Choose to Invest in Development & Humanitarian Relief FY2013

InterAction
A UNITED VOICE FOR GLOBAL CHANGE
InterAction’s FY2013
recommendations

InterAction is the nation’s leading policy advocate for international humanitarian relief and development programs, and represents 13 million Americans who provide financial support to over 190 U.S.-based nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) who belong to our alliance.

This booklet outlines InterAction’s FY2013 funding recommendations for the U.S. government’s poverty-focused international development and humanitarian relief programs. Our recommendations are built on decades of field experience partnering with local communities to deliver assistance.

Our compassion, and for some our faith, calls us to do the right thing

InterAction’s member NGOs work in every developing country. We know how to save a child’s life by providing vaccinations or antimalaria bednets, partnering with local communities wherever possible. We know how to respond rapidly when conflicts or natural disasters overwhelm people. We know that working with local men, women, girls and boys to teach, share and expand sustainable agricultural techniques helps the world’s poorest people eat not just for one day but build livelihoods that can help them escape poverty for a lifetime. We know that promoting democracy and good governance is fundamental because governments chosen by the people respect and protect their populations.

We don’t advocate just for resources

We support ongoing comprehensive efforts to modernize and reform the way aid is delivered, and we advocate for improved partnerships between the U.S. government, U.S. NGOs, and local governments, communities and organizations that are transparent, accountable and deliver results.

Why should the U.S. government partner with NGOs? The answer is simple: the U.S. has the ability to convene a broad range of stakeholders from the public, private, corporate and nonprofit sectors. Together these players have the resources and expertise to develop more integrated country strategies to address extreme poverty. NGO partners are a key pillar of this collective force, leveraging the generosity of millions of individual Americans who trust and financially support NGOs.
Results start with accountability

Today’s fiscal climate requires us to take a fresh look at the best ways to maximize impact from limited taxpayer resources while responding to humanitarian crises and tackling global poverty. Federal spending on poverty-focused development and humanitarian relief amounts to only seven-tenths of 1 percent of the total U.S. budget, so we must ensure that tax dollars are used efficiently and effectively.

Where governments are weak or unaccountable, the U.S. should support communities directly to meet their own needs.

Our vision of effective aid delivery is people-centered, not government-centered. Where governments are legitimate, have capacity and are accountable to their citizens, the U.S. government should support their development agenda; where governments are weak or unaccountable, the United States should support communities directly to meet their needs and strengthen their ability to demand better performance from their governments. Development partnerships should always support local capacity building and country ownership.

Success stories

Our field experience in working with local partners to design and deliver programs directly to people in need greatly reduces the risk of wasted funds. By working together, we can help people around the world lead more prosperous, sustainable and healthier lives. Look for the stories of on-the-ground success that are interspersed throughout the following pages.
Secretary of Defense Leon Panetta

“National security is not just dependent on military power. It’s dependent on diplomatic power. It’s dependent on the State Department being able to provide foreign aid, being able to work with countries, being able to provide development money, being able to provide education money. [...] All of that is part of our national security. And it’s for that reason that I think it’s essential that the leadership of the country find the solutions to dealing with the deficit without having America have to pay a price that it will regret in the future.”

Remarks at the Saban Center, December 2, 2011

Rep. Ted Poe (R-TX) and Former Rep. Jim Kolbe

“The United States faces myriad challenges around the globe. We are engaged in military conflicts in the Middle East and South Asia. We are pursuing terrorists in far corners of the world. We respond when other countries need help by offering humanitarian aid to cope with crises—from famine in the Horn of Africa to earthquakes in Haiti and tsunamis in Japan. At the same time, we compete with China and other emerging economies to maintain our position as an influential and powerful force in the global economy. Clearly, the need for effective U.S. global engagement is more important than ever. [...] The basic question is this: How can the U.S. maintain leadership overseas while adjusting to the shrinking federal budget at home? We believe the answer must be through smart and strategic reforms that make foreign aid programs more efficient and effective.”

Op-ed in Roll Call, October 20, 2011

Bill Gates

“Fifteen percent of the world in extreme poverty actually represents a big improvement. Fifty years ago, about 40 percent of the global population was poor. [...] We have the ability to accelerate this historic progress. [...] Using the latest tools—seeds, vaccines, AIDS drugs, and contraceptives, for example—we have made impressive progress. However, if we don’t make these success stories widely known, we won’t generate the funding commitments needed to maintain progress and save lives. At stake are the future prospects of one billion human beings.”

2012 annual letter

Former Senator Rick Santorum

“It’s important for us to use all the assets we have. Promote our values. America is that shining city on the hill. It is—it is the city that comes to the aid of those in trouble in America—in the world. We have done more good for America in Africa and in the third world by the things that we’ve done. And we have saved money and saved military deployments by wisely spending that money not on our enemies but on folks who can and will be our friends.”

Republican Presidential Debate, November 22, 2011

Center for a New American Security

“The greater the future budget cuts, the greater the chance that no amount of innovation will enable the State Department and USAID to effectively conduct routine foreign assistance and the contingency operations requested by U.S. policymakers. If and when that occurs, the ability of the U.S. to achieve its foreign policy objectives will be severely limited.”

Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT)
“Relations between the United States and other countries, and our role as a global leader, are advanced by our willingness to help other countries in need. Targeted assistance that helps lift those who are struggling the most is vital to protecting U.S. interests around the world, and it is also a moral responsibility of the wealthiest, most powerful nation.”

Former Secretaries of State Madeleine K. Albright, Henry A. Kissinger, Colin L. Powell, Condoleezza Rice and George P. Shultz
“As former Secretaries of State from both Democratic and Republican administrations, we urge you to support a strong and effective International Affairs Budget. We believe these programs are critical to America’s global leadership and represent strategic investments in our nation’s security and prosperity. We have seen first-hand how the International Affairs Budget is a strategic investment to advance America’s interests throughout the world. Development and diplomacy programs are a cost-effective tool to tackle the root causes of conflict and extremism, build new markets for U.S. goods and services, respond to humanitarian crises, and demonstrate America’s proud tradition of goodwill and global leadership.”
Letter to Congress, November 14, 2011

Former Governor Tom Ridge and Former Secretary of Health and Human Services Donna Shalala
“In addition to being good for business, our global programs are critical in protecting America and especially in preventing conflicts before they require military intervention. With our troops pulling out of Iraq and Afghanistan, we are going to need a strong corps of civilians on the ground to finish the job and win the peace. And as the Arab Awakening continues to unfold, we need our diplomats and experts there to ensure democracy has a chance to succeed and provide stability in that strategic region.”

Former Governor Mike Huckabee
“I resent the idea that the conservative viewpoint somehow is at odds with the idea of strategic investment in countries around the globe. I not only disagree with it, I find it extraordinarily disagreeable. […] The simple reality is that every time America is making its presence known in any government across the world, it will be far more effective when it delivers bread than when it delivers bombs. And the next thing I think we ought to do, if we really are the Christians we claim to be, is to want to make sure that we do not turn our backs on the suffering we see.”
Speech in South Carolina, January 17, 2012

Senator Marco Rubio (R-FL)
“I think we need to examine all of our foreign aid and make sure it makes sense—there’s never been a good time to waste money, but … on the other hand the foreign aid we put out is a very small part of our overall budget, and an important part of it,”
Speaking on Fox News, November 14, 2011
Development Assistance – USAID
Recommendation: $2.682 billion

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

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

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

Priorities for this account include:

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

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

  Justification: Food price volatility and extreme weather patterns, such as those that caused the current drought in the Horn of Africa, are pushing more and more people into extreme hunger and malnutrition. After decades of declining support for farmers in developing countries, and thanks to U.S. leadership, there is now renewed commitment to helping people feed themselves. The United States Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, known as Feed the Future, takes a comprehensive and sustainable approach to agricultural development and food security by targeting small-scale farmers and vulnerable populations. Investments focus on country-owned plans developed through engagement with local government and civil society, and emphasize the importance of gender, nutrition, climate change, and natural resource management.

• Microfinance
  Recommendation: $265 million across all accounts

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

- **Basic Education**
  
  **Recommendation:** $925 million across all accounts

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Climate Change Response**

Recommendation: $522.9 million across all State and USAID accounts

**Justification:** International investments to deal with increasing challenges of climate change and extreme weather variability are essential both to meet the basic needs of people living in extreme poverty and to protect critical forest areas and biodiversity. These investments promote global security and minimize instability, especially in the most vulnerable countries, by reducing the costs of disaster relief and by helping the international community avoid costly interventions. Funding also increases international economic opportunities for U.S. businesses and workers, helps address global hunger and health challenges, and protects decades of U.S. investments in global development and conservation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• **Biodiversity**
  Recommendation: $200 million across all accounts

  **Justification:** Healthy ecosystems are a requirement for sustainable development. According to experts, less than one-fifth of the world’s forests are intact; over half of global fish stocks are overexploited; and by the end of the century up to two-thirds of all species will be on the brink of extinction. U.S. biodiversity programs are targeted to protect some of the largest and most at-risk natural landscapes by improving natural resource governance and helping communities manage resources in a sustainable way. These programs not only conserve species and ecosystems but also ensure clean water, promote rural stability, boost health, secure environmental resources and reduce poverty for millions of people.

• **Water**
  Recommendation: $350 million across all accounts

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

Global Health Programs – USAID

Recommendation: $2.798 billion

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

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

Priorities for this account include:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

According to the Guttmacher Institute, providing access to contraception to the 215 million women worldwide who want it, would prevent 53 million unintended pregnancies each year, resulting in 14.5 million less abortions and 250,000 less women dying in pregnancy or childbirth annually. In FY2011, more than 37 million women used contraception as a result of U.S. government programs, which focus on improving and expanding access to voluntary family planning. These programs are critical to reducing maternal mortality and improving infant health, through spacing out births and encouraging breastfeeding.

• Nutrition
  Recommendation: $200 million

  Justification: One in four women and more than 200 million children under age 5 suffer from undernutrition, according to UNICEF. Undernutrition accounts for 11 percent of the global burden of disease and is the underlying cause of death for 3.5 million children annually (Black, R.E., L.H. Allen, et al., The Lancet, January 19, 2008). For children who survive past their second birthday, the physical and cognitive damage endured is often irreversible. There is,

SUCCESS STORY:
Preaching Family Planning

With a voice full of confidence, Imam Mouhamadou Takhiyou Kane shares his message with a captive audience. Equipped with evidence from the Koran, he works to convince people in Senegal that family planning can have a place in the lives of Muslims.

“Only Imams have the opportunity to speak to a large number of men every Friday at the Mosque and during important religious holidays,” said Kane, who has held several workshops and meetings to encourage other Imams to join his mission. “We, as Imams, have the duty to spread the truth about Islam and not allow those who have twisted Islamic teachings about family planning to say that Islam is against family planning.”

More than 90 percent of Senegalese are Muslim, and some have used Islam as a basis to discourage the use of contraceptives and family planning. Overcoming this negative view of family planning necessitates contributions and guidance from Islamic teachers and religious leaders to develop and share key messages and arguments that are based on passages from the Koran. Since participating in a national workshop on Islam and family planning sponsored by USAID, Imam Kane has worked with IntraHealth International. IntraHealth leads a USAID-funded family planning and maternal health project in Senegal, to bring his message to his congregation, local community leaders, and other religious leaders.
However, clear evidence that improving nutrition during the 1,000 day window from the start of a woman’s pregnancy until a child’s second birthday can have a significant, long-term impact on the child’s health and educational performance and on a country’s economic development, according to the World Bank and the Copenhagen Consensus Center. There are low-cost, targeted and highly effective programs that have been proven to prevent and treat undernutrition in this 1,000 day window. U.S. funding supports these programs with the goal (stated in the administration’s FY2013 budget request) of reducing malnutrition for millions of families by 2015, including at least 1 million children under age 2 by the end of FY2013.

**Malaria**

Recommendation: $650 million

Justification: Economists estimate that malaria accounts for approximately 40 percent of public health expenditures in Africa and causes an annual loss of $12 billion, or 1.3 percent of the continent’s gross domestic product, according to the Roll Back Malaria partnership. But American investment through the President’s Malaria Initiative and support of the Global Fund have helped contain malaria and thereby strengthened emerging economies. According to the World Health Organization, the United States, working in partnership with local country governments, has helped reduce malaria death.

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

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

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

**• Tuberculosis**
Recommendation: $236 million

**Justification:** Tuberculosis is a contagious and airborne disease that, according to USAID, infects 8.8 million people per year, including nearly one-third of whom are also infected with HIV. About 1.7 million people die worldwide each year from the disease, which disproportionately strikes young adults in their most productive years and the poorest and most marginalized groups, disrupting the social fabric of society and undermining gains in economic development. USAID is currently working to strengthen national TB control programs to find and treat TB, treat and prevent the development of drug-resistant TB, and support the research and development of new tools to fight the disease.

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

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

**SUCCESS STORY:**
**Advocating for Disabled Children in Belarus**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CDC Global Health – HHS
Recommendation: $362.9 million

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendation: $898.2 million

The MCC partners with impoverished countries that are committed to good governance, economic freedom and investing in their people to fund innovative projects. These projects reduce poverty by removing obstacles to economic growth in sectors such as health, transportation, agriculture, power and fiscal transparency.

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

International Organizations and Programs

Recommendation: $348.7 million

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

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

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

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

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

SUCCESS STORY: Gaza Sewage System Improves Lives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Recommendation:** $134 million

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

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

Recommendation: $30 million

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

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

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education & Child Nutrition

Recommendation: $209.5 million (in the Agriculture bill)

The McGovern-Dole program provides donations of United States agricultural products, as well as financial and technical assistance, for school feeding and maternal and child nutrition projects in low income, food-deficit countries that are committed to universal education.

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

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

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

Other Key Long-term Development Accounts

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

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

SUCCESS STORY: Planting Fruit Trees in Kenya

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

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

Through Plan International’s program—funded by USAID—vulnerable households in Kenya become self-supporting. For six months in 2010, this program served 11,408 households with orphans and vulnerable children in Kenya and trained 3,000 guardians and caregivers of these children. With a “pass-on-the-gift” approach, the project requires families who initially benefitted from the project to pass on the banana suckers to others.
International Disaster Assistance
Recommendation: $1.466 billion

Funding from this account enables USAID's Office for U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to provide immediate, life-saving assistance following natural and man-made disasters, including conflicts, floods, earthquakes and droughts. In 2011, OFDA responded to the needs of the most vulnerable around the world: those affected by famine in the Horn of Africa, sexual violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo, and ongoing strife in Darfur and South Sudan. OFDA also helps communities boost their capacity to prepare for natural disasters and mitigate future damage.

Justification: In addition to saving lives, timely and robust U.S. humanitarian assistance ensures that humanitarian emergencies do not spiral out of control into more destabilizing and costly events. Providing OFDA with the funding it needs at the start of the fiscal year to best prepare for unpredictable disasters means that the U.S. is able to respond quickly to catastrophes like the 2010 earthquake in Haiti without having to reduce its response to ongoing crises like that in Darfur. Furthermore, strong U.S. humanitarian assistance encourages other donors to step up and commit resources to addressing crises around the world, meaning that spending burdens are shared and more lives are saved. Investments in prevention, such as those funded through this account, are extremely cost effective: according to the World Bank and the U.S. Geological Survey, every $1 invested in preventative measures saves $7 in economic losses.

InterAction’s recommended level for this account includes $366 million to fund cash-based emergency food assistance for critical voucher programs, local and regional purchase of food, and related cash-based emergency assistance efforts. The remaining $1.1 billion is the recommended base for IDA.
Migration and Refugee Assistance
Recommendation: $1.875 billion

Funding from this account enables the State Department’s Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) to provide basic lifesaving assistance for refugees and to maintain the U.S. commitment to a strong refugee resettlement program.

Justification: The displaced persons supported by this account are almost entirely dependent on the international humanitarian system to survive. Their number has grown in recent years as a result of conflict in a number of countries, including Somalia, Iraq and Afghanistan. Most refugees live under precarious conditions and reductions in assistance mean they will not have access to the most basic elements of survival—health care, safe shelter, clean water and education. Refugees often cannot safely return home, and the countries that host them are typically poor themselves and struggle to provide for their own citizens. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, developing countries were home in 2010 to four-fifths of the world’s refugees. U.S. investment signals to nations hosting refugees that their efforts to shelter the most vulnerable are supported. This funding supports the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, other international humanitarian agencies and nongovernmental organizations.

SUCCESS STORY: Iraqi Refugee and Syrian Mother Establish Successful Salon

Nariman, an Iraqi refugee, fled with her four sons to Syria after her husband was murdered. Wafa, a Syrian single mother with two boys, dreamed of opening a hair salon but did not have the resources to pursue it. The two women met through an International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC) program where they learned new skills and business knowledge before getting a grant to open up their own business.

Wafa and Nariman’s Brooke Hair Salon is one of 28 successful businesses established through the program. Talented entrepreneurs have launched a range of businesses, from a gift shop to an auto repair garage. Collectively, the businesses employ 56 people and support dozens of families. Nariman says, “Now I can provide healthy meals and a better education for my children.”

This project is funded in part by the U.S. Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration.
Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance
Recommendation: $100 million

This is a drawdown fund established to ensure that the U.S. government has sufficient resources for refugee assistance in humanitarian crises. In 2011, these funds were used to support PRM’s response to refugee needs in West Africa following election-related violence in the Ivory Coast, the provision of basic services to migrant workers fleeing conflict in Libya, and efforts to meet the needs of Somalis escaping famine.

**Justification:** This emergency account provides an important source of funding during unanticipated crises. The account should be fully funded in FY2013 up to its authorized ceiling of $100 million. Additionally, to allow a quicker response in emergencies and therefore save lives, two structural changes should be considered. First, the ceiling should be doubled, as it hasn’t changed in a decade and recent years have put significant stress on regular emergency funding. Second, the Secretary of State should be given the power to authorize the use of funds from this account. The current requirement of a presidential certification is cumbersome and can result in delays in the delivery of critical assistance.

P.L. 480 Title II Food for Peace
Recommendation: $1.84 billion (in the Agriculture bill)

The Food for Peace (P.L. 480 Title II) account provides for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities to reduce global hunger and malnutrition, and to build long-term food security. As a critical core source of funding for the international humanitarian system, Title II programs meet the emergency food needs of the estimated 100 million people who face crises due to conflicts or natural disasters each year. Title II resources also provide multiyear funding for development programs that increase resiliency.

**Justification:** Over the past three years, the UN World Food Program has assessed the global need for food assistance at roughly $6.7 billion per year. With the rise in global food prices, increasingly frequent weather-related food security crises, and continuing conflict in many parts of the world, these needs are not expected to decline. Meanwhile, despite the global food price crisis the appropriation for Food for Peace has declined steadily—from $2.32 billion in FY2009 to $1.47 billion in FY2012. Supporting Title II at the FY 2010 level of $1.84 billion would maintain traditional U.S. leadership in providing emergency food assistance, while also recognizing the increased U.S. contributions to food security in the IDA and DA accounts.
Other Key Humanitarian Accounts

InterAction also supports funding for the following accounts, which help respond to disasters and crises across the world:

- Refugee Resettlement – Health and Human Services
- Complex Crises Fund

SUCCESS STORY: Planting Trees for Protection and Prosperity

In 2004, Abdul Azis lost two children to the tsunami that devastated Indonesia. Afterwards, he often wandered alone along the beaches to remember and mourn those he lost. One afternoon, while sitting under a banyan tree, Abdul noticed the waves crashing against the coastal mangrove forests. He realized that the mangroves protected the land against the sea. Motivated to protect his community from future storms and earthquakes, Abdul joined Manjago Fana, a local community-based organization dedicated to protecting old trees and planting new ones.

While Indonesia has the world’s largest mangrove forests, development along the coast and other factors are threatening many of these forests. Mangrove trees also protect more than the shorelines—the freshwater fish that live among their roots are important sources of food and income. Protecting and restoring the trees is a low-tech and efficient way to reduce natural disasters and invest in local communities.

Manjago Fana, which means “preserve the land,” is one of 10 community-based organizations that are being supported and trained by Lutheran World Relief as a result of USAID funding. Working together, these organizations will replant and rehabilitate 400 hectares of mangrove forest by the end of 2013. They will also improve economic opportunity for more than 200 microenterprises by working with the private sector to invest in income generating approaches that utilize natural resources in environmentally sustainable ways.
Transition Initiatives
Recommendation: $57.6 million

The Transition Initiatives account funds the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI) at USAID to implement quick-impact political and economic reconstruction programs. OTI provides fast, flexible, short-term assistance to support political transitions and address stabilization needs.

Justification: Funding this office at the level requested by the president would provide flexible, short-term funding for countries emerging from crisis. Most recently, OTI has implemented projects in Ivory Coast in the aftermath of the early 2011 post-electoral violence and in Haiti, providing assistance to Haiti’s government following the January 2010 earthquake.

InterAction continues to advocate for a more robust funding of programs that help bridge the gap between emergency aid and long-term development—ideally through a new account that would enable funding of recovery and transitional development assistance in post-disaster and post-conflict settings. OTI has the transitional mandate in theory, but in practice has focused on a limited scope of interventions, leaving major gaps in transitional assistance. Other funding sources, such as the Conflict Stabilization Initiatives, similarly do not deal with the fundamental transition gap, so USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is often forced to further stretch its already limited budget to fill the holes. In order to better meet the needs of populations coming out of crisis and lay the foundation for long-term development, InterAction urges both the administration and Congress to address this shortcoming in U.S. assistance programs.

Other Key Transition Accounts

InterAction also supports funding for the following accounts, which help bridge the gap between crisis and development:

- Conflict Stabilization Operations (State and AID)
- Economic Support Fund – Transition Funding
USAID Operating Expenses, Capital Investment Fund and Inspector General

Recommendations: a) $1.374 billion for USAID Operating Expenses, including Overseas Contingency Operations funding; b) strong funding for the Capital Investment Fund and Inspector General’s office

Justification: U.S. foreign policy objectives—both short- and long-term—require USAID engagement around the world. Cuts to the USAID operating budget do not reduce those requirements, but stretch the agency ever thinner, leading to reduced efficiency, effectiveness and oversight. After years of counterproductive hollowing out, recent staffing increases—in the form of the Development Leadership Initiative, initiated by the Bush administration and continued by the current one—have allowed the agency to begin to replace some of the personnel it lost in previous years. Those increases must be sustained for USAID to carry out humanitarian and development assistance programs effectively and to have the technical capacity to assess what’s working and what’s not. They are also needed to hold up its part of the three-legged national security stool—defense, diplomacy and development. Full operational funding for USAID also supports a package of reforms designed to strengthen, streamline and optimize the way USAID does business.

Full support for the USAID Capital Investment Fund enables USAID to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and to work with the State Department to construct facilities that will keep our civilian representatives abroad safe. As USAID strives to increase accountability, transparency and efficiency, up-to-date information management systems are vital. This funding will support continued modernization of such systems, as well as consolidation of USAID and State Department IT platforms as prescribed by the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR).
USAID Working Capital Fund

Recommendation:
Authority to establish and fund

InterAction encourages congressional authorization of a USAID Working Capital Fund, as recommended in the QDDR and in the FY2012 and 2013 Budget Request Appendices. Modeled on an existing fund at the State Department and other agencies, this fund would allow USAID to use 1 percent of total obligations to fund improvements in procurement and contract management, providing valuable resources to boost efficiency and effectiveness of the use of taxpayer dollars.

SUCCESS STORY: Chechen Center Offers Counseling Services

Rumisa, a 37 year old teacher and mother of three, had been married 18 years when her husband began to beat her. While Rumisa forgave him, the violence soon began affecting her children—her oldest daughter suffered a nervous breakdown.

Considering suicide, Rumisa called “Hotline Trust.” The hotline is operated by the Center for Psychosocial and Pedagogical Rehabilitation (simply called “the Center”). The Center was established with training, technical expertise and support from the International Rescue Committee thanks to funding from the Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration. The Center provided Rumisa counseling and eventually assisted her in alerting Chechen officials to her husband’s actions.

Women and girls experience many kinds of violence in Chechnya, affecting every aspect of their lives. The kind of integrated services offered by the Center empowers girls and women through a combination of emotional and practical support. Knowledgeable staff help women recognize, deal with and move on from violent situations.
Creating the conditions for Development and Peace

**Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities**
Recommendation: $2.165 billion

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Through this account, the United States provides essential support to UN and regional peacekeeping missions.

**Justification:** The recommended level is the expected amount necessary to pay U.S. dues for UN peacekeeping in full; it is the level requested by the administration plus an additional $158 million expected to be needed by the United Nations in Somalia to continue its support of the African Union peacekeeping mission there. By helping to support these operations, the United States stands with and leverages the contributions of other countries to help further U.S. foreign policy objectives in volatile regions. UN and regional peacekeeping missions support and implement the terms of ceasefires and peace agreements, support elections, create safe space for the delivery of humanitarian assistance, build government capacity, and protect people from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.

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**Peacekeeping Operations**
Recommendation: $249.1 million

This account funds support for regional peacekeeping forces, as well as training programs that increase the capacity of relevant countries to participate in such forces.

**Justification:** U.S.-funded programs that train, equip and sustain foreign security forces for international peacekeeping operations are essential to improving security and rule of law institutions and protecting civilians in unstable areas. Professional, well-equipped international peacekeepers reduce the burden on the U.S. by acting as a key stabilizing force at a fraction of the cost of U.S. intervention—a mere 12 cents to the dollar according to the Government Accountability Office. Funding at this level will ensure continued U.S. investments for these critical capacity-building programs, which enable the United States to enhance the capabilities of our partner nations, expand the pool of properly trained peacekeepers, and leverage U.S. strategic security interests around the globe.
**Other Key Development-Enabling Accounts**

InterAction also supports funding for the following accounts which help create the conditions for development and peace:

- Contributions to International Organizations
- Economic Support Fund – Democracy and Governance
- Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund
- Democracy Fund
- National Endowment for Democracy (NED)
- Peace Corps
- Development Credit Authority
- OPIC
- Treasury Technical Assistance
- Inter-American Development Bank/Investment Corporation
- Asian Development Bank
- African Development Bank
- European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

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**SUCCESS STORY: Reducing Hunger and Risk in Zambia**

Rose Kawanambulu, 61, looks after five orphans on her own. Like so many in rural Zambia, she relies on her crops to provide for her family and to pay for tuition to send one of her children to a teaching college. Recently, Rose’s maize crop was flooded by heavy rains, devastating their source of both food and income.

**Annual flooding** is common in Zambia, but in recent years, the floods have been both unpredictable and amplified. With agriculture accounting for approximately 20 percent of Zambia’s GDP—and the source of employment for 80 percent of their workforce—this has serious implications on the food and economic security of people like Rose.

Thankfully, Rose’s was one of 125,000 rural poor households in Zambia’s Western Province to receive **seeds and training** from Concern Worldwide through a livelihoods and disaster risk reduction program funded by the **U.S. Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance**. Concern’s intervention gave Rose the skills and resources to protect her crops and improve her harvests, and her entire village is less prone to flooding and disasters because of infrastructure improvements like canal cleaning.

This approach of improving local skills and capacity while also helping communities reduce their vulnerability to future disasters is essential to the long-term success and resilience of Zambia’s agricultural communities. Following Concern’s training and infrastructure improvements, crop yields in targeted communities have doubled, creating a much brighter, more self-reliant future for Rose and thousands others like her.
ACDI/VOCA
Action Against Hunger USA
ActionAid International USA
Adventist Development and Relief Agency International (ADRA)
African Medical & Research Foundation
African Methodist Episcopal Service and Development Agency (AME-SADA)
African Development
Aga Khan Foundation USA
Air Serv International
All Hands Volunteers
Alliance for Peacebuilding
Alliance to End Hunger
American Friends Service Committee
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
American Jewish World Service
American Near East Refugee Aid
American Red Cross International Services
American Refugee Committee
AmeriCares
Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team
Baptist World Alliance
Basic Education Coalition (BEC)
Bethany Christian Services International, Inc.
Benedictine Sisters of North America
B'nai B'rith International
BRAC USA
Bread for the World
Bread for the World Institute
Brother's Brother Foundation
Buddhist Tzu Chi Foundation
Campaign for Innocent Victims in Conflict (CIVIC)
CARE
Catholic Relief Services
CBM
CDA Collaborative Learning Projects
Centre for Development and Population Activities (CEDPA)
Center for Health and Gender Equity (CHANGE)
CHF International
ChildFund International
Christian Reformed World Relief Committee (CRWRC)
Church World Service
Concern America
CONCERN Worldwide U.S., Inc.
Congressional Hunger Center
Counterpart International
Creative Learning
Development Gateway
Direct Relief International
Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF)
The Eagles Wings Foundation
Easter Seals
Education Development Center (EDC)
Episcopal Relief & Development
Ethiopian Community Development Council
Family Care International
Food for the Poor (FFP)
Freedom from Hunger
Friends of ACTED
Friends of the Global Fight
Giving Children Hope
The Global Food Banking Network
Global Fund for Children
GlobalGiving
Global Health Council
Global Links
Global Resource Services
Global Washington
GOOD360
Habitat for Humanity International
Handicap International USA
Heart to Heart International
Heartland Alliance
Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society
Heifer International
Helen Keller International
HelpAge USA
Helping Hand for Relief and Development
Holt International Children's Services
Humane Society International (HSI)
The Hunger Project
Information Management and Mine Action Programs (IMMAP)
INMED Partnerships for Children
InsideNGO
Institute for Sustainable Communities
Interchurch Medical Assistance, Inc. (IMAA World Health)
International Catholic Migration Commission (ICMC)
International Center for Not-for-Profit Law
International Center for Research on Women (ICRW)
International Emergency and Development Aid (IEDA Relief)
International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES)
International Fund for Animal Welfare
International Housing Coalition (IHC)
International Medical Corps
International Medical Health Organization (IMHO)
International Orthodox Christian Charities (IOCC)
International Relief & Development
International Relief Teams
International Rescue Committee (IRC)
International Social Service—United States of America
Branch, Inc.
International Youth Foundation
IntraHealth International, Inc.
Islamic Relief USA
Jesuit Refugee Services USA
Jhpiego – an affiliate of The Johns Hopkins University
Keystone Humane Services International
Korean American Sharing Movement
Latter-day Saint Charities
Life for Relief and Development
Lions Clubs International Foundation
Lutheran World Relief
Management Sciences for Health (MSH)
MAP International
Medical Care Development
Medical Emergency Relief International (Merlin)
Medical Teams International
MedShare International
Mercy Corps
Mercy USA for Aid and Development
Millennium Water Alliance
Mobility International USA
National Association of Social Workers
ONE Campaign
One Economy Corporation
Operation Blessing International Relief and Development Corporation
Operation USA
Outreach International
Oxfam America
Pact
Pan American Development Foundation
Pan American Health and Education Foundation (PAHEF)
PATH
Pathfinder International
PCI
Perkins International
Physicians for Human Rights
Physicians for Peace
Plan International USA
Planet Aid
Plant with Purpose
Population Action International
Population Communication
Presbyterian Disaster Assistance and Hunger Program
Project C.U.R.E.
ProLiteracy
Refugees International
Relief International
Religions for Peace
Resolve Uganda
RESULTS
ReSurge International
Salvation Army World Service Office
Save the Children
Seva Foundation
ShelterBox USA
Society for International Development (SID)
Solar Cookers International
Solidarity Center
Stop Hunger Now
Transparency International USA
Trickle Up Program
Unitarian Universalist Service Committee
United Cerebral Palsy
United Methodist Committee on Relief
United Nations Foundation
United States International Council on Disabilities (USICD)
USA for UNHCR
U.S. Climate Action Network (USCAN)
U.S. Committee for Refugees and Immigrants
U.S. Fund for UNICEF
VAB (Volunteers Association of Bangladesh)
Water Aid America
Water for South Sudan
WellShare International
WFP USA
Winrock International
Women for Women International
Women Thrive Worldwide
World Concern
World Connect
World Hope International
World Learning
World Neighbors
World Rehabilitation Fund
World Relief
World Resources Institute (WRI)
World Society for the Protection of Animals
World Wildlife Fund
World Vision

Associate Members

Center for Justice and Peacebuilding,
Eastern Mennonite University
Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy (DRLA) at Tulane University
Enough Project (a project of Center for American Progress (“CAP”))
Global Master’s in Development Practice Secretariat of the Earth Institute at Columbia University
Moynihan Institute of Global Affairs at Maxwell School of Syracuse University, The Transnational NGO Initiative
The NGOLD Center at Northern Illinois University
InterAction is the largest alliance of U.S.-based international nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), with more than 190 members working in every developing country. Members are faith-based and secular, large and small, with a focus on the world’s most poor and vulnerable populations.

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