



DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Funding Highlights:

- Increases funding for the President's Global Health Initiative, including increased efforts to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, avoid unintended pregnancies, and work towards the elimination of some neglected tropical diseases. As part of this effort, the Budget also expands support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief to prevent new HIV infections while providing care and treatment to millions of people, and for the President's Malaria Initiative to dramatically reduce the prevalence of this disease.
- Increases funding for the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative to help poor countries improve the nutritional and income status of millions of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger by 2015.
- Increases aid to Afghanistan and Pakistan to revitalize economic development and confront the resurgence of the Taliban.
- Supports continued progress toward a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq and prepares the Department of State to assume responsibility for security, logistics, and police training programs as part of the military-to-civilian transition in Iraq.
- Helps developing nations adapt to climate change and pursue low-carbon development.
- Recognizes that diplomacy and development activities are instrumental in promoting U.S. National Security interests and provides critical funding necessary to support greater civilian capacity to meet expanded roles.
- Maintains path to achieve goal of 11,000 Peace Corps volunteers by 2016.
- Supports President Obama's vision of Global Engagement through activities to expand economic opportunity, foster scientific and technological innovation, and strengthen people-to-people connections.
- Promotes sustainable economic growth to help reduce global poverty with support for new Millennium Challenge Corporation compacts.
- Supports the poorest populations globally through U.S. contributions to the Multilateral Development Banks.

The Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and other international programs advance the interests of the United States through engagement, partnership, and the promotion of universal values. Through the power of example and the empowerment of people, using diplomatic and development tools, the Administration is working to forge the global consensus required to defeat the threats, manage the challenges, and seize the opportunities of the 21st century.

Increases Funding for the President's Global Health Initiative. The Administration will build on its commitment to save millions of lives through increased investments in global health activities. The Budget includes increased funding to combat the HIV/AIDS crisis by: focusing on increasing treatment and prevention; ramping up maternal and child health programming to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five and decrease the prevalence of malnutrition; expanding investments in family planning activities, malaria, tuberculosis, and neglected tropical diseases; and strengthening local health systems to enhance capacity and long-run sustainability of each health program. Alongside our multilateral partners, the United States will continue to provide global leadership in fulfilling our shared responsibility and our common promise to improve the health of the world's poorest populations.

Promotes U.S. Strategy in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The 2011 Budget increases U.S. resources in support of the President's strategy to disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al Qaeda in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Budget increases assistance to both countries, providing additional funding for governance, reconstruction, and other development activities that will counter extremists. For Pakistan, the Budget also increases security assistance and funds a new signature energy project. The Budget expands the number of civilian personnel in Afghanistan and Pakistan in an effort to build government capacity, increase diplomatic engagement, manage expanded assistance programs, and reduce

the potential for fraud and misuse of American funding.

Supports Strategic Realignments in Iraq. The 2011 Budget aligns U.S. assistance efforts in Iraq with the U.S.-Iraq Strategic Framework Agreement and provides support for continued progress toward a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq. The Budget provides the Department of State with the resources to prepare to assume responsibility for key programs that have been funded and led by the Department of Defense, including police capacity building, and provides security and logistic support for U.S. civilians deployed around the country. The Budget also continues to provide support for Iraqis who have been displaced from their homes.

Fights Hunger and Expands Food Security Efforts. The 2011 Budget increases funding for agriculture development and nutrition programs as part of a multi-year plan to lift a significant number of people out of poverty and reduce under-five malnutrition for millions of children by 2015. The Budget provides assistance through bilateral assistance and a new multi-donor facility administered by the World Bank to poor countries that make policy and financial commitments to address their internal food security needs. Additional assistance will help targeted countries increase agricultural productivity, improve agricultural research and development, and expand markets and trade while monitoring and evaluating program performance. The Budget also maintains strong support for food aid and other humanitarian assistance.

Helps Developing Nations to Adapt to Climate Change and Pursue Low-Carbon Development. To reduce greenhouse gas emissions worldwide, the United States will spur the development and dissemination of clean energy technologies and increase the sequestration of carbon stored in soils, plants, and trees. The United States will take prompt, substantial action to help vulnerable countries adapt and build resilience to the effects of climate change. The top priority is to support the development of low-carbon development strategies that contain

measureable, reportable, and verifiable actions, laying the groundwork for meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories.

Maintains Path to Increase Peace Corps Volunteers. The 2011 Budget funds the second year of the President’s initiative to significantly increase the number of Peace Corps volunteers, and puts the Peace Corps on track to grow by 50 percent so that it reaches 11,000 volunteers by 2016.

Aligns Resources with Global Engagement Priorities. The 2011 Budget supports President Obama’s vision of global engagement that is based on mutual respect, the pursuit of sustainable partnerships in areas of mutual interest, and a commitment to listening to and working with local stakeholders, with an emphasis on women and youth. The Budget supports activities designed to expand economic opportunity including job creation and employment-focused education efforts; foster scientific and technological innovation; and strengthen people-to-people connections through exchange programs.

Combats Trafficking in Persons Worldwide. The 2011 Budget supports the Administration’s efforts to combat trafficking in persons and assist in the coordination of anti-trafficking efforts both worldwide and domestically. It will allow the United States to lead in advancing public awareness and advocacy in concert with non-governmental organizations, international organizations, Congress and the media; with

our programs focusing on the “3P” paradigm of prosecuting traffickers, protecting victims, and preventing trafficking in persons.

Supports the Poorest Populations Globally. The Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) provide concessional financing to meet the needs of the poorest populations globally, including in fragile and post-conflict countries and in countries that have disproportionately felt the effects of the global financial crisis. The MDBs play a particularly important role in regions of high need like Sub-Saharan Africa, while working throughout the developing world to help countries achieve sustained economic growth and poverty reduction. U.S. contributions to the MDBs leverage other donor resources and increase the U.S.’s influence, credibility, and effectiveness globally. The Budget also provides funding for new Millennium Challenge Corporation compacts in eligible countries, such as Indonesia and Zambia, to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth.

Realigns Non-Military Contingency and Stabilization Activities of the Department of Defense and the Department of State. The Budget proposes a Complex Crises Fund within the Department of State that would replace current authorities of the Department of Defense to provide non-military reconstruction, security, and stabilization assistance funding. The account would provide a source of flexible contingency funding to meet unforeseen reconstruction and stabilization needs.

Department of State and Other International Programs
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2009	Estimate	
		2010 ¹	2011
Spending			
Discretionary Budget Authority:			
Administration of Foreign Affairs	9,974	13,320	12,377
International Organizations and Peacekeeping	3,993	3,808	3,778
Economic Support Fund	7,122	8,164	7,812
Global Health and Child Survival	7,289	7,829	8,513

Department of State and Other International Programs—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

	Actual 2009	Estimate	
		2010¹	2011
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (includes ACP)	1,844	2,448	2,136
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,675	1,693	1,605
Non-proliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining Programs	632	754	758
Foreign Military Financing	5,007	5,480	5,473
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	700	—	1,200
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia	918	742	716
Development Assistance	2,004	2,495	2,946
USAID Operating Expenses	1,059	1,389	1,476
Broadcasting Board of Governors	725	746	769
Millennium Challenge Corporation	875	1,105	1,280
Export-Import Bank	-177	3	-9
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-173	-172	-189
Peace Corps	340	400	446
Multilateral Development Banks	1,493	2,044	2,957
Other State and International Programs	3,595	2,924	2,726
<i>Food for Peace, USDA P.L. 480 Title II (non-add)</i>	<i>2,321</i>	<i>1,690</i>	<i>1,690</i>
Total, Discretionary budget authority (including supplementals)	48,895	55,172	56,770
<i>Memorandum:</i>			
<i>Budget authority from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</i>	<i>600</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Budget authority from enacted supplementals</i>	<i>11,946</i>	<i>1,841</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>Budget authority from requested supplementals</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4,461</i>	<i>—</i>
Total, Discretionary outlays	41,044	49,906	54,662
<i>Memorandum: Outlays from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>356</i>	<i>135</i>
Total, Mandatory outlays	-3,941	1,087	-853
Total, Outlays	37,103	50,993	53,809
Credit activity			
Direct Loan Disbursements:			
Export-Import Bank	1,481	50	25
All other programs	360	7,435	5,909
Total, Direct loan disbursements	1,841	7,485	5,934
Guaranteed Loan Commitments:			
Export-Import Bank	14,599	13,500	14,425
All other programs	692	2,226	2,394
Total, Guaranteed loan commitments	15,291	15,726	16,819

¹ The 2010 Estimate includes \$1.8 billion of the 2010 President's Request that was forward funded in the 2009 supplemental.