



**InterAction, a coalition of 172 U.S.-based international development and humanitarian private voluntary organizations, respectfully submits the following funding recommendations for FY2010. We strongly urge the Administration to request these amounts, and urge the Administration, Budget Committees and the Appropriations Committees to request and provide allocations sufficient to allow the recommended total increase of \$9.9 billion dollars (over FY2008 enacted levels) for these poverty-focused development and humanitarian accounts.**

Success in the global fight against poverty requires quality investments across a number of sectors: HIV/AIDS, education, nutrition, clean water, skilled health workers, good governance, sustainable ecosystems, functioning health systems, economic empowerment, gender equality and comprehensive child welfare, to name just a few. Sustainable progress in any one of these sectors is intertwined with progress in the others, and if investments are not balanced across sectors, our ability to effect sustainable change, including in the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, will be diminished. **InterAction celebrates the substantial increases in support for HIV/AIDS and malaria programs over the last several years, but urges the Administration to request and Congress to provide adequate funding across all these sectors and accounts.**

We fully understand the tough budget climate. While our recommendations may seem aggressive to some, their total remains an exceedingly small portion of the overall federal budget, and the returns on the investments we recommend – in increased global stability, prosperity and good will, reduction of suffering and enactment of American values – will be many-fold. In the coming years, those returns will be needed more than ever. The time to make the investments is now.

The table on the next page provides our numerical recommendations by account, with comparison to FY2008 enacted levels (given the incomplete status of FY2009 appropriations). The pages that follow provide justifications for our recommendations, explaining the numbers and where useful breaking them down by “sub-account.”

Questions and requests for further detail are welcome: please contact Ken Forsberg at InterAction at 202-552-6564, or [kforsberg@interaction.org](mailto:kforsberg@interaction.org).



## InterAction Fiscal Year 2010 Funding Recommendations

(\$ in thousands)

| Account  | InterAction<br>FY2010<br>Recommendation | Δ from FY08<br>Total Enacted | FY08 Enacted<br>(including all<br>emergency) |
|--|---|------------------------------|--|
| <b>Global Health and Child Survival Programs (non-HIV)</b> | <b>3,347,500</b>                        | +1,865,513                   | 1,481,987                                    |
| Development Assistance                                     | 3,756,300                               | +2,132,678                   | 1,623,622                                    |
| International Disaster Assistance                          | 1,128,200                               | +478,461                     | 649,739                                      |
| Office of Transition Initiatives                           | 65,000                                  | +20,365                      | 44,636                                       |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance                           | 2,051,000                               | +712,822                     | 1,338,178                                    |
| Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance                 | 200,000                                 | +124,364                     | 75,636                                       |
| International Organizations and Programs:                  |   |                              | 316,897                                      |
| UNICEF   | 135,000                                 | +6,000                       | 129,000                                      |
| UNFPA  | 65,000                                  | +58,000                      | 7,000  |
| UNIFEM   | 7,000                                   | +3,400                       | 3,600  |
| UNIFEM Trust Fund  | 5,000                                   | +3,200                       | 1,800  |
| UNDP   | 110,000                                 | +11,840                      | 98,160                                       |
| Center for Human Settlements                               | 2,500                                   | +1,500                       | 1000   |
| <b>TOTAL CORE ACCOUNTS</b>                                 | <b>10,872,000</b>                       | +5,418,142                   | 5,454,358                                    |
| Millennium Challenge Corporation                           | 2,200,000                               | +713,612                     | 1,486,388                                    |
| Global Health and Child Survival Programs (HIV)            | 8,500,000                               | +3,490,905                   | 5,009,095                                    |
| Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities     | 2,327,845                               | +263,628                     | 2,064,217                                    |
| <b>TOTAL OTHER KEY ACCOUNTS</b>                            | <b>13,027,845</b>                       | +4,468,145                   | 8,559,700                                    |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>   | <b>23,900,345</b>                       | +9,886,287                   | 14,014,058                                   |



| Account   | FY10 Funding Level Recommendations | Justification   |
|---|------------------------------------|---|
| <p><b>GHCS – non-HIV</b><br/><b>(Global Health and Child Survival, non-HIV)</b></p> | <p><b>\$3.348 billion</b></p>      | <p>This amount for the <b>Global Health Account</b> (not counting HIV programs) would allow the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• a <b>maternal and child health investment of \$900 million</b> which would expand effective programs to save the lives of children under 5 and their mothers who die from preventable causes;</li> <li>• a <b>bilateral family planning and reproductive health investment of \$935 million</b> which would constitute an appropriate U.S. share of the resources necessary to meet the need for contraception of the estimated 201 million women in the developing world whose contraceptive needs go unmet;</li> <li>• a <b>TB investment of \$650 million</b> which would provide the USAID portion of the U.S. share of what is needed in 2010 based on the Global Plan and the MDR-TB and XDR-TB Global Response Plan;</li> <li>• a <b>malaria investment of \$800 million</b> which is targeted to meet the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI). PMI pledged \$1.2 billion to combat malaria at the end of five years;</li> <li>• <b>\$50 million for neglected tropical diseases</b> which would keep the U.S. on track to meet what the President has pledged toward fighting those diseases; and</li> <li>• <b>\$12.5 million for child marriage prevention</b> (with the same amount in Development Assistance) which would help reduce a practice associated with greater poverty, lower levels of girls’ education, higher rates of maternal and infant mortality, and greater incidence of domestic violence.</li> </ul> <p>New investment in global health is also vital for <b>expanding health workforce capacity and working against gender-based violence</b>. Overall, the recommended amount for this account would constitute a significant and much needed increased U.S. investment in a healthier world.</p> |



This amount for **Development Assistance** would allow the following:

**DA**  
**(Development Assistance)**

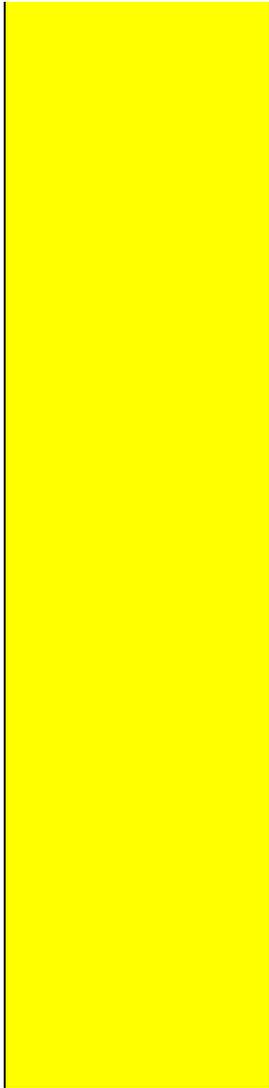
**\$3.756 billion**

- **\$1 billion for basic education** – the foundation for human and economic development – which would amount to 1/3 of the U.S. share of what is needed annually to ensure that all children have access to quality basic education by the internationally agreed upon target of 2015;
- **\$750 million for agricultural development** which is consistent with the authorization in the Lugar-Casey Global Food Security Act of 2008 (which will be reintroduced in the next Congress) and reverses a steady decline in funding for these programs. Some estimate the U.S. share of the global needs for programs to increase agricultural productivity at \$1.2 billion;
- **\$500 million for water and sanitation** which is the realistic amount required in FY 2010 to continue to implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act (P.L. No. 109-121), and to work partially toward the goal stated by Congress therein to "reduce by one-half from the baseline year 1990 the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water and the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015." This amount would cover the cost of bringing adequate water and basic sanitation to 5 million new people each year (or 5% of the total number of people annually needing access to reach the relevant Millennium Development Goal) in countries that have increased internal funding for the sector and that have sound water and sanitation policies;
- **\$304 million for microfinance** which would make a significant contribution toward poverty reduction by enabling microfinance institutions to leverage billions of dollars in private investment capital to promote dramatic growth in outreach to the poor and very poor, an estimated 500 million of whom could benefit from enterprise credit, as well as the hundreds of millions more who do not have access to insurance or a safe place to save their money;
- **\$283 million for trade capacity-building programs** which would help the agrarian-based economies of developing countries pull more people out of poverty and help ensure that more people have what they need to feed their families and communities;
- **\$275 million for biodiversity**, a modest increase from \$195 million in FY 2008, which would enable more work to be done on conservation for the benefit of people and nature. Scientists estimate 1/10th of the world's biological diversity is in danger of extinction, including at least 25% of mammals, and by the end of the 21st century as much as 2/3 of the world's species could be in danger of extinction. 3/4ths of the world's species reside in developing nations that depend on sustainable natural resources for their livelihoods;
- **\$212 million for climate change mitigation and adaptation**, and
- **\$195 million for clean energy programs**, both of which recognize our need to act on our steadily increasing understanding that protecting our environment and promoting human wellbeing and development go hand in hand, and that one cannot proceed without the other;
- **\$185 million for a new line item to address gender-based violence** which would scale up current U.S. Government and other model programming to address violence against women internationally, addressing the fact that one in three women will be a victim of abuse in her lifetime;

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- **\$20 million for women's economic opportunity** (with \$20 million in ESF) which is needed to enhance economic opportunities for poor women in developing countries as a key component of reducing global poverty rates; and
- **\$12.5 million for child marriage prevention** (with the same amount in Global Health). The widespread practice of child marriage in many developing countries is associated with greater poverty, lower levels of girls' education, higher rates of maternal and infant mortality, and greater incidence of domestic violence. Therefore, it must be fully addressed within U.S. development programs for girls' education, income generation and gender-based violence, in order to for these programs to be most efficient and cost-effective.



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| <p><b>IDA</b><br/><b>(International Disaster Assistance)</b></p>           | <p><b>\$1.128 billion</b></p> | <p>The <b>International Disaster Assistance</b> account reached a level of \$649.7 million in FY08 through regular, bridge and emergency appropriations. Additional funding is required to respond to the increasing pressures of the global food crisis and the worsening situations in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Chad and Sudan. At least \$185 million is needed to meet the needs of internally-displaced and other vulnerable Iraqis without drawing resources away from emergencies elsewhere. Contingency funds are also needed to ensure that the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is not forced to scale down ongoing programs when unexpected emergencies arise. Additional funding was also built into this calculation for response in the critical areas of emergency education and violence against women and girls.</p> <p>USAID has been forced to rely on mid-year supplemental appropriations in order to address a long list of disasters and famines, a funding practice with serious human costs. Adequate funding in the regular budget is critical in meeting the needs in ongoing and escalating emergencies, while maintaining a small contingency fund to respond to unexpected emergencies.</p>  |
| <p><b>OTI</b><br/><b>(Office of Transition Initiatives)</b></p>            | <p><b>\$65 million</b></p>    | <p>This amount for the <b>Office of Transition Initiatives</b> would allow OTI to continue its work as a key civilian instrument on the ground providing fast, flexible, short-term assistance targeted at key political transition and stabilization needs worldwide. OTI normally looks for matching funds from USAID regional bureaus and local USAID Missions to support portions of their work. One of the regions where their activities are most needed – Africa – is also the region where USAID regional bureaus and local USAID Missions have the least funding available to support match arrangements. A small increase would allow for more effective programs in Africa.</p>   |
| <p><b>MRA</b><br/><b>(Migration and Refugee Assistance)</b></p>            | <p><b>\$2.051 billion</b></p> | <p>This amount for the <b>Migration and Refugee Assistance</b> account would allow the U.S. to continue its strong leadership on humanitarian assistance and help improve the international response to the basic needs of displaced persons—the majority of them women and children. The number of refugees and internally displaced persons is rising, and many lack access to essential, life-saving services—health care, safe shelter, clean water and education. Efforts to prevent and respond to violence against displaced women and girls are inadequate and underfunded. Conditions have significantly deteriorated for displaced persons in several African countries and in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Several million Iraqis are still displaced. The Colombia displacement crisis remains one of the largest in the world.</p> <p>The recommended funding level includes \$1.425 billion for overseas assistance. This reflects funding available in FY 08 for overseas assistance adjusted for inflation and \$125 million to address new and unmet humanitarian needs. The recommended funding level also includes \$556 million for the United States to resettle 125,000 refugees and an additional 5,000 Iraqis and their accompanying family members under the Special Immigrant Visa program. It is vitally important that the U.S. continue to revitalize its refugee admissions program to help protect highly vulnerable refugees and to provide a long-term solution to some refugees trapped for years in protracted humanitarian crises.</p> |
| <p><b>ERMA</b><br/><b>(Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance)</b></p> | <p><b>\$200 million</b></p>   | <p>The <b>Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance</b> account provides an important safety valve during times of emergency. The ERMA ceiling of \$100 million has not been raised since the mid-1990s and given the increased costs of providing emergency assistance, we recommend an increase in the ceiling to \$200 million. Additionally, the current presidential certification process is cumbersome. To ensure an agile response to immediate emergency needs, the Secretary of State should be authorized to certify ERMA drawdowns.</p>   |



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| <p><b>IO&amp;P</b><br/><b>(International Organizations and Programs)</b></p>       | <p>We recommend an amount for the IO&amp;P account that would allow the following levels of funding:</p> | <p><b>UNICEF (United Nations Children’s Fund): \$135 million</b>, which would help support this agency’s expanding efforts to ensure the survival and well being of children throughout the world.</p> <p><b>UNFPA (United Nations Population Fund): \$65 million</b> to restore U.S. leadership in the key multilateral organization in the family planning and reproductive health field by providing a contribution at a level comparable to those of UNFPA's other leading bilateral donors.</p> <p><b>UNIFEM (United Nations Development Fund for Women): \$7 million</b>, to provide financial and technical assistance for innovative programs and strategies promoting women’s political participation and economic security in over 100 countries, particularly where they face the highest levels of insecurity.</p> <p><b>UNIFEM Trust Fund: \$5 million</b>, to help fund the only multi-lateral grant-making mechanism that focuses support for local, national and regional efforts to combat violence against women internationally.</p> <p><b>UNDP (United Nations Development Program): \$110 million</b> to support the UN’s primary development agency as it works to encourage democratic governance, plays a lead role in coordinating the international long term responses to disasters and conflict around the world, and focuses on energy, environment, and health issues as they relate to human development. UNDP strives to ensure that all of its programs support gender equality and respect for human rights.</p> <p><b>UN HABITAT (Center for Human Settlements): \$2.5 million.</b> Habitat, as the sole U.N. organization concerned with human settlements, plays an important role in focusing worldwide attention on housing and slum conditions in the developing world.</p> |
| <p><b>MCC</b><br/><b>(Millennium Challenge Corporation)</b></p>                    | <p><b>\$2.2 billion</b></p>  | <p>The <b>Millennium Challenge Corporation</b> is an innovative development program working directly with countries who have quantitatively demonstrated a commitment to ruling justly, providing economic freedom and investing in their people. The MCC has made determined progress over the last year in shifting its focus to implementation and subsequently progress is being seen on many of the Compacts. An FY10 appropriation of \$2.2 billion would allow the MCC to sign 3-4 Compacts currently in the pipeline, as well as cover possible threshold agreements with countries seeking MCC eligibility and minimal administrative costs.</p>   |
| <p><b>GHCS -- HIV</b><br/><b>(Global Health and Child Survival – HIV/AIDS)</b></p> | <p><b>\$8.5 billion</b></p>  | <p>The <b>PEPFAR</b> reauthorization bill authorizes \$37 billion over five years, which works out to \$7.4 billion a year if evenly distributed, assuming no further increases for the Global Fund aside from the \$2 billion authorized. If we assume the increase is more gradual, and starts with a 15% increase over the previous year, and assume that some of the \$37 billion will go towards the Global Fund, the authorized level for 2010 for AIDS is about \$6.5 billion for bilateral programming, plus \$2 billion for the Global Fund, for a total of \$8.5 billion.</p>   |



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| <p><b>CIPA</b><br/><b>(Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities)</b></p> | <p><b>\$2.3 billion</b></p> | <p>\$2.3 billion for the <b>Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities</b> account represents the U.S. share of projected peacekeeping costs for FY10. The U.S. share, agreed to by international treaty, is currently 25.9% of the total UN peacekeeping budget. As a permanent member of the UN Security Council, the U.S. has given its support to each and every one of the UN peacekeeping missions deployed. As such, a failure on the part of the U.S. to pay its bills represents both a failure to follow through on its international commitments, and a betrayal of those countries that have made troops and equipment available to support peacekeeping efforts.</p> <p>\$250 million of this amount can be attributed to the U.S. leading a push for a new peacekeeping deployment in Somalia. This comes in spite of a warning from NGOs and peacekeeping experts that a peacekeeping mission can only be successful when there is a peace to keep, and that conditions are not currently conducive in Somalia.</p> <p>Some of the most expensive UN peacekeeping missions are those that have been given numerous complex tasks beyond their core civilian protection mandates, or that face significant logistical hurdles. The MONUC (Democratic Republic of the Congo) force, for example, is also responsible for providing massive logistical and combat support to the Congolese Army (the FARDC). UNAMID (in Darfur) has faced a number of both political and logistical roadblocks to deployment, but is expected to reach full deployment of 26,000 troops in FY10.</p> <p>By FY10 it is also expected that a number of missions will have begun to draw down, reducing the overall cost of UN peacekeeping. Among these is UNMIL (in Liberia), which will have reduced its size by 10% in 2009, and is expected to continue to downsize at roughly that rate in 2010. Also, UNMIK (in Kosovo) is already in a rapid state of drawdown and is expected to maintain just 30% of its civilian resources and a maximum of 500 UN police into 2010.</p> |
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