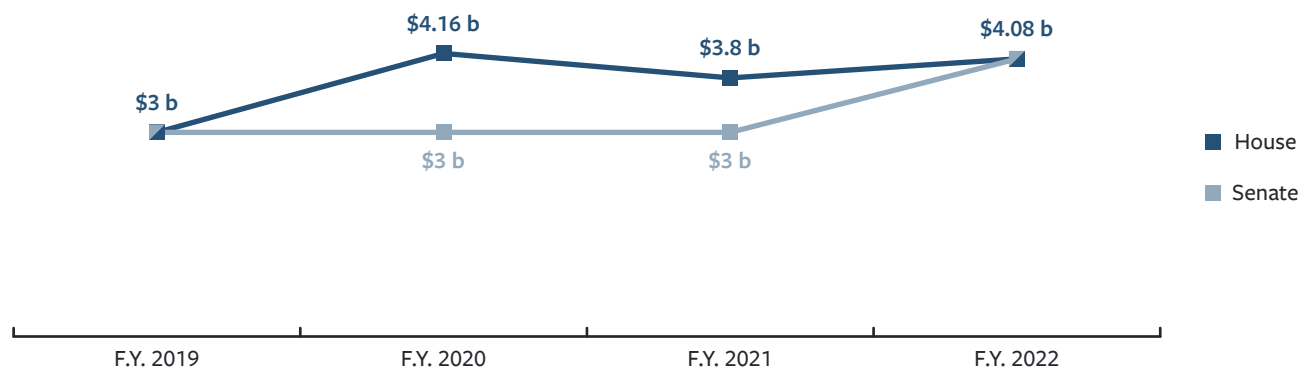
USE OF FUNDS

[Funds](#) support need-based and long-term development programming, including food security, water and sanitation, climate programming, livelihoods, peacebuilding, and basic education.

JUSTIFICATION

- The [United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research](#) warns that the economic fallout from the global pandemic could increase global poverty by as much as [half a billion](#) people, or 8% of the total population. This would be the first increase in global poverty since 1990.
- More than [155 million](#) people experienced acute food insecurity at crisis level or worse in 2020, an increase of 20 million from 2019 and a five-year high due to protracted conflicts, economic impacts of COVID-19, and severe weather impacts, according to the [2021 Global Report on Food Crises](#) (GRFC).
- Development Assistance 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



Economic Support Fund

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$4.84 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$4.1 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$4.12 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE III

DESCRIPTION

The [Economic Support Fund](#) (ESF) provides development and economic assistance, particularly to countries of strategic importance to the U.S.

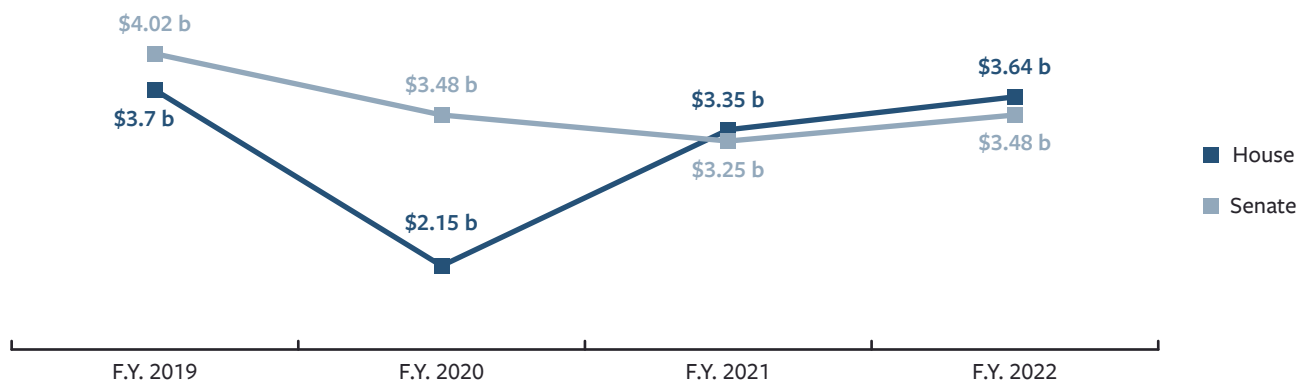
USE OF FUNDS

In addition to supporting many of the activities funded under the Development Assistance account, ESF [funds](#) meet near- and long-term political, economic, development, and security needs. They are available to protect human rights and freedom of the press, combat human trafficking and corruption, and increase public accountability. Funding also supports transparent and accountable governance and empowers citizens.

JUSTIFICATION

- The ESF supports important development and economic programming in the [Middle East](#), North Africa, and some countries in the [Western Hemisphere](#).
- The ESF encourages greater private sector economic engagement, counters terrorism, and strengthens justice systems.
- ESF addresses the threats caused by climate change, improves energy sectors, and promotes human rights.
- ESF resources fund programs by several State and USAID bureaus, including the State Department Bureaus of [Conflict and Stabilization Operations](#), [Counterterrorism](#), and [Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor](#); the [Office for Global Women's Issues](#); and the USAID Bureau for [Democracy, Development, and Innovation](#).

FUNDING HISTORY



Global Agriculture and Food Security Program

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$125 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$5 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$0

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY | TITLE V

DESCRIPTION

The [Global Agriculture and Food Security Program](#) (GAFSP) is a multilateral mechanism launched by the G20 in response to the 2007-2008 food price [crises](#) with the goal of increasing investment in agriculture and food security to improve the livelihoods of small scale farmers. GAFSP funds projects led by governments or farmers' organizations in close collaboration with international organizations, which provide financial and technical support and oversight of projects and programs.

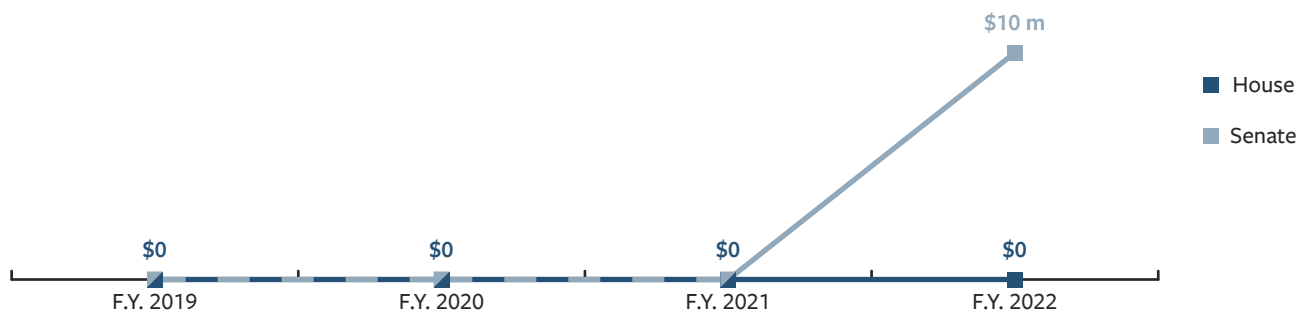
USE OF FUNDS

GAFSP provides competitive grants and [blended](#) finance. It works to provide predictable, transparent, long-term investments that increase agricultural production, link farmers to markets, reduce risk and vulnerability, and improve rural livelihoods and nutrition.

JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, GAFSP:
 - Reached [16 million](#) smallholder farmers, their families, and communities.
 - Provided 6.3 million women agricultural support.
 - Increased access to more nutritious and diverse diets for 1.6 million people.
- Based on a sample of about 70 projects, a Food and Agriculture Organization team found that the GAFSP's portfolio is an overall net reducer of greenhouse gas emissions, removing [15.4 million](#) tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e).
- In its first 10 years, GAFSP provided financing to [13 million](#) farmers and families, including 5 million women and girls.
- In response to the pandemic, GAFSP fast-tracked nearly [\\$60 million](#) to address the impacts of COVID-19.
- GAFSP employs a flexible funding model allowing countries to customize investments to meet multiple needs with impacts beyond the agriculture sector.

FUNDING HISTORY



Global Food Security Strategy

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1.2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$1.01 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: N/A

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

DESCRIPTION

The Global Food Security Strategy, also known as [Feed the Future](#) (FTF), draws on [11](#) federal departments' and agencies' expertise to address the root causes of hunger and poverty in countries facing high rates of hunger and malnutrition. It supports country-driven approaches improving global food security and nutrition while building communities' resilience to shocks.

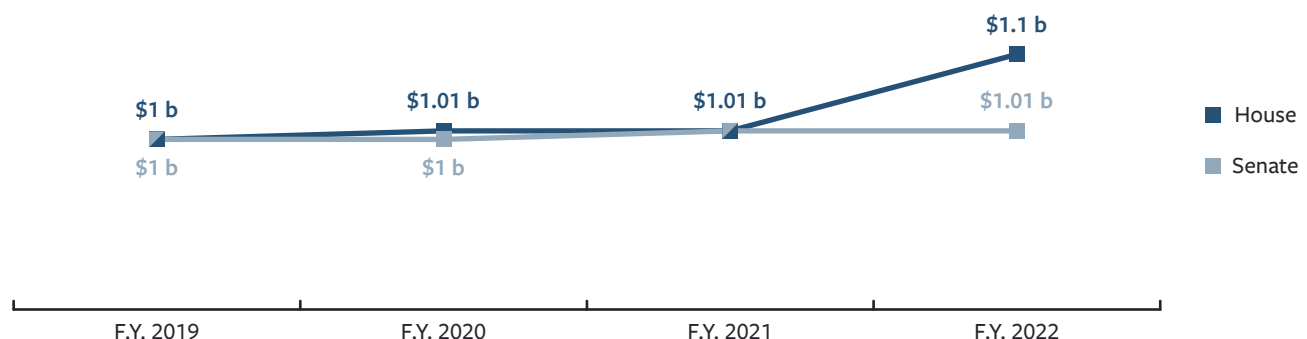
USE OF FUNDS

Funds support agriculture development, nutrition, and resilience programs; research; and technical assistance—including research and development at U.S. universities and international institutions of higher education.

JUSTIFICATION

- Despite FTF's impact in its target countries, there were nearly [60 million](#) more undernourished people globally in 2020 than in 2014—due mainly to the greater number of conflicts and climate-related shocks.
- Between [720 and 811 million](#) people globally faced hunger in 2020. Using 768 million, the middle of the projected range, 118 million more people were facing hunger in 2020 than in 2019.
- In 2020, almost one in three people, or [2.37 billion](#), lacked access to adequate food—an increase of about 320 million people in one year.
- Investments in FTF help address chronic poverty and hunger and reduce a community's vulnerability to food shocks and stresses. 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



International Development Association

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1.77 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$1 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$1.43 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE V

DESCRIPTION

Part of the [World Bank](#), the [International Development Association](#) (IDA) is overseen by 173 shareholder nations. It 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, climate, agriculture, primary education, and business climate improvements.

USE OF FUNDS

IDA provides loans and grants, and IDA loans have a zero or very low interest charge. Funds will complete the third installment of IDA's 19th Replenishment ([IDA-19](#)) and the first installment of IDA's 20th Replenishment ([IDA-20](#)). The first installment of IDA-20 is being brought forward one year to cover for IDA-19 funds committed earlier than anticipated to help countries address the COVID-19 pandemic.

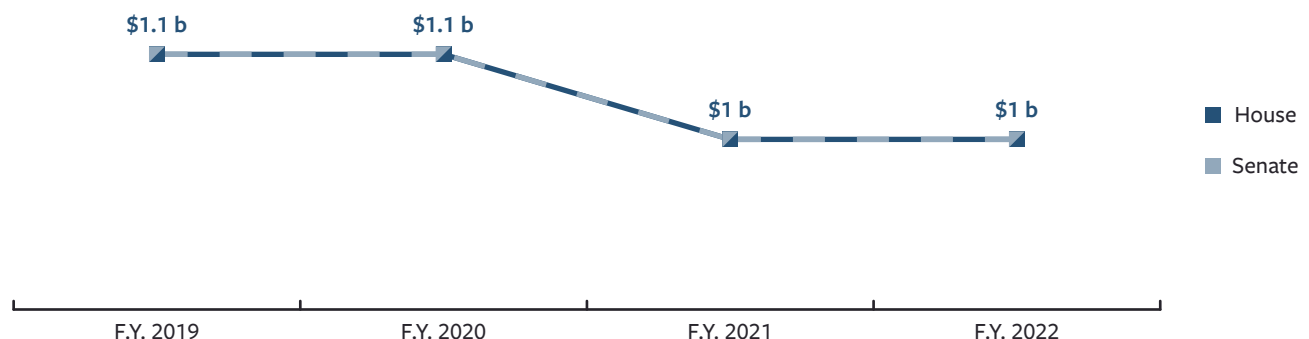
JUSTIFICATION

- IDA supports 500 million people or [two-thirds](#) of the global extreme poor, and is the main source

of [concessional](#) finance for the [74](#) lowest-income countries.

- From 1960 to 2020, IDA provided [\\$458 billion](#) for investments in 114 countries, and 37 borrower countries have graduated to middle-income status, with many becoming donors.
- IDA contributed [\\$56 billion](#) to countries' pandemic response and development goals since the beginning of the pandemic.
- In the fiscal year ending June 30, 2021:
 - IDA commitments totaled [\\$36 billion](#), of which one-third was provided on grant terms.
 - [51.2 million](#) women and children were provided with basic nutrition services.
 - 71.5 million people were connected to new or improved electricity service.
 - 974.9 million people received essential health services.
- The World Bank Group committed to an average of at least [35%](#) of climate finance between 2021 and 2025, with half of that amount supporting adaptation programs up from a target of 28% in 2020.

FUNDING HISTORY



U.S. International Development Finance Corporation

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$698 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$1 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE VI

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.

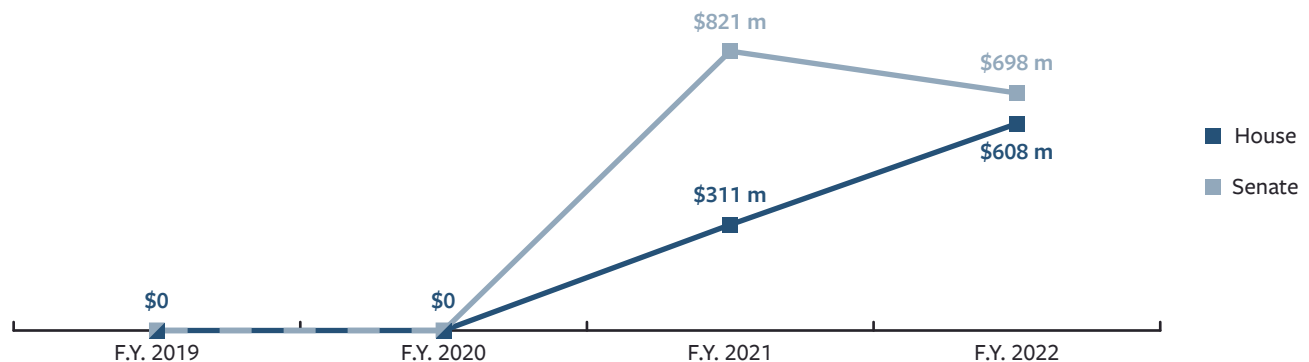
USE OF FUNDS

DFC [funding](#) provides loans and loan guarantees; technical assistance; feasibility studies; political risk insurance; equity investments; and other support to projects and companies. 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.

JUSTIFICATION

- The DFC seeks to conduct [60%](#) of its investments in low- and lower-middle-income countries and in fragile states. In 2020, it exceeded this goal with two-thirds of newly approved projects focused in these areas.
- In F.Y. [2020](#), in over 106 countries with active projects, the DFC:
 - Committed \$4.67 billion in total investments.
 - Committed \$2.5 billion in investments towards women's economic empowerment.
 - Over 66% of projects were in low- and lower-middle income countries and fragile states.
 - Returned \$232 million to American taxpayers.
- The DFC has committed to investing at least [one-third](#) of new investments on climate-related projects beginning in F.Y. 2023 and to achieving a [net-zero](#) emissions investment portfolio by 2040.

FUNDING HISTORY



International Fund for Agricultural Development

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$46.8 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$43 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$43 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY | TITLE V

DESCRIPTION

In partnership with recipient governments, the [International Fund for Agricultural Development](#) (IFAD) supports programs and projects in rural areas. All IFAD projects are country-led and country-owned, designed in consultation with smallholder farmers and other rural beneficiaries, and strongly focused on inclusion. IFAD is the “only specialized global development [organization](#) exclusively dedicated to transforming agriculture, rural economies, and food systems.”

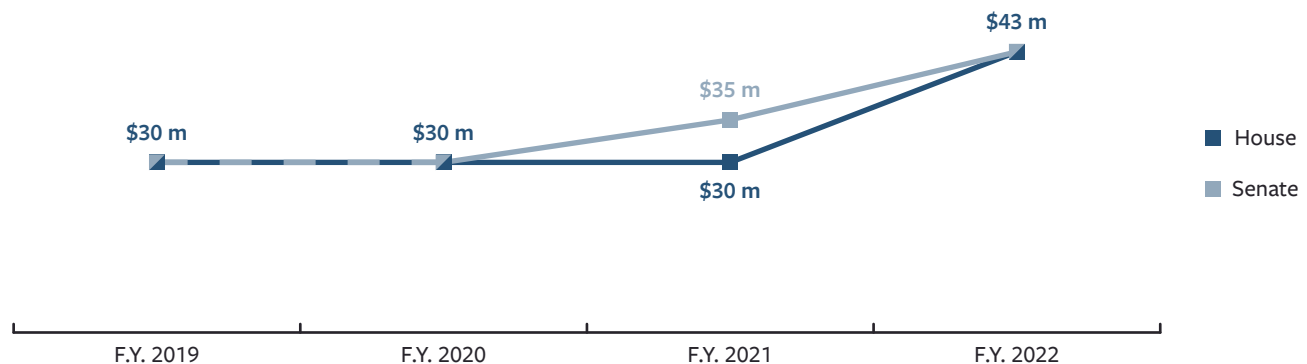
USE OF FUNDS

Funds are used for loans, grants, co-financing, and other instruments to grow food, improve nutrition, better manage natural resources, and train individuals. Funds will go toward the second installment of the U.S. commitment to IFAD's 12th Replenishment ([IFAD-12](#); F.Y. 2022-2024).

JUSTIFICATION

- To date, IFAD has “empowered approximately [483 million](#) people to grow more food, better manage their land and natural resources, learn new skills, start small businesses, build strong organizations, and gain a voice in decisions that affect their lives.”
- In [2020](#), IFAD had 203 ongoing projects, \$7.5 billion in financing, and reached 123 million people.
- In 2020, IFAD launched a multi-donor [COVID-19 Rural Poor Stimulus Facility](#) with \$40 million of its own seed funding to accelerate recovery from COVID-19.
 - The RPSF has mobilized \$53 million from member states.
 - [\\$36.6 billion](#) for 53 projects were approved in 2020 through the RPSF and are expected to reach around 1.6 million rural people. 49% of these funds are going to low-income countries, 47% to countries in fragile situations, and 70% to countries in Africa.
- Each [\\$1](#) of U.S. funding to IFAD supports the delivery of approximately \$8.4 of overall programming.

FUNDING HISTORY



International Organizations and Programs

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$646.5 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$423 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$457.2 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE V

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.

USE OF FUNDS

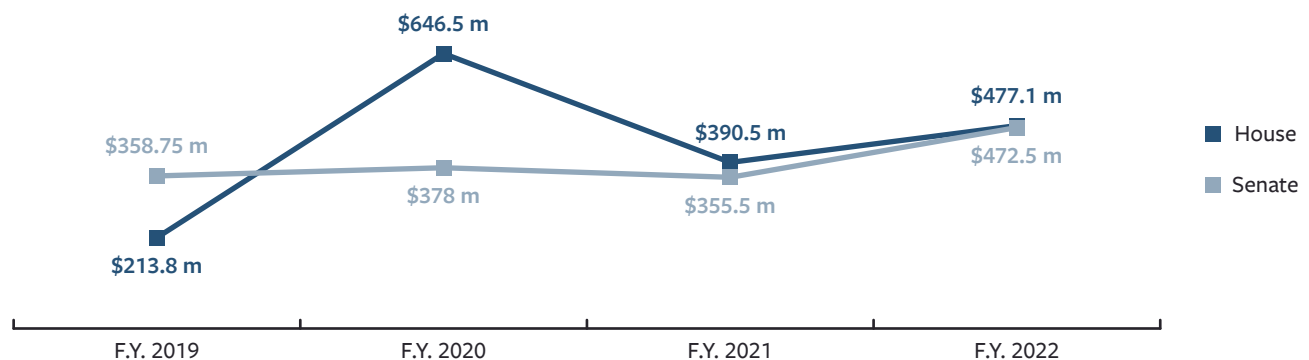
IO&P [funds](#) contribute to the international organizations below and many others.

JUSTIFICATION

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

- Montreal Protocol Multilateral [Fund](#) provides technical and financial assistance to help low- and middle-income countries phase out ozone-depleting substances.
- [UNICEF](#) works to ensure children's survival and well-being. In 2020, UNICEF provided critical water and sanitation services and supplies for [106 million](#) people.
- [UNDP](#) eradicates poverty and reduces inequalities and exclusion. In 2020, UNDP assisted [3 million](#) people—43% women—in 27 crisis-affected countries get a job or a better livelihood.
- U.N. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change advances the assessment of climate change science and technology and ensures cooperation among countries on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
- U.N. [OCHA](#) coordinates international responses to humanitarian crises. In 2020, OCHA funded [\\$3.7 billion](#) to respond to COVID-19 and allocated [\\$1.8 billion](#) to humanitarian crises.
- [UNFPA](#) 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. In 2020, UNFPA trained [478,000](#) health workers in 61 countries to respond to COVID-19.
- [U.N. Women](#) helps to end violence against women; promotes women's economic empowerment and political participation; and supports women and girls in humanitarian crises and conflict. In 2020, U.N. Women achieved [262](#) legal reforms to advance equality in 69 countries and gained justice and recovery services for [98,700](#) gender-based violence survivors.

FUNDING HISTORY



USDA Local and Regional Procurement

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$26.45 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$23.7 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$22 million

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | TITLE V | FUNDED THROUGH MCGOVERN-DOLE INTERNATIONAL FOOD FOR EDUCATION AND CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM GRANTS

DESCRIPTION

The [Local and Regional Procurement](#) (LRP) program funds the procurement of local and regional commodities for field-based projects. It 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.

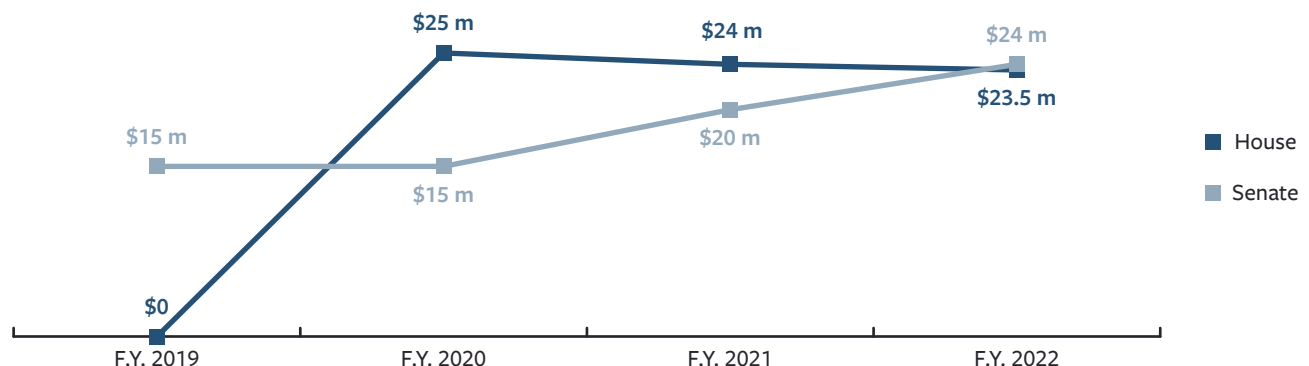
USE OF FUNDS

Funds the local and regional purchase of agriculture commodities.

JUSTIFICATION

- The procurement of food from community markets stimulates local economies by increasing farmers' incomes and creating jobs in the community.
- Examples of LRP projects include:
 - During COVID-19, a USDA LRP [project](#) in [Benin](#) trained mayors and school management committees in procurement planning and standard operating procedures. The project anticipates reaching nearly 38,000 children in approximately 190 primary schools and more than 900 community members.
 - A 2021 LRP project in [Cambodia](#) is estimated to reach [47,000](#) children in more than 150 schools. The project will provide cash-based transfers for schools to procure animal protein, fresh vegetables, and iodized salt.
 - In F.Y. 2020, a three-year LRP project in [Guatemala](#) delivered [152.18 M.T.](#) of fresh fruits, vegetables, and eggs to 52 schools that are also supported by McGovern-Dole, feeding 12,475 students.

FUNDING HISTORY



McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$264.5 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$237 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$230 million

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | TITLE V

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. In addition to providing primary school and preschool meals for children in need, McGovern-Dole [funds](#) improve nutrition and maternal health in the critical first 1,000 days between a mother's pregnancy and her child's second birthday and boost literacy rates by incentivizing families to keep their children in school. The program also works to increase access to safe water and improved sanitation—contributing to improved community health—and works with local farmers to bolster sustainable production of nutritious foods.

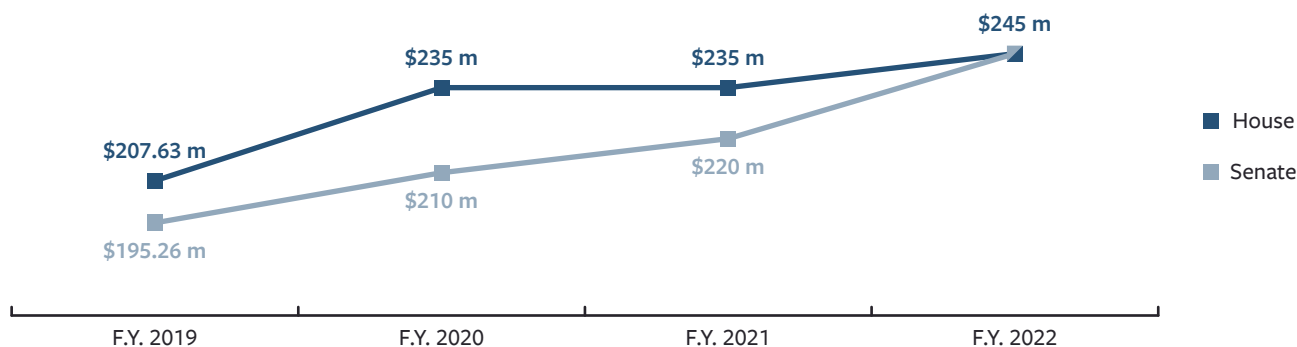
USE OF FUNDS

McGovern-Dole funds the transportation of donated U.S. agricultural products, financial and technical assistance, educational instruction, teacher training, school infrastructure construction, and water and sanitation improvements.

JUSTIFICATION

- McGovern-Dole programs bring girls into classrooms by using various [strategies](#) to incentivize families to send their girls to school, including supplying take-home rations to people whose girls have good attendance.
- In F.Y. [2020](#), McGovern-Dole projects:
 - Provided school meals to over 1.9 million food-insecure children in more than 13,000 schools.
 - Trained more than 8,400 parent-teacher associations on how to advocate for better education and school feeding.
 - Educated more than 8,900 teachers on how to improve literacy.
 - Rehabilitated or created over 3,700 facilities, including latrines, kitchens, handwashing stations, and classrooms to reduce student absenteeism.
 - Provided critical deworming medication to over 700,000 children.
- Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, programs have provided U.S. and locally-procured commodities to more than [1.7 million](#) participants and their families and provided distance-learning materials and books.

FUNDING HISTORY



STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

DESCRIPTION

Microfinance programming 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 developing countries often lack access to safe places to keep their savings, making it difficult to obtain credit to start and grow their businesses.

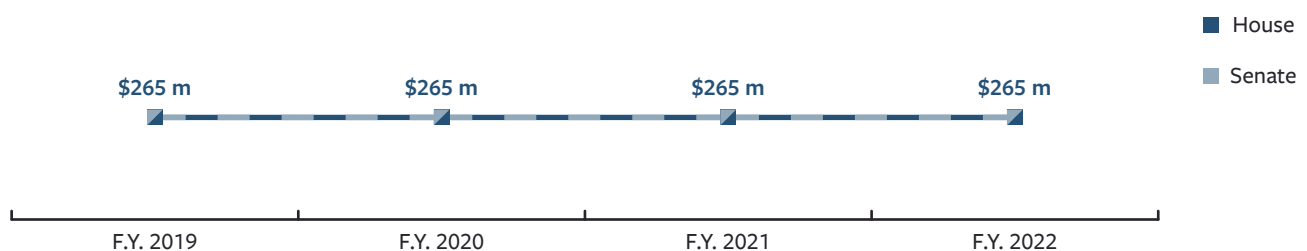
USE OF FUNDS

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 goods and services.

JUSTIFICATION

- 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.
- Today, microfinance institutions serve [hundreds](#) of millions of vulnerable borrowers. Access to financial services and the development of microenterprises are [essential](#) to the stable growth of developing countries.
- Access to capital for small and medium enterprises steadies personal incomes and communities, grows local markets, and helps pave the way to independence.
- COVID-19 led to the [shutdown](#) of many micro and small businesses, negatively affecting the global micro-lending market.

FUNDING HISTORY



Millennium Challenge Corporation

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$912 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$930 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL TITLE III

DESCRIPTION

The [Millennium Challenge Corporation](#) (MCC) uses multi-year agreements to invest in projects that create jobs, expand markets, promote growth, and lay the groundwork for healthy communities in some of the world's poorest countries.

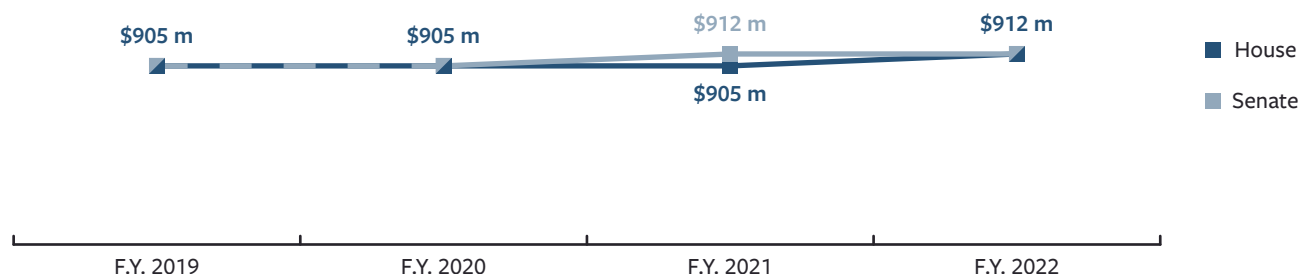
USE OF FUNDS

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

JUSTIFICATION

- Since its inception, the MCC has invested more than [\\$15 billion](#) in compact and threshold programs across 29 low- and low-middle-income 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.
- Between F.Y. 2015 and F.Y. 2020, MCC dedicated [\\$1.7 billion](#), or roughly 40% of its program funds, to climate-related activities and has committed that, over the next five years, more than half of its program funds will go towards climate-related activities.

FUNDING HISTORY



Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$600 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$475 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: N/A

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND D.A.

DESCRIPTION

[Water, sanitation, and hygiene](#) (WASH) programming is a critical intervention that improves the health, security, resilience, and economic potential of individuals and communities. Per U.S. law and policy, program implementers target their work to the lowest-income countries with the greatest need.

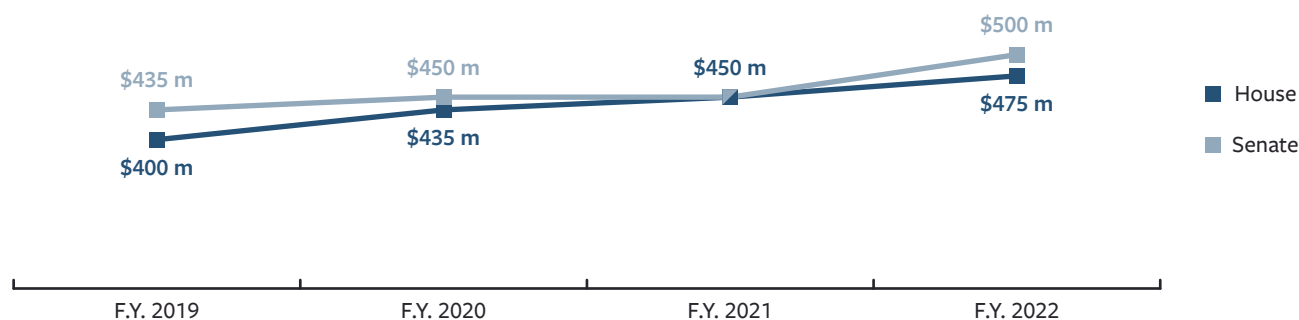
USE OF FUNDS

Funds provide access to safe drinking water, toilets, and handwashing stations, as well as education on the importance of handwashing and using a toilet to protect health and safety. Through improved fiscal and governance policies, WASH programs strengthen countries' capacity to maintain and deliver domestic water and sanitation services.

JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, around [1 in 4](#), or 2 billion, people lacked safely managed drinking water in their homes. Nearly half the world's population lacked safely managed sanitation.
- In 2020, over [half](#) of healthcare facilities in the least developed countries lacked clean water; and [31%](#) of schools globally did not have basic water service.
- Unless investment in WASH is increased, by 2030, only [81%](#) of the world's population will have access to safe drinking water at home, and 2.8 billion people will not have access to safe sanitation services.
- Economic [challenges](#) from COVID-19 threaten consistent service provision, and funding for WASH is needed to help support long-term water service continuity and prevent future utility disruption.
- [Investment](#) in WASH creates positive returns across sectors, including fostering healthier populations, building resilience to climate change and disasters, and promoting long-term, sustainable economic growth.

FUNDING HISTORY



Family Planning and Reproductive Health

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$850 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$523.95 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$572 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/ RH) programming improves the health of mothers and their babies, 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.

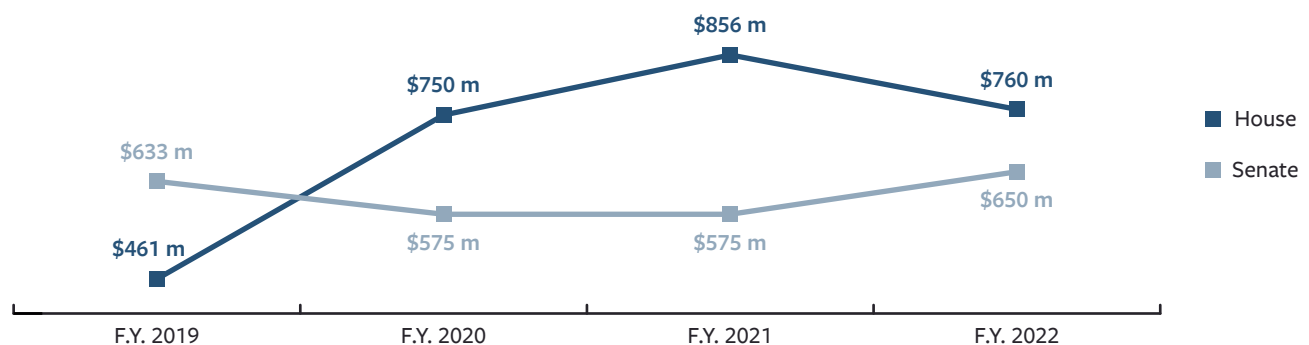
USE OF FUNDS

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.

JUSTIFICATION

- In F.Y. 2021, [U.S. funding](#):
 - Provided and distributed contraceptive services and supplies to 27.2 million women and couples.
 - Averted 12 million unintended pregnancies.
 - Prevented 19,000 maternal deaths.
 - Averted 4 million unsafe abortions.
- Due to COVID-19, over the past year, [12 million](#) women in 115 countries lost access to family planning services, leading to [1.4 million](#) unintended pregnancies.
- Annually, [111 million](#) unintended pregnancies occur in LMICs, accounting for [49%](#) of all pregnancies in those countries.
- In LMICs, [35 million](#) women have abortions in unsafe conditions, and [299,000](#) die from causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. [133 million](#) women do not receive the treatment they need for chlamydia, gonorrhea, syphilis, and trichomoniasis.
- 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, possibly hindering their potential to pursue educational, economic, and civic opportunities.
- International FP/RH programs are cost-effective—every [\\$1.00](#) invested in contraception saves \$3.00 in pregnancy-related care.

FUNDING HISTORY



\$2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$1.56 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$2 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

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.

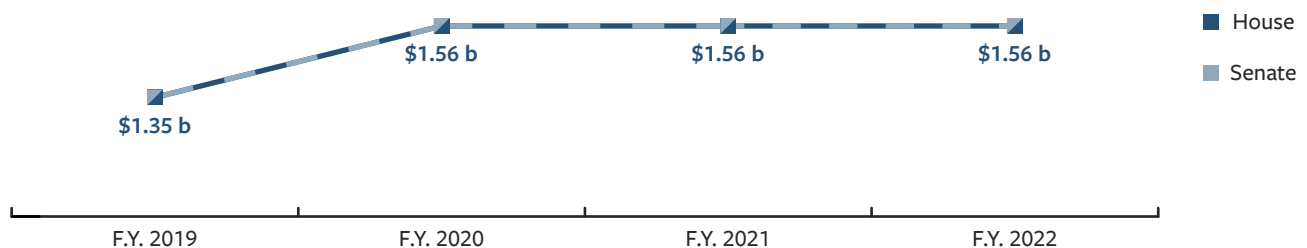
USE OF FUNDS

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.

JUSTIFICATION

- Since 2002, in countries where the Global Fund invests, the Global Fund has helped save more than [44 million](#) lives and cut HIV, TB, and malaria deaths by [nearly half](#).
- In 2020, the Global Fund provided [21.9 million](#) people with antiretroviral therapy for HIV, treated [4.7 million](#) people with TB, and distributed [188 million](#) mosquito nets to help prevent malaria.
- Every week in Eastern and Southern Africa, [5,000](#) adolescent girls and young women are infected with HIV.
- Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, in 2020, [11%](#) fewer people were reached with HIV prevention programs than were in 2019. HIV tests taken also declined by [22%](#) during this time.

FUNDING HISTORY



Global Health Security

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1.1 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$700 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$995 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION

Global Health Security (GHS) programs work to strengthen global and partner country capacity to detect, prevent, respond to, and help stop emerging infectious disease outbreaks at their source before they become deadly and costly pandemics. As seen during the COVID-19 pandemic and other recent outbreaks like Ebola and Zika, robust global health security programs are vital to building robust frontline capacities.

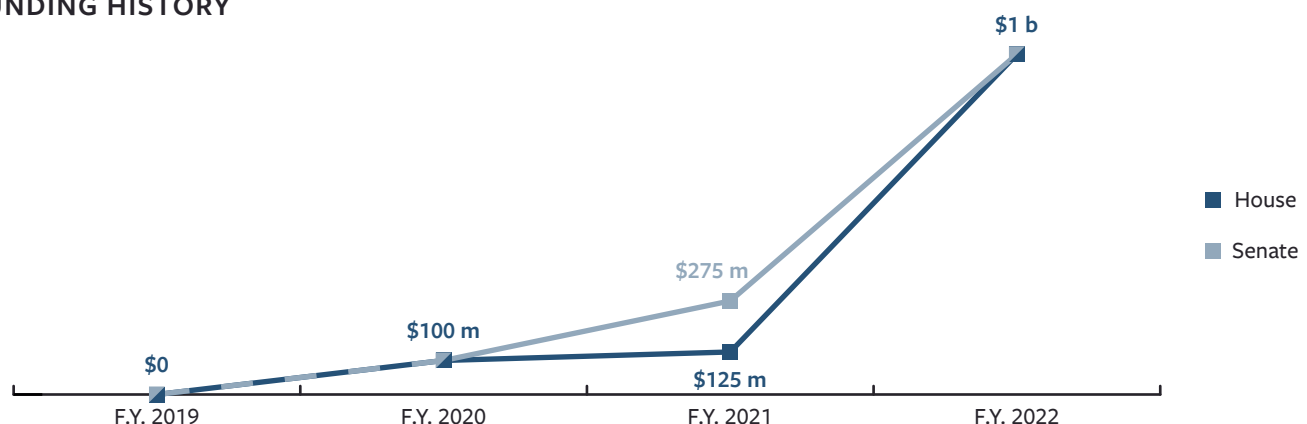
USE OF FUNDS

GHS funding helps build sustained capacity in partner countries to detect and prevent outbreaks. This includes support for building and strengthening emergency operation centers, improving disease surveillance and laboratory capacities, and strengthening the development of local public health workforces. Funds also support the deployment of U.S. disease experts and aid workers to support training, skills-building, emergency response, and research and development for tools and technologies needed to prevent and respond to infectious diseases.

JUSTIFICATION

- “The last [two decades](#) have seen major global outbreaks of infectious diseases every four to five years” (SARS, H1N1, MERS, and COVID-19) in addition to the ongoing HIV/AIDS pandemic and Ebola threats.
- “Over [70%](#) of epidemic-prone infectious disease threats originate from animals,” which is particularly concerning when many people live closer to animals.
- Zoonotic spillover of disease has also accelerated over the last [three decades](#). This spillover accounts for about three-quarters of new and emerging infectious diseases.
- Investing in global health security is a cost-effective way to protect lives, safeguard livelihoods, and safeguard communities. According to the World Bank, “whether measured in human lives saved or economic disruption avoided, the return on investments in pandemic preparedness is extraordinarily [high](#).”

FUNDING HISTORY



HIV/AIDS (State and USAID)

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$6.52 billion (State)

\$379.5 million (USAID)

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$5.95 B (State); \$330 M (USAID)

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$6.37 B (State); \$330 M (USAID)

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE/USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

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 focusing resources on specific geographic areas and populations.

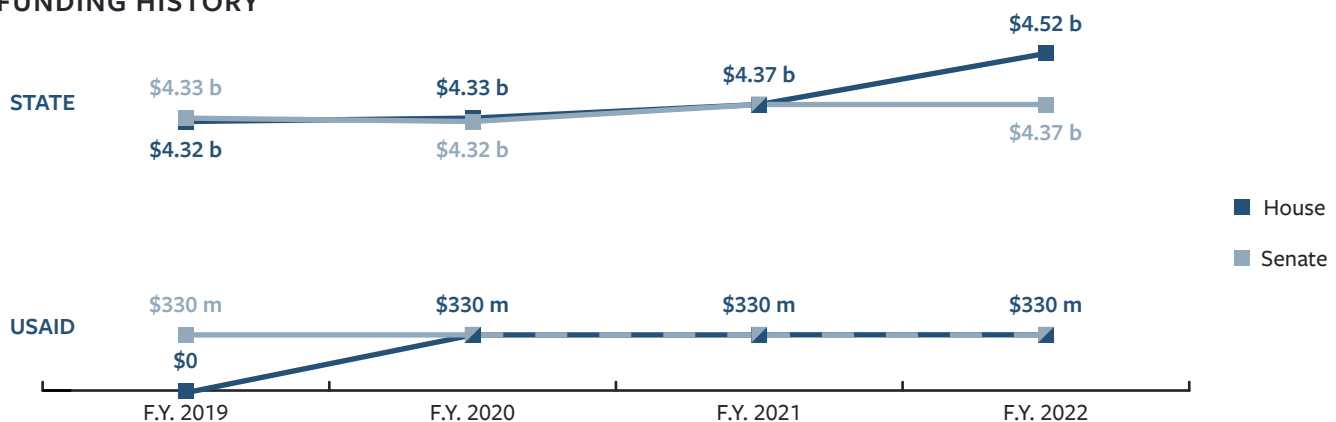
USE OF FUNDS

Programs support multi-sectoral responses to HIV/AIDS to reduce the widespread impacts of this epidemic, including technical assistance; HIV prevention, testing, and treatment; and research, development, and dissemination of new technologies, including microbicides and an HIV vaccine. Funds also support partner countries in building sustainable, resilient health systems to address other health challenges, including tuberculosis and COVID-19.

JUSTIFICATION

- [Approximately](#) 37.7 million people are living with HIV, [1.7 million](#) of whom are children under the age of 15.
- As of September 30, 2021, U.S. assistance has saved more than [20 million](#) lives and provided life-saving antiretroviral treatment to nearly [19 million](#) patients.
- In F.Y. 2021, PEPFAR supported HIV testing services for nearly [63.4 million](#) people.
- Mother-to-child HIV transmission, which accounts for more than [90%](#) of new childhood infections, can be reduced to less than [5%](#) by providing an HIV-positive mother with access to effective antiretroviral therapy and support services during pregnancy, delivery, and breastfeeding.
- As of September 30, 2021, more than [2.8 million](#) babies were born HIV-free to HIV-positive mothers thanks to PEPFAR. PEPFAR programming has also provided critical care and support for [7.1 million](#) orphans, vulnerable children, and their caregivers.

FUNDING HISTORY



Malaria

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$900 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$775 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$780 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION

USAID leads the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which is co-implemented with the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. USAID funding supports malaria prevention and treatment activities in [27](#) countries throughout Africa and Southeast Asia.

USE OF FUNDS

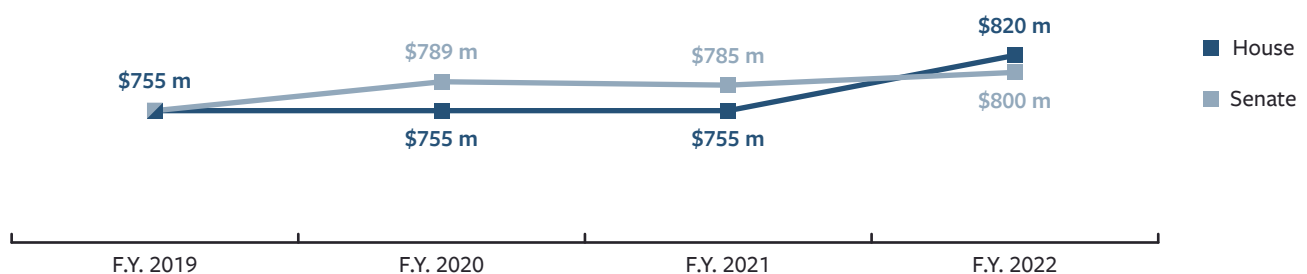
Funds help develop malaria vaccines, antimalarial drugs, diagnostics, and malaria-related research. Funds support the purchase and delivery of insecticides, insecticide-treated bed nets, and insecticide-spraying in homes.

JUSTIFICATION

- 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.
- The most recent [World Malaria Report](#) reported an increase of 14 million malaria cases in 2020, totaling 241 million cases of malaria in 2020, up from 229 million cases in 2019.

- In 2020, according to the 2020 Global Technical Strategy for Malaria, the global malaria [case incidence](#) was 37% higher than expected, with 56 cases per 1000 population at risk of malaria.
- A child dies of malaria every [two minutes](#). This translates to nearly [750](#) preventable child deaths under five each day.
- In October 2021, the [World Health Organization](#) began recommending "widespread use of a malaria vaccine among children in sub-Saharan Africa and in other regions with moderate to high ... malaria transmission." The vaccine has a "high impact in real-life childhood vaccination settings" and is "cost-effective in areas of moderate to high malaria transmission."

FUNDING HISTORY



Maternal and Child Health

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1.01 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$890 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$879.5 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION

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.

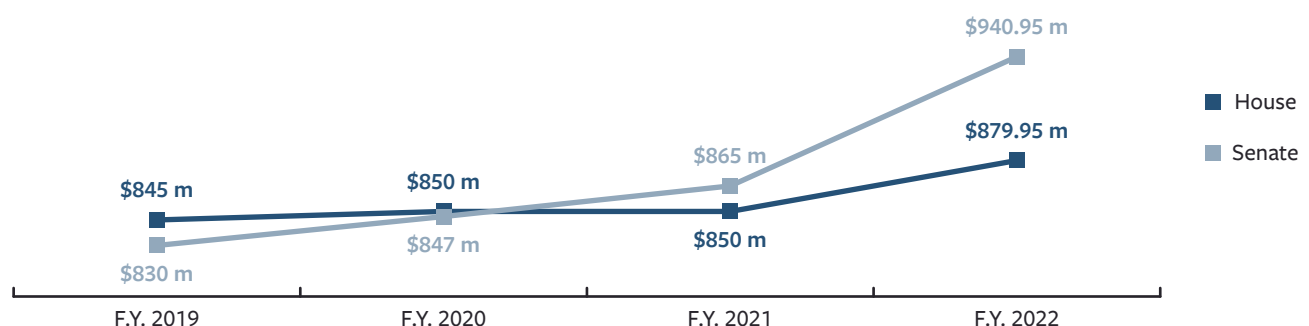
USE OF FUNDS

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.

JUSTIFICATION

- Current trends predict that close to **23 million** 5-to-24-year-olds and 48 million children under five years of age will die between 2020 and 2030.
 - Almost **half** of these under-five deaths can be prevented by investing in adequate maternal care, such as postnatal care for mother and baby.
- The global maternal mortality rate **increased** from 151 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2019 to 152 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2020. This trend projects 133 deaths per 100,000 live births in 2030, almost double the SDG goal.
- MCH funding also fulfills **U.S. commitments** to Gavi and the global plan for polio eradication.
 - Gavi has helped vaccinate more than **822 million** children and supported more than 1.1 billion campaign vaccinations.
 - These efforts have prevented more than **14 million** future deaths, strengthened health systems in **69** countries, and generated **\$150 billion** in economic benefits.
- 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 annually.

FUNDING HISTORY



The National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$900 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$641.3 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$703.27 million

LABOR, HEALTH, AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES BILL CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL | TITLE II

DESCRIPTION

The National Center for Emerging and Zoonotic Infectious Diseases (NCEZID) 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.

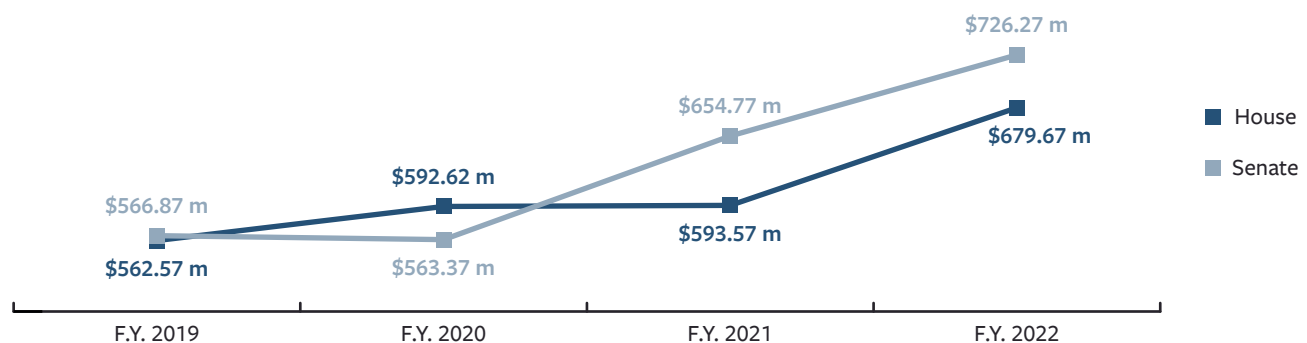
USE OF FUNDS

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.

JUSTIFICATION

- Globally, [zoonotic infectious diseases](#) sicken 2.5 billion and kill [2.7 million](#) people every year.
- NCEZID played a critical role in conducting COVID-19 [clinical diagnostic testing](#), helping the CDC create a framework for future outbreak responses.
- In 2020, NCEZID supported [efforts](#) to stop two Ebola outbreaks in the Democratic Republic of the Congo by:
 - Establishing health labs in remote zones.
 - Promoting strong case detection and contact tracing activities.
 - Supporting communication campaigns in local communities.
- 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](#) per week. In Haiti, a CDC program has increased animal rabies surveillance [18-fold](#), decreased the risk of dying from rabies by [49%](#), and increased adherence to post-bite rabies vaccination by [230%](#).

FUNDING HISTORY



Neglected Tropical Diseases

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$150 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$107.5 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$114.5 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) programs seek to eliminate NTDs, a group of parasitic, bacterial, and viral diseases that disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations. NTDs can often be debilitating, stigmatizing, and cause life-long disability. However, some are also preventable and treatable. USAID targets the most **prevalent** NTDs addressing elephantiasis, blinding trachoma, river blindness, snail fever, hookworm, and roundworm.

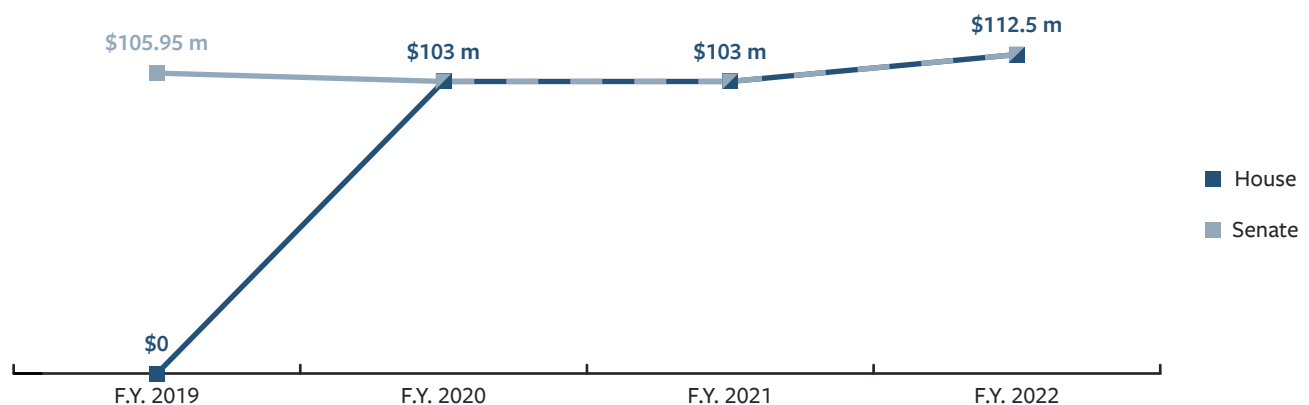
USE OF FUNDS

Funds prioritize 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' efforts to plan, implement, and finance efforts to end NTDs.

JUSTIFICATION

- Over **1.7 billion** people are impacted by NTDs (1 in 5 people globally), resulting in blindness, malnutrition, and other widespread physical disabilities. Each year, approximately **185,000** people die of NTDs.
- USAID's NTD program has leveraged more than **\$27.6 billion** in donated medicines, giving **1.4 billion** people access to NTD treatments.
- 10 USAID-supported **countries** have eliminated at least one NTD as a public health problem.
- According to USAID, "[n]ot addressing NTDs **traps** individuals and communities in poverty, undermines growth and development, and impairs progress towards achieving global health and development goals."

FUNDING HISTORY



\$300 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$155 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$150 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

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 micronutrient deficiencies, such as anemia. They focus on the first 1,000 days of life—from pregnancy to a child's second birthday and good maternal, infant, and young child feeding practices. These programs support long-term health, cognitive development, and physical growth.

USE OF FUNDS

Resources fight severe malnutrition by increasing nutrition activities in [22](#) priority countries, including education, technical assistance, and the direct 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.

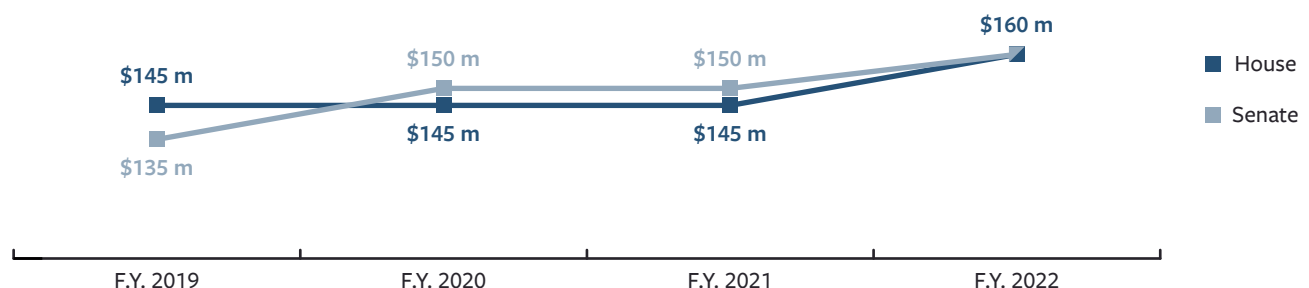
JUSTIFICATION

- Due to COVID-19, there are expected to be an [additional](#) 9.3 million wasted children, 2.6 million

stunted children, 2.1 million children born to women with low BMIs, and \$29.7 billion in productivity loss.

- [22%](#) of children under five suffer from undernutrition; [50 million](#) children suffer from wasting; and annually, approximately [5.2 million](#) children under five die of mostly preventable and treatable causes.
 - [45%](#) of all deaths among children under five are attributed to nutrition-related factors.
- Worldwide, anemia affects [500 million](#) 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.
- In 2019, USAID reached [27.2 million](#) children with high-impact, often life-saving, nutrition interventions. From 2000 to 2016, the number of stunted children under five declined from 198 million to [155 million](#).
- Nutrition interventions provide a strong economic return on investment. Every [U.S. dollar](#) spent on nutrition-specific interventions yields a return of up to \$35 as a result of increased cognitive and physical development and improved health.

FUNDING HISTORY



Tuberculosis

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$525 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$371.1 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$350 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION

In partnership with private and public donors, tuberculosis (TB) funding 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).

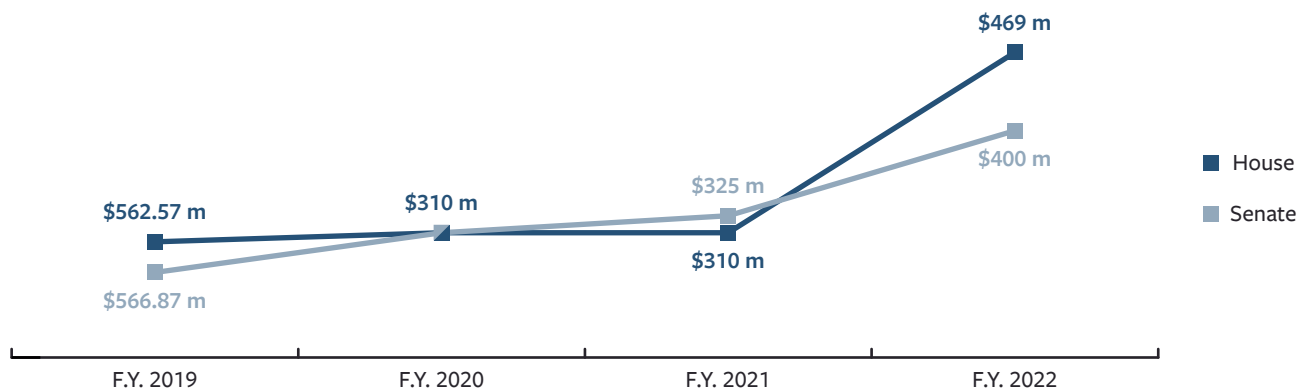
USE OF FUNDS

Funds support efforts to prevent and treat TB and MDR-TB through enhanced screening, diagnosis, infection control, healthcare training, technical assistance, and research into new TB treatments.

JUSTIFICATION

- The impact of COVID-19 on the fight against TB has been devastating. Between 2019 and 2020, [1 million](#) fewer people were treated for TB.
- TB is the second-highest infectious killer globally, after COVID-19, contributing to [1.5 million](#) deaths per year.
- New TB cases are falling by approximately [2%](#) annually.
- Increased investment will help [stabilize](#) supply chains and fragile markets that have been disrupted by COVID-19. This will allow for the distribution of more quality TB products.
- One person with active, untreated TB can spread the disease to as many as [15](#) other people in a year.
- Investments save lives. Since 2000, the [incidence](#) of TB has decreased by 31%, and mortality decreased by 44% in USAID's priority countries.

FUNDING HISTORY



U.S. Centers for Disease Control's Center for Global Health

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$1.14 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$646.84 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$747.84 million

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES BILL CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL | TITLE II

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC)'s [Center for Global Health](#) (CGH) “works to protect Americans from dangerous and costly public health threats, including COVID-19, vaccine-preventable diseases, HIV, TB, and malaria—responding when and where health threats arise.”

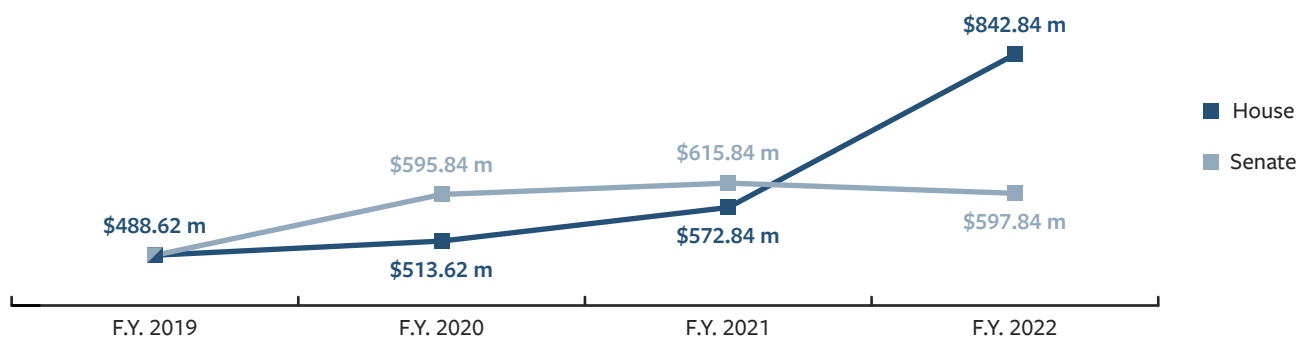
USE OF FUNDS

[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.

JUSTIFICATION

- The CDC is continually monitoring and fighting the COVID-19 pandemic. For example, the CGH has provided technical support for a lab in Malawi, training on infection prevention and control in Vietnam, and investigation and contact tracing in Zambia.
- Funds will help address a severe worldwide [shortage](#) of public health workers and build relationships with ministries of health.
- 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 work on the front line, helping to respond to health threats more rapidly and effectively.
- CGH's global polio immunization work has made significant strides toward a polio-free future. [Five](#) out of six World Health Organization regions are now certified wild poliovirus-free—the African Region, the Americas, Europe, South East Asia, and the Western Pacific.

FUNDING HISTORY



Vulnerable Children

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$35 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$27.5 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$25 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

DESCRIPTION

The Vulnerable Children account supports children who experience serious deprivation and danger, and includes those who: are living outside of family care; have been trafficked; are experiencing violence; are affected by humanitarian crises; have disabilities; are orphans; or are otherwise vulnerable because of HIV/AIDS, acute illness, or premature birth. USAID houses the U.S. Government Special Advisor on Children in Adversity, which coordinates the whole-of-government effort to support vulnerable children as outlined in the U.S. Government Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity Strategy ([APCCA](#)). The Strategy has three main objectives: build strong beginnings for children, put family care first, and protect children from violence.

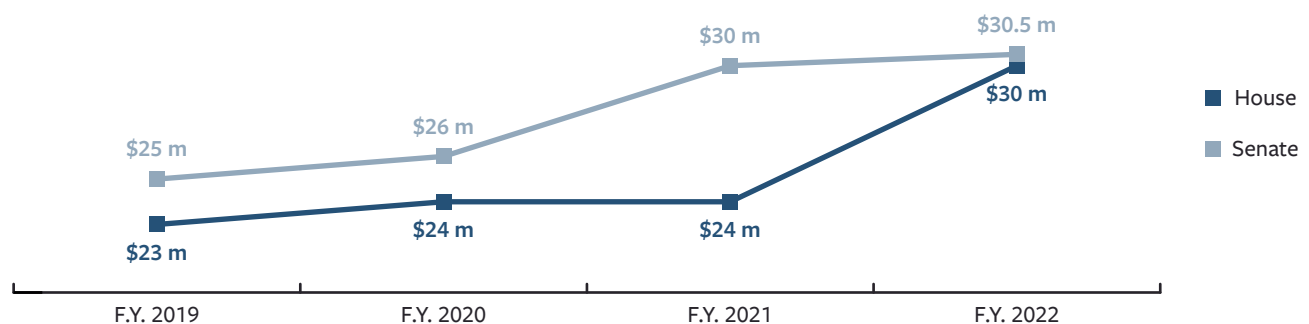
USE OF FUNDS

The Vulnerable Children account finances programming that reduces risk to vulnerable children worldwide by delivering essential, life-saving services and increasing governments' capacity to assess and monitor child care systems.

JUSTIFICATION

- As of February 2022, nearly [7 million](#) children lost a primary or secondary caregiver due to COVID-19.
- Each year, [1 billion](#) children aged 2 to 17 years experience some form of physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect. According to UNICEF, [1.8 billion](#) children live in 104 countries where violence prevention and response services have now been disrupted due to COVID-19.
- [426 million](#) of the world's children currently live in areas affected by conflict, and more than [274 million](#) people—half of them children—will need some form of humanitarian assistance this year, up from 235 million in 2021, an 11% increase in less than a year.
- 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$100,000

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$100 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE III

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.

USE OF FUNDS

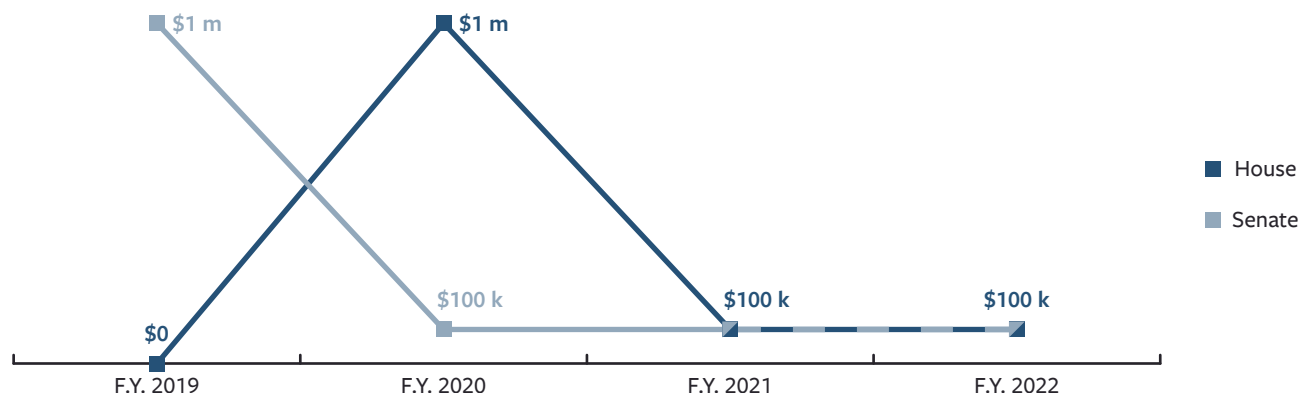
[ERMA](#) investments provide life-sustaining assistance to refugees, including food, shelter, health care, and education. In 2021, the needs of Afghans and U.S. partners after the withdrawal of U.S. forces drove unprecedented use of ERMA funding.

JUSTIFICATION

- Over [1%](#) of the world's population is now displaced, with children comprising 42%.
- Fueled by variants and a lack of vaccines, COVID-19 still rages around the globe, and has claimed at least [1.8 million](#) lives across World Health Organization countries. The pandemic has devastated economies and livelihoods, increasing needs and fueling conflict.

- Unanticipated needs continue to arise.
 - [24 million](#) people need life-saving assistance in [Afghanistan](#).
 - Average household spending exceeds available income by [50%](#) compared to 20% last year in [Syria](#).
 - [16.2 million](#) people suffer from acute food insecurity in [Yemen](#). Even with humanitarian assistance, 40% of the population doesn't have enough food.
 - The economy continues to deteriorate in [Ethiopia](#) exacerbating humanitarian needs for [25.9 million](#) people.
 - [14.4 million](#) people require humanitarian assistance in [Myanmar](#).
 - [43%](#) of the population in [Haiti](#) needs humanitarian assistance.
 - [8.4 million](#) people are in need in [South Sudan](#), which is facing its highest levels of food insecurity and malnutrition since declaring independence ten years ago.

FUNDING HISTORY



Food for Peace Title II

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$1.74 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$1.74 billion

AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE | TITLE III

DESCRIPTION

Authorized by the [Farm Bill](#) and implemented by USAID's [Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance](#), [Food for Peace Title II](#) (FFP) programs provide emergency and long-term development food assistance targeting the most vulnerable populations. Emergency assistance is delivered primarily to communities affected by recurrent natural disasters, conflict, and chronic food insecurity. Development assistance builds on emergency relief efforts to support early recovery and strengthen communities' resilience to shocks.

USE OF FUNDS

[FFP grants](#) provide emergency in-kind food donations from the U.S., as well as locally purchased food, food vouchers, and market-based assistance. FFP programs strengthen nutrition, water and sanitation services, agricultural productivity, and household income diversification.

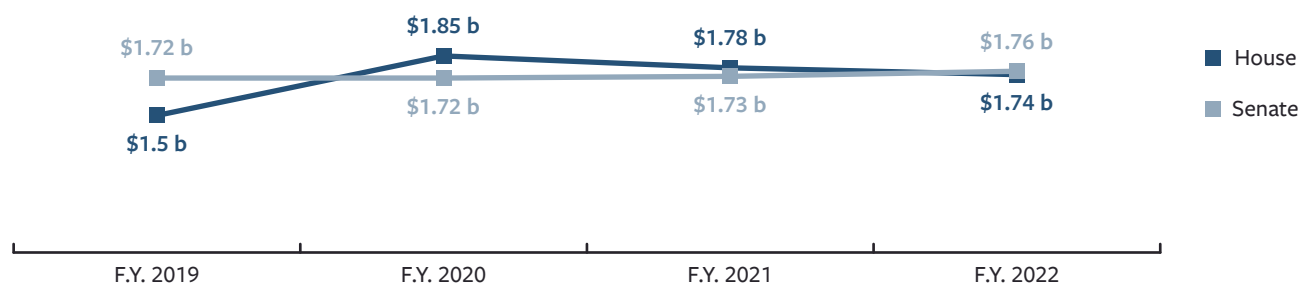
JUSTIFICATION

- In [F.Y. 2020](#), FFP programs:
 - Reached over 71 million people in 57 countries with food assistance when combined with

International Disaster Assistance and Development Assistance funds.

- Funded over 1.5 metric tons of U.S. food that was provided to nearly 28 million food-insecure people in 34 countries.
- Primarily (83%) supported emergency efforts—approximately 17% of FFP funding went to non-emergency programs.
- The estimated increase of moderate or severe food insecurity in 2020 was [equal](#) to that of the past five years combined. One in three people around the world did not have access to enough food last year.
- The [World Food Program](#) estimates that the number of people on the brink of famine is now 41 million people, up from 27 million in 2019.
- Acute malnutrition currently poses a grave threat in many parts of the world. A group of Food for Peace countries was identified in 2021 as "[hunger hotspots](#)," including Afghanistan, Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Haiti, Honduras, Nigeria, Sudan, South Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen, and Zimbabwe.

FUNDING HISTORY



International Disaster Assistance

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$5.27 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$3.91 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$4.7 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III

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.

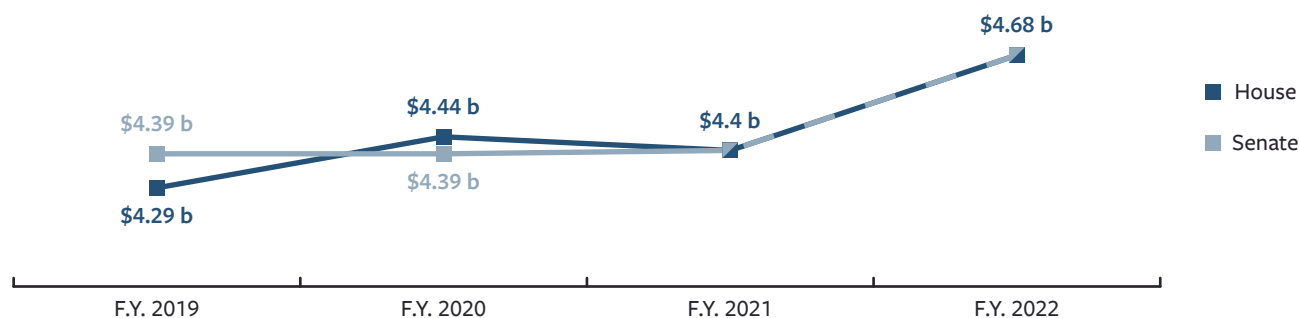
USE OF FUNDS

Through the USAID's [Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance](#), IDA funds support humanitarian services, including emergency food, water, shelter, health care, protection, and agricultural rehabilitation. Funds help countries prepare for, respond to, and recover from humanitarian crises and reduce underlying vulnerabilities through disaster risk reduction programming.

JUSTIFICATION

- In 2022, **274 million** people will need humanitarian assistance and protection, an increase of almost 17% or 235 million people last year.
- By the end of 2020, **82.4 million** people were forcibly displaced, including 48 million internally displaced people “because of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations, or events seriously disturbing public order.”
- Conflict is the main **driver** of hunger. At the end of 2020, over **88 million** people suffered from acute hunger due to conflict and instability, a 20% increase since 2019.
- In 2020, **389** climate-related disasters were recorded, causing 15,080 deaths, impacting 98.4 million, and wreaking \$171.3 billion in economic damage.
- For 2022, the U.N.'s [Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs](#) has released a humanitarian response plan for the U.N. and partner organizations to assist **183 million** people most in need across 63 countries at \$41 billion.

FUNDING HISTORY



Migration and Refugee Assistance

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$5.2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$2.91 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$3.91 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III

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.

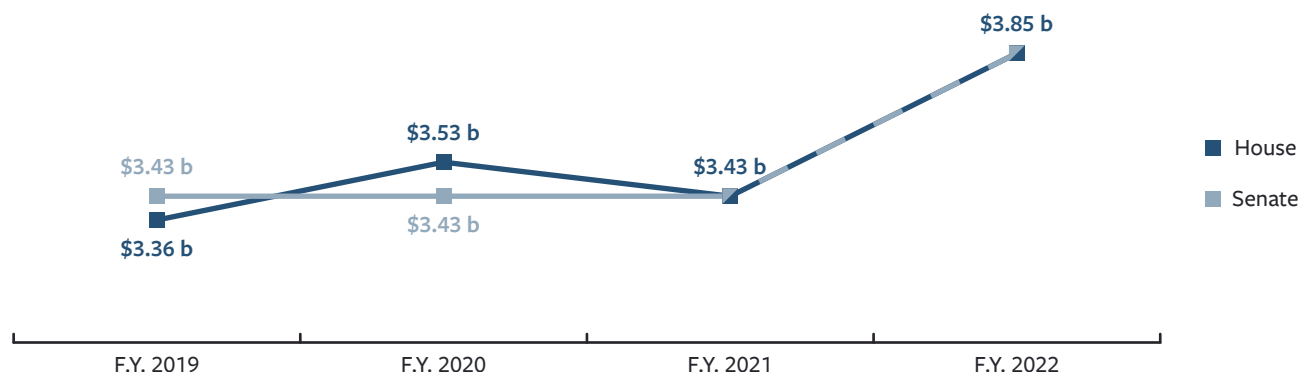
USE OF FUNDS

Funds help meet the basic human needs of displaced people, including refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons; 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 United States.

JUSTIFICATION

- In 2020, [82.4 million](#) people were forced to flee worldwide, nearly half of whom are children, and a vast majority of displaced persons are hosted in developing countries (86%).
- Crises that force people to leave their homes occur more frequently and last longer. At the end of 2020, UNHCR [identified](#) 49 protracted refugee situations affecting 76% of all refugees globally. Such situations could last for decades.
- Between 2018 and 2020, [1 million](#) children were born as refugees.
- The crisis in [Afghanistan](#) has led to a significant rise in displacement within the country, with [665,000](#) people, 80% of whom are women and children, forced from their homes in 2021 alone. This comes on top of 40 years of conflict and chronic poverty and food insecurity that has led to Afghans being one of the [largest](#) refugee populations worldwide.

FUNDING HISTORY



Diplomatic Programs

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$10.44 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$9.18 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$9.64 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE I

DESCRIPTION

The Diplomatic Programs account is the principal operating account of the U.S. Department of State and provides the backbone of American diplomacy overseas. The offices and staff funded through this account provide services to U.S. citizens living, working, studying, and traveling abroad.

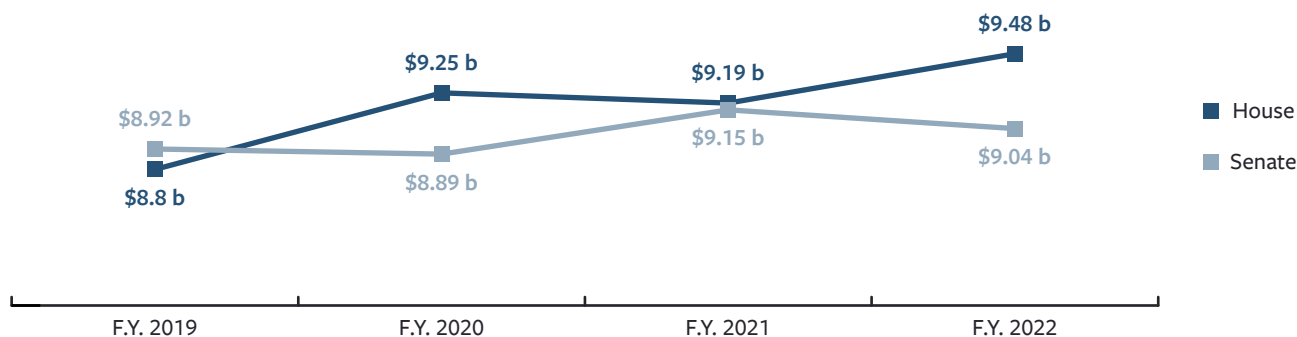
USE OF FUNDS

The Diplomatic Programs account provides funding for the people, infrastructure, security, and programs that facilitate productive and peaceful U.S. relations with foreign governments and international organizations.

JUSTIFICATION

- **Funds** provide security for diplomatic personnel, overseas diplomatic missions, information, residences, and domestic facilities that are fundamental to sustaining operations at the Department of State.
- Funds support the Department's ability to communicate on America's behalf to global audiences in a complex digital, technological, and media landscape.
- 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.
- Diplomatic Programs supports **38** bureaus and offices and **276** U.S. embassies, consulates, and other diplomatic posts across **195** countries. It also supports the salaries of **over 24,000** domestic and overseas State Department employees.

FUNDING HISTORY



USAID Operating Expenses

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$2.2 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$1.64 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$1.74 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE II

DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses account supports USAID's global operations and workforce. It provides the necessary support to advance critical and effective foreign assistance programs, helping to ensure prudent stewardship and accountability of U.S. taxpayer dollars.

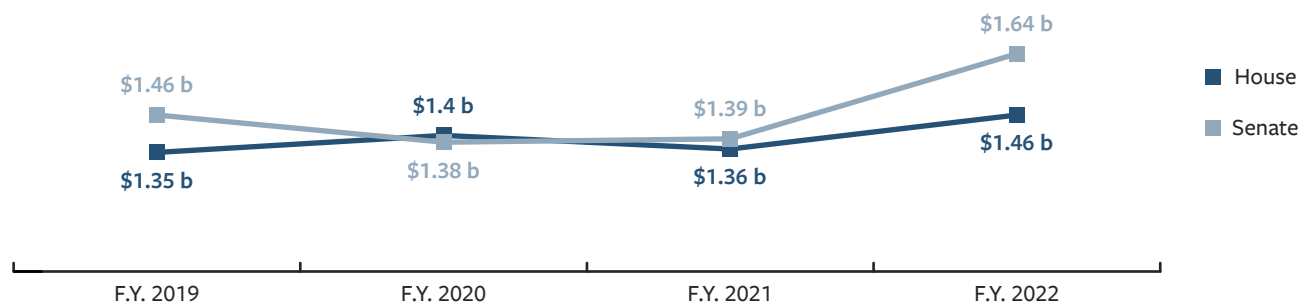
USE OF FUNDS

The Operating Expenses account [funds](#) USAID's overseas and domestic operating expenses, including salaries and benefits, overseas mission activities, staff training, physical security, and information technology (I.T.).

JUSTIFICATION

- USAID is an [evidence-based](#) and results-oriented organization. Investments in its operating expenses promote project and program funds' effective, efficient use across all sectors and contexts.
- USAID has missions in more than [80](#) countries globally, including in fragile and conflict-affected states. The security of U.S. missions and programs and adequate I.T. systems are critical to ensuring USAID can maintain its global footprint and respond when disaster strikes.
- Well-designed, effective programs that are managed throughout their lifecycle require qualified and well-trained 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



Complex Crises Fund

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$66 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$60 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$40 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III

DESCRIPTION

The Complex Crises Fund (CCF) provides quick, flexible targeted assistance that prevents and responds to emerging or unforeseen crises in [fragile countries](#) at a heightened risk of conflict and instability.

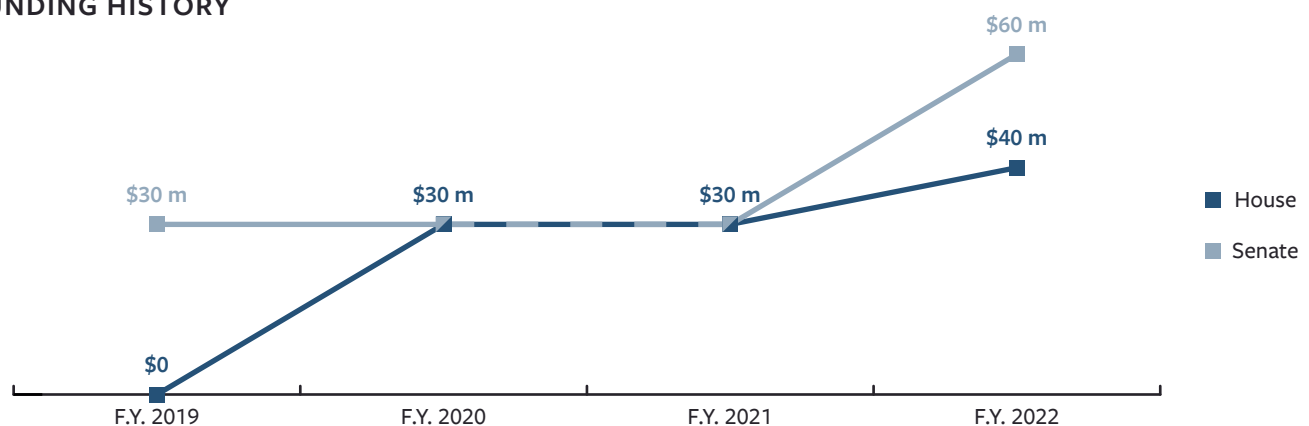
USE OF FUNDS

The CCF [funds](#) support “[activities](#) to prevent and mitigate violence at the community and family household level; manage the impacts of unanticipated migration as economic hardship increases; combat misinformation, address mistrust of government, and bolster social cohesion in fragmented communities.”

JUSTIFICATION

- 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.
- “The OECD estimates that [23%](#) of the world’s population, and 77% of those classified before COVID-19 as extremely poor, live in “fragile” contexts.”
- 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.
- Since its inception, the CCF has been used in more than [30](#) countries.

FUNDING HISTORY



Conflict and Stabilization Operations

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$5 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$0

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$0

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND/OR D.A.

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

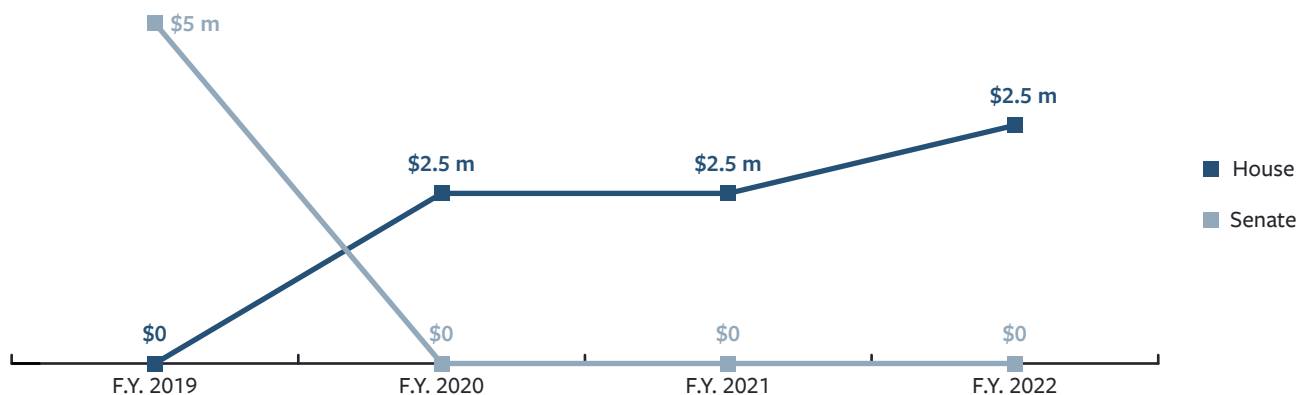
USE OF FUNDS

Additional funding recommended here supports data-driven analysis and frontline stabilization advisors to ensure that diplomacy, development, and defense can effectively manage the most complex crises.

JUSTIFICATION

- 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.
- CSO uses innovative data analytics to anticipate and prevent instability that could otherwise result in costly military and humanitarian operations.
 - CSO combines unique data analysis with on-the-ground knowledge to make evidence-based recommendations for U.S. policies and programs in conflict zones.
- In 2020, CSO deployed [60](#) stabilization advisors to 55 countries.
- CSO works [across the globe](#) in diverse contexts such as Burkina Faso, Burma, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan, Thailand, and Uganda.

FUNDING HISTORY



Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$2.58 billion

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$1.5 billion

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$2.33 billion

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE I

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.

USE OF FUNDS

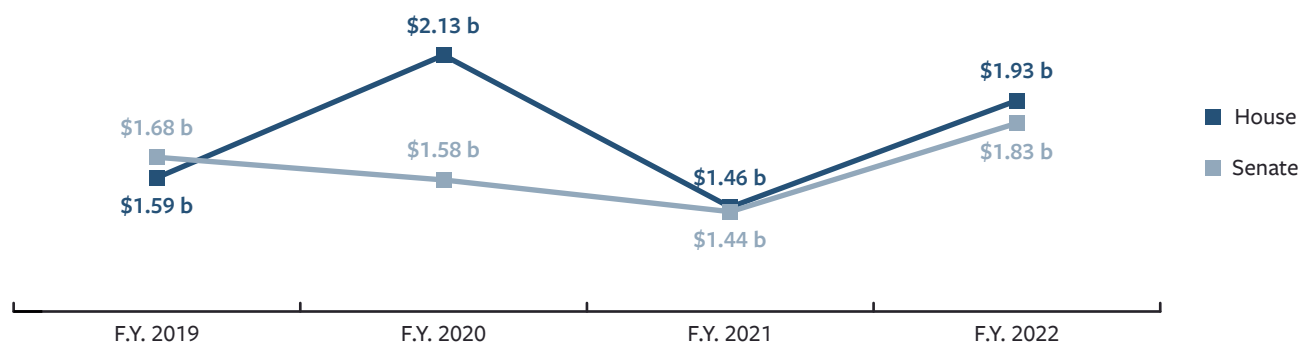
The Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account [funds](#) the U.S. share of assessed expenses for 11 current U.N. peacekeeping operations spanning three continents. The U.S.'s current assessment rate is [27.89%](#) of the U.N. peacekeeping budget, though the U.S. currently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

An investment of \$2.58 billion would allow the U.S. to pay its F.Y. 2023 peacekeeping assessments in-full as well as cap-related arrears accrued from F.Y. 2017 to F.Y. 2021.

JUSTIFICATION

- [Fourteen](#) peer-reviewed quantitative studies demonstrate that U.N. peacekeeping operations save lives, shorten the duration of conflicts, contain the geographic spread of war, reduce their likelihood of recurrence, and reduce sexual and gender-based violence.
- The U.N. Security Council, of which the United States is a veto-wielding permanent member, [authorizes](#) peacekeeping operations.
- U.N. peacekeeping is an excellent example of global burden-sharing. 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. provides just over two and a half dozen uniformed personnel out of a total force of [nearly 74,000](#), including from allies like Ethiopia, Tanzania, Jordan, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Nepal.
- Peacekeeping missions save American taxpayers money. A report by the Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that a U.N. operation costs American taxpayers [one-eighth](#) the cost of deploying a comparable U.S. force.

FUNDING HISTORY



Peacekeeping Operations

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$553 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$455 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$463.56 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE IV

DESCRIPTION

The Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account bolsters the capacity of partner nations to conduct peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and maritime security operations; supports stabilization in countries facing violent conflict; and undertakes security sector reform. PKO helps stabilize areas by supporting efforts to disarm combatants, promote good governance and the rule of law, protect civilians, and facilitate humanitarian action.

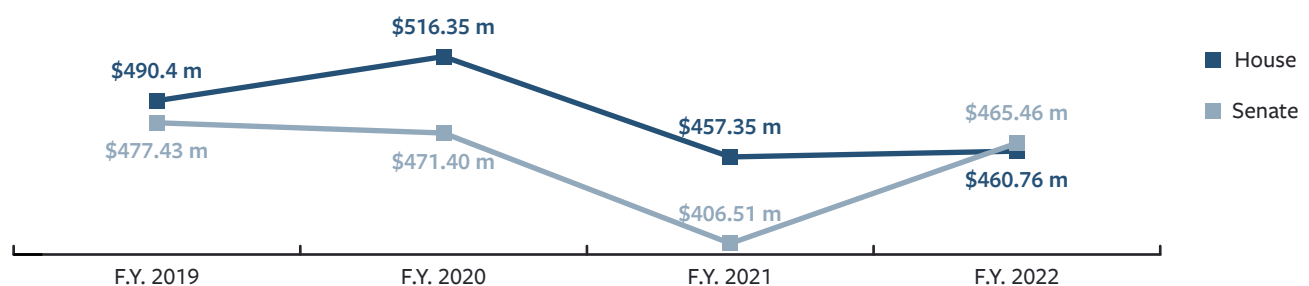
USE OF FUNDS

PKO [supports](#) several regional peacekeeping operations and bilateral security initiatives, including the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty's security provisions and the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership. The PKO account also finances the training, deployment, and sustainment capabilities of troop and police contributors to U.N. and regional peace operations.

JUSTIFICATION

- PKO is essential to improving international security and sustaining and consolidating peace settlements.
- Funds support United Nations and African Union-led efforts to promote stability in Somalia, the [second](#) most fragile state in the world, and aid its fight against the terrorist group [al-Shabaab](#), which continues to threaten the Somali Government and key U.S. allies in the region.
- 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.

FUNDING HISTORY



Prevention and Stabilization Fund

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$200 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$125 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$75 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE VII | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

DESCRIPTION

The Prevention and Stabilization Fund (PSF) aims to avert violence, stabilize conflict-affected areas, and address the root causes of global fragility.

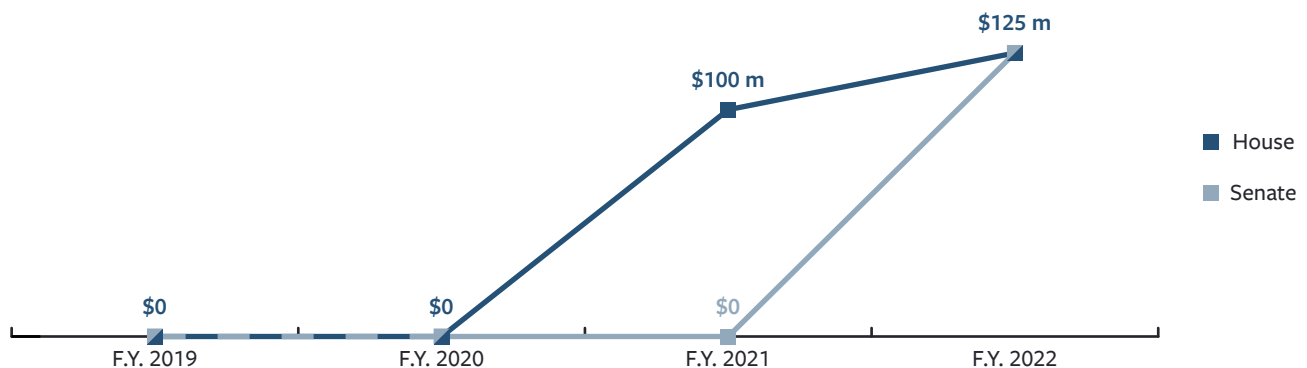
USE OF FUNDS

Funding supports programs directed at 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 empower marginalized groups such as youth and women.

JUSTIFICATION

- The PSF supports “the implementation of the strategy under 2019 Global Fragility Act to (GFA) adopt a multi-pronged, multisectoral [approach](#) to strengthen the resilience of partner nations and civil society to address fragility challenges in countries at risk of or experiencing instability and conflict.”
- According to the Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP), the estimated economic cost of armed conflict, war, and violence to the global economy in 2020 was [\\$14.96 trillion](#), or nearly [12%](#) of the global GDP.
- Over the last 20 years, countries with the largest improvements on the Global Peace Index had [1.4%](#) higher GDP growth per annum than the countries with the largest deterioration.
- The [IEP](#) found that every dollar invested in peacebuilding saves \$16 in the cost of conflict.

FUNDING HISTORY



Reconciliation Programs

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$40 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$25 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: N/A

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE | TITLE III | FUNDED THROUGH ESF AND/OR D.A.

DESCRIPTION

Reconciliation programs provide opportunities for adversaries to reconcile differences, build trust, and work toward shared goals of resolving potential, ongoing, or recent conflicts; address divisions that stem from unequal levels of power and access to resources; and create opportunities to build relationships.

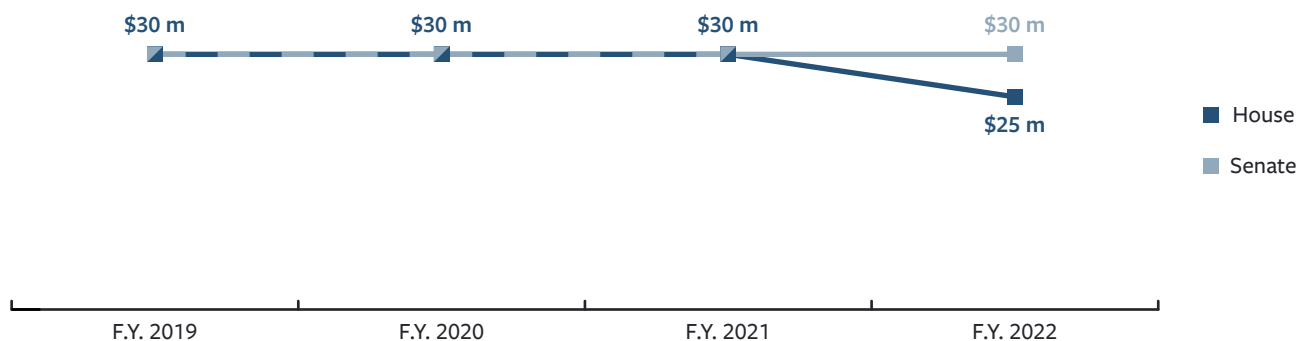
USE OF FUNDS

Funds provide training and support “people-to-people” conflict mitigation—convening individuals of different ethnic, religious, class, or political backgrounds from areas affected by armed conflict. Partners work in a range of fragile and conflict-affected countries.

JUSTIFICATION

- Violent conflicts drive [80%](#) of humanitarian needs worldwide.
- The world's poor will increasingly be concentrated in fragile and conflict-affected countries, estimated to reach over [50%](#) of the global total by 2030.
- [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.
- As of mid-2021, reconciliation programs have supported nearly [330](#) peacebuilding projects across 42 countries, awarding over [\\$230 million](#) in grants for “people-to-people” reconciliation programs and activities.

FUNDING HISTORY



Transition Initiatives

F.Y. 2023 Recommendation No Less Than:

\$112 million

F.Y. 2022 Enacted: \$80 million

F.Y. 2023 President's Request: \$102 million

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL USAID | TITLE III

DESCRIPTION

USAID's [Office of Transition Initiatives](#) (OTI) advances U.S. foreign policy objectives by helping local partners promote peace and democracy. Programs provide fast, flexible, short-term assistance for specific political transition and stabilization.

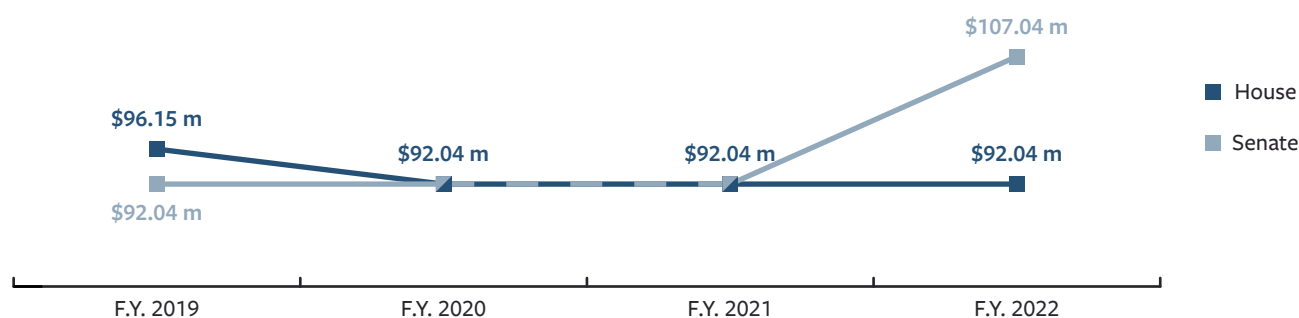
USE OF FUNDS

OTI [funds](#) support long-term development. Programs are designed to promote reconciliation, jumpstart local economies, support emerging independent media, and foster freedom and democracy.

JUSTIFICATION

- Violence and violent conflict are [one](#) of the leading causes of global displacement.
- Annually, OTI initiates about [1,750](#) activities worldwide, often in fragile states that have not reached the stability needed to initiate longer-term development programs.
- OTI has assisted communities during times of volatility. In [Burkina Faso](#), OTI works to mitigate the destabilizing effects of continued violence through locally-led solutions that address pressing sources of instability.
- More than [1,190](#) local leaders, including 688 women, benefited from capacity building and networking initiatives through partners and experts.
- [One hundred thousand](#) national identification documents were given to Burkinabe in insecure areas in response to increased security checkpoints and curfews. Not carrying national identification documents could result in detention, disrupted livelihoods, and increased tensions between communities and state security.
- In Nigeria, OTI programming helps communities affected by violence work toward a more inclusive and secure future.
 - OTI is training [200](#) individuals from six communities in Southern Kaduna (now becoming the [epicenter](#) of violence in Nigeria) to provide peer-to-peer counseling to fellow community members affected by trauma, violence, and abuse.
 - OTI works with local government officials in Kaduna to provide rapid relief (food, lavatories, wash stations, etc.) to over [1,000](#) displaced people who fled violence in the state.

FUNDING HISTORY



STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS BILL TITLE I

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 helped communities avoid and resolve conflict with peacebuilding training and support.

USE OF FUNDS

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.

JUSTIFICATION

- Efforts are cost-effective in preventing conflict and maintaining peace. American investment builds security by preventing violence—saving both lives and money.
- USIP plays a unique national security role, assisting the broader U.S. Government efforts to prevent violent conflict and extremism. USIP is currently implementing more than [300](#) programs and initiatives spanning all aspects of peacebuilding, including in 16 countries where the Institute is present on the ground.
- USIP hosts high-level experts to tackle difficult national security priorities, including the Great Power competition, working to mitigate the growing risk of conflict “and within regions and countries where China and Russia are attempting to [expand](#) their cultural, economic, military, and political influence.”
- USIP is helping to stabilize distressed [communities](#) in the Northern Triangle of Central America through dialogue between police services and civil society and facilitating inclusive consultation between the government and its citizens and high-migration districts.

FUNDING HISTORY

