

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED
PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2010

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED
PROGRAMS

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JESSE L. JACKSON, JR., Illinois

ADAM SCHIFF, California

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NOTE: Under Committee Rules, Mr. Obey, as Chairman of the Full Committee, and Mr. Lewis, as Ranking
Minority Member of the Full Committee, are authorized to sit as Members of all Subcommittees.

NISHA DESAI BISWAL, CRAIG HIGGINS, STEVE MARCHESE, MICHELE SUMILAS,
MICHAEL MAREK, and CLELIA ALVARADO,

Staff Assistants

PART 4

STATEMENTS OF OUTSIDE WITNESSES



PART 4—STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2010

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STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2010

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

PUBLIC WITNESSES

FISCAL YEAR 2010 INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS BUDGET

Ms. LOWEY. Good morning. The Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs will come to order, and I want to welcome each of our distinguished witnesses to the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs hearing on the president's Fiscal Year 2010 International Affairs Budget Request.

As you know, the president submitted a budget request of \$51.7 billion for programs under the jurisdiction of this Subcommittee, and I commend President Obama for submitting an honest and transparent budget that does not rely on supplemental funding to hide the true cost of our defense, diplomatic, and development commitments.

I would note for the record that, while it is a robust budget for international affairs, when you factor in the nearly \$11 billion emergency funding that was appropriated or requested in Fiscal Year 2009, the Fiscal Year 2010 request is only a 7 percent increase over 2009. While 7 percent is still a lot of money, we face great challenges.

The Secretary also faces the daunting task of rebuilding the capacity of the State Department and USAID so that we do not over-extend our military to do jobs that normally fall to our civilian agencies.

I want to thank all of our witnesses for coming to our Subcommittee to present your views on the Fiscal Year 2010 budget request. Our public witnesses, along with all of those submitting written testimony for the record, represent a broad cross-section of interests and, collectively, provide a critical commentary for this Subcommittee to consider as we move forward with crafting the Fiscal Year 2010 Appropriations Bill.

Unfortunately, our time constraints require us to limit the number of witnesses presenting oral testimony this morning. We are, however, very interested in reviewing all outside perspectives and will include in the hearing record the written testimony of each individual and organization that submits testimony to the Subcommittee regarding the Fiscal Year 2010 budget.

So I look forward to hearing your testimony this morning. Please limit your oral remarks to five minutes. We have a distinguished group of witnesses this morning, and I want to provide each of you

with sufficient time to make your statement. Your full written statements will be made part of the record.

I also want to apologize in advance because I have to duck out for a few minutes for another obligation, but my distinguished vice chairman, Congressman Jesse Jackson, will handle the gavel with great distinction as well. Thank you very much.

The Asia Foundation, Douglas Bereuter.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION

WITNESS

HON. DOUGLAS BEREUTER, PRESIDENT

Mr. BEREUTER. Madam Chairwoman, Vice Chairman Jackson, Mrs. Granger, and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you very much for giving us a chance to make some testimony today for you.

Of course, the United States and Asia face unprecedented challenges. This is, of course, impacting the developing world.

I think it is fair to say that the Asia Foundation, with 55 years of experience as the premier nonprofit, nongovernmental organization operating in Asia, has an unmatched credibility and is an irreplaceable American international asset.

The Foundation is now, more than ever, poised to help America's standing in the world by addressing some of Asia's most urgent needs and, with its strong credibility and expertise, to contribute through sound and cost-effective programs.

With this experience, credibility, and expertise, coupled with a largely Asian staff—about 80 percent of our staff are Asian nationals—the Foundation is really, I think, in a position to make a significant impact for the United States and to help Asians.

The Foundation has a long-term, on-the-ground presence, through its 17 Asian field offices. We are opening two more this year. It works with hundreds of established and emerging Asian partners, about 800 partners every year. Generations of Asians from all walks of life know of our programs across Asia, in part, through our Books for Asia program, which, last year sent over 1.1 million books to Asia, over 40 million, total.

With higher security and operational costs in Asia, and Foundation programs more needed than ever, a funding increase is critical for us this year.

Why are they critical? Well, they are crucial to our capacity to do more to advance America's interests in Asia. Other current and potential donors need to be assured that the U.S. Government supports the Foundation's effort.

Thus, with the congressional appropriation, the Foundation is able to leverage funds from other donors to increase the impact of programs, including funds from the private sector.

As a result, the multinational and bilateral development organizations have increasingly begun to see the value of the Foundation's assets, and they have helped fund a wide variety of critical democracy and development programs. But the critical point is that all of those funds, public and private, are tied to specific projects,

and they do not allow the flexibility for us to address urgent needs as they arise.

One thing we can do: We can respond quickly, much more quickly than a government. Only congressional funding, through this appropriation, provides that flexibility and allows the Foundation to maintain its expensive, on-the-ground presence in Asia and respond quickly to new developments. That on-the-ground presence is important in establishing our credibility. We have been working, for example, with Muslim organizations in some countries for over 35 years.

So modest increases for the Foundation have a great impact on the lives of people in Asia, and I will give you a number of examples of the areas we are working in: women's empowerment, democracy, rule of law, working with election training. We trained, for example, over 60,000 election workers this last year alone in places like Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Nepal.

A few words about our mission. The Foundation is committed to the development of a peaceful, prosperous, just, and open Asia-Pacific region. America's investments in Asia help restore our country's credibility and effectiveness, as needed, to enhance more effectively the multifaceted programs that we implement.

I will give you some examples of the four areas that we work in.

I recently returned from Phnom Penh, Cambodia, where I had a chance to see some of the partners we work with on women's rights issues and dealing with girls that were incredibly abused, girls as young as six years of age, and it would not work without our on-the-ground presence in Cambodia.

The Asia Foundation is, first and foremost, a field-based, grant-making organization committed to maximizing our program impact in Asia while keeping costs low, despite the growing challenges of providing security for our field office staff.

About the only thing that keeps me awake at night is the security of our personnel in Afghanistan and Pakistan and, occasionally, in Timor.

So, as I mentioned, we work with local partners. It gives us credibility. It gives us effectiveness. We are trying to establish a capability that is there after we leave that program, but we do not leave the country, and that is reassuring to our partners.

Let me say a number of things in conclusion. While the Foundation has had major programming in Asia since 1954, the Asia Foundation Act, enacted in 1983, uniquely provides for an annual appropriation from Congress. The Act acknowledges the importance of stable funding for the Foundation, and it endorses its ongoing values and contributions to U.S. interests in Asia.

At the current level of \$16 million, the Foundation is only now approaching the higher levels of appropriation it received in the early 1990s. Since that time, the Foundation's appropriated funds base has shrunk in relative and absolute terms.

Therefore, we very much appreciate the Committee's trust and faith in providing us funds above the Executive Branch figures during the recent years. But I am pleased to say that this administration has dramatically boosted the figure that they sent forward, to \$16.23 million, I think it is.

These funds have been invaluable in giving us the capacity to achieve results and fulfill our mission to advance U.S. interests. Objectively, however, we believe that this level of funding is insufficient to meet today's important opportunities and challenges.

The modest increase we are asking for is funding at \$19 million for Fiscal Year 2010. It is essential that the U.S. take advantage of the Foundation's expertise and unique credibility for the development of stable, democratic, and peaceful societies in Asia.

In making this request, we are very much aware of the Fiscal Year 2010 budgetary pressures on the Committee, but the small increase requested of \$19 million would be among the best, most cost-effective foreign affairs dollars that you spend. That is my view. I think I had that view even before I left here since I was a strong supporter of authorization for the Asia Foundation, along with Congressman Berman.

It would enable the Asia Foundation to strengthen program investments it has begun in recent years with congressional encouragement, such as our continued, but accelerated, work in predominantly Muslim countries, including Afghanistan, Indonesia, Pakistan, parts of southern Thailand, and Mindanao in the Philippines.

If the Committee provides these funding levels for the Foundation programs in this fiscal year, I pledge, specifically, to direct the use of those funds to expand programs that build democratic capacity, strengthen civil society, increase economic opportunity, empower and protect women—political and economic empowerment—and antitrafficking work.

Thus, we respectfully urge the Committee to sustain and increase its support for the Asia Foundation and thus increase our shared commitment to addressing today's challenges and opportunities in Asia and Asian-American relations.

Thank you so much for listening. I appreciate the fact that the full testimony will be part of the record because I give you a lot of examples of our work. I would be happy to answer questions.

[The information follows:]

Statement of the Honorable Douglas Bereuter
President
THE ASIA FOUNDATION
Submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs
March 2009

Madame Chairwoman & Members of the Subcommittee:

The United States and Asia face unprecedented challenges. The economic crisis that has engulfed the U.S. has also impacted the developing world. The drastic downturn of financial markets, reduction in trade flows, and resulting unemployment present a setback for Asian countries that have enjoyed a decade of relative stability and growth, and an even tougher challenge for countries that were already suffering from volatile political situations and lagging economic development. However, many opportunities still exist to pursue sustainable economic growth, more stable political systems and good governance, a more vibrant civil society, and sustainable economic progress.

With a history of 55 years as the premier non-profit, nongovernmental organization operating in Asia, the Asia Foundation has an unmatched credibility and is an irreplaceable American and international asset. The Asia Foundation is now more than ever poised to address Asia's most urgent needs and, with its strong credibility and expertise, to contribute through sound and cost-effective programs. This experience, credibility, and expertise, coupled with a largely Asian staff endowed with sensitivity to and understanding of the local context, distinguishes the Foundation from all other nongovernmental development organizations. The Foundation has a long-term, on-the-ground presence through 17 Asian field offices. It works with hundreds of established and emerging Asian partner organizations. Generations of Asians from all walks of life know us through our programs across Asia, including through the Books

for Asia program; we have provided more than 40 million English-language books to more than 20 countries--1,150,000 in 2008 alone.

With higher security and operational costs in Asia, and Foundation programs more needed than ever, a funding increase is critical for us this year. Appropriated funds are crucial to our capacity to do more to advance American interests in Asia. Other current and potential donors need to be assured that the U.S. Government supports the Foundation's efforts. With the Congressional appropriation, the Foundation is able to leverage funds from other donors to increase the impact of programs, including the funds from the private sector. As a result, multilateral and bilateral development organizations have increasingly begun to see the value of the Foundation's assets and thus helped fund a wide range of critical democracy and development programs. But the critical point is that all of these other funds, public and private, are tied to specific projects and do not allow for flexibility or address urgent needs as they arise. Only Congressional funding through this appropriation provides the flexibility that allows the Foundation to maintain its on-the-ground presence and respond quickly to new developments.

Modest increases for the Foundation have a great impact on the lives of the people of Asia, for example in building democracy and critical government capacity in the executive branch in Afghanistan, including the Ministry of Women's Affairs; creating the parliamentary library in East Timor with the House Democracy Assistance Commission; protecting thousands of women and children against trafficking across the region; promoting the rights of over 10,000 Chinese migrant women worker rights; increasing educational reform and community development in hundreds of Muslim schools in Muslim majority and minority populations, including in Indonesia, Bangladesh, southern Thailand, and Mindanao in the Philippines; training and supporting over 60,000 election observers in Bangladesh, Pakistan and Nepal;

protecting human rights in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Nepal; and strengthening good governance and civil society in Vietnam, China, the Philippines, and throughout Asia.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION MISSION, PROGRAMS AND APPROACH: The Asia Foundation is committed to the development of a peaceful, prosperous, just, and open Asia-Pacific region. American investments in Asia to restore our country's credibility and effectiveness need to be enhanced, more effective, and multifaceted. Challenges to governance in Thailand, the Philippines, Mongolia, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka require different approaches than in countries struggling to achieve democracy, peace and stability, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal and Timor Leste. Indeed, Foundation programs cover a broad range, e.g.: supporting the Office of the President and Ministry of Women's Affairs in Afghanistan; support for conflict and dispute resolution in the Philippines; reform of Muslim schools in Indonesia and Thailand; counter-trafficking in Cambodia; counter-corruption commissions in Mongolia and Indonesia; small enterprise policy reform in Bangladesh and Vietnam; increased presence in India and Laos; human rights protection in Sri Lanka; and constitutional reform in Nepal. Our program areas are central to U.S. interests in the region:

- **Democracy, human rights and the rule of law:** strengthening democratic and civil society institutions; encouraging an active, informed and responsible nongovernmental sector; advancing the rule of law; building institutions to uphold and protect human rights;
- **Economic Reform and Development:** reducing barriers at the national and regional level to the formation and productive functioning of small business and entrepreneurship;

- **Women's empowerment:** encouraging women's participation in public life; protecting women's rights and supporting advocacy training; and prevention of trafficking and domestic violence, including protecting and providing shelter to victims;
- **Peaceful and stable regional relations:** promoting U.S.-Asian and intra-Asian dialogue on security, regional economic cooperation, law and human rights. (A full listing of the Foundation's programs may be found on our website www.asiafoundation.org.)

The Asia Foundation is first and foremost a field-based, grant-making organization, committed to maximizing program impact in Asia while keeping costs low, despite the growing challenge of providing security for our field office staff. Past committee report language has commended our grant-making role in Asia, and while the Foundation operates some programs directly, it continues to make nearly 800 grants a year to our operational partners, steadily building democratic institutions and strengthening Asian leadership. Foundation grantees can be found in every sector in Asia, leaders of government and industry and in an increasingly diverse civil society. The Foundation's approach, working directly with local partners, is unique in its strength and long-term history and needed in Asia. Foundation assistance promotes reform by providing training, technical assistance, and seed funding to new, local organizations and providing grants that cover the often neglected nuts and bolts necessities to support that capacity-building effort.

CONCLUSION: While the Foundation has had major programming in Asia since 1954, The Asia Foundation Act, enacted in 1983, provides for an annual appropriation from the Congress. That Act acknowledged the importance of stable funding for the Foundation and endorsed its

ongoing value and contributions to U.S. interests in Asia. At the current level of \$16 million, the Foundation is only now approaching the higher levels of appropriations received in the early 1990s. Since that time the Foundation's appropriated funding base has shrunk in both relative and absolute terms. We very much appreciate the Committee's trust and faith in providing us funds above the Executive Branch figures during recent years. This has been invaluable in achieving results and in fulfilling our mission to advance U.S. interests. Objectively, however, we believe this level of funding is insufficient to meet today's important opportunities and challenges.

The modest increase in funding to \$19 million which we are requesting for FY2010 is essential if the United States is to take advantage of the Foundation's expertise and unique credibility for the development of stable, democratic and peaceful societies in Asia. In making this request, we are very aware of the FY 2010 budgetary pressures on the Committee. But the small increase requested to \$19 million would be among the best, most cost-effective foreign affairs dollars spent. It would enable The Asia Foundation to strengthen program investments it has begun in recent years with Congressional encouragement, such as our continued but accelerated work in predominantly Muslim countries, including Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Pakistan. If the Committee provides additional funding for Foundation programs in this fiscal year, we pledge to directly use those funds to expand programs that build democratic capacity, strengthen civil society, increase economic opportunity and to empower and protect women. Thus we respectfully urge that the Committee sustain and increase its support for the Asia Foundation, and thus increase our shared commitment to addressing today's challenges and opportunities in Asia and Asian-American relations.

Honorable Douglas Bereuter
President
The Asia Foundation
A Biographical Profile

Doug Bereuter became the President and CEO of The Asia Foundation, headquartered in San Francisco, in September 2004. The Foundation is the premier nongovernmental development organization working in Asia with seventeen offices in Asia focused on improved governance, law, and civil society; women's empowerment; economic reform and development; international relations; a Books for Asia program; and facilitating American and Canadian philanthropy for Asia.

Mr. Bereuter, a native of Utica, retired as a member of Congress after 26 years of service. A leading member of the House International Relations Committee, where he served as vice chairman for six years, chaired the Asia-Pacific Subcommittee and later the Europe Subcommittee, had long tenures on its subcommittees on Economic Policy & Trade and Human Rights, and was President of the NATO Parliamentary Assembly. He also served on the House Financial Services Committee for 24 years and on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for nearly 10 years, retiring as its vice chairman.

Mr. Bereuter graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Nebraska, has two Masters degrees from Harvard University in both city planning and public administration. He served as an infantry and intelligence officer in the U.S. Army, practiced and taught graduate courses in urban and regional planning, served as a division director for the Nebraska Department of Economic Development, the first director of the State office of Planning and Program, was a member of the State Crime Commission, led various interagency committees, and served one four-year term as a Nebraska State Senator. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the World Affairs Council of Northern California, the Pacific Council on International Policy, a dean's advisory board at the University of California-San Diego, the Board of the Council on Foundations, and the Visiting Committee of the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Mr. Bereuter and his wife Louise, a native of Omaha and a retired high school art teacher, have two sons and a grandson. They have a home near Cedar Bluffs, Nebraska and live in Alamo, California.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Douglas Bereuter, President & CEO The Asia Foundation 465 California St., 9 th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104 Tel. 415-982-4640
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are presenting. The Asia Foundation
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. See Attached chart.

Signature:  Date: March 18, 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

USAID Awards (Grants or Cooperative Agreements)					
Afghanistan	Ministry of Women's Affairs	USAID	\$ 2,500,000	2006	2008
Afghanistan	American University of Afghanistan	USAID	\$ 347,906	2006	2007
Afghanistan	Fragility and Promoting	USAID	\$ 7,915,732	2006	2009
Cambodia	Counter Trafficking in	USAID	\$ 4,500,000	2006	2009
China	OFDA-Promoting	USAID	\$ 590,000	2006	2008
Timor Leste	Cross-border/Business	USAID	\$ 260,899	2006	2007
Timor Leste	Parliamentary Library Project	USAID	\$ 175,000	2006	2007
Indonesia	National Legislative Justice Sector	USAID	\$ 1,640,000	2006	2009
Indonesia	Reform Program	USAID	\$ 7,512,155	2006	2009
Mongolia	Mongolia Political	USAID	\$ 400,000	2006	2009
Mongolia	Amendment to Mongolia Anti-Gainful	USAID	\$ 100,000	2006	2007
Nepal	Employment for Kathmandu	USAID	\$ 943,305	2006	2008
Nepal	School of Law	USAID	\$ 84,000	2006	2007
Nepal	Extension of Mediation	USAID	\$ 182,590	2006	2007
Nepal	Add-on to Gainful	USAID	\$ 200,000	2006	2007
Philippines	Economic Reform Concept	USAID	\$ 2,699,983	2006	2008
Philippines	increasing Information, Communication, and	USAID	\$ 705,210	2006	2008
Philippines	Expansion of Conflict	USAID	\$ 1,400,000	2006	2008
Philippines	Legal Accountability	USAID	\$ 98,000	2006	2007
Pacific Islands	Add-on to Disaster Risk	USAID	\$ 93,000	2006	2009
Thailand	Southern Reconciliation/E	USAID	\$ 686,728	2006	2008
Afghanistan	American University of	USAID	\$ 543,000	2007	2008
Afghanistan	Subnational Governance	USAID		2007	0
Afghanistan	Prominent Provincial	USAID	\$ 73,000	2007	2009
Bangladesh	Leaders of Influence	USAID	\$ 3,598,582	2007	2009
Timor Leste	Access to Justice	USAID	\$ 1,800,000	2007	2009
Philippines	MCA Philippines Threshold Plan	USAID	\$ 500,000	2007	2009
Philippines	Conflict Management in	USAID	\$ 900,000	2007	2009
Philippines	Transparent Accountable gov	USAID	\$ 1,511,709	2007	2009
Philippines	Strengthening Human Rights	USAID	\$ 1,547,533	2007	2009
Philippines	court annexed mediation	USAID	\$ 50,000	2007	2009
Thailand	KPI-Civic Participation in	USAID	\$ 590,000	2007	2008
Thailand	Conflict Management	USAID	\$ 409,000	2007	2008
Regional	Ocean Freight Reimbursement	USAID	\$ 80,830	2007	2009

*No time added to ongoing cooperative agreement.

Country	Title	Funding Agency	Amount	Start Year	End Year
Afghanistan	ALM Extension	USAID	\$7,210,000	2009	2009
Afghanistan	Cooperative Agreement	USAID	\$12,000,000	2009	2013
Afghanistan	Ministry of Women's Affairs	USAID	\$3,948,800	2009	2011
Cameroon	TradeLink II	USAID	\$140,000	2009	2009
Cameroon	Rule of Law/Hum CPDA Study	USAID	\$5,000,000	2009	2012
China	Tour to US	USAID	\$78,217	2009	2009
China	CPDA Disaster Management	USAID	\$300,000	2009	2010
China	Administrative Law RFA	USAID	\$1,000,000	2009	2010
China	CPDA	USAID	\$1,200,000	2009	2010
Mongolia	Adm on to Counter Support to JACC's	USAID	\$200,000	2009	2010
Mongolia	Strengthen Rule of Law RFA	USAID	\$1,791,800	2009	2010
Nepal	Countering Gender-based	USAID	\$750,000	2009	2009
Philippines	Conflict Management	USAID	\$600,000	2009	2010
Pakistan	Security Activities	USAID	\$700,000	2009	2009
Sri Lanka	REDSI	USAID	\$1,495,000	2009	2011
Thailand	Resolving Conflict by Improving	USAID	\$388,981	2009	2010
Thailand	Conflict Management	USAID	\$480,000	2009	2010
Timor-Leste	Performance to Local Government	USAID	\$108,800	2009	2009
Timor-Leste	Add-on to ALM	USAID	\$4,800,000	2009	2011
Afghanistan	Project/Women's Extension of	USAID	\$ 4,348,940	2009	2011
Afghanistan	Cooperative	USAID	\$ 990,000	2009	2009
Nepal	Nepal Peace Support Project	USAID	\$ 738,250	2009	2009
Pacific Islands	No-Cost	USAID	\$ -	2009	2010
Pacific Islands	Extension of OFDA Add-on to Disaster Risk Management	USAID	\$ 808,881	2009	2010
Pacific Islands	UNV's Rapid Response	USAID	\$ -	2009	2014
Regional	(Sub to CDPCS) Disaster Freight	USAID	\$ 351,730	2009	2011
Thailand	Reimbursement No Cost	USAID	\$ -	2009	2009
Thailand	Extension to Conflict	USAID	\$ -	2009	2009
Timor-Leste	Miguel	USAID	\$ 308,858	2009	2011

Country	Title	Funding Agency	Amount	Start Year	End Year
USAID Awards (Contracts)					
Vietnam	Extension of VNCI Project to 8 in DAD	USAID	\$ 1,480,000	2009	2009
China	TradeLink Subaward	USAID	\$637,000	2009	2010

Country	Project Title	Funding Agency	Amount	Start Year	End Year
Regional	INWACB: Anti-Corruption (AC) Study to Combat Health Governance Services Program (Bali to SO)	USAID	\$1,200,000	2008	2010
Indonesia	INWACB: Anti-Corruption (AC) Study to Combat Health Governance Services Program (Bali to SO)	USAID	\$ 245,250	2008	2010

Ms. LOWEY. Congressman Bereuter, I just want to tell you that it was a delight to work with you when you were in the House, and it is a pleasure to work with you now. I know of your excellent work in Asia, and I certainly appreciate and am aware of the involvement of your people in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and, given the extraordinary risks that they face every day, I just want you to know how much we appreciate your efforts, and I thank you very much.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you. Our largest program is Afghanistan. We have about 160 people there, and we work with the president's office, the women's ministry, and a whole variety of education programs. We run the fiscal affairs of the new American University in Afghanistan.

Ms. LOWEY. I know we will be talking more about it as the administration continues to review our policy in Afghanistan, and I would be interested in your views.

Mr. BEREUTER. Thank you.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much.

I am very pleased to have Dr. John Server with us today from Rotary International, a member and vice chair. Thank you.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

WITNESS

JOHN SERVER, M.D., Ph.D., MEMBER AND VICE CHAIR

Dr. SERVER. Thank you very much, Chairwoman Lowey, Vice Chair Jackson, Ranking Member Granger, and Members of the Subcommittee.

I am the vice chairman of the Rotary International Polio Plus Committee, and I am an emeritus professor of pediatrics and infectious diseases at the Children's Hospital here in Washington and of George Washington University.

I appreciate this opportunity to present testimony in support of the continuation of funding at not less than \$32 million for Fiscal Year 2010 for this Polio Eradication initiative of the U.S. Agency for International Development.

The Global Polio Eradication Initiative is an unprecedented model of cooperation between national governments, civil societies, and the United Nations agencies working together for many years now to achieve the global public good of eradication of this disease.

The goal of a polio-free world is definitely within our grasp because polio-eradication strategies have worked, and continue to work, even in the most challenging environments.

Let me just mention a little about the progress that has occurred to eradicate polio.

This international effort has made tremendous progress, thanks to this Subcommittee's leadership and with your appropriation of funds to the USAID.

Only four countries in the world remain endemic and continue to have the naturally occurring polio. Those are the northern parts of Nigeria, the northern parts of India, and parts of Pakistan and Af-

ghanistan. That is the lowest number of infected countries in history.

The number of polio cases has fallen, from 350,000 in 1988 to no more than 1,600 in 2008, so that is about a 99-percent reduction in the number of cases of polio. Actually, we were having a thousand cases of paralytic polio a day. Today, we have just a little over a thousand cases in a year.

There are new tools that we have available now to complete this job. These are new monovalent vaccines, as well as new laboratory diagnostic procedures. We also are using tailored tactics for each country, to fully incorporate information in the intensified eradication effort.

The prospects for polio eradication are bright, but significant challenges remain. For example, in the four endemic countries, there are issues that range, for the campaign, in terms of quality, security, and funding.

In addition, we need to deal with outbreak responses, which occur from individuals leaving those countries and going into an adjacent country, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, and Sudan. We are dealing with those. They are tragic, and they are costly reminders that no child is safe until polio has been eradicated everywhere.

Just to mention the role of Rotary International in this effort and our continued commitment and the goal of more than 32 Rotary Clubs throughout the world and in 170 countries, a membership of over 1.2 million business and professional leaders, of which more than 375,000 are in the United States, has been committed to battling polio since 1985.

We recently reaffirmed our commitment to achieve polio eradication, and we are in the midst of our third fundraising effort. This is a Rotary \$200 million challenge, which we are raising right now over a period of three years, in response to an extraordinary challenge grant of \$355 million for global polio eradication from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation.

So by the time the world is free of polio, Rotary's contribution to global polio eradication will exceed \$1.2 billion, second only to that of the United States.

In addition to providing financial support, Rotarians in other donor countries are working to ensure that their countries are supportive of this program, particularly G-8 members, and that they continue their financial commitment.

Meanwhile, our Rotarian leaders in the remaining polio-affected countries work to ensure the political commitment of those countries in completing the polio program, all the way from the ground level—the individual people going out and immunizing—to the level of heads of state.

We are doing our best to ensure that we finish the job which has made such great progress, and making the stakeholders accountable is the way we can achieve that.

Now, the role of the U.S. Agency for International Development started in April of 1986, and, with the support of the 104th Congress, as urged by this Subcommittee, USAID launched its own Polio Eradication Initiative to coordinate the agency-wide efforts to help eradicate polio. Congress has continued its commitment to

polio eradication since that time. Some of USAID's 2008 polio-related achievements, I would just like to mention to you.

First, USAID is supporting the rapid outbreak response by investigations and immunization in newly infected countries or parts of countries. AID is working through the USAID-funded Compass Project in the highest-risk areas in, finally, 11 states in Nigeria to improve immunization coverage in those states. We need to complete that area.

The polio project supports the improved use of women's groups, religious leaders, and medical associations and exemplifies the advocacy of the local government authority.

Supporting immunization campaigns is continuing by USAID in Ethiopia, Sudan, Somalia, and other countries, and funding active surveillance and laboratory in India, where they have supported 200 surveillance officers, to guarantee that polio is being detected and that immunization is going on; and also, in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Indonesia, as well as they support of all of the laboratories in the region with accreditation visits, cell lines, reagents, and laboratory training.

Now, these are just a few of the areas, important ones, that are funded by USAID. Other examples are in my testimony.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you. Thank you for your testimony, and the complete testimony will be placed in the record.

We share your concern as well, and we are worried that because of instability—we know what is happening in Afghanistan and Pakistan—that rather than eradicating polio completely, as was our goal—we certainly have been on the verge of doing so—that it could continue being a problem.

So I thank you for your testimony, and I commend you and the Rotarians for your commitment.

Dr. SERVER. Thank you.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Before you leave, just as a fellow Rotarian and a Member of this Subcommittee, congratulations on a really extraordinary program. When it was introduced, as a polio survivor myself, I said, you know, this is something that we all need to be aware of, and you have done just an exceptional job. Thank you.

Dr. SERVER. Thank you, and we appreciate the strong support of all Rotarians in this effort.

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Chair, may I make an observation also?

Ms. LOWEY. Certainly.

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Chair, let me thank Dr. Server, a past witness. There is a specific line in his testimony that probably needs to be iterated, and that is, "We respectfully request that you maintain level funding of \$32 million for USAID's polio-eradication activities."

I am sure, in all of the testimony that we are going to hear today, there is a similar line in everyone's testimony. Please make sure that it gets delivered. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much.

ROTARY BIOGRAPHY (ABBREVIATED)

JOHN L. SEVER, M.D., PH.D.

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Member and Vice Chair, Rotary International PolioPlus Committee,
Member, Rotary Polio Eradication Advocacy Committee
Chair, Polio Plus History Review SubCommittee

Dr. John L. Sever is Professor Emeritus of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Immunology, Microbiology and Tropical Medicine at the George Washington University, Children's National Medical Center in Washington, D.C. Previously he served as Chief of Infectious Diseases Research, National Institute of Neurological and Communicative Diseases and Stroke at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland.

He received a B.A. degree from the University of Chicago, and B.S., M.S., M.D. and Ph.D. degrees from Northwestern University. Dr. Sever has taught at the medical schools of Northwestern, Georgetown, and the George Washington Universities. He has been a medical advisor or consultant for the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, the March of Dimes, and Boy Scouts and has published over 600 scientific papers. President of several medical research societies, Dr. Sever also serves on the editorial boards for several medical research journals.

A Rotarian since 1964, he has served Rotary as Club President, District Governor, Assembly Instructor, Legislative Council Member, Committee Member and Chairman. A long-term member of the 3-H and Programs Committee of The Rotary Foundation, Dr. Sever has monitored and advised on the development of Rotary's PolioPlus Program, and has visited numerous projects to help assess the impact of Rotary's support. As the Vice Chair of the International PolioPlus Committee, Dr. Sever not only helps to develop implementation policies but also articulates Rotary's support for global polio eradication. As a member of the United States Rotary Polio Eradication Advocacy Task Force he has testified before the U.S. Congress in support of funding for polio eradication. He has also met with many Senators and Representatives to support international polio immunization programs. He is actively involved in Rotary 3H Programs for Safe Blood and HIV/AIDS in India and Africa.

Rotary PolioPlus Program, launched in 1985, is an aggressive public/private partnership to assist international health agencies and governments to certify the world as polio-free.

By the time the world is certified polio-free, Rotary's contributions to the global polio eradication effort will exceed US \$ 1 billion dollars. To date more than two billion children have been immunized against the deadly polio virus and more than 5 million people, mainly in the developing world, who would otherwise have been paralyzed, will be walking because they have been immunized against polio.

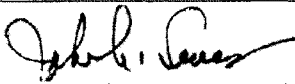
Revised February 2009

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Dr. John L. Sever 11901 Ledgerock Ct., Potomac, MD 20854, USA. Ph: Bus., Res. and Fax: 301-340-0067
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. The Rotary Foundation of Rotary International
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes X No
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. Please see attached

Signature:  Date: 23 March 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Public Disclosure Of Federal Funding Received by Dr. John L. Sever Since 1 October 2004

Individual	Agency/Subcontract Agreement	Program	Contract Term, Value, Period	Fiscal Year (July - June)	Funding Received
John L. Sever	National Institutes of Health	HIV Research Studies through the Children's National Medical Center (CNMC)	Annual, budget submitted and approved annually	FY05	300,000.00
				FY06	300,000.00
				FY07	300,000.00
				FY08	
				FY09	
				Total	\$ 900,000.00
John L. Sever	National Cancer Institutes	Pediatric Central Institutional Review Board	Fees related to consulting for this Board	FY05	5,000.00
				FY06	5,000.00
				FY07	5,000.00
				FY08	5,000.00
				FY09	5,000.00
				Total	\$ 25,000.00
John L. Sever	Department of the Army	Human Subjects Research Review Board of the Department of the Army	Fees related to consulting as a member of this Board	FY05	10,000.00
				FY06	10,000.00
				FY07	10,000.00
				FY08	10,000.00
				FY09	10,000.00
				Total	\$ 50,000.00

Note: funding continued for this in FY08 and 09, but Dr. Sever had retired fro CNMC by that time.

Public Disclosure Of Federal Grants or Contracts Received Since 1 October 2004

Organization	Agency/Subcontract Agreement	Program	Contract Term, Value, Period	Fiscal Year (July - June)	Funding Received
Rotary International	Open World Leadership Center	Open World Program	Annual, budget submitted and approved annually	FY05 FY06 FY07 FY08 FY09 Total	163,000.00 194,000.00 197,000.00 235,000.00 120,000.00 \$ 909,000.00
Rotary International	US Agency for International Development		18 months commencing May 2008, \$250,000		
	(Task Order Subcontract agreement with CDM International Inc)	Environmental Health Indefinite Quantity Contract (EH IOC), CLIN 3 Water Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Assistance (WASHITA)		FY09	\$
The Rotary Foundation	US Agency for International Development	World Peace Fellow Pilot Internship Program	One year commencing September 2008, \$50,000	FY09	

*Written Testimony of James Lacy, Past President, on behalf of Rotary International – 18 March 2009
House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs*

Chairwoman Lowey, members of the Subcommittee, Rotary International appreciates this opportunity to submit testimony in support of continuation of funding in the amount of US\$32 million for Fiscal Year 2010 for the Polio Eradication Initiative of the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The Global Polio Eradication Initiative is an unprecedented model of cooperation among national governments, civil society and UN agencies to work together over many years to achieve a global public good. The goal of a polio free world is within our grasp because polio eradication strategies work even in the most challenging environments and circumstances.

PROGRESS IN THE GLOBAL PROGRAM TO ERADICATE POLIO

The international effort to eradicate polio has made tremendous progress thanks to this Subcommittee's leadership in appropriating funds for USAID's Polio Eradication Initiative.

- Only 4 countries (Nigeria, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan) are still polio-endemic – the lowest number in history.
- The number of polio cases has fallen from an estimated 350,000 in 1988 to slightly more than 1,655 in 2008 – a more than 99% decline in reported cases.
- Of more than 100 wild poliovirus importation events during the period of 2004-2008 resulting in outbreaks in 26 countries, all but 11 have been stopped.
- New tools (eg monovalent vaccines, new diagnostics procedures) and tailored tactics for each country have been developed and fully incorporated into the intensified eradication effort.

Prospects for polio eradication are bright, but significant challenges remain. For example, operational challenges in reaching every child in the four endemic countries range from issues related to campaign quality, security, and funding. In addition, the need to deal with outbreak response activities in countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, and Sudan are tragic and costly reminders that no child is safe until polio has been eradicated everywhere.

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THE ROLE OF ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

Rotary International, a global association of more than 32,000 Rotary clubs in more than 170 countries with a membership of over 1.2 million business and professional leaders (more than 375,000 of which are in the U.S.), has been committed to battling polio since 1985. Rotary International's commitment will reach US\$1.2 billion by the time the world is certified polio free – a financial commitment that is second only to that of the US government. Rotary also leads the United States Coalition for the Eradication of Polio, a group of committed child health advocates that includes the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Task Force for Child Survival and Development, the United Nations Foundation, and the U.S. Fund for UNICEF. These organizations join us in expressing appreciation to you for your staunch support of the Polio Eradication Initiative.

THE ROLE OF THE U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

In April of 1996, with the support of the 104th Congress as urged by this Subcommittee, USAID launched its own Polio Eradication Initiative to coordinate agency-wide efforts to help eradicate polio. Congress has continued its commitment to polio eradication since that time. Some of USAID's 2008 polio eradication-related achievements include:

- supporting rapid outbreak response investigation and immunization in newly infected countries or parts of countries including Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso CAR, Cote d'Ivoire , Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Niger, Togo, and Sudan;
- working (through the USAID-funded COMPASS project) the highest risk areas in 11 states in Nigeria to improve immunization coverage during campaigns. Polio project supports the

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improved use of women's groups, religious leaders and medical associations and exemplifies advocacy at the Local Government Authority (LGA) level;

- supporting immunization campaigns in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Sudan and Somalia; and
- funding active surveillance and laboratories in India (over 200 surveillance officers); Pakistan (80 surveillance officers); Afghanistan (16 surveillance officers), Indonesia (100 surveillance officers) as well as all of the laboratories in the region with accreditation visits, cell lines, reagents and lab training.

In the Eastern Mediterranean Region (EMRO), USAID funds were used for the following:

- coordination of polio eradication activities between neighboring countries within the region, especially between Pakistan and Afghanistan and with neighboring countries from other regions of WHO, particularly the African region, especially in the Horn of Africa;
- support of immunization at official border crossing between Afghanistan and Pakistan. (Over 1.1 million children were immunized at the border in 2008);
- independent monitoring and surveillance reviews to support campaign monitoring in priority countries, especially Afghanistan, Pakistan, Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Yemen. It was also used to cover the cost of surveillance reviews in a number of countries; and
- Deployment of more than 30 USAID-funded international observers to Nigeria and other high risk countries for the immunization campaigns to support operational planning and share their respective country expertise.

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USAID staff at all levels are actively engaged in planning, monitoring and evaluating activities and serve as observers during NIDs. They have supported border coordination meetings between Nigeria/Niger, and Horn of Africa Countries and have played a particularly active role in Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, DR Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Somalia, and Zambia, to achieve, regain or sustain polio-free status.

In addition, communiqués to USAID offices and US Embassies have raised awareness of the need for increased funding, high quality immunization activities and case reporting.

Through intensive efforts of USAID-funded activities via WHO, CORE NGOs and UNICEF Nearly 172 million children were vaccinated during each NID. In Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Bihar nearly 58 million children were immunized during each SNID conducted in 2008. With USAID support, the percentage of refusal households has decreased to less than 5%. New USAID-promoted initiatives to track and vaccinate newborns and sick children are reducing the number of zero dose children. Around 90% of teams in UP and Bihar were identifying newborns and tracking them for vaccination during subsequent rounds.

CORE has also trained almost 250,000 ‘mobilizers’ (community-based volunteers) in India, Nepal, Angola and Ethiopia to provide essential, culturally relevant information about polio to mothers and caretakers, promote good child immunization practices, follow-up defaulters, track unimmunized children, mobilize communities to support immunization campaigns, correct false information and dispel rumors about immunization campaigns.

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Finally, USAID also continues to fund the accreditation process of the 145 laboratories in the global polio lab network (GPLN), provide essential cell-lines and reagents.

In 2009, USAID intends to continue with these intensive efforts to interrupt transmission of polio in the remaining infected countries, achieve or sustain certification-level surveillance, maintain high immunity levels in polio-free countries and reduce the risk of re-importation.

FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET REQUEST

The World Health Organization estimates that \$1.8 billion is needed from donors for the period 2008-2012. For Fiscal Year 2010, we respectfully request that you maintain level funding (\$32 million) for USAID's polio eradication activities. These funds will support USAID's continued critical interventions and support of polio eradication activities as outlined above.

BENEFITS OF POLIO ERADICATION

Since 1988, over 5 million people who would otherwise have been paralyzed will be walking because they have been immunized against polio. Tens of thousands of public health workers have been trained to investigate cases of acute flaccid paralysis and manage massive immunization programs. Cold chain, transport and communications systems for immunization have been strengthened. The disease surveillance system--the network of 145 laboratories and trained personnel established during the Polio Eradication Initiative--is now being used to track measles, rubella, yellow fever, meningitis, and other deadly infectious diseases and will continue to do so long after polio is eradicated. NIDs for polio have been used as an opportunity to give children essential vitamin A, thereby saving the lives of over 1.25 million children since 1998. More than 10 million children will be paralyzed in the next 40 years if the world fails to capitalize on the more than US\$6 billion global investment in eradication.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

EURASIA FOUNDATION

WITNESS

HORTON BEEBE-CENTER, PRESIDENT

Mr. BEEBE-CENTER. Thank you very much, Madam Chairwoman, Mr. Vice Chairman, and distinguished Members of the panel, for the opportunity to speak before the Committee today.

The mission of the Eurasia Foundation is to promote prosperity and stability throughout the Eurasia region by supporting the institutions of open, pluralistic, and entrepreneurial societies. Our programs enable citizens to participate in the civic and economic life of their own countries and to connect with the wider world.

The Eurasia Foundation was conceived as a pioneering venture and remains one to this day. It was present at the creation of some of the most influential institutions in the region, for instance, the leading association of independent newspaper publishers in Russia and the most successful small business lending program in Armenia.

Today, we support programs ranging from delivery of child immunizations in Western Ukraine, following last year's disastrous floods, to a cross-border program in Tajikistan that trains Afghan women to better educate girls.

The Eurasia Foundation is distinguished from other organizations by its origins, its geographical focus, and its commitment to localizing its activities.

The concept for the Eurasia Foundation emerged from the State Department in 1992, shortly after the breakup of the Soviet Union, and our partnership with the U.S. Government and its core financial support has been essential to our work over the years.

Second, our geographic focus on the former Soviet Union and its immediate neighborhood has enabled the Foundation to evolve to suit the particular needs of the Eurasia region.

Finally, we focus on building local institutions that can sustain reform efforts over the long term, and, in the last few years, we have taken this commitment to its logical conclusion by transforming our field offices into a network of locally-chartered foundations.

The Eurasia Foundation Network, which consists of those four local foundations plus our Washington, D.C., office, represents a unique asset that can deliver targeted investments to support independent media, public administration reform, and small business development efforts more efficiently than governments.

The Eurasia Foundation Network can extend the reach of the U.S. Government investment by leveraging significant financial support from other sources and also serve as an enduring link to complex societies vital to American interests.

Not only the United States, but the entire world, has a stake in the development of stable, prosperous nations in Eurasia. As you well know, the region is rife with hot spots. Recent political upheavals and the global economic crisis remind us of the fragility of the patchy progress of the region, over the last few years, towards prosperity and stability.

Half of the 12 countries in the region are Muslim nations, and engagement with the entire region is essential for management of the world's most pressing international challenges, yet, despite the importance of the region to American interests, U.S. Government funding to assistance programs has consistently declined over the last several years. This reduction in investment has been slowed by Congress, which has regularly increased administration requests.

In the case of the Eurasia Foundation, our annual allocation from the State Department has fallen, from about \$30 million in Fiscal Year 1999 to about \$11 million in Fiscal Year 2008.

Several years ago, we intensified our private fundraising efforts, and, today, the network is able to leverage private sources to match U.S. Government support about one to one.

Two years ago, the Eurasia Foundation began efforts to secure legislation authorizing separate funding in the State Foreign Operations Appropriation Bill. We engaged both the House and Senate authorizing committees and secured bipartisan support in both chambers.

The House passed the measure in 2007, and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill out last spring. Unfortunately, holds were placed on the bill, and it died at the end of the last session. Efforts are underway to secure authorizing legislation this year.

Congress, over many years, has supported the work of the regional foundations that operate in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. We heard from one just earlier, Mr. Bereuter, of the Asia Foundation.

The Eurasia region is as critical to our national security and American interests as all of those other regions, and the U.S. Government has, for a decade and a half, invested in the Eurasia Foundation to serve as America's regional foundation in this crucial geographic region. We have leveraged investment with other donors and have built a unique network of local foundations covering the entire region.

It would be a great loss if these assets were allowed to scatter, and it is essential to formalize U.S. Government financial support for the Eurasia Foundation Network so that it can continue to serve this crucial function in the future.

I conclude by requesting your support for separate line item funding for the Eurasia Foundation in Fiscal Year 2010 in the amount of \$15 million. If that is not possible, I ask for your strongest endorsement of the work of the Eurasia Foundation and its importance to U.S. development goals in the countries of the former Soviet Union.

Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

Statement of Horton Beebe-Center

President of the Eurasia Foundation

FY 2010 House Appropriations – State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee

Outside Witnesses

Thank you, Madam Chairwoman, for the opportunity to testify today before the Subcommittee. I want to begin by thanking the Subcommittee for its support of the Foundation over the years and in particular for your endorsement of sufficient funding for the Foundation in the Committee reports of the last two years. This support has been crucial in determining annual funding allocation levels with the State Department.

The Eurasia Foundation was established in 1992 at the initiative of the State Department under Secretary James Baker as a channel for engagement between Americans and the citizens of the nations that formerly comprised the Soviet Union. Our mission is to promote prosperity and stability throughout the region. We do this by supporting institutions that enable citizens to participate in the civic and economic life of their own countries and connect people with each other, their governments, and the wider world.

The Eurasia Foundation was conceived as a pioneering venture, and remains one to this day. It was present at the creation of some of the most influential institutions currently operating in the region – the leading association of newspaper publishers in Russia, the premier economics education school in Ukraine, the first community foundation in Kazakhstan, and the

most successful small business lending program in Armenia, to name just a few. US government support for our core budget has been critical throughout. Over the last 16 years, the Eurasia Foundation has stewarded more than \$300 million in US government funds and raised approximately \$100 million from other sources.

In recent years, as the political climate in the region has become more adverse for international partners, the Eurasia Foundation has transformed its field offices into a network of locally chartered foundations. These foundations, which together comprise the Eurasia Foundation Network, operate a new generation of programs. For instance, we promote independent media, public administration, civic engagement, private enterprise and cross-border cooperation, but now with the added aim of mobilizing local resources to contribute to every project. In so doing, we help build the local institutions and create the necessary demand to launch and sustain similar initiatives in the future. The Eurasia Foundation Network offers the US government and other donors a unique asset that can deliver targeted investments more efficiently than governments, and can extend the reach of US government investment by leveraging significant financial support from other sources. Focusing on its core geography, the Eurasia Foundation Network has evolved to suit the particular needs and environment of the Eurasia region. We have specific expertise to assist local citizens intent on transforming their communities while serving as an enduring link to complex societies vital to American interests.

Not only the US, but the entire world has a stake in the development of stable, prosperous nations in the Eurasia region. The region is rife with hotspots. Half of the twelve

countries in the region are Muslim nations. Engagement with these countries is essential to the management of the world's most pressing international challenges – from energy security to weapons proliferation and labor migration to climate change. Recent political upheavals and the global economic crisis remind us of the fragility of the patchy progress the region has made. Even when events there do not cost carry a direct cost to the US, they can extract a price in our national security. The US has a clear stake in promoting the peaceful development of the region, a process that requires patience and focus over many years.

Despite the importance of the region to American interests, US government funding to assistance programs there has consistently declined over the last several years. This reduction in investment, which Congress has slowed by regularly increasing Administration requests, is likely the result of many factors – the original assumption that US engagement in the region would be relatively short and transitory, the increase in GDP of many of the countries over the last decade, focus on other hotspots and our own budget exigencies. Whatever the rationale, the result has been insufficient investment in activities that have yielded significant, tangible benefits for the American people. In the case of the Eurasia Foundation, our annual allocation from the State Department has fallen from about \$30 million in FY 1999 to about \$11 million in FY 2008. Yet the region has not grown any less important, nor the problems it confronts any easier.

Faced with declining US government funding, the Eurasia Foundation several years ago intensified its private fundraising efforts and today our Network is able to match US

government support almost one-to-one. Our aim in the future is to match each dollar from the US government with two dollars from other sources. In addition, two years ago the Eurasia Foundation began efforts to secure legislation authorizing separate funding in the State, Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. We engaged both the House and Senate authorizing committees and secured bipartisan support in both chambers. The House passed the measure (H.R. 2949) in 2007 and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill out last spring. Unfortunately, holds were placed on the bill by a few Senators, and the bill died at the end of the last session. Renewed efforts are underway to secure authorizing legislation this year.

There are today indications that the US has made a fundamental shift in policy, away from thinking in terms of diminishing assistance levels and close out, towards a more focused and enduring effort to engage the countries of Eurasia and to assist where appropriate. While the Administration's budget request will not be released until later this year, the overall increase in foreign aid spending to \$51.7 billion is significant and points to an increase in the request level for the countries of the Eurasia region. This would be welcome.

Congress has over many years expressed its clear support for the work of the regional foundations in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Indeed, funding levels for the African Development Foundation, the Asia Foundation, and the Inter-American Foundation have consistently increased over the same period that funding for the Eurasia region has dropped. Yet the Eurasia region is no less critical to our national security and American interests. The US

government has over more than a decade and a half invested in an organization – the Eurasia Foundation – that has taken on the responsibility of serving as America’s regional foundation for this crucial geographic region. Throughout this period the Eurasia Foundation has successfully delivered vital financial support and technical assistance to the region’s most progressive individuals and institutions, and has built a unique network of local foundations to anchor its enduring engagement to its mission and the people of Eurasia. It would be a great loss if these assets were allowed to scatter. It is essential to formalize US government financial support for the Eurasia Foundation so that it can continue to serve this crucial function in the future.

I conclude by requesting your support for separate line item funding for the Eurasia Foundation in FY 2010. If that is not possible I would request a directed funding level for the Eurasia Foundation for FY 2010 that will enable it, together with its partner foundations in Eurasia, to remain viable. While I am aware of the constraints that current policies place on directed funding levels, I make this sincere appeal for the strongest possible language endorsing the work of the Foundation, and its importance to US development goals in the countries of the former Soviet Union. Thank you very much.

William Horton Beebe-Center

President, Eurasia Foundation

Horton Beebe-Center is the President of the Eurasia Foundation, a nonprofit organization incorporated in 1992 to promote democracy and private enterprise development in successor countries of the former Soviet Union. Upon joining EF in 1993, Mr. Beebe-Center served as the Foundation's first field officer and Director of the Moscow office, where he was responsible for the establishment of five regional offices in the former Soviet Union, and for the design and implementation of new programs.

From 1997-2002, Mr. Beebe-Center led the Foundation's Project Development Department as Vice President. He then served as the Foundation's Executive Vice President for four years before moving into his current role as President.

Prior to joining the Eurasia Foundation, Mr. Beebe-Center worked on U.S.-Soviet projects ranging from intergovernmental technical exchanges to commercial joint ventures.

Mr. Beebe-Center holds a B.A. in Soviet Studies from Brown University and M.A. in Russian Studies from Harvard University.

William Horton Beebe-Center**Work Address**

The Eurasia Foundation
1350 Connecticut Ave, NW
Washington, DC 20036
Tel 202-234-7370, ext. 132
Email: horton@eurasia.org

Home Address

415 M Street, NW
Washington, DC 20001
Tel: 202-347-6002

EDUCATION

- 1991-93** **Harvard University**, Cambridge, Massachusetts
 • Master of Arts in Russian Studies at Russian Research Center
 • Adjunct Fellow at Center for Science and International Affairs at Kennedy School of Government
- 1982-87** **Brown University**, Providence, Rhode Island
 • Bachelor of Arts in Russian Studies
 • University of Paris and Leningrad State University. Semester programs (1984-85)
- 1984 & 1991** **Middlebury College** Russian Summer School, Middlebury, Vermont
 • Intensive Russian language program: second year and graduate levels

EXPERIENCE

- 1993-present** **The Eurasia Foundation**, Washington, DC
 Private grantmaking and operating foundation promoting civil society and private enterprise throughout the former Soviet Union.
- President (2006-present)**
 Responsible for executing localization strategy by establishing four regional foundations in the Eurasia region, linking these new institutions into a network, and obtaining core operating funding from the US government.
- Executive Vice President (2002-2006)**
 Responsible for day-to-day operations of the Foundation. Advised the President, work closely with trustees, and maintained regular contact with US government officials and local affiliates. Served as **Acting President** June –December 2005.
- Vice President, Foundation Projects and Development (1997-2002)**
 Led five-year strategic planning process and negotiations for \$148 million in government funds; headed team raising \$45 million from private sources. Managed diverse portfolio of projects involving environment, education, communications, and organizational development, overseeing 50 project staff.
- NIS Coordinator, Moscow (1993-95)**
 Established the Eurasia Foundation's first field office in Moscow. Coordinated expansion to five regional offices in the former Soviet Union. Designed grant competitions, trained 40 local staff, and implemented ongoing programs resulting in more than 200 grants (\$3 million) to local organizations.
- 1990-91** **Project Manager, Soviet Union and Eastern Europe**
 James Dobbin Associates Incorporated – Environmental Planners, Alexandria, Virginia

Managed a comprehensive environmental assessment of the Leningrad region, including data acquisition strategies, GIS mapping, and environmental reports. Wrote environmental monitoring and management proposals for Poland and the Soviet Union; growth management strategies for a municipality in Ontario; and planning and design guidelines for a sustainable coastal development in the Virgin Islands.

1988-90 Senior Project Analyst, International Activities
Applied Management Sciences, Silver Spring, Maryland

Coordinated technical and administrative support under the US-USSR Agreement on Housing and Other Construction for the General Services Administration and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Arranged delegation exchanges up to Cabinet level, supported technical and scientific working groups, negotiated protocols, and acted as interpreter and escort for delegations in the US and Soviet Union.

1985-88 Various positions in Soviet-American activities
Washington, DC and Moscow

- Marine Resources Company: Coordinated US trawlers and Soviet factory ships on Bering Sea.
- US Department of State: Interpreted on construction site of new American Embassy in Moscow.
- United Press International Moscow Bureau: Translated Soviet news articles for wire dispatch.
- Organization for American-Soviet Exchanges: Developed interpreter training program.
- Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies: Assisted scholar in residence.

MARITIME EXPERIENCE

1989 Summer Soviet-American Sail

Served as Chief Mate aboard 160-foot schooner on voyage from New York to Leningrad. Responsibilities in this environmental joint venture included watchkeeping and operational oversight of the vessel and its bi-national crew of forty-five.

1976-86 Other Maritime Experience

Served as Captain and Mate on various traditional sailing vessels engaged in marine biology research, sail training, tourism, and public relations along the Eastern seaboard and the Caribbean.

Licenses

- Canadian Watchkeeping Mate license for commercial vessels of unlimited tonnage in all waters.
- United States Coast Guard Ocean Operator license for auxiliary sail vessels up to 100 tons.
- Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) license for the state of Rhode Island.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

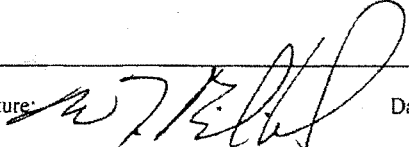
Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
 Maria Beebe-Center
 Eurasia Foundation #1000
 1350 Connecticut Avenue
 Washington, DC 20036 202-234-7370x82

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.
 Eurasia Foundation Network

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?
 Yes No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.
 See following page

Signature:  Date: 3/18/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

EF funds received from USG since Oct 1, 2004**U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**

USAID grant for civil society for the Eurasia countries

FY05	18,168,000
FY06	15,924,476
FY07	13,290,640
FY08	20,981,824
Total	\$ 68,364,940

USAID/Russia media	\$ 5,927,000
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Total USAID	\$ 74,291,940
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US Department of State

Iran Third Sector Support Initiative	2,100,000
Establishment of BMENA Foundation	904,409
Qinghai NGO Resource Center	778,000
Qinghai Community Devevelopment Grant Program	870,000
Central Asia News Services	600,000
Islam in the Democratic Azerbaijan	458,000
On-line Women Entreprenuership Program for Iran	750,000
Russia Independent Community Media	800,000
Total Department of State	\$ 7,260,409

Total USG (USAID and State)	\$ 81,552,349
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Ms. LOWEY. Thank you, and I want you to know that we appreciate your hard work and your commitment to the tremendous challenges in that region. As you know, at this moment, the budget, the appropriations process, is up in the air, but we certainly will take your request into consideration.

Mr. BEEBE-CENTER. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you. Howard Kohr, AIPAC, and thank you for joining us.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

AIPAC

WITNESS

HOWARD KOHR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. KOHR. Thank you for the opportunity, Madam Chair, and I also say, once again, it is an honor to be here. I also want to take note that I am here with my colleague today, Esther Kerrs, who is joining me as well.

Thank you again for this opportunity, and I do want to take note of the fact that we believe the historical fact that this is the first time that a woman is chairing the Subcommittee and is also the Ranking Member of this Subcommittee.

Ms. LOWEY. I am glad you acknowledged that, and the chief clerk, too. We have a couple of males here, too. [Laughter.]

Mr. KOHR. The chief clerk as well, yes. We are delighted that this change is taking place.

We are here today to testify on behalf of the president's request of \$2.775 billion in assistance to Israel this year, as well as to lend our name in support for the overall account. We fully believe that a robust foreign operations account is a very important tool in American foreign policy, and I would urge this Subcommittee and the full Committee and the rest of the Congress to see the importance of this, both the assistance to Israel, as well as a robust foreign aid account.

What I would like to do is to establish, just very briefly, the overall context in which this assistance is being made; first, to say thank you to the Subcommittee for supporting last year's levels and recognizing that this was also part of a 10-year overall commitment that was made between the United States and Israel, and this year represents the second year of that commitment.

It comes at a time when Israel and the United States continue to face a very turbulent and dangerous Middle East, and the cost of defending both Israel and the United States continues to go up.

At this hour, if you take a look at the region, just to go over a couple of examples here from a strategic context, the fact of the matter is that Iran and her allies continue to be on the march. The fact is that Hamas, which was engaged in a war with Israel just a couple of months ago, is supplied by the Iranians and, to this day, continues to fire rockets upon Israel. Just to give you some sense, 175 or so rockets have landed in Israel in the last month alone, something that no nation can live with for a long period of time.

On Israel's northern border is the threat faced by Hezbollah, and, again, Hezbollah, an arm of the Iranians, continues to create instability in Lebanon and continues to threaten Israel. At this point in time, we understand that they are armed now with some 60,000 rockets and mortars, which is a dramatic increase from where they were even two years ago.

Syria remains in the Iranian orbit, again, on Israel's northern border, a challenge for both the United States and Israel. Efforts, we know, are underway to try to pull Syria out of the Iranian orbit, and, obviously, if that could be done it would be a welcome strategic change, but the fact is, the Iranians are still deeply involved and we apparently have learned, if sources are to be believed in the press, that the Iranians have actually helped fund not only the cooperative projects taking place in Syria but may have actually been involved in the funding of this nuclear project in Syria, which is something that we believe requires further looking into to understand what has actually taken place there.

Obviously, the most dramatic piece, at this hour, is that the Iranians are moving ever closer to acquiring a nuclear capability. This is something we believe needs to be at the top of the American agenda. The threat of a nuclear Iran poses not just a danger to Israel and our other allies in the Middle East, but, frankly, it poses global instability here and a challenge to the U.S. interests around the world, and this is something we believe needs to be of paramount attention. We believe there is still time to do something about this, and, at this moment in time, it requires American leadership as well.

For those reasons, we believe the support for Israel and Israel's defense, which is represented in the request that is being made, is something that we hope will merit the support of this Subcommittee, as well as the full Committee and the Congress. Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much, and I think there is a clear understanding on this Committee of the important relationship between the United States and Israel, and I look forward to seeing peace in that region of the world in my lifetime.

Mr. KOHR. We all do, Madam Chair.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much.

Mr. KOHR. Thank you.

Ms. LOWEY. The Nature Conservancy, William Millan.

**TESTIMONY OF HOWARD A. KOHR, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (AIPAC)
TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS STATE, FOREIGN
OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS SUBCOMMITTEE
March 25, 2009**

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee (AIPAC) believes the U.S. relationship with Israel is critically important, and recognizes the prominent role that foreign aid plays in accomplishing America's foreign policy objectives—not only in Israel but also around the world. We strongly support a vibrant, robust and bipartisan foreign assistance program.

AIPAC is the only American organization—representing all of the major American Jewish organizations that sit on our National Council—whose principal mission is to lobby the U.S. government about legislation that strengthens the relationship between the United States and Israel.

I submit this testimony in strong support of providing Israel with the necessary resources to meet its current and growing challenges. Toward that end, we request that the Subcommittee approve aid to Israel in the amount of \$2.775 billion as called for in the 2007 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Israel. We support approval of this aid in accordance with the legislatively mandated terms under which it has historically been provided, particularly provisions concerning earmarks, offshore procurement, and early disbursement.

We strongly believe American assistance to Israel serves vital U.S. national security interests and advances critical U.S. foreign policy goals. Aid to Israel has helped it tackle and deter the serious military threats it has faced throughout its existence. Aid has helped convince Israel's neighbors to come to the negotiating table and has provided necessary backing to enable Israel to take serious risks for peace. Furthermore, most Israeli aid comes right back to our country through procurement from U.S. defense contractors or repayment of past loans.

Partnership with Israel

The United States and Israel have forged a unique partnership, which has grown ever stronger following September 11. This relationship is based on shared values, a shared commitment to democracy and freedom, shared enemies and comparable histories of providing safe haven to oppressed people. The U.S.-Israel partnership is also based on a staunch commitment to defending the mutual interests of both countries against ever more ominous threats. Together, the two nations are combating the growth of Islamic extremism and maintaining the strongest military forces in the region to prevent aggression, while pursuing all avenues for a negotiated resolution of conflict.

In the fight against terrorism and proliferation of mass-destruction weapons, U.S.-Israeli cooperation is perhaps without parallel. On a daily basis, the two allies exchange

information on rogue nations' nuclear and missile programs, the whereabouts, organization and plans of terrorist groups in the Middle East, and the political and military activities of the region's hostile states.

Strategic cooperation—including joint military exercises, military exchanges, the pre-positioning of U.S. military equipment in Israel, and the joint development of advanced weapons systems, including in the critical missile defense arena—helps deter aggression in the Middle East. Israel is our most active international partner in researching and developing critical defense technologies. Recently, various Israeli-designed weapon systems have been used in Afghanistan and Iraq to aid U.S. forces and save American lives.

The American military routinely deploys Israeli-developed unmanned aerial vehicles, which have logged thousands of hours in Iraq and Afghanistan. U.S. planes in both countries have been equipped with Litening, an Israeli-origin system with infrared sensors that identify ground targets and enable pilots to employ the new, precision guided weapons that have increased our military's effectiveness, all the while decreasing collateral damage. The Litening targeting pod made it possible for American fighter pilots to deliver the munitions that eliminated al-Qaeda's leader in Iraq, Abu Musab al-Zarqawi.

Israeli-developed reactive armor tiles, which explode outward upon impact, have been used to protect American armored personnel carriers, so far saving hundreds of U.S. servicemen from potential death or injury in Iraq. Israel and America have also collaborated on ways to reduce the threat posed by improvised explosive devices, which have been responsible for the majority of American casualties in Iraq.

Israel is living proof that the strongest allies of the United States are those that share our basic values. In a region dominated by authoritarian regimes, Israel stands out as the *only* country with regular competitive elections, free press and free speech.

The Importance of the U.S.-Israel MOU

The challenges and threats that Israel faces have grown exponentially in recent years. The dangers it will likely face in the decade to come have intensified dramatically. In recognition of a series of new threats and changing realities in the region, including the terrorist threat from Hamas and Hizballah and the prospect of a nuclear-armed Iran, the United States and Israel signed a MOU in 2007 that calls for the U.S. to provide \$30 billion in security assistance over a ten year period.

The second year of the MOU calls for Israel to receive \$2.775 billion in security assistance in fiscal year 2010, subject to congressional approval. Under the agreement, Israel is slated to receive gradual increases in aid during the first four years before leveling off at \$3.1 billion for the remaining six years.

The MOU states that foreign aid enhances the “political, security and economic interests of both countries” and that the two nations “intend to continue their active dialogue on security and economic policy in existing bilateral committees.”

President Barack Obama has strongly supported the agreement, saying in June 2008 that “I will ensure that Israel can defend itself from any threat from Gaza to Tehran. ... As president, I will implement a memorandum of understanding that provides \$30 billion in assistance to Israel over the next decade, investments to Israel’s security that will not be tied to any other nation.”

Shared Threats Facing the United States and Israel

The United States and Israel face a very different Middle East than they did during the mid-1990s. Terrorism, Islamic radicalism and the spread of sophisticated weaponry have significantly increased as a belligerent Iran seeking hegemony and its proxies have seen their influence rise throughout the region.

- Iran—whose leadership calls for Israel’s destruction—now has enough low enriched uranium to produce a nuclear weapon if it further enriches that material to weapons-grade level. The regime can also deploy a sizable force of increasingly sophisticated Shihab missiles, with ranges that now extend far beyond Israel.
- In 1998, when the last 10-year aid MOU was signed to phase out U.S. economic aid to Israel, the Jewish state was negotiating agreements with a unified Palestinian Authority under Yasir Arafat. Today, the terrorist group Hamas has full control over Gaza and is actively imposing its violent, radical Islamist agenda throughout the territory while launching daily rocket attacks against Israeli civilians.
- Ten years ago, Israel controlled a security zone in southern Lebanon to deter Hizballah attacks against its citizens. Today, Iran and Syria have helped Hizballah replenish its stockpile of rockets to levels that are now three times its inventory before the 2006 war—some 42,000, according to Israeli security officials.
- The Syrian military has embarked on a modernization effort and arms-buying spree not seen since the 1980s and has pursued its own nuclear weapons program with the help of Iran.

U.S. Assistance Vital in Helping Israel Face Increased Threats

Amid these increased threats, the military hardware—including American-built ships and fighter aircraft—that the IDF must acquire over the next decade to maintain its qualitative edge are more complex, diverse and expensive than previous systems. For example, the most recent U.S.-produced front-line fighter jet deployed by Israel—the F-16I—cost \$45 million. By contrast, the U.S. F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, which Israel is seeking to purchase in the next decade, may cost up to \$100 million each.

Israel is finding it increasingly expensive to keep pace with the accelerated military spending throughout the Middle East, which has been fueled by the windfall oil profits of the past few years. From 2002 to 2006, the growth rate of Saudi Arabia's military budget, for example, was almost six times that of Israel's, while Iran's growth rate of military spending grew 16 times more than that of Israel's.

These statistics make clear why U.S. security assistance is so vital in helping provide Israel with the means to defend itself from escalating threats in the world's most dangerous region. U.S. support helps counterbalance the 10 to 1 disparity in military spending over Israel by the Arab states and helps reduce the risk of war.

In receiving its Foreign Military Financing (FMF) assistance early in the year, Israel is able to stretch the value of its U.S. aid package. And by being allowed to spend a portion of its military aid on its own soil, under the offshore procurement program, Israel is able to develop technological innovations to U.S. weapons systems that help Israel maintain its qualitative edge in the region.

The IDF today faces new challenges that have generated a wide range of modernization requirements. These include the need for defenses against Palestinian and Hizballah rocket attacks, replenishing munitions stockpiles with the latest precision weapons, and securing the southern border against smuggling.

The FMF program has enabled Israel to build a cutting-edge air force equipped with the latest U.S.-made jet fighters and combat helicopters, and to supplement its powerful ground forces and modern navy. American assistance has likewise contributed to Israel's emerging defense against ballistic missiles and its ability to counter the menace of terrorism.

Israel Increasing Its Own Defense Spending

In preparing for these threats, Israel will certainly do its part in terms of increased military service by its citizens, greater defense spending and intensified development of new defense technologies. Israel has committed to a 10-year plan of sustained increases in its own defense spending to accompany the expected growth in U.S. security assistance. Israel, which already spends more on defense as a percentage of GDP than any other industrialized nation, is slated to spend \$150 billion on defense during the next decade, a 50 percent increase over the previous 10-year period.

The extreme nature of the threats forces the Jewish state to spend 8 percent of its gross domestic product on defense requirements, the highest percentage of any country in the industrialized world. While Israelis are bearing the burden of increased defense spending, Israel still requires American assistance to help it acquire the equipment it needs to defend the country and maintain its qualitative edge.

Benefits of Assistance to Israel

The \$2.775 billion in aid to Israel called for in the 10-year MOU is highly cost-effective, especially compared to the costs of deploying U.S. troops around the world. Aid to Israel supports American ideals by helping the only democracy in the Middle East to defend itself and prosper. Aid to Israel also supports American diplomatic efforts in promoting a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict. By ensuring that Israel can defend itself on the battlefield, U.S. aid helps encourage potential enemies to come to the negotiating table and deter potential aggressors. The unwavering commitment and continuity of U.S. aid sends a powerful signal to these adversaries that a negotiated settlement with Israel is the only option. As in the past, U.S. assistance will enable Israel to negotiate with confidence and take historic steps for peace.

Conclusion

The recent events in Gaza, Lebanon and Syria and Iran's continuing nuclear weapons pursuit underscore the fact that the threats to Israel and the United States are more severe than they have been in many years. Many of these threats emanate from extremist elements in the Middle East. The continued existence of authoritarian regimes and groups, pursuing virulently anti-U.S. objectives and using means antithetical to Western values, is nowhere more pronounced than in this region.

The United States has few friends like Israel with which it shares basic values and interests, and which are willing to help us to combat extremism and stabilize the region. It is a friendship and an alliance that continues to benefit both countries. It is one that has always been of existential significance to Israel – and will become even more so as Israel confronts the tremendous military and political challenges it faces this year.

Congress has been the bulwark of American support for Israel. America is strengthened when Israel is strong. And Israel is strong because the actions of Congress have helped make it strong. This Subcommittee, in particular, and you, Chairwoman Lowey and all the subcommittee members have been critically important in helping solidify the U.S.-Israel partnership. We are confident that in the trying years ahead, you will continue to uphold this vital endeavor, which is so very much in the interests of both countries. We look forward to working with this Subcommittee over the coming years to ensure continued support for our ally, Israel.

Howard Kohr
Executive Director, AIPAC

Widely recognized as a leader in working to strengthen the vital U.S.-Israel strategic partnership, Howard Kohr became AIPAC's Executive Director in 1996. Under his tenure, AIPAC has been consistently ranked as the most influential foreign policy lobbying organization on Capitol Hill.

The New York Times has called AIPAC "the most important organization affecting America's relationship with Israel," and AIPAC is ranked by Fortune magazine as number four on its "Power 25," placing it ahead of groups including the AFL-CIO, the National Association of Realtors, the American Medical Association, and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Kohr has helped to navigate congressional passage of the annual U.S. Foreign Aid bill by historic, record-breaking margins—accomplishments achieved often in the midst of a hostile, budget-cutting environment. He also played a key role in moving groundbreaking sanctions aimed against rogue terror states from conception to legislation.

Respected by both Democrats and Republicans, Mr. Kohr has been a principal guide in helping the pro-Israel community build vital relationships with the leadership on Capitol Hill. He is routinely praised by members of both parties for his insight, leadership and good counsel on issues of critical importance.

A native of Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Kohr's determination, strength of character, and his dedication to the Jewish people can be traced back to the example set by his parents. His father, Kurt, escaped from the Dachau concentration camp after five years of slave labor, and then was wounded in action while fighting for the Hagana during Israel's War of Independence. Kurt Kohr has been Howard's inspiration throughout his career as an activist for Jewish causes.

Prior to joining AIPAC, Howard held a number of distinguished posts: among them, Management Fellow for the Department of Defense, Deputy Director of the National Jewish Coalition, and Assistant Washington Representative of the American Jewish Committee. He resides in Fairfax, Virginia, with his wife, Sherri, and their three children.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: HOWARD KOFAR 251 H ST. NW WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001 202-639-5204
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. AIPAC
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes No
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. AIPAC received \$100,000 from the Dept. of Homeland Security for protecting our headquarters building.

Signature: *Howard Kofar* Date: 3/23/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

WITNESS

WILLIAM MILLAN, SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR FOR INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION

Ms. LOWEY. The Nature Conservancy, William Millan. Welcome.

Mr. MILLAN. Madam Chairwoman and distinguished Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to testify today for the Nature Conservancy. We are very honored.

You already have our testimony for the record, so, rather than trying to read it or summarize it, I would just like to say a few words from the heart and then perhaps leave time at the end for a question or two.

The Nature Conservancy is a private conservation charity that, each year, raises and spends more than \$400 million from private donations to do conservation in 50 states and 34 foreign countries. Of that, about \$60 million pays for our international conservation operations. We also benefited, last year, from slightly less than \$7 million of grants from USAID. We are grateful for every penny, and we wish it could be more.

We are also grateful for the support that this Committee and the Congress have traditionally shown for the international conservation mission.

If we could win the battle for the conservation of natural resources and biodiversity around the world by raising our private funds, we would do so, but the unmet needs are so enormous that we recognize that only governments can do that.

To that end, we have formed an alliance with the great conservation organizations of the world, with World Wildlife Fund, Conservation International, and the Wildlife Conservation Society of New York, now joined by the Pew Trusts, with the goal of trying to raise the numbers on government support to international conservation to a level more commensurate with the needs.

I might add, we are also working with allies in Europe to get the Europeans to do more, and with some success, and I can provide details at the end, if there is time.

Our most urgent hope is that, in this year, it is possible to raise the conservation line item in the USAID budget from the current level of \$195 million to \$275 million. There are other lesser asks.

We recognize that this is not entirely within the control of the Committee. The world is living through the greatest financial crisis since the 1930's, and all of us have to be reasonable in our expectations. But we are confident, Madam Chairman, that you and the other Members of the Committee regard our work and the work of the other great groups with confidence and support and that you will do the best that you can under the circumstances of this year.

A couple of weeks ago, we had a public launch of this document on the Hill, which Senator Tom Udall attended and Representative John Tanner and several other congressmen and many members of the staff. This is the International Conservation Budget. It describes these programs, the success stories, and so forth.

Jane Goodall was there in person and spoke about the wonderful work that she does, not only for the chimpanzees but for hundreds of thousands of people who live nearby, and Wangari Maathai of Kenya provided a special statement by video, and I will end by paraphrasing the remarks of Dr. Wangari Maathai.

She said, in her country of Kenya, poor people are constantly forced to make disastrous choices because of the circumstances under which they live. They cannot think about the future of conservation because they have to get through this week, this month, this year.

She said, "Those of us who have an education, who have some money, need to help them."

That, Madam Chairman, is the core of our take-away. We do not say that conservation of natural resources and biodiversity is the solution to the miseries of the poor countries of the world, but what we do say is it is an element of the solution. All of the conservation programs put together only add up to one percent of the foreign assistance budget.

We endorse the president's call for an increase in foreign assistance. We endorse the call for a rebuilding of the administrative capacity of USAID, and we hope that you will do your very best to increase the conservation function, if you can. Thank you, Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you so much, and I know this Committee appreciates your important work, and I look forward to working together to get the overall budget at the level that the administration has requested, and we understand the importance of your work in that context. I thank you.

Mr. JACKSON. Madam Chair, the Conservancy requests \$275 million, slightly above the president's request of \$195 million, but I also see, Mr. Millan, that the director of your government relations is requesting that the Committee make its best efforts to pay a substantial portion of the U.S. arrears to the GEF, Global Environmental Facility. The arrears are currently \$170 million, of whose payments would leverage more than a billion dollars in projects on the ground, the director of government relations says.

Can you share with us what some of those projects on the ground are, in that additional request?

Mr. MILLAN. Absolutely. The Global Environment Facility is the implementing agency for six of the great international, multilateral, environmental agreements, including for climate work, for chemical pollution, for conservation, for the convention of biodiversity.

About a third of the money that they spend goes for what we would call "conservation projects." The rest goes for other types of environmental cleanups and for climate action.

Mainly, under the Clinton administration, the president asked for the money for our annual quota and was not able to get it, and so the United States built up \$170 million worth of arrears.

In the early years of the Bush administration, they paid down some of this, but then that gradually declined, and so now it is back up to \$170 million.

A number of countries have paid their quotas but have fenced the money. They have given the money to the GEF, but they have

said, "Until the U.S. pays its arrears, you cannot spend this portion of our money."

So if the U.S. is able to make a substantial down payment on our arrears, some of that fenced money would be released. Then if the U.S. provides 20 percent of the budget of the GEF, other countries provide 80, so we are automatically leveraged four-to-one. You then get a local match, typically, of three-to-one. So every dollar of U.S. contribution ends up being \$10 or \$12 on the ground, and there is just a host of very good projects being funded for this.

For example, the Coral Triangle, which is an initiative for marine conservation in East Asia, the GEF has pledged \$60 million for that. So this would help facilitate that type of work.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Madam.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you. We share your concern and your commitment, and we just have to have enough of an allocation so we can meet all of the tremendous challenges out there.

Mr. MILLAN. We are crossing our fingers.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you so much.

Mr. MILLAN. Thank you.

TESTIMONY OF
WILLIAM MILLAN
SENIOR POLICY ADVISOR FOR INTERNATIONAL CONSERVATION
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
SUBMITTED TO
THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS
MARCH 18, 2009

The Nature Conservancy urges the Committee to continue its strong tradition of support to international conservation by appropriating, in Fiscal Year 2010, \$275 million for conservation of biodiversity within the Development Assistance and Economic Support Funds accounts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); \$80 million for the Global Environment facility (GEF), the same pledge level as in recent years, plus as much as possible toward the U.S.'s \$170 million of arrears (ideally, paying half this year and the rest next year); \$20 million for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) debt-for-forest program (the same level as in recent years); and \$12 million for international conservation programs within the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account at the Department of State.

The mission of The Nature Conservancy is to preserve the plants, animals, and natural communities that represent the diversity of life on Earth, by protecting the lands and waters they need to survive. Our work in the United States and abroad is closely related. A healthy natural environment is a key element in genuinely sustainable economic and social development. Too often, short-term considerations drive bad choices, whose results can be catastrophic for both the natural world and for the people who live by means of that world. A healthy and sustainable environment promotes peace and security. The United States and the world need national security, we need economic security, we need food security, we need what is being called "human security" in all its aspects – and these require, at the most fundamental level, a healthy and sustainable natural world.

Climate change will make many current bad trends worse. Natural systems not only need help to adjust to climate change -- they can sometimes be part of the solution to climate change, for example by mitigating storm surges and by sequestering carbon that would otherwise go into the atmosphere.

The Conservancy supports local conservation groups in the developing world that work to raise the effective level of protection at parks and nature preserves established by the local governments. We work with local communities to increase the constituency for conservation. We support sustainable development projects to create jobs and improve the productivity and standard of living of rural people. Our work with village-controlled marine protected areas in the islands of East Asia has shown that improved conservation can actually

raise local incomes significantly. We are working cooperatively with landowners in Africa to promote conservation on private lands and keep migration routes open for large mammals.

We are a private, non-profit organization. Our last private capital fund campaign raised more than \$1 billion, more than \$100 million of that for our international work. We are in the midst of a new private campaign which is still raising large sums for international conservation, despite the worst financial crisis since the 1930's. But peer-reviewed research has shown that the funding shortfalls in international conservation are much larger than even the Conservancy, and our allies in the conservation movement, can raise privately.

Governments must help on a much larger scale or the conservation mission is likely to fail and the world's people will suffer the consequences. Fortunately, governments are stepping up to this challenge. The Congress has increased USAID conservation funding in recent years. Norway has pledged \$2.5 billion over five years for forest conservation in the developing countries; this pledge will make Norway the world's largest donor to conservation. The German government has started a new international conservation fund of more than \$100 million. The Conservancy has established a presence in Europe where our staff, working with local groups, is urging the European governments to do more -- and with success.

We urge you to fund USAID conservation at the increased level of \$275 million and to provide firm legislative guidance to USAID, directing the Agency to maintain enhanced conservation of natural resources as a mission essential to the long-term and sustainable development of the world. We urge you to instruct the Agency to actively promote large regional conservation programs. Experience has shown that such programs, including current work in the Congo and Amazon basins, and the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), are often the most efficient way to address problems that do not respect national borders. This increased level of funding would allow USAID to respond fully to new opportunities like CTI while not abandoning -- in fact strengthening -- its record of terrestrial conservation.

The Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) is also funded within State and Foreign Operations. We recommend that TFCA be funded at \$20 million (the same level as in recent years). TFCA has shown good results and good leverage on the federal investment. TNC alone has donated over \$8 million to TFCA deals. TNC is a donor to TFCA deals, not a financial beneficiary; the cause of international conservation benefits greatly.

Conservation programs within the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account at State Department pay for U.S. support to such bodies as the International Conservation Union (IUCN), the RAMSAR Convention on wetlands, and for programmatic activities that help protect gorillas in the Congo, the International Coral Reef Initiative, and to reduce illegal logging. An increase to \$12 million would help all those good causes.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the largest single source of environmental funds to the developing countries of the world. About one-third of GEF funds go for conservation, the rest for other urgent environmental causes including climate change. The U.S. Government contributes 22 percent, which is leveraged nearly 4 to 1 by other governmental donors, then further leveraged at least 2 to 1 by "local match," so that ultimately every dollar of U.S. money is leveraged at least 10 to 1 for on-the-ground environmental projects. The annual pledge level for the US remains \$80 million. The U.S. Government also owes GEF arrears totaling \$170 million. The Administration has announced its support for paying down U.S. arrears to multilateral bodies. We hope that the Committee will be able to appropriate a substantial amount toward these U.S. arrears, and that the GEF will receive a fair share. If the U.S. pays up at the GEF, other donors will release more than \$200 million they have "fenced" from being spent. With local match, that would ultimately mean over \$1 billion for projects.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.



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March 17, 2009

The Honorable Nita Lowey
Chair
Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations
House Appropriations Committee
Washington, D.C.
(By Electronic Means)

Dear Chairman Lowey:

On behalf of the Nature Conservancy and its one million members, please find attached our testimony for your Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations, in support of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2010 budget of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other programs that benefit conservation in developing countries. We have by separate message requested permission to appear during your public witness days, scheduled for March 25-26, and deliver a summary of our testimony in person. Thank you for the opportunity to meet with you in your district office last week.

USAID is the largest single source of U.S. Government support to international conservation -- \$195 million was appropriated for FY 2009. As part of a large alliance of conservation groups, the Conservancy supports a FY2010 appropriation of \$275 million for this line item within USAID. Better conservation of natural resources is necessary for sustainable development and peace. Natural systems upon which people depend are under ever-increasing pressure worldwide, but especially in the developing countries. The chances of ecological disasters are rising. Natural resource scarcity and misuse continue to be key sources of conflict. Many countries are too poor to do an adequate job of conservation. They need increased outside help. If they do not get help now, we Americans will pay part of the price, through interventions that will likely prove more difficult, costly and dangerous.

We urge the Committee to provide firm legislative leadership, directing USAID to continue making conservation an increased priority in FY2010, at this \$275 million level of funding, in the context of an overall increase in U.S. foreign assistance to strengthen U.S. global leadership. We also urge that the Committee make its best effort to pay a substantial portion (ideally, half this year and half next year) of the U.S. arrears to the Global Environment Facility (GEF) -- arrears that are currently \$170 million and whose payment would leverage more than \$1 billion of projects on the ground.

Sincerely,

Robert Bendick
Director of U. S. Government Relations

William Millan

Currently (since 1996) a Senior Policy Advisor at The Nature Conservancy, where his duties include working as an advocate in support of the Conservancy's international conservation programs.

From 1975 until 1996, Bill Millan was a career Foreign Service Officer (FSO), specializing in political work. He served in Spain, Colombia, and Venezuela. He also was a desk officer -- for the United Kingdom, Panama, Canada (doing environmental affairs) and Austria-Switzerland. His last Department of State job was in 1993-96, as Political Counselor at the U.S. Mission to the Organization of American States.

As a Congressional Fellow, he served one year as Legislative Assistant for Defense Affairs for Sen. John Glenn.

Prior to joining State, he served four years as an Army officer (Germany, Vietnam). His decorations include the Superior Achievement Award from State (twice) and the Bronze Star (w/oak leaf). His languages are Spanish (excellent), German (survival), and French (strictly restaurant).

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: <i>William MILLAN</i> tel 703-841-4228 <i>424 S. N. Fairfax Drive</i> <i>Orlinda, VA. 22203</i>
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. <i>The Nature Conservancy</i>
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes No
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. <i>The Nature Conservancy (only), not me.</i> <i>TNC reports total grants on</i> <i>A-133 report. TOTAL GRANTS</i> <i>FROM USAID LAST YEAR WERE \$7mm.</i>

Signature: *William Miller* Date: *March 16, 2009*

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

INTERNEWS

WITNESS

**JEANNE BOURGAULT, CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER/SENIOR VICE
PRESIDENT FOR PROGRAMS**

Ms. LOWEY. Internews, Jeanne Bourgault. Welcome.

Ms. BOURGAULT. Madam Chairwoman, I want to thank you and the Committee for your longstanding support of independent media around the world. I am representing Internews Network, a California-based, nonprofit organization that, in the past 27 years, has worked in over 70 countries and trained over 70,000 journalists and media professionals around the world.

I, first, want to put my issues that I am going to talk about today into context. Let us think about the numbers. In the world today, two billion people are connected to the Internet, and 3.5 billion are connected via cell phones. Many, many more are within broadcast reach of radio and television. In five years' time, it is likely that the entire planet will be digitally connected.

The digital media space is where people live, and if you want to reach people where they live, you will agree with us that local media development and digital communications technologies should be the centerpiece of foreign assistance modernization.

I would like to start today by thanking the Committee for your continued endorsement of HIV/AIDS journalism training programs in Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and India, as well as your support to media development on the Thai-Burma border. My written testimony discusses these programs in more detail.

I would also like to thank the offices within the U.S. Government where our issues are starting to really resonate, particularly in USAID and in the Department of State.

But, today, I want to talk about the strategically important region of South Asia, where we are finding that a very cheap and effective tool of stabilization is the microphone.

My first picture here was captured on the border of Afghanistan and a radio listening to one of the 36 community radio stations we have helped build, with the generous support of USAID, since the fall of the Taliban. Many of these stations that we have built are reaching villages and communities that had never before been reached by a broadcast.

Remarkably, for Afghanistan, four of these stations are managed by women. More remarkable still is the fact that all of them are continuing to run, despite the fact that several of them have been destroyed and have been rebuilt in the past few years. These stations are deeply rooted community institutions, and their outlets for national news is so necessary to cultivate a sense of nationhood in the very, very fragile Afghanistan.

My second picture comes from Pakistan. These are pictures of IDPs, following the 2005 earthquake, where we were able to build a network of humanitarian radio stations in the affected regions.

Media investments in Pakistan are equally as important as they are in Afghanistan. In the settled areas of Pakistan, there is a vibrant media sector, but we are not seeing the exploding numbers

of journalists that are able to produce the quality, public-interest programming so desperately needed in that country. The disturbing stories of illegal hate media emerging in the tribal areas of Pakistan is a very increasing concern.

That said, there are emerging beacons of hope. One of these is Khyber Radio, a small station that provides news to the people in the border regions of the Fatah. Khyber Radio is gutsy, producing independent broadcast news. In this conservative region, the station airs both male and female journalists.

Internews has worked with Khyber Radio to develop news programming that focuses on local issues that matter to the local people. It entertains, and it informs, opening a much-needed civic space within an extremely conservative community. Stations like Khyber Radio are truly part of the solution for a stable, democratic Pakistan.

Unfortunately, this summer, Internews faces a potential closeout of our extraordinary program in Pakistan. We urgently need the Committee to support media development in Pakistan.

I also want to request that the Committee consider continuing your support in 2010 for the important HIV/AIDS journalism programs in Nigeria, Kenya, Ethiopia, and India, as well as your support for independent media in the cross-border region on the Thai-Burma border.

In conclusion, I want to reiterate that the free flow of information is key, not only to democratization and development; it is also essential to the empowerment of citizens to participate in a global society.

From training the newest generation of Pakistani journalists to produce balanced, accurate news to building community radio stations in the heart of Taliban territory, Internews is proud to be at the forefront of this global movement.

Thank you very much, and I would be happy to take any questions.

[The information follows:]



INTERNEWS

EMPOWERING LOCAL MEDIA
WORLDWIDE

Afghanistan (Kabul)
Armenia (Yerevan)
Azerbaijan (Baku, Ganja)
Chad (Abéché, N'Djamena)
China (Beijing, Hong Kong, Xi'an)
Egypt (Cairo)
Ethiopia (Addis Ababa)
France (Paris)
Georgia (Tbilisi)
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)
India (Chennai)
Indonesia (Jakarta)
Jordan (Amman)
Kazakhstan (Almaty)
Kenya (Nairobi)
Kosovo (Pristina)
Kyrgyz Republic (Bishkek, Osh)
Lebanon (Beirut)
Macedonia (FYROM) (Skopje)
Nigeria (Abuja)
Pakistan (Islamabad, Peshawar)
Palestinian Territories (Gaza City,
Ramallah)
Rwanda (Kigali)
Sri Lanka (Ampara, Colombo, Kalmunai,
Matara)
Sudan (Rumbek)
Tajikistan (Dushanbe, Khujand)
Thailand (Bangkok)
Timor Leste (Dili)
Ukraine (Kyiv)
United Kingdom (London)
United States (Arcata, Washington, DC)
Vietnam (Hanoi)
Yemen (Sanaa)

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STATEMENT BY JEANNE BOURGAULT
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AND SENIOR VICE-
PRESIDENT FOR PROGRAMS, INTERNEWS NETWORK

Before the
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations,
and Related Programs
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives

March 2009

Testimony to the Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

Madam Chairwoman, Internews Network appreciates the opportunity to appear before this committee on the issue of local, independent media and access to information for people around the world. We are very grateful to this committee for your ongoing leadership and support on this important subject, and urge you to provide funding for these programs in fiscal year 2010.

Internews Network, an international non-profit organization based in California and Washington, DC, has been working to improve the flow of news and information for 27 years. We have worked in over 70 countries and trained over 70,000 journalists and other media professionals.

We are proud of our Local Voices program, which has trained over one thousand radio journalists in Africa, India and Southeast Asia to report accurately and effectively on HIV/AIDS. We also work to improve reporting in the Global South on pressing environmental issues like climate change, and we have considerable experience in engaging local media to respond to humanitarian disasters, from the Asian tsunami to the Darfur refugee crisis. Through this work, we have seen firsthand that access to timely, reliable news and information can have a profound impact on people and communities.

Based on our experience, we believe that the US government should significantly strengthen its support for local, independent media around the world and ensure access to digital communications technologies as a centerpiece of foreign assistance modernization.

Fostering Access to Quality, Local Information

We believe that a major goal of US foreign policy should be universal access to quality local information. Local media and communications technologies can empower communities to make their voices heard, connect to the global marketplace of goods and ideas, and build grassroots democracy. Media and information technologies can exponentially amplify American “soft power” approaches to development, diplomacy and national security.

We recommend the following:

- The US government should declare that media and information technologies are a centerpiece of foreign assistance modernization.
- International media assistance should be adopted as a core development strategy across all sectors of development.
- Strengthening the capacity of locally owned media in the local language should be central to our overall strategic communications and public diplomacy agenda, with funding levels adopted accordingly.

USAID and the State Department should accelerate the spread of independent media and digital communications technologies to everyone. This can be done through activities such as support for independent media outlets, especially those that reach the information-poor; distributing circumvention software in closed societies to avoid government censorship; advocating for laws and policies that open Internet and mobile phone markets and lower connectivity costs through telecom competition; and providing education and training for professional and citizen journalists to enhance the quality of news and information.

We believe there is a strong case for supporting independent media and access to information for people around the world.

DEVELOPMENT: Reducing poverty requires good governance and empowerment of the poor with information they need and a voice in their future.

- Quality information strengthens development. It has been famously noted that no country with a free press has ever had a famine. Significant improvements in public health, the environment and humanitarian relief directly correlate with local media development and access to quality information.
- New digital technologies, especially mobile phones, have proven to be drivers of economic development and have unprecedented potential to empower the poor and dispossessed. (Every 10% increase in mobile phone use increases GDP 0.6 percent.)
- A free press is necessary to achieve transparency, accountability and good governance, which, in turn, improve economic development.
- Free and independent media are as important as elections in establishing democratic civil society.
- Ending information poverty benefits both the information-poor and the information-rich by creating larger markets, more efficient governance and a reduction of conflict.

PUBLIC DIPLOMACY: Barack Obama's election presents a historic opportunity to build global faith in America's leadership. Strengthening the capacity of local media should be central to our overall strategic communications agenda, with funding levels adopted accordingly.

- In the digital age, government and "official" sources of information have less credibility than they used to, but the USG can help spread information tools that can empower grassroots democracy activists.
- Local media development is extremely cost-effective and impacts the people who are hardest to reach, in the countries we are most concerned about.
- Professional training of local journalists often results in coverage that is more consistent with US values of openness and tolerance. US media NGOs like Internews have trained tens of thousands of journalists and helped start thousands of independent television and radio stations, print and online publications which

reach hundreds of millions of people in strategically important regions of the world. Yet there is still a need for vastly more media development.

The information revolution must be an integral part of any 21st century foreign policy.

Strengthening Independent Voices in Afghanistan and Pakistan

We ask that the Committee continue US government support for local, independent media in Afghanistan and Pakistan for fiscal year 2010 at least at current congressionally recommended funding levels, under funds provided for the US Agency for International Development and the Department of State.

As the US pursues a strategy to help calm and stabilize Afghanistan and the dangerous northern provinces of Pakistan, one cheap and effective tool has turned out to be the microphone. Giving people a voice and the ability to engage in public dialogue through local, independent media is key in building civil society and long-term stability in Afghanistan. Supporting independent media is particularly important to counteract the hate radio currently used by militants in Pakistan's northern territory. The firebrand rhetoric that has spread across the area threatens to further destabilize both Pakistan and neighboring Afghanistan and needs to be addressed quickly.

PAKISTAN: Despite the hate radio now broadcast in Pakistan's northern territory, there are beacons of hope: local broadcasters that defy the risks to serve the information needs of their communities. One of these is Khyber Radio, a small station that provides news to people in the restive border region of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)

Khyber Radio is gutsy, producing independent, balanced newscasts. In a region where women are rarely given the freedoms afforded to men, the station has both male and female reporters. Its news focuses on local issues that matter to local people. This station's broadcasts are so popular that a local militant recently called asking that the musical preamble to the news be taken off the air. He rationalized that while he wanted the news, he was forbidden from listening to the musical part.

Khyber Radio is one small example of the impact Internews has had since starting work in Pakistan in 2003 to build an open, diverse, and socially responsible broadcast media sector. Internews conducts radio broadcast training and production programs out of Peshawar University and has developed a university curriculum for teaching broadcast journalism at the school. Internews also established Pakistan's first university-based women's broadcast media center and radio station, the Women's Broadcast Media Center at Fatima Jinnah Women University (FJWU). The center provides training for women pursuing careers in media and is the production center for the popular weekly radio program *Meri Awaz Suno* (Hear My Voice) produced by Pakistani women.

AFGHANISTAN: Internews began work in Afghanistan almost immediately after the fall of the Taliban in 2002. With USAID support, Internews has since set up a network of

36 community radio stations owned and operated by Afghan organizations, with plans to build ten more. Remarkably for Afghanistan, four of the stations are run by women. Despite the security and logistical challenges, Internews has succeeded in building two radio stations in Taliban strongholds, where they have received much community support.

Internews, through its Afghan partner organization, also trains 600 local journalists each year, and about one third of these are women. With an all-Afghan team of journalists, Internews produces 14 hours a day of quality radio news and cultural programming. Internews has also established a satellite distribution system for radio programming that reaches a majority of the population. Current training and production activities focus on elections coverage.

Harnessing the Power of the Media to Respond to HIV/AIDS

Accurate, responsible, and effective local media coverage is essential in the global struggle against HIV/AIDS. In many parts of the world, sensationalist reporting—or no reporting at all—of AIDS-related issues continues to fuel fear and misconceptions. In the developing countries of Africa, journalists and media managers face daunting obstacles to covering HIV/AIDS issues, including limited access to information, minimal journalistic training, and lack of basic resources such as a phone or a computer at their desks. Equipping local media with the resources and skills necessary to report on the complex issues around AIDS is the key to fostering a more supportive environment for HIV prevention, care and treatment efforts to succeed.

One of Internews' cornerstone programs is the HIV/AIDS initiative launched in 2003 called Local Voices. Funded by USAID and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), Local Voices trains radio journalists, talk show hosts and disc jockeys to improve their coverage of HIV/AIDS, stimulating dialogue and debate on the issues and enabling the local media to play a more meaningful role in helping their societies cope with the epidemic.

Internews currently operates Local Voices programs in Nigeria, Kenya, and Ethiopia, and India. I urge the Committee to continue in fiscal year 2010 to recommend funding for these effective programs

Strengthening Media-Related Programs Along the Thai-Burma Border

Internews supports media activities along the Thai-Burma border that provide a crucial link in obtaining and disseminating news and information about what is going on inside Burma. Training programs have created a cadre of new media professionals from Burma who can both explain events to the outside world and send their news back into the information-starved country. I urge the Committee to continue in fiscal year 2010 its support for the independent media program along the Thai-Burma border.

Conclusion

The free flow of news and information is key not only to democratization and development; it is also essential in empowering citizens to participate in the global society. From training the newest generation of Pakistani journalists to produce balanced, accurate news, to building community radio stations in the heart of Taliban territory, Internews is proud to be in the forefront of the global movement for access to information and independent media.

Thank you for this opportunity to share our views on this important subject.

Jeanne Bourgault

Jeanne Bourgault serves as Internews Network's Chief Operating Officer (COO) and Senior Vice President for Programs, overseeing the operation of Internews' 23 offices and programs worldwide. Bourgault joined Internews in 2001 as Vice President for Programs. Her expertise is in democracy promotion and media development.

Prior to joining Internews, Bourgault served for six years with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) (1990-1996), including three years working on Latin America programs followed by three years as Director of the Office of Democratic Initiatives at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. While in Moscow, Bourgault managed a \$250 million portfolio of democracy assistance and educational exchange programs through a period of dramatic democratic transition, including an attempted coup and Russia's first democratic parliamentary elections.

From 1997-2000, Bourgault worked in the former Yugoslavia, serving as a strategic advisor for media development programs in post-war Kosovo, as well as manager of community development projects in Serbia and Montenegro. In late 2000, Bourgault re-opened USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives program in Belgrade following the fall of Slobodan Milosevic.

Bourgault has consulted on international development program design and evaluation to the Open Society Institute, the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Research Triangle Institute, and the United Nations Centre for Human Rights, among others.

Bourgault speaks Russian and holds a Master of Arts in International Studies and a Masters in Public Affairs from the University of Washington.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Jeanne Bourgault
Chief Operating Officer and Senior Vice President for Programs
Internews Network
1640 Rhode Island Avenue, NW, 7th Floor
Washington, DC 20036
(202) 833-5740 ext. 211

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.


I am appearing on behalf of a non-governmental organization: Internews Network, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit incorporated in California with headquarters offices in Arcata, California and Washington, DC.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes No
(Organization only)

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Please see attached list. All grants described therein were received by the organization I represent. I have not personally received any grants since October 1, 2004.

Signature: 

Date: March 13, 2009

Funding Agt FROM DOS	Funding typ	Branch	Project Title	Country	Prime Fund	Amount
NED	Sub-grant		Global Forum for Media Development	Global	DOS	\$ 98,984
Pact	Sub-grant	Cambodia	Cambodia Anti-Corruption Trainings	KH	DOS	\$ 397,895
NED	Sub-grant		Pakistan Elections Newsroom	PK	DOS	\$ 129,600
DOS	Grant	DRL	Managing Influence: Media in Cote D'Ivoire	CI	DOS	\$ 150,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Kazakhstan NewsFactory	KZ	DOS	\$ 200,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Kyrgyzstan Presidential Elections Debate	KG	DOS	\$ 150,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Human Rights and Media Initiative in Pakistan	PK	DOS	\$ 2,162,886
DOS	Grant	DRL	Satellite Research in CAR & So. Caucasus	KZ, KG, TJ, UZ, AM, AZ, GE	DOS	\$ 100,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Jordan, Journalism and Management Trng	JO	DOS	\$ 2,163,337
DOS	Grant	PAS/Hanoi	Empowering Vietnamese Women / Internet	VN	DOS	\$ 72,500
DOS	Grant	PRM	Humanitarian Info Darfuri Refugees in Chad	TD	DOS	\$ 385,074
DOS	Grant	DRL	China Rule of Law	CN	DOS	\$ 642,660
DOS	Grant	PAS/Phnom Penh	Khmer Rouge Tribunal Coverage	KH	DOS	\$ 200,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Syria Media	SY	DOS	\$ 845,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Thai Political Reform	TH	DOS	\$ 480,000
DOS	Grant	PRM	Chad Humanitarian Information Service	TD	DOS	\$ 464,440
DOS	Grant	DRL	Azerbaijan Islam and Democracy	AZ	DOS	\$ 525,000
DOS	Grant	PAS, ID embassy	Journalist Training on Avian Influenza in Bandung, Yogyakarta, and Medan, Indonesia	ID	DOS	\$ 58,474
DOS	Grant	PRM	Chad Humanitarian Information Service	TD	DOS	\$ 799,588
DOS	Grant	DRL	Bridging the Media-Civil Soc. Gap China	CN	DOS	\$ 441,381
DOS	Grant	DRL	Burma Human Rights Radio Drama	MM	DOS	\$ 275,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Lebanon Media	LB	DOS	\$ 500,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Yemen: women and youth media	YM	DOS	\$ 494,500
DOS	Grant	DRL	Chad: a Voice for Chad Women	TD	DOS	\$ 641,975
DOS	Grant	PAS-NA	Training for Namibian Broadcasters	NA	DOS	\$ 50,675
DOS	Grant	DRL	Global Internet Policy Initiative in Russia and Ukraine	RU, UA	DOS	\$ 250,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Global Internet Policy Initiative in Central Asia 2004-2005	KG, TJ, KZ, UZ	DOS	\$ 260,000
DOS	Grant	MIEPI	Assisting Internet in Algeria	DZ	DOS	\$ 566,436
DOS	Grant	DRL	Syria Media	SY	DOS	\$ 950,000
DOS	Grant	Embassy Hanoi	Vietnam Women in Technology	VN	DOS	\$ 70,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	DRL Internet project (Sesawe)	various	DOS	\$ 12,904,246
DOS	Grant	PRM	China Legal Journalism	CN	DOS	\$ 1,500,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Chad: Humanitarian Information Service for Darfuri Refugees	TD	DOS	\$ 800,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Chad (Sudan) Radio for Rights and Peace	TD, SD	DOS	\$ 310,276
DOS	Grant	DRL	Professionalizing Kyrgyz Media	KG	DOS	\$ 650,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Russia Media (N. Caucasus)	RU	DOS	\$ 700,000
DOS	Grant	DRL	Newspaper Innovation in Tajikistan	TJ	DOS	\$ 590,000
DOS	Grant	PAS/Rangoon	ASEAN Conf. Trng. And Coaching	TH	DOS	\$ 8,070

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

GRAMEEN FOUNDATION

WITNESS

ALEX COUNTS, PRESIDENT

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you so much. When this Committee was in Dada, Pakistan, in the earthquake region, dedicating a school, I think many of us were surprised to see the awareness and the sense of understanding among the young girls. Now I understand why, so thank you.

Ms. BOURGAULT. It is the humanitarian media programs where we really feel the impact most acutely. We have humanitarian radio programs in the border region of Chad, servicing refugees from Darfur, as well as in post-tsunami Aceh and post-earthquake Pakistan, and, there, the community media saves lives every single day.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you.

Ms. BOURGAULT. Thank you very much.

Ms. LOWEY. I am now going to turn the gavel over to Vice Chairman Jackson.

Mr. JACKSON [presiding]. Thank you Madam Chair. Presenting the Grameen Foundation, Mr. Alex Counts, President.

Mr. COUNTS. Thank you very much. Mr. Vice Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am very pleased to be here today. I would note that I am representing the Grameen Foundation, though I also chair a coalition called the "Micro-enterprise Coalition."

As you know, poverty is one of the great global problems that we are facing, and it is one that is worsening: 100 million people more in poverty as a result of the financial crisis. It is also a problem, from my six years of living in Bangladesh, that I concluded was linked to many of the other problems facing the world, whether it be the AIDS crisis, the population crisis, the environmental crisis, the lack of full democratic rights by so many in the world.

I do not know if you read yesterday's New York Times. There was an article about the fourth-largest city in Haiti, Gonaive, and one of the things that it said in that article, it was very gloomy about how this city was devastated by the hurricanes that hit last fall, but, in the very last paragraph, it quoted the manager of the local branch of Fancose, a micro-lending organization in Haiti, and it said that Fancose was helping to lend to businesses there to get people back on their feet.

It reminds us—I wish the article would have spent more time on that—that microfinance is actually helping to get people back on their feet, rebuilding and building across some of the most devastated places in the world, and a lot of that is as a result of U.S. Government support of microfinance over the last 30 years.

I would like to briefly summarize five arguments of why I think microfinance allocation, micro-enterprise allocation, should be increased to \$304 million in this coming fiscal year.

Number one, microfinance has been one of the most studied and researched social interventions of all time, and it shows a sustained impact on poverty, on women's empowerment, on nutrition, on edu-

cation, and, in fact, we, at the Grameen Foundation, we put out a publication a few years ago, which I will leave with the Committee, summarizing the 90 most-credible impact studies of microfinance, and it showed that it truly works. This is something that works.

The second argument I would put before the Committee is that microfinance has gone to a very large scale, reaching 150 million families, after its beginnings in Bangladesh with the Grameen Bank and elsewhere.

One of the things we have learned is that the infrastructure we put in place to provide microfinance to these 150 million families, that what that means, in fact, is, every morning, hundreds of thousands of loan officers go out to meet with the women borrowers of microfinance to do their business.

What we have learned is that those people, and the credibility that they have with the poor, give them opportunities to not just to financial business but also to bring messages and products and tools to address issues of health, of democratic participation, of education, and many other things.

So leveraging this platform is, in fact, one of the breakthrough ideas in addressing health and other crises that the poor face because this infrastructure, unlike a lot of infrastructures that touch the poor, is actually paid for by the poor themselves through the interest that they pay on the loans to the microfinance.

So we have got this highway with small feeder roads reaching into virtually every village and urban slum in the world, paid for by the poor, which is a route to bring them services that they would not get from other sources, or they would get much more expensively.

The third is that microfinance, because of its size, if we can make even small changes in the business model, the operating model, there is a big potential impact. If we can, for example, increase the efficiency of microfinance, decrease interest rates by one percent globally through innovation, it would mean \$200 million more in the pockets of the world's poor. That is \$200 million for them to address nutrition and health and education needs that they have and also to energize local economies.

Fourth, and it is really two issues in one, a lot of us have been promoting the commercialization of microfinance, bringing private capital in to fuel the growth, and we think that that was the right move. It is why microfinance is so big today. Otherwise, it would be limited to philanthropic resources.

However, this has led to two unintended consequences, in my mind.

One is, a lot of MFIs, with their private financiers, are going for the better offer, when we think that public resources can help refocus microfinance on the most vulnerable poor, where the impact could be the greatest.

The second impact of commercialization is that many private financiers are under pressure, looking to withdraw or slow down their investment in microfinance.

So at just the time when microfinance is needed most, growth is slowing, or even being reversed, by many microfinance organizations. As a result, to keep that growth going, even at a slower pace, will require public investment, particularly during this time.

So, with that, I will just thank the Subcommittee for giving me this opportunity to testify.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Counts.

Testimony of Alex Counts, President of Grameen Foundation
House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Public Witness Hearing for Fiscal Year 2010
March 25, 2009

Chairwoman Lowey, Ms. Granger, members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify here today. I am grateful for your strong leadership and commitment to U.S. foreign assistance, even in these difficult economic times. I come before you as the President of the Grameen Foundation, which has been working for 12 years to build on the breathtaking successes of the Nobel Peace Prize winning Grameen Bank of Bangladesh and its founder, Dr. Muhammad Yunus. Our focus is on promoting poverty reduction on a massive scale through microfinance and technology. I am also the Chair of the Microenterprise Coalition, a network of practitioners and advocates working to support forward-looking policies as they relate to microfinance and more broadly, microenterprise development. I am indebted to the founding Co-Chairs, Maria Otero of Accion International and Lawrence Yanovitch (then with FINCA), and also to Susy Cheston of Opportunity International, who expertly chaired the Coalition until very recently. The Coalition's most active members are Accion, CARE, CHF International, FINCA, Freedom From Hunger, Opportunity International, Pro Mujer, RESULTS, Save the Children, World Relief, World Vision, and the World Council of Credit Unions.

Chairwoman Lowey, I have been involved in microfinance since the late 1980s, when I was only a few years removed from graduating from Horace Mann School with your son Doug. My studies at Cornell suggested that, based on early successes in Bangladesh, Bolivia, and Indonesia, it was possible to build a global microfinance movement. Simply put, it was being demonstrated that loans, and other financial services, when delivered to the doorsteps of millions of poor women, could unleash one of the greatest poverty reduction forces ever known. Clearly,

my vision was grounded in the work of the pioneers including Professor Yunus, but also others who are less well known, such as Ela Bhatt of SEWA Bank in India, and President Obama's late mother who worked in microfinance in Indonesia as early as the 1970s.

Twenty years after I departed for Bangladesh as a Fulbright scholar, much of the vision of microfinance becoming a massive force for poverty reduction has been realized. However, we have only laid the foundation for much broader poverty reduction initiatives that could leverage microfinance's infrastructure. What has been achieved? First, according to the Microcredit Summit Campaign, the number of active clients of microfinance has crossed 150 million, with 106 million having come from among the extreme poor (less than \$1.25/day/capita). This represents the largest and most important intentional mobilization of the world's poor in human history, and as such it has been a tremendous force advancing the social, economic, and political empowerment of women throughout the world. Second, we have demonstrated that under most conditions, financial services can be provided to the poor in a manner that does not require long-term subsidies, and can in fact be modestly profitable. Third, through more than 90 studies of the social and economic impact of microfinance – which we summarized in our paper “Measuring the Impact of Microfinance: Taking Stock of What We Know” – we can now feel confident that this strategy has positively impacted the conditions of many, if not most, of those who have been reached. And fourth, microfinance has proven to be not simply a product but a platform for providing other critical services – such as health care and insurance, educational scholarships, and renewable energy solutions – that would otherwise be much more expensive if not impossible to bring to the doorsteps of poor families across the world. I have personally seen how microfinance can be a powerful tool that can help break the bonds of intergenerational illiteracy and poverty by increasing families' economic stability.

Notwithstanding those achievements, the current practice of microfinance is not perfect; much remains to be done to optimize it as a poverty reduction force. In many countries, due primarily to high transaction and capital costs, the rates being paid by the client are still too high – with real, effective interest being more than 40% in all but the most mature markets (though even those rates are much better than alternatives in the black market, which is often the only other choice for the poor). We have a long way to go to fully leverage the microfinance platform – this vibrant and growing network of 150 million families and the institutions that serve them – for the promotion of democracy, health, education, the empowerment of women, renewable energy, and other critical global priorities. Compatible and robust information systems remain a distant dream for virtually all microfinance institutions (MFIs), and our ability to track social outcomes and trends (which would allow for accountability and benchmarking with respect to poverty alleviation) is limited. A meaningful consumer protection code remains more of an aspiration than a reality. In addition, microfinance too often means microcredit, which, while a powerful tool, is much more potent when combined with micro-savings and micro-insurance. Despite proven models such as the micro-savings products of Grameen II, and the obvious potential of micro-insurance, these services are offered by far too few microfinance institutions today. As Susy Cheston of Opportunity International has cogently written, “Micro-insurance can offer important protection for poor people who can slide into destitution in the face of a death in the family, disaster, disease or job loss. Just as in the old game of Chutes and Ladders, credit can help provide a ‘ladder’ that helps people move up out of poverty, and micro-insurance can help prevent them from falling down a ‘chute’ when a downturn occurs.”

Finally, and perhaps most importantly, many of the poorest people living in the poorest countries remain beyond the reach of microfinance. Certainly, there are powerful models for

reaching and empowering the most disadvantaged and marginalized people, such as the beggars program of Grameen Bank, asset transfer schemes, and “microfinance readiness” initiatives such as the “Ti Kredi” program of Fonkoze, Haiti’s leading MFI, that effectively prepares their poorest clients to benefit from mainstream microfinance. However, it stands to reason that micro-lenders and their increasingly commercial stakeholders – including mainstream banks and private equity firms – have a tendency to gravitate to the somewhat better off and easier to reach microentrepreneurs, particularly in the wake of the global financial crisis. Replicating and adapting success models for reaching the poorest remains an urgent and highly under-financed priority.

Before I turn to how Congress and specifically this subcommittee can play a role in further growing, leveraging, and optimizing microfinance as a poverty reduction strategy, I think it is important that we reflect on the moment in history we find ourselves. As I am sure you will hear in other testimonies today, the current situation is alarming. High food and fuel prices in 2008 contributed to an additional 100 million people falling into poverty, and 44 million additional children suffered permanent cognitive and physical damage due to severe malnutrition. The lack of liquidity in global financial markets is causing many formal banks to decrease loan availability for MFIs and raise interest rates. Private investors are also pulling back in some cases. As a result, MFIs around the world are faced with dwindling capital to loan to poor clients. Many MFIs are forced to take steps such as slowing outreach to new clients, limiting access to financial services, and raising interest rates charged to the poor.

At the same time, the fluctuations in the cost of food and other essentials are straining the resources of MFIs and their clients. To cope during these difficult financial times, many poor households are cutting back on meals and substituting cheaper but less nutritious food, and

taking children out of school. Women and children, as well as other marginalized populations who are at the bottom of the economic ladder, are suffering the most. On top of the challenges on the supply side, demand for many of microentrepreneurs' products and services is falling. This downward spiral is making it more difficult for clients to repay their loans.

In order to respond to the opportunities before us in microfinance, including to further grow, leverage and optimize this powerful tool, while also being mindful of the increasing vulnerability of the poor and the institutions that provide microfinancial services, significantly increased investments by USAID in microfinance and more broadly, microenterprise development are clearly needed. At a minimum, I recommend at least a 25% increase to \$304 million, as a downpayment towards growing the allocation to \$500 million on an annual basis as soon as possible – since the sector can clearly absorb that much today. Resources provided to the microfinance sector, whether used to capitalize loan funds or build capacity, have proven to be able to leverage many multiples of resources provided by U.S. taxpayers, in the form of private sector investments and savings mobilized from poor and formerly poor clients. Clearly, any increase should not come at the expense of other effective humanitarian programs, as microfinance is no panacea and does not work equally well in every country or context. Particularly considering some of the trends mentioned above, continuing if not strengthening the mandate that at least half of these resources benefit those living in extreme poverty is essential. Finally, we believe that increasing the amount of centrally managed resources is important, as this is where most of the technical capacity related to microfinance resides within USAID.

Thank you again for your time today, and for your commitment to ensuring that U.S. foreign assistance brings us closer to Professor Yunus' vision of a world where the only places one can find poverty are in museums and history books.

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PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

- **President, Grameen Foundation USA, 1997-Present**
 - Responsible for directing the activities of a staff of 25 micro-finance professionals and a nationwide volunteer network. Working to support 58 micro-finance institutions in 23 countries to expand their outreach to and magnify their socio-economic impact on families living in poverty. The annual budget grew from \$100,000 in 1997 to \$22 million in 2007.
 - Established Grameen Technology Center under GF-USA umbrella in 2001, after securing a \$2 million grant from private philanthropist.
 - Established the Grameen-Jameel Initiative in 2003, to support growth of micro-finance sector in the Arab World, after securing a \$2.62 million grant from a private philanthropist.
 - GF-USA's accomplishments have been covered in the Economist, the Dallas Morning News, San Francisco Chronicle, the San Jose Mercury News, CNBC, Seattle Times, and elsewhere.
- **President, Project Enterprise, 1998-2000; Chair, 2000-Present**
 - Unpaid Chief Executive Officer of second-largest micro-lending program in New York metropolitan area, responsible for supervising executive director and overseeing field operations. Elected chairman in June 2000.
- **Regional Project Manager, CARE-Bangladesh, 1995-1996**
 - Responsible for overseeing two CARE Sub-offices through which approximately \$4 million is programmed annually for improving rural

Alexander M. Counts
Curriculum Vitae

infrastructure

- **Senior Research Fellow, International Training Center, Grameen Bank, Bangladesh, 1993-1995**
 - Director of a research project to compare the impact of the Grameen Bank methodology in rural Bangladesh and urban Chicago that culminated in **Give Us Credit**, published by Random House in April 1996.
 - Assistant director of a Grameen Trust-funded Research Project designed to evaluate the effectiveness of seven Grameen replication programs in Africa and Asia. Responsibilities included traveling to Malaysia and the Philippines in March/April 1993 to ensure that the research methodologies were standardized, corresponding with the on-site Research Directors and synthesizing the findings into a final report.
 - Wrote a business plan for Grameen Trust to support international replication of the Grameen Bank Financial System, and assisted in successfully negotiating initial grants of \$2 million each from the U.S. Agency for International Development and the World Bank
 - Designed training materials, programs and day trips for international visitors, including representatives of nongovernmental organization, journalists and interns
 - Frequent contributor to **Grameen Dialogue**, Grameen's flagship quarterly publication

- **Legislative Director, RESULTS International, 1989-1992**
 - Responsibilities included designing and implementing legislative campaigns carried out by grassroots activists in 100 cities across the United States and in six other countries. During this period, major legislative victories included a doubling of the funding for the Child Survival Fund and multi-million dollar increases for the Women, Infant and Children's Special Supplemental Feeding Program and Head Start
 - As legislative director, was the chief liaison between RESULTS and Members of Congress, their staff, White House officials and AID and World Bank officials

Alexander M. Counts
Curriculum Vitae

- Worked with many nongovernmental organizations implementing programs trying to alleviate domestic and international poverty, including and especially those operating microenterprise support programs
- Delivered major addresses at 24 regional conferences and 3 international conferences attended by RESULTS activists over three years; in addition, led numerous workshops at those conferences on leadership, grassroots lobbying and other topics
- Served as Chairman of the Management Committee of the Philippine Development Forum (PDF), a nongovernmental organization that coordinated NGO actions undertaken jointly by Filipino and U.S. social justice organizations. The PDF received substantial funding from the MacArthur Foundation and the Ford Foundation.
- Placed opinion articles in major newspapers, including **The New York Times**, **The Washington Post**, **The Los Angeles Times**, the **International Herald Tribune** and the **Christian Science Monitor**
- Delivered speeches at conferences on world hunger held at Tulsa University (November 1991) and Colorado Mountain College (April 1993)
- **Fulbright Scholar, Grameen Bank, 1988-1989**
 - First Fulbright Scholar to be accepted by and serve with Grameen Bank
 - Translated into English and edited Grameen's **Training Guide**, previously available only in Bengali
 - Founded and was the first editor for **Grameen Dialogue**, Grameen Bank's flagship publication that is circulated to more than 5,000 development professionals and journalists around the world
 - Acted as liaison between "60 Minutes" television team and Grameen Bank when they taped a segment on the Bank in May 1989

EDUCATION

- **Bachelor of Arts, Economics, Cornell University College of Arts and Sciences,**

**Alexander M. Counts
Curriculum Vitae**

1988

AFFILIATIONS

- Member, Board of Directors, and Vice-Chair, Program Committee, Katalysis North-South Partnerships, 1997-present (Katalysis is a leading U.S.-based micro-credit practitioner organization based in Stockton, California)

PUBLICATIONS (partial list)

Voices from the Field, CASHPOR, 1997

Banking on the Poor, Times Books (A Division of Random House), April 1996 and Research Press, July 1996

"For Aid to Work, Help the Poor Help Themselves," op-ed in the **International Herald Tribune**, written and placed for Prof. Muhammad Yunus, March 16, 1994

"Poverty, Banking and the Pursuit of Excellence," written with Professor Muhammad Yunus, **Leaders** magazine, October/November/December 1993

"New Hope for Democracy in Bangladesh," op-ed in **The Christian Science Monitor**, March 5, 1991

"A New Model for Foreign Aid," letter to the editor in **The Washington Post**, February 10, 1991

"A Year with the People of the Grameen Bank," **World Hunger Year Magazine**, Fall 1990

"Bangladesh: The Light of Grameen -- may it burn in every household," op-ed in **The Miami Herald**, September 8, 1990

"Credit and Ingenuity Can Save the Children," op-ed in **The Los Angeles Times**, July 9, 1990, written and placed for Professor Muhammad Yunus

"Grameen Bank Training Guide," 48-page booklet published by Grameen Bank, Dhaka, Bangladesh, June 1990

Alexander M. Counts
Curriculum Vitae

"Credit as a Human Right," op-ed in **The New York Times**, April 2, 1990, written and placed for Professor Muhammad Yunus

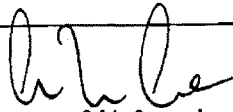
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:	
Alex Cants, President Grameen Foundation 50 F St. NW #800	Washington DC 20001 202-628-3560
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. Grameen Foundation USA	
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. \$99,915 USAID/GDA via MOGIS-USAID- NBCHF050284-C-05	

Signature:



Date:

March 18, 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

WITNESS

BRIDGET MOIX, LEGISLATIVE SECRETARY

Mr. JACKSON. Our next witness is Bridget Moix of Friends Committee on National Legislation. Welcome to the Subcommittee, Bridget.

Ms. MOIX. Thanks very much, Vice Chair Jackson and Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to speak with you today.

My name is Bridget Moix. I work with the Friends Committee on National Legislation, leading the program on peaceful prevention of deadly conflict. For those of you who may not know our organization, we are a nonpartisan Quaker lobby in the public interest. We are the oldest registered religious lobby in the United States, and we work with a community-based network of individuals and groups across the country, although we do not claim to represent all Quakers.

Since its founding over 65 years ago, FCNL has worked to help heal the wounds of war and promote just and lasting peace. In our early years, we lobbied Congress to support the Marshall Plan to rebuild after World War II.

Today, we work to increase U.S. commitments and funding to head off wars before they begin, and that is what I would like to speak with you about today.

Now, many high-level government officials, with much more experience than I, have already come before Congress to talk about the need to increase investments in our civilian capacities. The threats that we face today, as a world community—problems of weak and failing states, genocide, poverty, global health pandemics, violence against civilians, and proliferation of weapons, small and large—cannot be solved through military might.

Secretary of Defense Gates, himself, has said, “Our toolbox must be equipped with more than just hammers.”

We, at FCNL wholeheartedly agree, and we thank this Subcommittee for its work in strengthening civilian capacities.

Today, I would like to suggest some small, but highly cost-effective, ways that this Subcommittee can help fill the U.S. toolbox with more effective ways to prevent problems from turning into crises and deadly conflict.

Many in Washington are now advocating the three Ds: defense, diplomacy, and development. We would like to suggest a slightly different approach for this Subcommittee, in particular, that we call “DDI”: diplomacy, development, and international cooperation, with a focus on prevention.

First, diplomacy. We welcome and urge support for the administration’s proposals to expand the diplomatic corps and stand up a civilian response corps. These are critical tools for preventing and responding to conflict.

In addition to having the people power, though, our civilian agencies need more flexible and rapidly accessible funding to respond to emerging crises.

In recent years, the Department of Defense, as you know, has been given broad, new authorities and funding to respond to unfolding events in the field, but our civilian agencies, the State Department, in particular, remain crippled by a lack of quick-response funds.

To fill that gap, we urge this Subcommittee to support the creation of a Crisis Response Fund within the State Department, beginning at a level of \$50 million. Such a fund would give the Secretary of State and civilian leaders the ability to respond to an escalating crisis in real time, before violence erupts.

It could support regional peace-making initiatives, shuttle diplomacy, local police and community-safety efforts, or assistance to U.N. peace operations.

Second, development. We join others in calling for elevating development assistance as a core pillar of U.S. foreign policy and rebuilding USAID. We also support the current efforts in Congress toward comprehensive foreign aid reform. In that context, we urge greater support for programs which seek to address root causes of conflict and help societies transition from war to peace. Offices like the Conflict Management and Mitigation Office in USAID, or the Office for Transition Initiatives, should be expanded and strengthened.

In addition, we urge the Committee to provide new funding, through existing development accounts, to support programs which address root causes of conflict. The recent Genocide Prevention Taskforce has a proposal for \$200 million in new funding, through existing accounts, to help address latent conflicts so they do not explode into violence.

Finally, international cooperation, or, as the Quaker Peace Center in South Africa likes to say, "Peace is a group effort."

The U.S. needs healthy international and regional organizations that can help prevent and respond to crises. We thank the Subcommittee for its work to bolster contributions to the United Nations and urge full payment of our debt, which now stands at \$1 billion, this year.

We also urge support for specific mechanisms in the international system which can help prevent and respond to conflict. The U.S. Peace-building Commission is a new tool which needs further support, and the U.N. Least-developed Countries Fund is helping poor countries mitigate the effects of global climate change. We believe this fund, in particular, needs a significant increase in funding.

To sum up, we believe, at FCNL, that the best use of the international affairs budget is to prevent deadly conflict before it starts. Small investments in DDI—diplomacy, development, and international cooperation—could save billions of dollars and countless lives. Thank you very much.

Mr. JACKSON. The Friends Committee has been our national conscience on human rights, poverty, and humanitarian aid. Your points today are well made and very thought provoking.

I know that the administration is seeking to address these concerns. The Committee, as always, provided the administration with the needed tools to respond to these crises. Bridget, we want to thank you for your testimony today.

Mr. Rehberg.

Mr. REHBERG. Just a quick question, if I might. I notice, in your resume, you talk about being an adjunct professor, and you brought in speakers from five different groups. What are the other religions that take an active role in promoting peace?

Ms. MOIX. You are referring to a class I taught on religions and their role in conflict and peace-making. We looked at five major religions. I think, in most every religion, you can find actors working towards peace. We looked at Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, and Hinduism, and, in all of those, you can find peace-making work.

Mr. REHBERG. Thank you.

Ms. MOIX. Sure.

Mr. REHBERG. Thank you for your testimony.

Ms. MOIX. Thank you.



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FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

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**Strengthening USG Capacities to Prevent Deadly Conflict and Protect Civilians
 Views of the Friends Committee on National Legislation (Quakers)¹
 March 18, 2009**

The nature of armed conflict has changed dramatically since the end of the Cold War. State-to-state wars have declined so significantly that, in 2005, every deadly conflict was fought within states rather than among them.² As state based warfare has declined, non-traditional threats such as failing states, violent extremism, mass atrocities, climate change and the global economic recession are increasingly defined as top challenges to U.S. and global peace and security.

Policymakers have begun to question how well U.S. spending on national security meets these challenges. While the U.S. maintains the largest and most powerful military in the world, it lacks adequate civilian capabilities to engage societies before conflict turns deadly or to rebuild after war. By default, without a dynamic and well funded civilian toolkit, U.S. foreign policy remains biased toward reactive military solutions. The U.S. military itself recognizes the problem. Secretary Gates and Admiral Mullen, among others, have become leading advocates for strengthening U.S. civilian agencies and “demilitarizing” U.S. foreign policy.

We at FCNL applaud this subcommittee for providing funds in the FY09 Omnibus appropriations bill to increase personnel at the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), as well as create the first two tiers of the Civilian Response Corps (CRC). FCNL has supported efforts to authorize the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS) and to create a corps of deployable civilian experts since proposed by Colin Powell. These are critical investments that – if used effectively – could save billions of dollars and countless lives.

We also applaud President Obama’s outline FY10 budget, in which he calls for a “multiyear effort” to increase the overall size of the Foreign Service at the State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development. We urge this subcommittee to support the administration’s top line request for the 150 accounts. Additionally, we offer the following recommendations on ways this subcommittee can further strengthen U.S. capacities to peacefully prevent deadly conflict.

Diplomacy and Crisis Response

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP)

Tackling the most pressing challenges of the 21st century – weapons proliferation, terrorism, weak and failing states, and global climate change – requires a well-funded State Department and well-

¹ The Friends Committee on National Legislation is a Quaker lobby in the public interest. FCNL works to educate Congress and the public on issues of concern to the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers). Founded in 1945, it is the oldest registered religious lobby in the United States.

² See P.1, “When States Go to War,” MiniAtlas of Human Security (2008), Human Security Report Project, http://www.miniatlasofhumansecurity.info/en/files/miniAtlas_part1.pdf

trained diplomatic corps. Robust funding for the D & CP account will enable the State Department to increase the U.S. civilian presence abroad and reduce the militarization of U.S. foreign policy.

An increase in the size of the Foreign Service will also bolster the quality of our diplomatic and development corps. Increasingly, U.S. Foreign Service officers (FSO) are asked to do more and take more risks. This requires training in critical skills such as project management, resource and strategic planning, international humanitarian law, conflict resolution as well as language and cultural studies. By increasing the overall size of the Foreign Service, you can ensure the State Department has the float capacity to enable FSO's to undergo training without leaving their posts vacant. We support President Obama's commitment to a multiyear effort to increase the size of the Foreign Service and urge the subcommittee to fully fund this effort.

Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS)

We thank this subcommittee for supporting the Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI) last year. The \$130 million this subcommittee provided S/CRS and USAID for this initiative has enabled S/CRS and USAID to begin hiring and training the active and standby response corps. FCNL urges this subcommittee to provide a minimum of \$250 million for S/CRS and the CRC in FY10 appropriations.

Conflict Prevention and Response Fund

We encourage this subcommittee to provide funds for a flexible conflict response fund within the State Department. As you know, the Department of Defense (DoD) provides S/CRS significant funding to support conflict prevention and stabilization activities through 1207 transfer funds. While these funds are valuable, it can take up to one year for the State Department to receive funds from DoD.³ According to the high level Genocide Prevention Task Force (GPTF), "responding quickly and effectively to unforeseen crises requires a better way to allocate a portion of U.S. government resources."⁴

FCNL supports the GPTF's recommendation that Congress appropriate \$50 million for an annual fund to support urgent off-cycle initiatives to prevent conflict from turning to violent mass atrocity situations. Such a fund could provide rapid support for regional diplomatic initiatives, stabilization projects (i.e. urgent support for local police), assistance to multilateral peace operations or direct non-military interventions (e.g. jamming radios to prevent hate speech).

Importantly, the fund would allow the Secretary of State to respond quickly with resources to head off an emerging crisis that could develop into a mass atrocity situation or entrenched violence. We encourage this subcommittee to provide \$50 million for a Conflict Prevention and Response Fund with particular attention to genocide and mass atrocity prevention projects.

Development, Transition and Recovery

Long term assistance to prevent genocide and mass atrocities

Congress has invested billions in peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance to provide protection and relief in Darfur, Sudan. While these efforts are crucial, we strongly urge greater funding for long-term efforts to prevent deadly conflict. Specifically, we urge the subcommittee to provide

³ See USIP expert Bob Perito's testimony before SFRC, where he explains how it took nearly a year for 1207 funds to reach the Africa Bureau at State: http://www.usip.org/congress/testimony/2008/0731_perito.html

⁴ See P. 11, "Preventing Genocide: A Blueprint for U.S. Policymakers," Genocide Prevention Task Force.

\$200 million in new funds dedicated to prevention efforts, as recommended by the *Genocide Prevention Task Force*. Focusing a portion of U.S. assistance on preventing conflicts from escalating into mass violence could greatly help prevent the next Darfur. Such funding could support demobilization and disarmament programs, promote community reconciliation, or address land disputes or other underlying conflicts.⁵ Such assistance could be funded through existing accounts, such as the development assistance and economic support funds account. While \$200 million for a new initiative may seem burdensome in a time of economic crisis, it is a fraction of the financial costs of one peacekeeping mission, and the human benefits of preventing genocide are incalculable.

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)

Through small grants, OTI encourages good governance, democracy, and civil society participation in countries transitioning from war to a stable peace. Initiatives funded by OTI include demobilization and re-integration of ex-combatants, conflict resolution and community self-help programs. OTI is a successful model, and FCNL encourages this subcommittee to provide at least \$75 million for this office in FY 10 appropriations.

Reconciliation Programs

Reconciliation programs bring together individuals of different ethnic, religious and political backgrounds in countries torn apart by civil war and other deadly conflict. This program, coordinated out of USAID's Conflict Management and Mitigation Office, seeks to promote understanding, mutual respect, and reconciliation through the active participation of members of opposing groups. FCNL encourages this subcommittee to provide a minimum of \$25 million for this important account in FY10 appropriations and to expand funding in future years.

Demining

FCNL asks the subcommittee to include a line item for Humanitarian Demining as a component of the Non-proliferation, anti-terrorism, demining and related programs (NADR) account in the FY10 foreign operations appropriations. Demining is essential to post-conflict recovery in dozens of countries, where landmines and unexploded ordnance (UXO) pose a mortal threat to civilians, disrupt refugee return, and impede agricultural production and economic development for years after armed conflict ends. Today, funding for demining is in jeopardy around the world, due both to the global recession and to decreased international interest in demining. In the FY09 Omnibus Budget Bill, Congress merged demining funding with small arms/light weapons abatement funding, as requested by the Administration. FCNL strongly believes that it is necessary to maintain a floor in the budget for Humanitarian Demining. While mine action funding is less fashionable now than it has been over the past decade, we believe that the United States has a particular responsibility to maintain its demining assistance in certain regions—including Afghanistan, Iraq, Lebanon, Laos, Vietnam, Cambodia, Serbia, and Kosovo—all places where the United States, or in one case a U.S. ally equipped with U.S. munitions, employed vast quantities of ordnance that left behind a dangerous legacy of UXO and mines that continues to threaten local populations.

In addition, two major treaty developments occurred in 2008 which will demand increased resources for clearance of mines and other UXO. Ninety-five nations signed the Convention on Cluster Munitions, which will take effect six months after the 30th country ratifies it (possibly as

⁵ For more detail, P 51-52, Genocide Prevention Task Force Report

soon as the end of 2009). This treaty commits States Parties to fulfilling the Convention's obligations on demining and victim assistance. Second, the United States Senate ratified Protocol V to the Convention on Conventional Weapons, dealing with Explosive Remnants of War. This international law recognizes the responsibility of user nations to contribute to clearing their own ordnance. While the United States has not yet joined the Cluster Munitions Convention, it should support the efforts of nations that have, and should honor its own ratification of Protocol V by maintaining or increasing its commitment to clear and aid mine- and UXO-affected nations—particularly those afflicted with U.S. ordnance.

Implementing the Leahy Law

FCNL asks the subcommittee to consider requiring a very small 'tax' on all U.S. military aid (including that provided through Title 10, if possible), to provide funds to the Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) office at the State Department and to embassies of key countries of concern in order to underwrite implementation of the Leahy Law. We strongly support the goal of this provision: to devise a more narrowly focused human rights-based standard for the provision of U.S. military aid, so that it might be implemented even vis-à-vis 'friendly' states. However, we are concerned that even this more narrowly drawn standard is not being implemented, due to a lack of dedicated staffing within the embassies and a lack of prioritization within DRL.⁶ Moreover, widely reported incidents of seeming human rights abuses by U.S.-trained and funded forces, such as the repeated firing with live ammunition by Kenyan Riot Control Police into crowds during political unrest in December 2007, have not resulted in any reported suspension of aid to these forces under the Leahy Law.

Given that all military aid programs (whether under Title 10 or 22) currently cite application of the Leahy Law in order to assuage any concerns or doubts about the wisdom of the military aid relationship, it is imperative that clear directives and funding be provided to implement background vetting procedures and to cut off weapons flows to particular units when violations are credibly reported to the State Department.

International Cooperation

Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)

The Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) account provides money to pay U.S. assessed dues at 45 international organizations including the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Trade Organization, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and the United Nations. These organizations help advance a wide range of shared goals, including promoting economic growth, monitoring weapons proliferation, creating global trade norms, and addressing global health pandemics. We urge this subcommittee to pay down \$88 million in uncontested arrears to the CIO account this year, and to meet its annual assessed contribution on time and in full.

Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)

⁶ An investigation in 2006 by the GAO found lapses in human rights screening for North African militaries' participation in U.S. military aid programs, as required by the Leahy Law. According to this report, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia received at least \$146.5 million in training and equipment during the three year period, while the embassies could provide no documentation to indicate that they had vetted backgrounds of any military aid recipients.

The number of UN peace operations and personnel serving in these operations has increased dramatically in recent years. In 1989, just 10,000 people were deployed in missions under the U.N. flag. Today, more than 110,000 people serve in 20 missions around the globe, although no U.S. soldiers serve in these operations. In FY08, the U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations financed these missions for just \$7.2 billion. UN peace operations are cost-efficient and often prove vital in consolidating the peace in countries emerging from conflict. Funding these operations saves lives in Darfur, Chad, Liberia, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and other conflict zones.

We were discouraged that Congress did not meet U.S. obligations to U.N. peacekeeping in FY09 appropriations. As U.N. officials warn that U.N. peacekeeping is stretched to the limit, FCNL strongly encourages this subcommittee to pay down the \$843 million in UN peacekeeping arrears, *permanently* remove the cap inhibiting the U.S. from paying its full share to U.N. peace operations, and meet assessed dues for FY10 on time and in full.

Provide assistance to countries most vulnerable to the burden of climate change

The United States has a national security interest as well as a moral obligation to fund international adaptation programs to help mitigate the effects of climate change. Many of the nations that contributed the least to the buildup of global warming-inducing greenhouse gases are the most vulnerable to its effects. Some of the people most at risk are in developing nations, which are under the immediate threat of reduced agricultural yields, rising sea level, increased storm surges, disease incidence, and weather extremes, as well as many other climate change-related hardships.

Adaptation is also a national security issue. The effects of climate changes, if left unchecked, will lead to greater human migrations and social unrest, putting pressure on governments and services, many which are already weak, and adding to global instability.

Thus far, the U.S. has failed to contribute in any significant way to international adaptation funds. Several funds have been created under the auspices of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to address adaptation needs. These funds include the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), the Special Climate Change Fund, and the Adaptation Fund.

In FY10, the United States should begin to contribute a significant portion of the \$86 billion a year which the 2007/2008 United Nations Human Development Report suggests will be needed by 2015 for climate change adaptation in developing countries.

Conclusion

Committed to the vision of a world free of war and the threat of war, the Friends Committee on National Legislation has worked with Congress for over 65 years to improve U.S. policy. The aforementioned initiatives and programs represent critical efforts that, when adequately funded, can help prevent deadly conflict and promote durable peace. We look forward to working with members of this subcommittee to reduce reliance on expensive and ineffective military reaction to global problems and strengthen the tools of diplomacy, development, and international cooperation to help peacefully prevent deadly conflict.

Bridget Moix

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Education

Columbia University, School of International and Public Affairs (May 2000)
 Masters of International Affairs, Concentration: Human Security and International Conflict Resolution
 Honors: Summa Cum Laude, International Peace Research and Writing Award

Ohio Wesleyan University (May 1996)
 Bachelor of Arts, Double Major: Sociology/Anthropology and English Nonfiction Writing
Semester Abroad: London School of Economics, Spring 1995
 Honors: Phi Beta Kappa, Summa Cum Laude, Academic Scholarship (4 years, full scholarship)

Eastern Mennonite University, Summer Peacebuilding Institute (July 2001)
 Religion and Conflict Resolution Course

Escuela de Paz, Servicio y Asesores de Paz (Mexico City, 2007)
 4-module professional development course for peace and conflict resolution

Professional Experience

Legislative Secretary, Friends Committee on National Legislation, DC Sept. 2008 – present; 2002 - 2006
 · Lobby Congress and the Executive on behalf of Friends (Quakers) on conflict prevention and peacebuilding
 · Direct the peaceful prevention of deadly conflict policy and public education program
 · Research and write reports, issue briefs, newsletter articles, and legislative analyses
 · Represent the organization and help coordinate various coalitions on conflict prevention issues
 · Supervise staff, serve governing committees, and participate in senior-level organizational decision-making

Executive Director, Casa de los Amigos, Mexico City May 2006 – Jan. 2008
 · Managed small Quaker peace center in Mexico with 12 staff and volunteers.
 · Led organizational and program renewal, including successful fundraising campaign (\$50,000)
 · Renewed and initiated partnerships with other Mexican and international NGOs
 · Organized 50th anniversary celebration of the organization with 120 participants over three days

Adjunct Faculty, Columbia University, New York City Sept. 2000 - 2005
 · Taught graduate course exploring the intersections between religion, peace, and conflict.
 · Invited speakers from five different major faith traditions to share perspectives with the class.
 · Participated as a partner with the Center for International Conflict Resolution

Policy Advisor (Sudan), Oxfam America, Washington, DC Jan. 2005 – July 2005
 · Monitored the conflict in Sudan (Darfur) and analyze relevant U.S. policies and development assistance
 · Lobbied Congress and the Executive on issues of civilian protection and promoting peace in Sudan
 · Coordinated advocacy efforts with the Deputy Director, OI's Sudan team, and partner coalitions
 · Researched and wrote policy briefs and represented Oxfam in public speaking events and with the media

Project Coordinator, Quaker United Nations Office, New York City Aug. 2000 – Aug. 2002
 · Initiated and facilitated dialogue in the UN system on issues of conflict prevention, peacebuilding,
 · Advocated on behalf of the Quaker community on issues of peace and security at the UN
 · Wrote issue briefs, newsletter articles, and research documents for UN staff and grassroots constituents
 · Promoted enhanced communication, organizing, and partnership with Quaker and other civil society groups

Program Associate, Quaker Peace Center, Cape Town, South Africa June 1999 – Aug. 1999

- Researched, wrote, and compiled an "Advocacy Tools Handbook" for South African civil society groups
- Enhanced the lobbying and media activities of Gun Free South Africa in support of new firearms legislation
- Managed outreach, event coordination, and administrative activities for the Coalition for Defense Alternatives
- Interviewed civil society leaders, government officials, and policymakers on advocacy issues

Research Associate, World Policy Institute, New York City Sept. 1998 – May 2000

- Researched and analyzed U.S. and international conventional weapons flows, particularly to and within Africa
- Served as primary researcher and author for a report on U.S. military aid to Democratic Republic of Congo
- Co-authored and assisted in media distribution of reports, op-eds, and other published works
- Served as co-coordinator for the Media Subcommittee of the DC-NYC Arms Transfer Working Group

Published and Written Works

- *Faith Matters: The Role of Religion in Conflict and Conflict Resolution*, chapter in *The Handbook of Conflict Resolution: Theory and Practice*, Jossey-Bass, Spring 2006
- *If War Is Not the Answer, What Is? Peaceful Prevention of Deadly Conflict*, FCNL, September 2003
- *Preventing Violent Conflict: To Take Away the Occasion of War*, Quaker UN Office, April 2001
- *Deadly Legacy: U.S. Arms to Africa and the Congo War*, World Policy Institute, Jan. 2000
- *Cold War Legacy, Africa In Focus* (BBC), April–June 2000
- *South African Military Policy in Transformation: A Case for Human Security?* Columbia University, 1999
- *Advocacy Tools: A Guide for South African NGOs*, Quaker Peace Centre, August 1999

Professional Service and Associations

- International Program Executive Committee, American Friends Service Committee, 2007-present
- National Peacebuilding Executive Committee, American Friends Service Committee, 1998-2000, 2005 – present
- Clarence and Lilly Pickett Quaker Leadership Endowment, Board of Trustees, 2002 – present
- New Voices Fellowship, Academy for Education Development (Ford Foundation funded) 2000-2002
- Executive Committee, Friends Committee on National Legislation, 1999-2002

International Experience and Travel

- Lived and worked abroad: Mexico (2006-2008), South Africa (1999), England (1995)
- Extensive travel experience: Domestic U.S., Sudan, Kenya, Burundi, South Africa, Uganda, Spain, UK, Hungary, Sweden, Mexico, Colombia, the Philippines, Costa Rica, Zimbabwe, Western Europe

Languages

- English native speaker
- Spanish fluency

References available upon request.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:</p> <p>Bridget Moix Friends Committee on National Legislation 245 Second Street, NE Washington DC 20002</p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p>Friends Committee on National Legislation</p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p>

Signature: *[Handwritten Signature]* Date: 3/23/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

WITNESS

MICHAEL GRECO, PAST PRESIDENT

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Michael Greco, past president of the American Bar Association. Mr. Greco, welcome to the Subcommittee, and we look forward to your testimony.

Mr. GRECO. Thank you, Mr. Vice Chair. Vice Chair Jackson and Members of the Subcommittee, my name is Michael S. Greco. I am past president of the American Bar Association (ABA) and currently serve on the board of directors of the ABA's Rule of Law Initiative. On behalf of the ABA, I thank you for this opportunity to address the importance of congressional funding for programs that promote the rule of law throughout the world.

With more than 400,000 members in the U.S. and overseas, the ABA is the largest voluntary, professional-membership organization in the world, with expertise in virtually every area of the law.

The ABA does many important things. Perhaps the most significant is advancing the rule of law, both at home and abroad. Internationally, we do this through our Rule of Law Initiative, which I will refer to as "ABA ROLI."

ABA ROLI is a nonprofit, public-service program grounded in the belief that advancing the rule of law is the most effective way to deal with the pressing problems facing the world today, including poverty, conflict, corruption, and disregard for human rights. In doing this, we promote political stability, as well as economic and social development.

We are very mindful of the current U.S. financial situation, but we believe that foreign assistance funding for rule-of-law programs is a vital and necessary long-term investment that is in the U.S. national interest.

Thus, on behalf of the ABA, I urge that the Subcommittee continue to support the robust funding for international rule-of-law and democracy programs like ABA ROLI.

ABA ROLI's work is guided by several core principles, including providing apolitical, nonpolitical, technical assistance and advice in building sustainable local capacity.

Our programs focus in seven areas: first, access to justice and human rights; anticorruption and public integrity; criminal law reform and anti-human trafficking; judicial reform; legal education reform and civic education; legal profession reform; and women's rights.

ABA ROLI implements programs in over 35 countries around the world, including Mexico, China, Russia, Ethiopia, Lebanon, Bahrain, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, and others.

We often talk about phrases like "the rule of law" in almost ideological or theoretical terms. Terms and principles are important, but it is helpful to look beyond them to see the actual impact of these programs on our fellow human beings in such need around the world, and ABA ROLI's work in the Democratic Republic of Congo is just one example. Let me speak to you briefly about this program.

The DRC, arguably, has suffered more tragedy and devastation than any other African country in the last century. The Second Congo War, which began in August 1998, has claimed nearly five and a half million lives. Despite the January 2000 peace accord, armed conflict continues today, mostly between government troops and militias.

Women, however, are among the most frequent targets of this ongoing conflict, with rape used as a weapon to destroy them, their families, and their villages. In the last 10 years, hundreds of thousands of women and girls have been raped, many of them gang raped, with victims ranging in age from three to 75 years.

In early 2008, ABA ROLI opened its office in the city of Goma to help address the world's most severe rape crisis. Our program provides legal assistance to these women and girls, helps the provincial bar association in providing pro bono assistance, and trains police, lawyers, prosecutors, magistrates, and judges to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate these cases.

We also operate a legal aid clinic that has helped dozens of rape survivors file charges and testify against their assailants.

Since we opened our Goma office, there has been a substantial increase in the number of rape convictions in the region.

Let me conclude with this thought: Congress's financial support of ABA ROLI has helped legal systems and institutions throughout the world to be grounded in the rule of law.

How do we do this? By building sustainable, local capacity. This is a critical component of U.S. foreign assistance efforts to foster democracy and development. Our programs are a cost-effective way of doing this. We believe, very simply, that a just rule of law is the single best foundation for stability, prosperity, and security, both in the United States and throughout the world.

Thank you for your past support that has made ABA ROLI's programs so instrumental in advancing the rule of law, and thank you for what we hope will be your continued support for this important program.

The ABA is pleased to provide further information, if you need it, and I am happy to respond to any questions that the Members of the Subcommittee may have.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Greco, we have seen many of the ABA's programs around the world. Your colleagues provide vital technical assistance to help establish governance to institutions around the world. The Committee has historically supported this critical component of the ABA's mission. We thank you for your testimony.

Mr. Rehberg.

Mr. REHBERG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Just, a philosophical question of you, and that is, as I have traveled around some of the countries that are struggling with new governments—DRC, Uganda, some of the others—I think I have finally come to the conclusion that one of the reasons their government is having difficulty is because they do not separate the judiciary from the presidency.

First of all, would you agree with that or not?

Mr. GRECO. I agree with that, and, you know, I am from Boston, Massachusetts. I do not want to be provincial, but John Adams, who wrote the Massachusetts Constitution on which the U.S. Constitution is based, made it clear that what distinguishes a democ-

racy from a tyranny is an independent judiciary, and without an independent judiciary, freedom really is at risk or does not exist.

Mr. REHBERG. I guess my question, then, would be, how can the Congress, not dictate, not mandate—my job is not to figure out how to create a democracy in a country that clearly does not understand a democracy, or there may be something that they feel better governs them—how do we, financially, say, “You get the money, except, or unless, you separate the judiciary from the presidency?”

What happens is they immediately come up with a constitution. They establish a two-term limit, and then the first thing they do is they go in to change the constitution so they can have their third term, and they control the judiciary. We almost exacerbate their problem. We are not solving it. We are not creating any of the solutions.

Can we do that? Can we wall off money, from your perspective, and say, “Unless you separate the judiciary, forget it”?

Mr. GRECO. Well, a very important question. It goes to the heart of what ABA ROLI does, really.

The short answer is, we cannot order it. We cannot dictate, but what we can do is use the vast resources of American judges, lawyers, and law professors to go in and to demonstrate, to teach, that, without a independent judiciary, you have anarchy, and you have tyranny.

Mr. REHBERG. So you would not tie our financial assistance.

Mr. GRECO. No. We have had examples of that in the last administration, and it does not work. There are ways of accomplishing what you are suggesting, and the ABA is doing it.

We have a judicial index in these countries that demonstrates how they are failing, by failing to protect the judiciary, how they are failing to protect the fundamentals of freedom in these countries.

Mr. REHBERG. Mr. Chairman, do you know, is that one of the categories within the Millennium Challenge, that they had to meet a certain standard. Places like, I think, Senegal or Benin are a couple of the locations that were online for Millennium Challenge dollars.

Mr. GRECO. I do not know the answer, but we will answer that question when I go back. We will provide the Subcommittee. Maybe you know the answer.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Rehberg, I have been advised by staff that good governance is a criterion within the Millennium Challenge criteria, but I am not sure that the question of an independent judiciary is specifically delineated in that criteria, but when we have the director of the MCC before us, that might be something that we press at that time.

Mr. REHBERG. I would appreciate that. I have never really verified my assumption about the separation of the judiciary—I do not know whether is true or not; it just seems like it.

Mr. GRECO. Yes. Thank you for the question. Thank you for the opportunity. I would like to give you this report because there may be some information in here that is broader than your question, and we will make available copies of this very recent report of the ABA ROLI programs that covers judiciary issues and covers the

full array of issues that I have briefly tried to touch on this morning.

So, if I may, Mr. Congressman, I will—

Mr. REHBERG. I would appreciate that.

Mr. GRECO. Thank you very much for your courtesies.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Greco.

Michael S. Greco

Michael S. Greco, a partner in the Boston office of K&L Gates LLP, is past president of the over 400,000-member American Bar Association (ABA). He currently serves as a member of the Board of the ABA's Rule of Law Initiative.

A trial lawyer, arbitrator and mediator, he has more than thirty-five years of experience in complex business and other disputes throughout the United States and internationally.

He is a member of the Massachusetts Bar and is admitted to practice before the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and all Massachusetts lower courts, the Supreme Court of the United States, the US Tax Court, the US Court of Appeals for the Armed Forces, the US Court of Appeals for the First Circuit, and the US District Court for the District of Massachusetts.

In addition to serving as president of the ABA he has chaired the ABA Board of Governors, has been a delegate in the ABA House of Delegates for more than twenty years, and was the elected State Delegate from Massachusetts for eleven years.

He chaired the ABA Standing Committee on Federal Judiciary, which evaluates the President's federal court nominees, the ABA Section of Individual Rights & Responsibilities, the Executive Committee of the Conference of State Delegates, the ABA Steering Committee of the Nominating Committee, the ABA Day in Washington Planning Committee, and other ABA committees. Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks in the US, he served on the ABA Task Force on Terrorism and the Law and helped develop policies relating to the imperative of balancing national security and constitutional freedoms so that both are protected.

He is a member of the American Law Institute.

Mr. Greco also has served as president of the Massachusetts Bar Association (MBA), the New England Bar Association, the New England Bar Foundation, and the Board of Trustees of Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education, Inc.

As MBA president, among other initiatives, he and the Governor appointed a blue-ribbon Commission on the Unmet Legal Needs of Children whose report and recommendations led to enactment of new statutes protecting the legal rights of children.

He chaired the first-in-the-nation Massachusetts Legal Needs for the Poor Assessment and Plan for Action, and was co-founder and for seven years co-chair of Bar Leaders for the Preservation of Legal Services for the Poor, a national grassroots organization that helped preserve the Legal Services Corporation in the 1980s and early 1990s. By appointment of the Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court he chaired the Court's Special Committee on Pro Bono Legal Services in the late 1990s.

In addition, he served as Vice-Chair of the Board of Bar Overseers of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, and served on the Board of Overseers of the Newton-Wellesley Hospital for a decade. He served for eight years on Gov. William Weld's Massachusetts Judicial Nominating Council, and as a member of Senator Edward M. Kennedy and John F. Kerry's Commission on Federal Judicial Appointments.

He is a member of the Board of Directors of the New England (Business) Council and during 1998-2004 served as Chair of its ground breaking Creative Economy Initiative, a regional economic/cultural development effort designed to attract investment in New England's Creative Economy.

Mr. Greco also served as Special Counsel to the Justices of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court and the Board of Bar Overseers in *United States v. Klubock*, and as Special Assistant Attorney General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the *Dorchester Court* case.

Mr. Greco is a graduate of Princeton University and Boston College Law School where he served as editor in chief of the *Boston College Law Review* and class president. After law school he clerked for the Hon. Leonard P. Moore on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and was a Fellow at the Institute of Comparative Law, University of Florence, Italy. Prior to law school he taught English at Phillips Exeter Academy in Exeter, N.H.



AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

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Statement by H. Thomas Wells, Jr., President of the American Bar Association, Submitted to the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives - March 18, 2009

Madam Chair Lowey, Ranking Member Granger and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is H. Thomas Wells, Jr., and I am pleased to submit this statement to the Subcommittee in my capacity as President of the American Bar Association (ABA). The American Bar Association Rule of Law Initiative is a mission-driven, nonprofit public service program grounded in the belief that rule of law promotion is the most effective long-term antidote to the most pressing problems facing the world today, including poverty, conflict, endemic corruption and disregard for human rights. With more than 400,000 members, the ABA is the largest voluntary professional membership organization in the world. To advance the rule of law worldwide, the ABA implements programs to increase public understanding of and respect for the rule of law; hold governments accountable under law; work for just laws, including human rights, and a fair legal process; assure meaningful access to justice for all persons; and preserve the independence of the legal profession and the judiciary.

On behalf of the ABA and our Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), I respectfully request that the Subcommittee for fiscal year 2010: direct continued funding for programs in Europe and Eurasia at not less than fiscal year 2009 levels for each country for which the ABA ROLI (through our CEELI program) has a program or presence; direct expanded funding for ABA ROLI programs funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Department of State in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Middle East and North Africa; and recommend that ABA ROLI programs continue to be funded through cooperative agreements.

CORE PRINCIPLES AND FOCAL AREAS

ABA ROLI's work is guided by five principles: (1) a highly consultative approach that is responsive to the requests and priorities of our local partners; (2) a comparative approach that draws upon U.S. and international legal norms; (3) neutral and apolitical technical assistance and

advice; (4) an emphasis on building local institutional capacity; and (5) thought leadership that draws on both ABA ROLI's extensive overseas field experience and on the resources and convening power of the ABA and its members in the United States and abroad. Our programs are concentrated in seven focal areas:

1. **Access to justice and human rights.** Our programs increase access to legal services by establishing legal aid and law school clinics, developing public defender programs and supporting structural changes in justice systems that increase citizen access to the courts and other forms of dispute resolution. We also work to increase awareness of international human rights standards and humanitarian law, as well as train legal professionals to seek redress for human rights violations in domestic, regional and international courts. For example, in **Armenia**, we are helping to develop a television program that will promote the role of advocates and that will educate the public on their rights and legal remedies. Our program in **Burundi** provides legal assistance and counseling referrals to former child soldiers and expands the legal system's capacity to better address their reintegration into society. At **Lebanon's** La Sagesse University, the ABA helped establish a human rights clinic to provide practical skills training to law students and to host moot court competitions. In a newly initiated program in **Panama**, we are promoting a culture of lawfulness through human rights training plus investigative skills and legal advocacy training for police and prosecutors. In the **Philippines**, the ABA leads efforts to combat extrajudicial killings through ground-breaking, multi-sector symposia and forensics trainings for prosecutors.
2. **Anti-corruption and public integrity.** ABA programs focus on drafting and implementing public integrity standards and freedom of information laws, developing national action plans, conducting public education campaigns on the corrosive impact of corruption, and encouraging the public to combat corruption through mechanisms such as anonymous hotlines. In **Asia**, the ABA supports multiple regional anti-corruption programs in partnership with the World Bank, the United Nations, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). In **Kyrgyzstan**, the ABA developed a youth anti-corruption course to raise awareness of corruption's negative effects, while in **Morocco** we undertook a comprehensive assessment of judicial corruption. Our work in **Serbia** has included providing technical assistance to the prosecutors' and judges' associations and working to codify professional codes of conduct and disciplinary provisions. In **Ukraine**, we are

implementing an anti-corruption initiative to improve the coordination among the government, donors, nongovernmental organizations and other civil society agencies.

3. **Criminal law reform and anti-human trafficking.** Our programs train criminal justice professionals, including judges, prosecutors and police, to combat crimes such as human trafficking, money laundering and cybercrime, while helping to reform key criminal law legislation, including criminal procedure codes. The ABA has partnered with the **Bahraini** prosecutor's office in enhancing the examination process and in assessing the capacity of its forensics laboratory. In **Cameroon**, we have helped develop a strategy to prosecute human traffickers and have trained the nation's police and magistrates to combat this heinous crime. The ABA is helping to increase criminal defendants' rights and to improve the fairness and enforceability of criminal justice procedures in **China**. To assist justice professionals in **Ecuador**, we have conducted a series of in-country trainings to assist the government in implementing its new criminal procedure code. In **Georgia**, we are helping to prepare defense lawyers for the adversarial system that will be implemented under new codes. In **Tajikistan**, the ABA is helping to revise the criminal procedure code and is supporting equal access to legal information for defense attorneys.
4. **Judicial reform.** The ABA promotes greater independence, accountability and transparency in judicial systems, assists in drafting and enacting codes of judicial ethics, promotes judicial education and training, and helps enhance court administration and efficiency. Recent programs include developing pilot e-learning courses on **Algeria's** family code for the judicial training school. In **Armenia**, we are working with the judges' association to develop a new judicial conduct code and to support the application of case precedence, a new concept in the Armenian legal system. The ABA program in **Liberia** supports the judicial training institute, and it partners with the Supreme Court of Liberia to train judges and magistrates. In the **Philippines**, we recently worked with the Supreme Court to establish small claims courts, relieving case backlog and providing more accessible means to settle legal disputes.
5. **Legal education reform and civic education.** We promote legal education reform by assisting law schools in introducing new courses and practical training methods that better meet the needs of tomorrow's legal professionals. We also promote a rule of law culture through civic education campaigns on citizens' rights. As part of our partnership with local law faculties, we organized **Cambodia's** first-ever mock trial competition. Working with

five universities in **Jordan**, the ABA has helped develop alternatives to traditional legal education methods, including interactive teaching methods, moot court and legal writing competitions, summer practicums and externships. In **Kyrgyzstan**, we train law students to present civic education classes to *madrassa* students. In **Liberia**, we sponsor a scholarship program that supports law students and improves access to justice via a legal clinic. The ABA has developed a rule of law website for **Qatari** school children.

6. **Legal profession reform.** Our work includes assisting in the development and administration of bar examinations, developing codes of legal ethics and strengthening bar associations to serve as advocates for, and protectors of, the rule of law. We also enhance continuing legal education (CLE) programs to ensure adequate mastery of existing and newly-enacted laws. In the **Persian Gulf Region**, the ABA supports the development of legal professionals in government by organizing CLE programs. In **Russia**, our programs strengthen the administration of CLE by partnering with the Krasnoyarsk Chamber of Advocates. In **Thailand**, the ABA and the Thai Lawyers Council convened a meeting of bar leaders from 15 Asian countries to promote the legal profession and bar associations in the region.
7. **Women's rights.** The ABA focuses on assisting both government and nongovernmental entities in addressing women's rights issues such as domestic violence, sexual harassment in the workplace and widespread gender-based violence (GBV), including systematic rape in post-conflict situations. For example, in **Azerbaijan**, we supported the establishment of the country's first women's bar association. For a newly initiated program in **Bangladesh**, we are joining with local organizations to fight GBV and to increase women's access to justice. In the **Democratic Republic of Congo**, we launched a *pro bono* legal aid clinic that provides assistance to survivors of systematic rape and other forms of GBV. We both supported a **Georgia** coalition that successfully advocated for the nation's first domestic violence legislation and co-authored Georgia's anti-domestic violence law manual. In **Turkmenistan**, we worked with local nongovernmental organizations to train non-lawyer activists to provide legal information and effective advocacy for women who cannot afford legal services.

The ABA's overseas work is supported by legal research and assessments. Our programs conduct in-depth assessments of draft legislation at the request of host country partners, undertake legal research, produce resource guides on rule of law issues, and develop and implement a wide

range of assessment tools. Our reports are relied upon by decision makers at the U.S. Department of State, USAID, the U.S. Department of Justice, the World Bank and other prominent institutions, and they help shape policy and programming decisions about where future assistance is most needed or would be most effective. Along with the latest iterations of our long-standing sector indices (for example, on judicial reform, prosecutorial reform and legal profession reform), current research includes development of a technical assistance guide on judicial integrity reform with the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, while our assessment of Mexico's anti-human trafficking efforts is nearing publication.

METHODS OF ASSISTANCE

ABA ROLI's technical assistance efforts are carried out primarily by members of the American legal profession, some of whom serve on a *pro bono* basis for periods of up to 1–2 years or more. Leveraging this commitment of expertise and time, these individuals work in tandem with host country legal professionals in nearly 40 countries in which the ABA has programming. While the ABA's main emphasis is on providing technical assistance through its overseas offices, the ABA takes pride in providing "thought leadership" as exemplified by ABA ROLI's research and assessment tools. In addition to partnering with host country institutions, the ABA also works collaboratively with a variety of foreign and multilateral institutions, such as the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Council of Europe and the United Nations. For example, since 1999, the ABA's partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) – the International Legal Resource Center – has provided technical legal assistance, typically on a *pro bono* basis, to UNDP governance and rule of law programs in over 90 countries.

CONCLUSION

Targeted foreign assistance that enhances legal systems and institutions grounded in the rule of law, and that does so by building sustainable local capacity, is a critical component of U.S. foreign assistance efforts to foster democracy and sustainable development. Rule of law programs such as those of the American Bar Association are a cost-effective mechanism for advancing the development of the rule of law and democracy abroad. As such, these programs advance U.S. interests around the globe. A robust and ever-developing rule of law is the single best foundation for stability and prosperity both in the United States and abroad; and the ABA, with the support of our more than 400,000 members worldwide, is privileged to be called upon to assist in its promotion. The ABA would be pleased to provide further information and to respond to any questions the Subcommittee may have.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Michael S. Greco K&L Gates, LLP State Street Financial Center One Lincoln Street Boston, Massachusetts 02111-2950 617-261-3100
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. I am appearing on behalf of the American Bar Association.
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. See Attached. The American Bar Association is the recipient of all grants.

Signature: 

Date: 3-24-09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Immigration Programs:

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
Legal Orientation Programs/San Diego	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	1/2/09	\$73,712	1/2/09	6/30/09
Unaccompanied Alien Children	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	11/6/08	\$509,180	7/1/08	7/31/09
Legal Orientation Programs 08-09	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	9/14/08	\$218,306	9/1/08	6/30/09
Legal Orientation Programs/San Diego	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	12/4/07	\$136,234	1/2/08	1/1/09
Legal Orientation Programs 07-08	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	9/14/07	\$176,468	7/4/07	7/3/08
ProBono Asylum Representation Program	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	8/21/07	\$254,519	6/1/07	5/31/08
Unaccompanied Immigrant Children	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	1/27/07	\$25,000	10/1/06	9/30/07
Unaccompanied Alien Children	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	10/24/06	\$139,809	6/1/06	5/31/07
Legal Orientation Programs 2006-07	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	9/5/06	\$117,906	7/4/06	7/3/07
Legal Orientation Presentations	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	3/4/06	\$39,302	3/4/06	7/3/06
Legal Orientation Presentations 2005-06	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	6/9/05	\$112,000	4/21/05	3/3/06
Legal Orientation Presentations 2004-05	Norwich University/U.S. Department of Justice	3/24/04	\$131,000	2/18/04	4/1/05

Educational Programs:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Championing our Students: Juvenile Mentoring	U.S. Department of Justice	9/24/08	\$955,315	10/1/08	9/30/09
Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program	U.S. Department of Education	9/8/08	\$2,894,533	9/1/08	8/31/13
Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program	U.S. Department of Education	9/5/07	\$2,946,240	9/1/07	8/31/12
National Law Related Education Conference	George Washington University/U.S. Department of Justice	8/5/07	\$49,999	1/1/07	9/30/07
Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program	U.S. Department of Education	9/25/06	\$2,946,240	9/1/06	8/31/11
Education in Law and Juvenile Justice	U.S. Department of Justice	7/19/06	\$152,359	8/1/06	7/31/07
Guidebook on Youth or Teen Courts	Council of State Governments/U.S. Department of Justice	12/19/05	\$44,999	8/1/05	9/30/06
Judicial Fellowship/Outreach	U.S. Department of Transportation	9/16/05	\$1,286,909	9/16/05	9/15/10
Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program	U.S. Department of Education	9/8/05	\$2,976,000	9/1/05	8/31/10
Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program	U.S. Department of Education	9/29/03	\$4,967,500	10/1/03	9/30/08
Education in Law and Juvenile Justice	U.S. Department of Justice	9/2/03	\$827,002	9/1/03	12/31/06
Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program	U.S. Department of Education	9/9/02	\$4,000,000	9/27/02	9/26/07
Thurgood Marshall Legal Education Opportunity Program	U.S. Department of Education	9/28/01	\$4,000,000	9/28/01	9/27/06
Traffic Court Technology Program	U.S. Department of Transportation	8/3/98	\$1,143,781	8/1/98	9/30/05
Youth Court Volunteer Training	American Probate and Parole Association/U.S. Department of Justice	9/24/02	\$97,500	10/1/02	3/31/05

Programs for the Elderly and Disabled:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
National Legal Resource Center for Aging	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/26/08	\$150,000	9/30/08	7/31/09
Advance Directives Project	Rand Corporation/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	11/1/07	\$25,000	3/1/07	1/1/08
Court Focused Elder Abuse Initiatives	U.S. Department of Justice	9/20/07	\$219,409	8/1/07	7/31/09
Elder Abuse Clearinghouse 2006-2007	National Association on State Units on Aging/ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	3/5/07	\$143,321	10/1/06	9/30/07
Elder Abuse Clearinghouse 2005-2006	National Association on State Units on Aging/ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	1/10/05	\$187,443	10/1/05	9/30/06
National Legal Assistance and Elder Rights	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/22/05	\$450,000	9/30/05	10/31/08
Elder Abuse Clearinghouse	National Association on State Units on Aging/ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	1/10/05	\$148,025	10/1/04	9/30/05
Elder Consumer Education Project	Stetson University/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	12/2/04	\$50,000	10/1/04	1/31/06
Legal Assistance in a Time of Change	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	9/23/04	\$149,025	9/30/04	9/29/05
Omaha Elder Abuse/Sexual Abuse Training	City of Omaha/U.S. Department of Justice	3/25/04	\$74,662	3/25/04	9/30/05
Indicators of Elder Abuse	American Parole and Probate Association/U.S. Department of Justice	11/11/03	\$47,878	10/1/03	9/30/05
Legal Assistance in a Time of Change	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	8/23/02	\$448,050	9/30/02	9/29/05
Developing Elder Abuse Fatality Review Teams	U.S. Department of Justice	11/15/01	\$99,998	9/30/01	6/30/05

Domestic and Family Violence Programs:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
National Institute on Expanding Remedies for Gay Lesbian Bi-sexual and Transgendered	U.S. Department of Justice	9/30/08	\$20,866	10/1/08	9/30/09
National Conference on Legal Needs on Human Trafficking	U.S. Department of Justice	9/23/08	\$5,000	10/1/08	9/30/09
Hosting Legal Assistance for Victim Grantee Orientation	National Institute of Trial Advocacy/U.S. Department of Justice	12/3/07	\$35,450	11/1/07	3/1/08
Framework for Enhanced Judicial Response to Domestic Violence	National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges/ U.S. Department of Justice	5/17/06	\$10,500	10/1/05	2/28/08
Translating Training into Legal Practice	U.S. Department of Justice	10/6/05	\$840,000	10/1/05	6/30/09
Teen Dating Violence Toolkits Project	U.S. Department of Justice	9/21/05	\$250,000	9/1/05	8/31/06
Domestic Violence Training Curricula	Southwest Legal Center/ U.S. Department of Justice	6/14/05	\$9,900	6/1/05	7/31/06
Domestic Violence and Child Custody	University of Southern Maine/ U.S. Department of Justice	1/6/05	\$30,000	10/1/04	9/30/06
Enhancing Sustainable Legal Services for Victims of Domestic Violence	U.S. Department of Justice	8/31/04	\$1,615,876	10/1/04	3/31/10
Teen Dating Violence Project	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/14/03	\$249,966	9/30/03	5/31/05

Child Health and Welfare Programs:

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
National Quality Improvement Center on Child Protective Services	American Humane Association/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	2/3/09	\$103,712	10/1/08	9/29/09
National Quality Improvement Center on Non-Residential Fathers	American Humane Association/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	12/8/08	\$54,590	9/30/08	9/29/09
Pennsylvania Permanency Project Health & Human Services	Diakon Lutheran Services/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	7/1/08	\$700,000	7/1/08	6/30/09
Wyoming Children's Justice Project Human Services	Wyoming Supreme Court/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	4/14/08	\$78,888	12/1/07	12/31/08
Wyoming Permanency Planning Human Services	Wyoming Supreme Court/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	11/2/07	\$110,000	11/1/07	10/31/09
Pennsylvania Permanency Project Health & Human Services	Diakon Lutheran Services/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	11/1/07	\$700,000	7/1/07	6/30/08
Legal Response to Victims of Child Abuse	U.S. Department of Justice	10/4/07	\$75,000	8/1/07	8/31/09
National Quality Improvement Center on Non-Residential Fathers	American Humane Association/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	4/1/08	\$200,909	9/30/07	9/29/08
Closed Caption and Recording Program: Evaluating SAA Grantees	U.S. Department of Justice	9/20/07	\$1,101,595	10/1/07	9/30/10
Kentucky Permanency Barriers Project	Eastern Kentucky University/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	4/26/07	\$20,826	7/1/06	6/30/07
National Quality Improvement Center on Non-Residential Fathers	American Humane Association/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	1/2/07	\$168,844	9/30/06	9/29/07
Oklahoma Court Review of Health & Human Services	Oklahoma Department of Human Services/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	10/10/06	\$32,500	7/1/06	6/30/07

Child Health and Welfare Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Evaluating Closed Circuit Television 2007 Grantees	U.S. Department of Justice	9/29/06	\$2,024,000	2/1/06	6/30/10
Pennsylvania Permanency Project U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare/	5/22/06	\$350,000	1/1/06	6/30/06
Kentucky Permanency Barriers Project	Eastern Kentucky University/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	3/9/06	\$59,605	7/1/05	6/30/06
Closed Circuit Television 2006 Grantees	U.S. Department of Justice	1/25/06	\$601,014	11/1/05	4/30/10
Pennsylvania Permanency Barriers Project	University of Pittsburgh/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	1/18/06	\$350,000	7/1/05	12/31/05
On-Line Substance Abuse Curricula	Center for Children and Family Futures/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	1/11/06	\$100,000	10/17/05	3/8/08
Hurricane Katrina Relief Regarding Children	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/30/05	\$300,000	9/30/05	9/29/08
Improving Understanding of Maternal and Child Health	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	4/27/05	\$797,289	5/1/05	4/30/10
Kentucky Permanency Barriers Project	Eastern Kentucky University/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	3/8/05	\$59,605	7/1/04	6/30/06
Improving Ohio's Child Maltreatment Laws	Ohio Supreme Court/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	12/8/04	\$70,000	11/1/04	12/31/05
Arkansas Court Improvement Project	State of Arkansas/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/30/04	\$21,000	7/12/04	6/30/05
National Legal Resource Center on Children and Court Issues	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/23/04	\$4,900,000	9/30/04	9/29/09
Wyoming Permanency Planning	State of Wyoming/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	8/1/04	\$120,000	8/1/04	12/31/06

Child Health and Welfare Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Interface Between DSS and the Legal System	New York Department of Social Services/ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	6/9/04	\$327,750	1/1/04	12/31/04
Closed Circuit Television Evaluation of 2001 Grantees	Commonwealth of Virginia/U.S. Department of Justice	2/6/04	\$216,340	10/1/03	12/31/05
New Hampshire Court Improvement Project	New Hampshire Administrative Office of Courts/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	1/15/04	\$67,327	1/15/04	1/31/05
Reassessment of Michigan Child Improvement Practices	University of Southern Maine/U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	12/23/03	\$91,065	10/15/03	8/31/05
Strengthening Abuse and Neglect Courts Administration	U.S. Department of Justice	11/11/03	\$643,393	11/1/03	3/31/09
Improving Court Performance in Child Abuse Cases	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/30/03	\$894,953	9/30/03	9/29/06
Office of Child Support Enforcement Task Orders	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/12/00	\$604,180	9/18/00	12/31/05
Juvenile Defender Center	U.S. Department of Justice	6/2/99	\$2,599,973	5/14/99	12/31/04
Partners in Programming for Adolescent Health	Maternal & Child Health Bureau	9/13/96	\$1,327,138	10/1/96	8/31/09

International Programs:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Criminal Justice Program in Ecuador	U.S. Department of State	2/13/09	\$100,000	2/16/09	2/15/10
Culture of Lawfulness Program in Panama	U.S. Department of State	2/13/09	\$150,000	2/16/09	2/15/10
Women's Rights Protection in Bangladesh	U.S. Department of State	12/22/08	\$725,000	12/22/08	6/30/10
Cambodia Human Rights Project	East-West Management Institute/U.S. Agency for International Development	12/18/08	\$450,000	10/1/08	9/30/12
Gender Equality through Strategic Litigation in Tajikistan	U.S. Department of State	12/17/08	\$600,000	12/17/08	12/31/10
Gender Advocacy and Domestic Violence Assistance in Uzbekistan	U.S. Department of State	12/17/08	\$675,000	12/17/08	12/31/10
Supporting Public Defenders and Human Rights in Uzbekistan	U.S. Department of State	11/1/08	\$200,000	11/1/08	10/31/10
Russia Rule of Law Program	U.S. Agency for International Development	9/30/08	\$3,005,000	9/29/08	3/25/10
Criminal Justice Program in Uzbekistan	U.S. Department of Justice	9/30/08	\$340,937	9/1/08	11/30/09
Criminal Justice Program in China	U.S. Agency for International Development	9/25/08	\$1,900,000	10/1/08	9/30/10
ICCPR Criminal Procedure Assessment	U.S. Department of Justice	9/25/08	\$105,000	8/1/08	1/31/10
Prosecutorial Reform in Bulgaria	U.S. Department of Justice	9/29/08	\$48,312	7/1/07	6/30/09
Vietnam Legal Professional Exchange	U.S. Department of State	9/18/08	\$350,000	9/30/08	1/31/10
Rights Advocacy in China	U.S. Department of State	9/3/08	\$1,500,000	9/2/08	3/31/10
Criminal Justice Program in Tajikistan	U.S. Department of State	8/27/08	\$1,078,000	10/1/07	8/27/12
Kyrgyzstan Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$174,000	7/1/08	6/30/09

International Programs (continued):

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
Trafficking in Persons/Defense Database Criminal Justice Programs/Pre-Trial Detention	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$1,175,000	11/1/07	6/30/09
Georgia Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$260,000	11/1/07	10/31/08
Armenia Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$200,000	2/1/08	1/31/09
Azerbaijan Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$250,000	12/1/07	11/30/08
Russia Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$500,000	12/1/07	11/30/08
Moldova Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$200,000	2/1/08	1/31/09
Anti Corruption Program in Morocco	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$600,000	7/1/08	6/30/09
Reintegrating Child Soldiers in Burundi	U.S. Department of State	6/23/08	\$396,000	6/23/08	9/22/09
Women's Rights Advocacy in Algeria	U.S. Department of State	6/3/08	\$560,000	5/27/08	9/27/09
Improving the Quality of Justice in China	University of Massachusetts/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/25/08	\$74,525	2/22/08	2/21/09
Curbing Extrajudicial Killings in the Philippines	U.S. Department of State	4/28/08	\$395,000	4/21/08	10/21/09
Lebanon Anti-Corruption Program	U.S. Department of State	2/1/08	\$850,000	1/30/08	9/30/09
Judicial Independence in Ethiopia	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	12/4/07	\$1,270,000	9/27/07	9/26/10
Court Personnel Guide Edit	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	12/1/07	\$15,000	12/1/07	4/30/08
Good Governance Matrix	CESID/U.S. Agency for International Development	11/13/07	\$10,000	9/30/07	12/31/07
Philippines Judicial Reform Activities	U.S. Agency for International Development	9/28/07	\$1,660,101	10/1/07	3/31/10
Kenya Law Enforcement Training	U.S. Department of State	9/26/07	\$68,000	9/30/07	10/1/08

International Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Human Trafficking Assessment in Mexico	U.S. Department of State	9/26/07	\$150,000	9/30/07	4/1/09
Cameroon Anti-Trafficking Program	U.S. Department of State	9/25/07	\$200,000	9/30/07	3/1/09
War Crimes Digest Publication	U.S. Department of Justice	9/18/07	\$27,763	8/1/07	7/31/08
Street Law Education Program in Kyrgyzstan	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	9/18/07	\$695,000	9/1/07	8/31/09
Criminal Justice in the NIS	U.S. Department of Justice	9/14/07	\$2,915,312	10/1/06	9/30/08
Empowering Youth: Building Rule of Law in the Gulf	U.S. Department of Justice	8/30/07	\$599,395	9/1/07	1/31/09
Regional Anticorruption in Asia	U.S. Department of Justice	8/27/08	\$1,389,624	1/1/07	12/31/09
Arab Council for Judicial and Legal Studies	U.S. Department of State	8/14/07	\$1,500,000	8/15/07	5/31/09
Legal Clinics in Turkmenistan	National Endowment for Democracy/U.S. Department of State	8/9/07	\$51,000	9/1/07	8/31/08
Legal and Judicial Training in Bahrain	U.S. Department of State	8/1/07	\$700,000	7/1/07	3/31/09
Combating Gender Based Violence in Congo	U.S. Department of State	7/12/07	\$555,000	7/7/07	3/31/09
Rule of Law in Vietnam	U.S. Department of State	7/11/07	\$650,000	6/27/07	4/27/09
Legal and Judicial Development in Algeria	U.S. Department of State	6/27/07	\$1,000,000	5/30/07	3/31/09
Legal and Judicial Development in Morocco	U.S. Department of State	6/27/07	\$400,000	5/30/07	9/30/08
Kosovo Criminal Justice Reform	U.S. Department of Justice	6/18/07	\$121,690	6/1/07	5/31/09
CEELI Spring Meeting	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/31/07	\$7,767	4/18/07	5/18/07

International Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
CEELI Spring Meeting	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/31/07	\$7,767	4/18/07	5/18/07
East Timor Rule of Law Assessment	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/31/07	\$38,068	5/16/07	8/31/07
Assessment Visit to Chad	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/31/07	\$9,651	4/1/07	6/30/07
CEELI Institute Meeting	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/31/07	\$15,900	3/1/07	4/30/07
Liberia Legal Aid Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/14/07	\$2,976,562	4/1/07	5/31/09
Legal and Judicial Development in Oman	U.S. Department of State	5/1/07	\$2,200,000	4/1/07	9/30/09
Rule of Law in Georgia	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	3/20/07	\$2,768,000	12/7/06	12/7/09
Citizens Rights Advocacy and Good Governance in China	U.S. Department of State	12/21/06	\$1,334,500	12/15/06	5/31/09
Moroccan Judicial Curriculum Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	11/2/06	\$1,225,000	9/1/06	3/31/08
Arab Legal Women's Network	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	11/2/06	\$850,000	9/1/06	9/28/07
Turkmenistan Community Empowerment International Development	Counterpart International, Inc./U.S. Agency for	11/1/06	\$748,961	9/29/06	9/28/09
European Union and Regulatory Dialogue	U.S. Department of State	9/28/06	\$14,500	9/9/06	8/1/07
Human Rights Law Program in Syria	U.S. Department of State	9/25/06	\$645,000	9/22/06	5/22/09
Legal Aspects of Accountability in the Military	Defense Security Cooperation Agency	9/25/06	\$129,402	9/25/06	9/25/07
Criminal Law Program in Bulgaria	U.S. Department of Justice	9/22/06	\$317,312	10/1/05	3/31/07
Regional Anticorruption Coordinator in Central Asia	U.S. Department of Justice	9/22/06	\$137,312	10/1/05	1/31/07

International Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Regional Anticorruption Coordinator in Eurasia	U.S. Department of Justice	9/22/06	\$260,312	10/1/05	12/31/06
Prosecutorial Reform Index for Bulgaria	U.S. Department of Justice	9/22/06	\$32,312	10/1/05	12/31/06
Russia Anticorruption Program Central Asia	U.S. Department of Justice	9/22/06	\$297,312	10/1/05	7/31/08
Criminal Law Program in the Newly Independent States	U.S. Department of Justice	9/22/06	\$2,552,312	10/1/05	12/31/07
Criminal Law Reform in Bosnia (supplement)	U.S. Department of Justice	9/22/06	\$247,312	10/1/05	10/31/07
Continuing Legal Education for Young Lawyers in Egypt	U.S. Agency for International Development	9/22/06	\$730,285	1/1/07	12/31/09
Rule of Law in Lebanon	U.S. Department of State	9/22/06	\$500,000	9/8/06	9/30/08
Nepal Rule of Law	U.S. Department of State	9/18/06	\$375,000	9/18/06	2/28/09
Enhancing Environmental Law Enforcement In China	U.S. Department of State	9/14/06	\$102,400	9/1/06	2/28/10
Exchange Program with China	U.S. Department of State	9/12/06	\$218,280	9/6/06	8/31/08
Judicial Reform Index in Albania	U.S. Agency for International Development	9/11/06	\$100,000	8/2/06	3/31/09
Women's Resource Center in Ashgabat U.S. Department of State	National Endowment for Democracy/	9/1/06	\$58,822	7/1/06	6/30/07
Promoting the Rights of Women in Iraq	ICF Inc./U.S. Department of State	8/31/06	\$348,358	6/1/06	12/31/06
Labor and Investment in Nicaragua	FMI, Inc./U.S. Agency for International Development	8/6/06	\$411,777	5/22/06	11/30/07

International Programs (continued):

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
Public Service Announcement in Kyrgyzstan, Rwanda, Cambodia and Ecuador	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	7/13/06	\$74,040	3/31/06	5/31/07
Strengthening the Criminal Justice System in Ecuador	U.S. Department of State	6/30/06	\$1,769,600	7/15/06	2/15/09
Development of Vietnam's Legal Profession U.S. Department of State	National Endowment for Democracy/	6/23/06	\$223,700	4/1/06	8/31/08
Criminal Justice Program in Bosnia	U.S. Department of Justice	5/18/06	\$197,312	10/1/05	9/30/06
Criminal Law Reform in Uzbekistan	U.S. Department of Justice	5/18/06	\$87,312	10/1/05	12/31/06
Ukraine Law Enforcement Reform Project	U.S. Department of Justice	5/18/06	\$449,624	10/1/05	7/31/07
Nigeria Trafficking in Persons	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/1/06	\$2,122,000	3/17/06	1/31/09
Ukraine Pretrial Detention Program	U.S. Department of Justice	4/7/06	\$344,624	10/1/05	12/31/07
Romania Criminal Law Program	U.S. Department of Justice	4/7/06	\$357,312	10/1/05	2/29/08
Regional Criminal Justice Initiative	U.S. Department of Justice	4/7/06	\$272,312	10/1/05	12/31/07
Asia Regional Anticorruption Advisor	U.S. Department of Justice	4/7/06	\$497,312	1/1/06	6/30/07
Azerbaijan Legal Advocacy Center	U.S. Department of State	3/15/06	\$670,000	3/15/06	3/31/08
Keeping the Door Open: Gender Advocacy in Turkmenistan	U.S. Department of State	3/6/06	\$250,000	3/7/06	5/31/09
Court Personnel Reform	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	12/20/05	\$220,901	1/1/06	6/30/07
Liberia Legal Aid Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	12/5/05	\$992,889	10/17/05	3/30/07

International Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Human Rights in Uzbekistan	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	12/5/05	\$334,519	8/1/05	7/31/07
Promoting Integrity within Thailand's Legal System	U.S. Department of State	12/1/05	\$667,286	12/1/05	11/30/08
Citizen's Rights in China	U.S. Department of State	9/28/05	\$869,000	9/28/05	4/30/08
Rule of Law and Human Rights in Iraq	U.S. Department of State	9/6/05	\$2,999,761	9/6/05	1/31/07
East Timor Program	Financial Markets International/U.S. Agency for International Development	9/2/05	\$34,368	9/2/05	9/29/05
Civil Society and the Rule of Law	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	9/1/05	\$147,323	9/1/05	11/15/05
Mexico Victims of Torture Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	8/25/05	\$3,170	6/1/04	6/30/05
Strengthening the Judicial System in Uzbekistan	U.S. Department of Justice	6/8/05	\$37,690	10/1/04	11/30/05
Regional Criminal Justice Initiative in Bulgaria	U.S. Department of Justice	6/8/05	\$196,690	10/1/04	12/31/06
Criminal Justice Reform in the NIS	U.S. Department of Justice	6/8/05	\$2,077,738	10/1/04	12/31/06
Criminal Law Liaison in Bulgaria	U.S. Department of Justice	6/8/05	\$296,690	10/1/04	9/30/05
Stability Pact Anti-Corruption Advisor	U.S. Department of Justice	6/8/05	\$222,057	10/1/04	12/31/05
Legal Aid in Rural Areas of Turkmenistan	National Endowment for Democracy/U.S. Agency for International Development	6/1/05	\$50,000	6/1/05	6/30/06
Rule of Law in Bosnia	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	4/15/05	\$833,000	4/1/05	1/31/08
Iraq Judicial Integrity Project	U.S. Department of Justice	3/15/05	\$5,450,489	10/1/04	3/31/07
War Crimes in Croatia	U.S. Department of Justice	3/2/05	\$787,690	8/1/04	7/31/06
Middle East Regional Judicial Program	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	11/11/04	\$6,552,920	9/30/04	4/30/07

International Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Morocco Legal Education Project	U.S. Department of State	9/28/04	\$680,000	9/28/04	7/31/07
Legal Assistance in China	U.S. Department of State	9/27/04	\$635,000	11/1/04	9/30/06
Women's Resource Centers in Tajikistan	U.S. Department of State	9/14/04	\$350,000	9/9/04	8/31/06
Asia Regional Anticorruption Advisor	U.S. Department of Justice	9/7/04	\$520,970	8/1/04	6/30/06
Rule of Law in the Central Asian Republics	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	9/1/04	\$5,550,359	9/1/04	10/31/08
Russia Study Tour	U.S. Department of Justice	8/27/04	\$35,970	5/1/04	5/31/06
Bosnia Criminal Law Liaison	U.S. Department of Justice	8/27/04	\$335,000	4/1/04	12/31/05
Anti-Corruption in Costa Rica/Criminal Code Review in Ecuador	U.S. Department of Justice	8/23/04	\$54,468	8/1/04	9/30/07
Thailand Regional Judicial Program	U.S. Department of State	8/11/04	\$76,000	8/1/04	2/1/06
Asia Regional Anticorruption Advisor	U.S. Department of Justice	7/30/04	\$245,970	4/1/04	6/30/06
Book Translation and Publication in Azerbaijan (1)	U.S. Department of State	7/30/04	\$17,344	8/5/04	5/31/08
Book Translation and Publication in Azerbaijan (2)	U.S. Department of State	7/30/04	\$16,884	8/13/04	5/31/08
Iraqi Governance Project	National Democratic Institute/U.S. Agency for International Development	7/26/04	\$2,699,740	7/26/04	12/31/05
New Criminal Procedure in Ecuador	U.S. Department of State	7/23/04	\$41,023	6/1/04	12/31/04
Judicial Sector Reform in Jordan	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	7/8/04	\$5,226,947	7/8/04	6/30/11
Trafficking in Persons in Latin America	U.S. Department of State	7/1/04	\$766,740	7/1/04	4/30/07
East Africa Anti-Trafficking Project	U.S. Department of State	7/1/04	\$1,174,610	7/1/04	3/31/07

International Programs (continued):

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
Public Advocacy Center in Tajikistan	Eurasia Foundation/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/18/04	\$33,864	4/1/04	10/31/06
Citizens Rights in the Ferghana Valley II	U.S. Department of State	5/5/04	\$499,000	5/1/04	12/31/05
Latvia Benchmark	U.S. Department of Justice	3/17/04	\$18,970	2/1/04	7/31/06
Rule of Law in Kosovo	U.S. Agency for International Development	2/12/04	\$4,727,678	2/1/04	2/28/11
Kenya Anti-Corruption Advisor Program	U.S. Department of Justice	1/27/04	\$395,970	11/1/03	1/30/06
Stability Pact Anti-corruption Initiative	U.S. Agency for International Development	1/2/04	\$1,287,396	1/2/04	8/31/08
Sierra Leone War Crimes Project	U.S. Department of State	12/22/03	\$800,000	10/15/03	3/31/06
Global Judicial Integrity Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	12/2/03	\$200,000	10/24/03	11/30/06
Cambodia Human Rights Project	East West Management Institute/U.S. Agency for International Development	11/24/03	\$2,886,048	9/30/03	12/31/08
Rule of Law and Governance in China	U.S. Department of State	11/18/03	\$550,000	11/1/03	9/30/05
Media Protection in Kazakhstan	U.S. Department of State	11/15/03	\$350,700	11/15/03	2/15/06
Rule of Law in Azerbaijan	U.S. Agency for International Development	11/12/03	\$5,382,872	9/15/03	9/14/09
Stability Pact Anti-corruption Initiative	U.S. Department of Justice	11/3/03	\$315,030	4/1/03	12/31/07
Bahrain Court Reform Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	10/14/03	\$546,276	7/1/03	7/31/07
Legal Education Project in Mexico	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	9/30/03	\$147,187	7/29/03	9/30/05
Criminal Justice Program in the Newly Independent States	U.S. Department of Justice	9/29/03	\$1,805,932	8/8/03	6/30/06

International Programs (continued):

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
Role of Defense Lawyers and Criminal Justice in China	U.S. Department of State	9/23/03	\$16,000	9/1/03	12/31/04
Criminal Justice in Russia	U.S. Department of Justice	9/16/03	\$191,128	6/1/03	5/31/06
Internet Gateway for Anti Corruption Programs	U.S. Department of Justice	9/16/03	\$37,377	7/1/03	12/31/06
Law Reform in the Philippines	U.S. Agency for International Development	8/15/03	\$2,349,992	10/1/03	6/30/08
Middle East Judicial Reform Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	6/25/03	\$1,450,000	6/25/03	7/31/07
Rule of Law in Romania	U.S. Agency for International Development	6/1/03	\$1,519,991	6/1/03	9/30/07
NIS Anti-Corruption Advisor	U.S. Department of Justice	9/30/02	\$163,562	9/1/02	12/31/04
NIS Anti-Corruption Project	U.S. Department of Justice	9/30/02	\$399,276	7/1/02	12/31/06
Human Rights Clinical Programs at Tashkent State University	U.S. Agency for International Development	9/10/02	\$1,369,000	9/10/02	11/30/05
Serbia Law School Linkage	U.S. Department of State	3/25/02	\$180,268	3/28/02	12/31/04
Alternative Dispute Resolution Program in Mexico	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	1/22/02	\$1,617,385	8/20/01	4/30/06
Administrative Costs for RIGHTS Program	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	11/15/01	\$206,363	3/1/01	8/31/08
Indonesian Young Lawyers Association	U.S. Department of State	5/7/01	\$108,270	5/11/01	12/31/04
Serbia Rule of Law	U.S. Agency for International Development	3/29/01	\$8,711,540	4/1/01	2/28/09
Criminal Justice in Georgia and Anti-corruption Coordinator and Workshop	U.S. Department of Justice	9/30/00	\$619,789	9/30/00	12/31/05
Rule of Law in Belarus	U.S. Agency for International Development	7/12/00	\$2,261,905	4/1/00	5/31/06

International Programs (continued):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Rule of Law in Moldova	U.S. Agency for International Development	6/12/00	\$5,095,381	4/1/00	12/31/09
Rule of Law in Ukraine	U.S. Agency for International Development	6/12/00	\$7,716,176	4/1/00	12/31/09
Rule of Law in Bosnia	U.S. Agency for International Development	5/1/00	\$2,961,730	5/1/00	3/30/05
Rule of Law in Bulgaria	U.S. Agency for International Development	5/1/00	\$4,100,000	5/1/00	9/30/07
Rule of Law in Macedonia	U.S. Agency for International Development	5/1/00	\$3,393,704	5/1/00	4/30/06
Rule of Law in Armenia	U.S. Agency for International Development	5/1/00	\$7,956,021	5/1/00	9/14/09
Rule of Law in Georgia	U.S. Agency for International Development	4/1/00	\$6,859,591	4/1/00	12/31/06
NIS/CEE Leader Award	U.S. Agency for International Development	2/1/00	\$3,318,997	2/1/00	5/31/07
Russia Rule of Law	U.S. Agency for International Development	10/1/99	\$14,793,062	10/1/99	6/30/09
Freedom House RIGHTS Project	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	6/14/99	\$150,000	3/9/99	8/9/05

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

ARMENIAN ASSEMBLY**WITNESS****VAN KRIKORIAN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Mr. JACKSON. Representing the Armenian Assembly, Mr. Van Krikorian, a member of the Board of Directors of the Armenian Assembly.

Mr. Krikorian, welcome to the Committee, and we look forward to your testimony.

Mr. KRIKORIAN. Thank you, Vice Chairman Jackson.

Congressman REHBERG. I am going to adopt the model that some of the other witnesses have taken and not speak from my testimony; you have that in front of you.

I want to start by, as others have, thanking you, individually and institutionally. I think that this Subcommittee, the Congress, in particular, has done the United States very proud in very many ways over the years by seeing to it that U.S. values are promoted; and promoting U.S. interests through these appropriations and endeavoring to use U.S. funds as wisely as possible.

To address the point that you did make earlier, though, Mr. Vice Chairman, the specific numbers that we are here to testify on behalf of, for the Republic of Armenia, not less than \$70 million; for the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, not less than \$10 million; for FMF for Armenia, not less than \$4 million; and, for IMET for Armenia, not less than \$1 million.

With that out of the way, I would like to pick up, I think, on the first point I made and Congressman Rehberg's question. We actually do believe strongly that Congress ought to examine and put conditions on aid from time to time. This example of countries adopting a constitution, adopting laws on paper and not enforcing them, the classic problem that we saw during the Soviet era; you are exactly right. They adopt a constitution with term limits, and, the next thing you know, the term limits are amended away, and that does not promote anything that is any good for any of the people.

That term, "the people," is also one that we especially appreciate that the Congress has dealt with by making sure, increasingly, I think, that U.S. aid goes to benefit people and not to benefit corrupt governments and practices that will not pass muster with the American people.

Armenians, I think, stand in an unusual position. Many of us owe our lives, our families' lives, as survivors of the genocide, to the assistance that the United States rendered. I know that is certainly the case in my family and many others, and I think that is reflected in the permanence of the ties between the United States and Armenia and Armenians all over the world, actually. Those ties, since independence, have grown, politically, economically, culturally, increasingly militarily.

I think Armenia stands in the unusual position of being a former Soviet country that not only maintains these excellent ties with the United States but also maintains excellent ties with Russia. In this

era of resetting our foreign policy, I think that is important, and I think there are some lessons that can be learned.

I think that when you look at foreign assistance, one of the ideas that has always been present, and actually lectured on by one of our organization's founders, who sadly passed away this year, Professor Brusarian, is that using foreign assistance as a model for other countries in areas where you can show that something works and then apply it in other places is one that ought to be pursued.

In that regard, Armenia stands in a unique position, I believe, first of all, because you have so many Armenians with a foot in both the West and the East, if you will. You also have a fairly small country, nimble enough, whose economy can change. That economy, though, is constrained, if not strangled, by the blockades imposed by Turkey and Azerbaijan.

This Committee and this Congress have been excellent, over the years, in terms of trying to alleviate those problems.

We are very much encouraged and pleased with President Obama's position on the Armenian genocide. We are encouraged with Secretary Clinton's consistent position on the Armenian genocide, as well as Vice President Biden's. We expect that Armenia and Turkey are going to be in the press in the coming weeks and months as President Obama goes to Turkey.

We sincerely hope that this rapprochement that is taking place between Turkey and Armenia continues but not at the expense of rewriting U.S. history, and, I will note, that it take place according to the rule of law.

There are treaties in place, the same treaties that set the border between Turkey and Armenia, that guarantee that the border will be open to Armenia. Turkey has violated those provisions pretty much without repercussion.

I see that I have four seconds left, so I am going to thank you again. I hope I did not talk too fast, and, again, let me reiterate our appreciation and wish you good luck. Thank you.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Krikorian. Mr. Krikorian, Armenia is in danger of losing parts of its MCC compact because of concerns about its governance. As a friend of Armenia, what can we do to make sure that Armenia does not further erode progress on good governance and lose economic assistance?

Mr. KRIKORIAN. I think it would be helpful if, first of all, Members of Congress let the Armenian government know that. I can say that, in Armenia itself, there is substantial freedom of speech. There are people who are just as concerned about the factors that MCC is taking into account. I can tell you, as an Armenian-American, we are concerned about it, and we raise our voices about it, and we talk about it with the Armenian government. I think, the more people they hear that from, the better that it is.

In this regard, too, as we noted in the testimony, we felt as though, in past years, MCC funding was almost used as a substitute for foreign assistance. We certainly heard that from State Department officials in their efforts to decrease Armenia's foreign assistance. I think those distinctions have to be made.

We support MCC. We support their criteria. We support the application of their criteria. We do not like it when Armenia has democracy problems.

At the same time, within the last year, we have seen a new development in Armenia, which I noted in my testimony as well. Armenia has a human rights ombudsman who has not been bashful at all, who has had access to the press, who has actually shown up at different places and spoken out for human rights, for making sure that Armenia does what it is supposed to do.

I do not think, among friends, there should be any bashfulness at all about saying we are concerned. We do it internally. We welcome you to do it as well. We note, in the testimony, that Armenians watch and expect international monitoring, U.S. monitoring. It is always welcome. It should be a transparent society; there is no question in our minds.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Rehberg.

Mr. REHBERG. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Maybe your testimony has it, but I was trying to look for the information on the blockade by Azerbaijan. Is it an energy blockade, or is it beyond?

Mr. KRIKORIAN. It is a rail blockade. It is a road blockade. It is also an energy blockade. It was particularly devastating right after the earthquake in 1988, before independence. Eighty-five percent of supplies to Armenia came through the Soviet railroad that went through Azerbaijan. Those were all cut off.

Obviously, the conflicts in Georgia have cut off and often increased the prices. Georgia now has a monopoly position. If you speak to some of the Members of Congress who had visited Armenia in those days, they will tell you just how cold and difficult it was. I, myself, got frostbite in those days, as there was not heat, and there was not light. It was difficult.

Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh both have offered confidence-building measures, a willingness to participate in Track 2 efforts, limited border openings, things of that sort. They have all been rejected.

Right now, the country has been squeezed for a long time. It continues to be squeezed, and I think that the United States' assistance in those circumstances has really had an impact not just in Armenia but also, symbolically, around the world, and that is why it is so important, and I am so happy to be here to ask for your assistance again.

Mr. JACKSON. Thank you, Mr. Krikorian.

Mr. KRIKORIAN. Thank you.

Testimony by Van Krikorian, Counselor, Armenian Assembly of America, Inc.
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs
Committee on Appropriations, U.S. House of Representatives

March 25, 2009

Madam Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Granger, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, the Armenian Assembly of America appreciates the opportunity to submit testimony as it pertains to U.S. assistance and policy in the South Caucasus region. Before outlining specific recommendations, on behalf of the Armenian Assembly, I would like to thank the Subcommittee for its consistent support for robust funding and policies that benefit the people of Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh, especially under the leadership of Chairwoman Lowey. I would also like to extend our welcome to the new Ranking Member of the Subcommittee, Congresswoman Kay Granger. The Assembly strongly encourages the Subcommittee Members to travel to the region to see first hand the challenges and opportunities in the Caucasus today.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2010

ASSISTANCE TO ARMENIA

The Assembly urges the Subcommittee to maintain U.S. assistance to Armenia in FY 2010 at a level of “not less than” \$70 million. It is essential that robust assistance to Armenia be maintained in the face of the ongoing blockades imposed by its neighbors, Turkey and Azerbaijan, which costs Armenia hundreds of millions of dollars annually according to a World Bank estimate.

The effects of the blockades were compounded by the economic losses, estimated at \$680 million, incurred as a result of the Russia-Georgia conflict last fall. During this crisis, Armenia provided humanitarian, diplomatic and economic assistance to help facilitate the safe transit of U.S. and international officials from Georgia, as well as rebuilding of damaged Georgian infrastructure.

While Armenia’s neighbors continue to impose a blockade-plus strategy in an attempt to isolate Armenia, Armenia’s economic reforms are progressing, despite these barriers. The *Wall Street Journal* and Heritage Foundation’s “2009 Index of Economic Freedom,” ranked Armenia 31st out of 181 countries surveyed. The 2009 index, for the first time also “correlates economic freedom with important societal values like poverty reduction, human development, political freedom and environmental protection.”

U.S. assistance continues to promote America’s values and policy goals in Armenia, including the strengthening of Armenia’s democratic institutions. The promotion of democracy, rule of law, and good governance are key goals, and we strongly embrace them. The challenges before Armenia, including the aftermath of last year’s President election in February will no doubt continue to be carefully monitored by the international community. In this regard, I would like to underscore the important work of Armenia’s Ombudsman and the constructive role he has

played.

For its part, the Armenian Assembly has a 35-plus year track record of raising significant private funds and collaborating with the public sector to assist Armenia. In fact, last year, the Armenian Assembly partnered with the League of Women Voters and a local Armenian NGO, the NGO Center Civil Society Development to help strengthen civil society in Armenia. Together, we embarked on a coalition building and training program, which we hope will serve as a model for future programs. The coalition building concept expands on the previous work of the Assembly's NGO Center program (first launched in 1994).

In addition to continued funding for democracy-related programs, the Assembly also strongly supports the continuation of funding provided under the Millennium Challenge Act (MCA) compact. This targeted assistance supports much-needed road and irrigation infrastructure development, which will greatly benefit the rural areas of Armenia.

ASSISTANCE TO NAGORNO KARABAKH

The Assembly commends the vision and leadership of the Subcommittee for its continued support of critical assistance to Nagorno Karabakh. We request that the Subcommittee allocate \$10 million for Karabakh in FY 2010. While progress has been made in Karabakh, there are still many compelling humanitarian and development needs resulting from the war launched against the people of Karabakh by Azerbaijan. Many healthcare, education, drinking water, sanitation and other needs have yet to be addressed, including the urgent need for a new public hospital in Stepanakert, which is now under construction. The Assembly strongly urges the Subcommittee to ensure that continued funding be provided to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and encourage development.

ENERGY SECURITY, ELIMINATION OF BLOCKADES AND REGIONAL COOPERATION

The Assembly would like to draw the attention of the Subcommittee to Armenia's energy security – a fundamental element of the country's economic vitality. During the past decade, strategic energy projects launched with U.S. support in the South Caucasus have created long-term development opportunities for most of the nations in the region. However, these initiatives have not benefited Armenia, due to the Turkish and Azerbaijani blockades. The Armenian Assembly, therefore, urges the Subcommittee to utilize the tools at its disposal to pave the way for Armenia's full involvement in, and contribution to, existing and future energy and development projects in the region. **The Assembly also urges parallel U.S. assistance targeted to help Armenia address critical energy security needs through diversified and affordable sources of energy, including non-hydrocarbon, in order to reduce the risk of overdependence on limited regional routes or suppliers.**

Despite successful reforms, Armenia's full economic potential cannot be realized as long as its eastern and western borders remain under blockade. The United States should ensure that concrete steps are taken to remove the blockades, thereby alleviating the financial hardships they cause. **We urge the Subcommittee to institute new report language requiring a full**

accounting of the steps the U.S. has taken and the responses therein to eliminate the Turkish and Azeri blockades of Armenia. The Humanitarian Aid Corridors Act should also be revisited to make certain that the goal of providing unfettered humanitarian aid and relief to countries in need continues.

Ongoing attempts to isolate Armenia from regional projects, such as the Azeri-proposed rail bypass of Armenia, also run counter to stated U.S. policy goals of regional cooperation and economic integration. Azerbaijan's President had this to say about the rail bypass: "If we succeed with this project, the Armenians will end in complete isolation, which would create an additional problem for their future, their already bleak future."

We urge the Subcommittee to undertake measures that combat counterproductive attempts to isolate Armenia, and instead ensure a true foreign policy objective of regional cooperation and economic integration. For example, funding should be made available to provide for minor repairs needed to open the existing Kars-Gyumri rail link that connects Turkey, Armenia, and Georgia, which would serve to foster regional cooperation.

The Assembly is encouraged by the recent signs of rapprochement between Turkey and Armenia, and commends Armenia's President Serzh Sargsyan for his bold actions, including the invitation extended to Turkey's President Abdullah Gul to visit Armenia last year. However, normalization of relations and Turkey's lifting of its 15-year long blockade of Armenia should not be held hostage to U.S. reaffirmation of the Armenian Genocide. The historical record is clear and is amply documented in the U.S. archives, including the U.S. filing with the International Court of Justice (ICJ) concerning the United Nations Genocide Convention, which squarely acknowledged the Armenian Genocide as a crime. The document reads in part:

The Genocide Convention resulted from the inhuman and barbarous practices which prevailed in certain countries prior to and during World War II, when entire religious, racial and national minority groups were threatened with and subjected to deliberate extermination. The practice of genocide has occurred throughout human history. The Roman persecution of the Christians, the Turkish massacres of Armenians, the extermination of millions of Jews and Poles by the Nazis are outstanding examples of the crime of genocide.

The arguments made by some that another Commission is needed rings hollow and not only ignores the U.S. record, but also ignores the fact that Turks and Armenians already came together under the auspices of the Turkish Armenian Reconciliation Commission (TARC). TARC commissioned a legal analysis in 2003, by the International Center for Transitional Justice. The analysis concluded that "the Events [of 1915], viewed collectively, can thus be said to include all of the elements of the crime of genocide as defined in the Convention, and legal scholars as well as historians, politicians, journalists and other people would be justified in continuing to so describe them."

As President Barack Obama plans his trip to Turkey next month, we hope for the best. President Obama's visit presents a unique opportunity for the President to hold Turkey accountable to the norms of international law, as well as his own statements reaffirming the historical truth of the Armenian Genocide.

SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT

Should Azerbaijan not cease its increasingly anti-Armenian rhetoric, the Armenian Assembly urges this Subcommittee to suspend the waiver authority it granted and fully reinstate Section 907. As the Subcommittee is aware, in the aftermath of September 11th, pursuant to then-Secretary of State Colin Powell's request for flexibility to counter terrorist elements and organizations operating in Azerbaijan, Congress granted a conditional and limited waiver to Section 907. The conditional waiver of Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act makes it clear that any assistance provided shall not "undermine or hamper" the Karabakh peace process or "be used for offensive purposes against Armenia" or any "Armenian community in the Caucasus region." The President must consult with Congress prior to the provision of any assistance under the agreement and report to Congress "in detail" on "the nature and quantity" of such assistance, its impact on the "military balance between Azerbaijan and Armenia" and negotiations over Karabakh.

While safeguards were built into the waiver, the Assembly remains deeply troubled by the continued war rhetoric emanating from senior Azerbaijani officials, including its President as recently as December 31, 2008. In addition, Azerbaijan has rejected Armenia's numerous proposals for economic and regional confidence-building measures, and has instead dramatically increased its military spending to levels equivalent to Armenia's entire national budget. **Given Azerbaijan's escalating military expenditures and continued war mongering, the Subcommittee is also urged to cease military assistance to Azerbaijan.**

U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE

The Assembly urges the Subcommittee to allocate \$4 million in Foreign Military Financing, and \$1 million in International Military Education Training assistance to Armenia. The U.S.-Armenia military relationship, at both the bilateral and Euro-Atlantic levels, has grown, as evidenced by Armenia's continued cooperation in anti-terrorism efforts and its deployment of forces to Iraq, as well as in Kosovo as part of the NATO peacekeeping mission. Armenia's partnership with NATO also expanded significantly due to the entry into force of its Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP). In the last several years, Armenia also held the "Week of NATO," which included the formal opening of the NATO Information Center in the capital city of Yerevan. NATO's Deputy Secretary-General for Public Diplomacy Jean Fournet, stated that "Armenia has reached real progress in the implementation of IPAP" and that "...The leadership of the Alliance is satisfied with the results already achieved..."

Past U.S. assistance played a pivotal role in helping to modernize Armenia's armed forces and strengthening the principle of civilian control as well as promoting increased NATO interoperability, and the growth of Armenia's peacekeeping capabilities.

During the Assembly's 2009 Advocacy Conference Banquet, Major General Tod J. Bunting of the Kansas National Guard expressed his hope that the bilateral relationship between the government of Armenia and the United States would continue to be strong and productive. Bunting highlighted the importance of the Kansas-Armenia partnership, noting that it has expanded beyond the military relationship to include Emergency Preparedness and Response engagements between the Kansas Department of Emergency Management and the Armenian Rescue Service. As for the future, the General has set his sights on facilitating greater cooperation between Kansas Law Enforcement and Higher Education Institutions, and their counterparts in Armenia.

The Assembly strongly believes that it is in the U.S. national interest to build upon this important area of cooperation with Armenia, and looks forward to working with the Subcommittee to further expand U.S.-Armenia military relations.

PEACE PROCESS (THE NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT)

The Assembly praises the Subcommittee for previously providing funding for confidence-building measures to help facilitate a peaceful resolution of the Karabakh conflict. In order to facilitate peace, the Assembly requests that these funds continue to be made available for increased cooperation among Armenia, Azerbaijan and Karabakh. In particular, the Assembly recommends that the Subcommittee urge Azerbaijan to support confidence-building measures that facilitate interaction among the parties, in order to address the region's urgent safety and development needs jointly, while also working toward a negotiated settlement.

CONCLUSION

Madame Chairwoman, on behalf of the Armenian-American community, I would like to express our deep and sincere gratitude to Congress for its assistance to Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh. Armenian-Americans remember the support the U.S. provided during Karabakh's struggle throughout the Soviet era, and America's proud World War I record of intervention during the Armenian Genocide. The enduring and natural bonds that exist between the U.S. and Armenia are readily apparent in Armenia's ongoing support for America.

Armenia stands at the crossroads of Europe and Asia and on the frontlines in the new war against terrorism. Armenians in Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh look to the United States as the leader of the Western world and a beacon of hope in pursuit of freedom and self-determination. They stand ready to help America ensure the defeat of terrorism and triumph of democracy.

The Armenian Assembly of America greatly appreciates your attention to these very important matters and looks forward to working with the distinguished Members of the Subcommittee throughout the 111th Congress.

VAN Z. KRİKORIAN**Biographical Information****House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs-March 2009**

Van Z. Krikorian serves as Counselor and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Armenian Assembly of America (www.aaainc.org). He began with the organization in 1977, and has served as Chairman of its Board of Directors, and in other positions for over 30 years. He is a trustee of the Armenian Genocide Museum of America (www.armeniangenocidemuseum.org) and Chairman of its Building and Operations Committee. He is also on the Board of the Armenian National Institute (www.armenian-genocide.org), and serves in other community organizations. His testimony is solely as a representative of the Armenian Assembly of America.

Since January 2007, Mr. Krikorian has worked as Chairman and CEO of Global Gold Corporation (www.globalgoldcorp.com). He joined the Greenwich, CT based company in 2003. This international gold mining, development and exploration company currently has operations in Chile, Armenia, and Canada. Previously, Mr. Krikorian was a partner in the New York office of Vedder, Price, Kaufman & Kammholz and until 1998 practiced with Patterson, Belknap, Webb & Tyler. In 2005, he was appointed to the International Council of George Washington University, and he is an Adjunct Professor of Law at Pace University Law School in White Plains, NY.

In private practice, Mr. Krikorian was an international attorney working in project finance, strategic planning, structuring investments, negotiating agreements and resolving disputes for businesses and non-profits operating overseas, primarily in the former Soviet Union, the Middle East and the Caribbean. These projects included energy, transportation, agribusiness, banking, government regulation, trade, and mining.

Mr. Krikorian has also initiated several pieces of human rights legislation, including Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act and the Humanitarian Aid Corridors Act. In the 1993 decision Krikorian v. Department of State, the District of Columbia Federal Court of Appeals acknowledged that United States policy historically recognized the Armenian Genocide.

Mr. Krikorian is a founding member of the Turkish Armenian Reconciliation Commission, which began in 2001 and ended in 2004, and was appointed and served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Moscow CSCE meetings of 1991 during the first Bush Administration. In 1992, he served as Deputy Representative and Counselor to the United Nations for the newly independent Republic of Armenia.

He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Armenian Bar Association, the New York Bar, the District of Columbia Bar, and the Vermont Bar Association (Professional Responsibility Committee). He is also admitted to practice in the United States Court of International Trade and the United States Tax Court and has been admitted as an Authorized House Counsel in Connecticut.

Mr. Krikorian received his B.A. in 1981 from George Washington University and his J.D. in 1984 from Georgetown University Law Center. Following law school, he was a clerk in the United States Federal Court for the District of Vermont. In the summer of 1980, he studied at the Armenian Seminary in Bikfaya, Lebanon. He resides with his wife, Priscilla, who is also an attorney, and their four children in Rye, New York.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Van Z. Krikorian
Armenian Assembly of America
1140 19th Street, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20001
(202) 393-3434

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

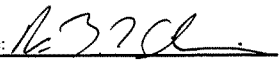
Armenian Assembly of America

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

*Yes No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

2004 – October 1 – December 31: USAID to the Armenian Assembly of America, approx \$160,829.00
2005 – January 1 – December 31: USAID to the Armenian Assembly of America, \$229,020.00

Signature: 

Date: March 23, 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

PATH

WITNESS

ERIC WALKER, VICE PRESIDENT, CORPORATE SERVICES

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Eric Walker, PATH, Vice President of Corporate Services. Welcome to the Subcommittee, Mr. Walker.

Mr. WALKER. Good morning, Vice Chair and the Committee. Thanks for allowing us to be here this morning.

I work for PATH, which is a Seattle-based, international non-profit that seeks to introduce global health technologies in developing countries.

What we do that is different is that we do not just invent them ourselves; we find other technologies that are appropriate, and we deliver them in partnership with the private sector and with the U.S. Government.

Now, specifically, what we are doing here today is to ask that, in this time of competing demands for the budget, that a specific element of how USAID works be protected, and that is that USAID's work in research and development for global health technologies be allowed to continue. Of course, it would be great if it was expanded, but I want to go through a couple of examples of why keeping R&D in the USAID portfolio is critical.

The broad, ongoing, and successful struggle to improve global health relies on the availability of health interventions and technologies designed to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease. Although some effective interventions already exist—I note the polio eradication we heard about earlier—many more will be needed if existing global health gains are to be maintained and expanded.

For three decades, USAID has supported the development and introduction of affordable health technologies appropriate for developing countries. Given its local expertise and understanding of how new technologies can best respond to the needs of developing country populations, USAID is extremely well positioned to conduct the research necessary to ensure that the best available tools are ultimately used effectively on the ground.

While agencies that perform basic science research, such as NIH and CDC, play a critical role in product development, this is only one component of a much broader process. USAID is often the federal agency best suited to support the efforts needed to ensure that basic research breakthroughs are translated into concrete health gains in developing countries.

One example of this, of USAID's contribution, is a partnership between PATH and USAID in a program called "HealthTech," which is specifically dedicated to developing and introducing new technologies.

One of the products is called "Uniject." It is an auto-disabled, prefilled syringe that addresses a specific problem of low-skilled health workers not necessarily being able to load a syringe appropriately and the chronic problem of reuse of dirty needles.

USAID is currently working with us to prepare the Uniject device, which is being made commercially, by the way, by Becht & Dickinson, a U.S. company, for use with vaccines to administer ox-

ytocin to reduce deaths from post-partum hemorrhaging, gentamicin to treat neo-natal infection, and an injectable contraceptive to help mothers control family size and birth spacing.

Another technology example is an effort to improve women-initiated contraceptives. In too many cases, gender inequality means that women in the developing world are wholly dependent on the cooperation of their partners to protect themselves from disease and unintended pregnancy.

USAID has responded to this need by partnering with PATH and other groups to develop women-initiated contraceptives that are effective and appropriate for developing countries.

Two products that PATH and USAID have worked on are a female condom, as well as moving forward on the research for microbicides.

The third example is working together to advance the malaria vaccine. You may know that the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has set its sights on developing a vaccine within about 15 years. PATH is privileged to be one of the key implementers of that research, but we are also partnering with USAID to accelerate that part of it as well.

USAID has funded pieces that develop methods for cultivating the malaria parasite in the laboratory at specific phases of its life cycle, allowing more effective research on interventions targeting the parasite during particular stages of its development.

The agency has also participated in the discovery of several molecules with potential for use in the development of vaccines, as well as the performance of human tests of candidate vaccines.

You may have read in the press, several months ago, that one of the lead candidates for this vaccine, developed by GlaxoSmithKline, made it through Phase 2 trials with an efficacy rate that was higher than ever had been seen before. We are not there yet, but a Phase 2 trial with these efficacy rates is an important milestone in its development.

So what is important for us is USAID's ability to partner with organizations like PATH to translate basic research into practical solutions; something we think USAID is very well suited to do. If it were to go back to NIH or CDC, while they are fantastic at basic research, we think they lack the on-the-ground presence and perspective to take it to the end of the day, or sometimes we say, "to carry it the last mile."

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to share these thoughts with you, and I am certainly available for any questions.

Ms. LOWEY. [presiding]. Well, thank you for your testimony today.

Mr. WALKER. Thank you, Chairwoman.

**Written Testimony Submitted to the House of Representatives
State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee
Regarding FY 2010 Funding for USAID Research and Development
Eric G. Walker
Vice President, Corporate Services, PATH
March 25, 2009**

Overview: PATH appreciates the opportunity to submit written testimony to the House State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee. PATH is a US-based international nonprofit organization that creates sustainable, culturally relevant solutions that enable communities worldwide to break longstanding cycles of poor health. By collaborating with diverse public- and private-sector partners, we help provide appropriate health technologies and vital strategies that change the way people think and act. Our work improves global health and well-being.

The broad, ongoing, and successful struggle to improve global health relies on the availability of health interventions and technologies designed to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease. Although some effective interventions already exist, many more will be necessary if existing gains against infectious disease and other global health burdens are to be maintained and expanded. The drugs currently available for use against diseases that disproportionately impact the developing world are often too expensive for use in the developing world, and are also subject to disease resistance. Vaccines for many of these infectious diseases do not yet exist and diagnostic equipment, vaccine delivery devices, microbicides, contraceptives, and other health technologies appropriate for the developing world are in many cases not available or affordable. Achieving sustainable progress in the struggle to improve global health will require developing new health technologies, and creating infrastructures that facilitate their availability to those who need them most.

USAID's Role: For three decades, USAID has supported the development and introduction of affordable health technologies appropriate for addressing diseases and health issues in developing countries. With a field presence in over 70 countries, USAID has the expertise and broad geographical reach that can uniquely support and guide such activities. USAID's local expertise in the countries where disease poses such a heavy health burden make it one of the most well-positioned agencies in the federal government to conduct the research necessary to ensure that the best available tools are ultimately used effectively on the ground. USAID also has a role to play in scientific research, given its understanding of how new technologies can best respond to the needs of developing country populations.

Within the US government, USAID occupies a unique niche, providing expertise and leadership in areas that often fall outside the scope of other US government agencies. While agencies that perform basic research, such as the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), play a critical role in product development, this type of research is only one component of a much broader spectrum of research needed to assure that appropriate, affordable, and effective products reach those who need them most.

Basic science alone may suffice for products that have potentially significant commercial markets, because private industry has an incentive to conduct the remaining research to develop, test, and introduce products. However, for products designed specifically for the developing world, private industry is unlikely to invest in these efforts. In these cases, USAID is often the federal agency best suited to support the efforts needed to ensure that basic research breakthroughs are translated into concrete health gains in the developing world. USAID funds are used to apply the basic science to health interventions, successfully introduce them to the

communities where they are needed, and then rigorously test those interventions for safety and effectiveness.

One example of USAID's research and development contributions to global health is the agency's work—in close partnership with PATH, through its HealthTech program—to develop and introduce a prefilled, auto-disabling injection device. In the developing countries where USAID does its work, there is both a shortage of health care workers with the training to safely measure injection doses, and also a significant threat of disease transmission from reused needles. To address these challenges, USAID and PATH developed the Uniject® injection device*, a prefilled syringe that auto-disables following a single use, thereby reducing the risk of infectious disease transmission. USAID is currently supporting work to prepare the Uniject device—which is being made commercially available by US-based Becton, Dickinson & Co. (BD)—for use with vaccines, to administer oxytocin to reduce deaths from postpartum hemorrhaging, gentamicin to treat neonatal infection, and injectable contraceptives to help mothers control family size and birth spacing.

Another impressive example of USAID's global health technology research and development contribution is the agency's ongoing effort to improve the quality and range of woman-initiated contraceptives available in the developing world. In too many cases, gender inequality means that women in the developing world are wholly dependant on the cooperation of their partners to protect themselves from disease and unintended pregnancy. USAID has responded to this need by partnering with PATH and other groups to develop woman-initiated contraceptives that are effective, while also being appropriate to developing-country settings that often lack both resources and trained health providers.

* Uniject is a registered trademark of Becton, Dickinson & Co.

One product of this USAID-PATH research and development partnership is a user-friendly and appropriate woman's condom. Condoms are effective and economical tools for preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections as well as unintended pregnancies, but women in the developing world typically only have access to male condoms. A partnership between PATH and USAID resulted in the development of a woman's condom that is both cost-effective and designed specifically for use in the developing world. A similar collaboration between PATH and USAID resulted in the creation of a diaphragm designed specifically for women in the developing world who need access to woman-initiated contraceptives such as diaphragms, but who often are not able to meet with a trained health provider who can fit them for a traditional diaphragm during a pelvic exam. In response to this need, USAID and PATH created a "one size fits all" diaphragm; this product is currently in late-stage clinical evaluation.

USAID has also taken a prominent role in the global effort to develop a malaria vaccine. Malaria is a devastating parasitic disease transmitted through the bite of infected *Anopheles* mosquitoes. More than one third of the world's population is at risk of malaria, with approximately 250 million cases and one million deaths per year, the vast majority of which occur among African children under the age of five. A malaria vaccine is desperately needed to confront this deadly disease and its impact in the developing world.

USAID has long taken a leadership role in this area, and its malaria vaccine development program dates back over 40 years. The USAID Malaria Vaccine Development Program's role among US government agencies working to develop a malaria vaccine is critically important. USAID's institutional mission is closely associated with global health and the developing world. Working with partners such as PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, USAID has achieved incredible advances in malaria vaccine development.

USAID has supported the development of methods for cultivating the malaria parasite in the laboratory at specific phases of its life cycle, allowing for more effective research on medical interventions targeting the parasite during particular stages of its development. The agency has participated in the discovery of several molecules with potential for use in the development of vaccines, as well as the performance of human tests of candidate vaccines, including the most advanced “blood stage” vaccine candidate. Finally, support from USAID has helped to enable the development of a decision-making tool called the Malaria Vaccine Decision Making Framework (DMF). The DMF identifies—in advance—what information a country will require to make a decision on malaria vaccine introduction. This novel tool will reduce the lengthy gap between having a vaccine licensed and having it used on the ground.

Continued progress in our nation’s effort to improve global health requires the development of new tools and technologies, and the development of those tools and technologies is heavily reliant on research performed and supported by USAID. For this reason, we respectfully request that the Subcommittee expand funding for research and development at USAID. We very much appreciate the Subcommittee’s consideration of our views, and we stand ready to work with Subcommittee members and staff on these and other important tropical disease matters.

ERIC G. WALKER

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www.path.org

CAREER SUMMARY

As vice president of administration, finance, and human resources, Mr. Walker is responsible for the implementation of the organization's financial and administrative operations. He provides leadership for the finance, human resources, information systems, facilities, agreements, and risk management functions of PATH's headquarters, branch, and field offices. Mr. Walker has 25 years experience in financial and administrative management, institutional capability building, and systems development. He has comprehensive expertise in financial training topics and methodologies and has provided training to PVOs, field offices, and local NGOs in developing countries in audit, USAID compliance, accounting, software, financial management, and other topics. Mr. Walker has worked extensively in developing systems to facilitate the financial and overall management of USAID-funded contracts, grants, and cooperative agreements. He has a broad-based knowledge of the applicable rules and regulations of each type of funding arrangement. He has created several 501(c)(3) tax-exempt organizations based in the U.S. and assisted in establishing NGOs in developing countries. Previously, Mr. Walker was director of finance and administration for Overseas Education Fund, Incorporated, and controller at International Voluntary Services in Washington, D.C. His experience also includes a position at the Development Group for Alternative Policies, training activities in Asia and Latin America, and accounting software development and support. He is currently chairman of the Association of Private Voluntary Organization Financial Managers, a trade association of PVOs receiving USAID funding. Mr. Walker has an M.A. in Latin American studies from Georgetown University.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**PATH, Seattle, WA, 1985 to present****Vice President Administration, Finance, and Human Resources**

Chief financial officer of multi-organization structure including two nonprofit parent entities and several for-profit subsidiaries, affiliates, and joint ventures with combined annual budgets exceeding \$95 million per year. Leads a staff of over 60 people. Acts as contracting officer, and serves on advisory council to the president. Responsible for all finance, human resources, information systems, facilities, and agreements activities. Serves as regulatory compliance liaison with donor agencies including USAID.

Overseas Education Fund, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1983 to 1985**Director of Finance and Administration**

Chief financial, administrative, and information systems officer for nonprofit, overseas development organization implementing women-in-development projects with an annual budget of \$2-3 million. Supervised staff of four and served on senior management team. Responsible for all accounting, budgeting, financial planning, general administrative, personnel, and data processing functions. Selected/developed and installed computer systems for word processing, budgeting, database management, and accounting. Trained field staff/local institutions in financial management techniques.

International Voluntary Services, Inc., Washington, D.C., 1980 to 1983**Controller**

Financial manager and micro-computer expert of a nonprofit overseas development organization implementing volunteer-supported rural development projects. Annual budget was \$1.5-2 million. Supervised staff of two and served on senior management team. Responsible for all accounting, budgeting, financial reporting, and general administrative functions. Selected/developed computer system for word processing, budgeting, and accounting. Trained field staff/local institutions in financial management techniques.

Development Group for Alternative Policies, Washington, D.C., 1978 to 1980**Administrator/Research Assistant**

Performed all financial and administrative functions. Researched and wrote publications including all accounting tasks and personnel functions.

EDUCATION

M.A., Latin American Studies, Georgetown University, Georgetown, D.C., 1978

B.A., Latin American Studies, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO, 1972

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Chairman of the Board of Directors, Association of PVO Financial Managers, 1986 to present

LANGUAGES

Spanish-good

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS, PRESENTATIONS, AND ACTIVITIES

"A Guide to USAID Rules & Regulations, or How to Cope with USAID funding and the ASEP Project," PATH, May, 1994.

"USAID Rules & Regs - A Reference Guide," Association of PVO Financial Managers, October, 1992.

"So, You Want to Buy a Computer," Association of PVO Financial Managers. Occasional Paper No. 2, November, 1982.


"Public Participation in Regional Development Planning," The Development Group for Alternative Policies, December, 1979.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Eric G. Walker Vice President, Corporate Services PATH 1455 NW Leary Way Seattle, WA 98107 phone: 206-285-3500
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. PATH
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes No
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. See attached.

Signature:  Date: 3-24-09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Flow	Contract ID	Contract Title	Contract Description	Contract Type	Start Date	End Date	Contract Value	Status
1	JHP725-0811	JHPIEGO CORPORATION PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.	MNH TOR#11: MNH PROGRAM IN KENYA (MIPESA ADVOCACY TRAINING)	TASK ORDER	01-Jan-04	30-Mar-04	26,730.55	CLOSED
2	PC10001-0001	JHPIEGO CORPORATION PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.	BASICS II TOR#1: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NEWBORN HEALTH IN INDONESIA	TASK ORDER	01-Jan-04	30-Apr-04	5,436.00	CLOSED
3	URC1184-00	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CO., LLC.	BENIN INTEGRATED FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAM (PROSAF II)	COST PLUS FIXED FEE SUBCONTRACT	11-Jan-04	10-Jan-06	442,705.00	CLOSED
4	JSI1066-Q12	JOHN SNOW, INC.	DELIVER TO 12: BANGLADESH PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	TASK ORDER	01-Mar-04	15-Oct-04	81,146.98	CLOSED
5	JSI1188-00	JOHN SNOW, INC.	HIV PREVENTION: RAPID INTERVENTIONS TO DECREASE UNDESIRABLE INJECTIONS	COST PLUS FIXED FEE SUBCONTRACT	01-Mar-04	23-Apr-05	1,538,136.16	CLOSED
6	FHI501-Q004	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	MATERIALS AND REINE PEER EDUCATION ACTIVITIES	TASK ORDER	01-Apr-04	31-Dec-04	31,081.42	CLOSED
7	FHI501-Q006	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	IMPACT TOR#6: BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION SUPPORT IN HAITI	TASK ORDER	16-Apr-04	31-Dec-04	10,956.36	CLOSED
8	FHI501-Q003	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	IMPACT TOR#3: DEVELOPMENT OF MANUAL ON PARTICIPATORY MONITORING	TASK ORDER	16-Apr-04	30-Sep-05	56,538.81	CLOSED
9	JSI1193-00	JOHN SNOW, INC.	MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER: IMPACT TOR#5: DEVELOPMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH WITH PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS	FIXED PRICE SUBCONTRACT	26-Apr-04	21-May-04	13,575.90	CLOSED
10	JSI1066-Q13	JOHN SNOW, INC.	MNH TOR#2: WATER, NEONATAL HEALTH END-OF-PROJECT MEETING	TASK ORDER	07-May-04	06-Jul-04	18,952.88	CLOSED
11	JHP726-0812	JHPIEGO CORPORATION	IMPACT TOR#7: REGIONAL BCC NETWORK	TASK ORDER	01-Jun-04	30-Jun-04	8,866.00	CLOSED
12	FHI501-Q007	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER IN MOZAMBIQUE	FIXED PRICE CONTRACT	10-Jun-04	30-Sep-04	19,515.09	CLOSED
13	JSI1202-00	JOHN SNOW, INC.	MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER: IMPACT TOR#4: DEVELOPMENT OF POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE TOOLKIT	COST PLUS FIXED FEE SUBCONTRACT	01-Jun-04	31-Jul-04	22,979.00	CLOSED
14	JSI1200-00	JOHN SNOW, INC.	MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER: IMPACT TOR#5: DEVELOPMENT OF POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE INITIATIVE (POPHI)	COST PLUS FIXED FEE SUBCONTRACT	26-Jul-04	31-Jul-06	24,550,507.00	Award
15	ATI1171-Q02	RESEARCH TRIANGLE INSTITUTE	MNH TOR#13: DEVELOPMENT OF POSTPARTUM HEMORRHAGE TOOLKIT	TASK ORDER	28-Jul-04	30-Sep-06	6,415,000.00	Award
16	JHP726-0813	JHPIEGO CORPORATION	A MULTIPLEX, POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR ENTERIC PATHOGENS	TASK ORDER	01-Aug-04	28-Sep-04	88,786.00	CLOSED
17	PATH PRIME: MNH1213-00	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	GIYAMA SAFE INJECTION PROJECT	GRANT	01-Sep-04	31-Aug-05	1,492,569.00	CLOSED
18	INI1214-00	INITIATIVES INC	PROVIDE TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO SURRISE PROJECT IN UGANDA	COST PLUS FIXED FEE SUBCONTRACT	02-Sep-04	31-Aug-09	1,090,976.00	AWARD
19	HAA1218-00	INTERNATIONAL AWARDS ALLIANCE	PROVIDE TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO SURRISE PROJECT IN UGANDA	GRANT	03-Sep-04	23-Jul-06	1,593,032.00	AWARD

Flow	Order #	Order Date	Order Description	Order Type	Order Status	Order Value	Order Type	Order Description	Order Status	Order Value
20 THROUGH FLOW	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	15-Sep-04	CALL TO ACTION: PREVENT MOTHER-TO-CHILD TRANSMISSION OF HIV/AIDS	COST REIMBURSEMENT SUBCONTRACT	AWARD	101,962.92	AID GPH-A-00-00-00011-		CLOSED	
21 PATH PRIME AID	USAID/IGH/HD/ID	17-Sep-04	SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A MALARIA VACCINE	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT	AWARD	23,000,000.00	AID GRS-A-00-00-00015-		AWARD	
22 THROUGH FLOW	THE POPULATION COUNCIL	21-Sep-04	HIV TESTING COMPETENCE AND PRACTICES AMONG HEALTH WORKERS IN KENYA. A DIAGNOSTIC STUDY	FIXED PRICE SUBCONTRACT	CLOSED	48,242.00	PCO & CDC/KENYA		CLOSED	
23 PATH PRIME AID	USAID/MOP/GH/HSR	27-Sep-04	GLOBAL HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM: USE OF INK AND HEAT-SENSITIVE TRANSMISSION PREVENTION IN URBANE	TASK ORDER	AWARD	7,515,011.00	AID GHS-100-03-00094-		AWARD	
24 PATH PRIME AID	USAID/UKRAINE	28-Sep-04	DELIVER TO 14 BANGLADESH PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	GRANT	CLOSED	900,000.00	AID 121-G-00-04-00077-		CLOSED	
25 THROUGH FLOW	JOHN SNOW, INC.	01-Oct-04	PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	TASK ORDER	CLOSED	115,617.93	AID HRN-C-00-00-00010-		CLOSED	
26 THROUGH FLOW	INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.	01-Oct-04	HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROVEN CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS	SUBAWARD	AWARD	1,630,471.00	AID GPO-A-00-04-00026-		AWARD	
27 THROUGH FLOW	CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.	01-Oct-04	BASICS III	Task Order	AWARD	3,499,562.00	AID GHA-100-04-00002-		AWARD	
28 THROUGH FLOW	JOHN SNOW, INC.	01-Oct-04	DELIVER TO #15 JORDAN PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	Task Order	AWARD	24,114.86	AID GHA-100-04-00002-		AWARD	
29 THROUGH FLOW	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	01-Nov-04	EVALUATE LOCAL PRODUCTION OPPORTUNITIES FOR CYCLEBAGS	TASK ORDER	CLOSED		AID HRN-C-00-00-00010-		CLOSED	
30 THROUGH FLOW	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY INSTITUTE FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH	15-Nov-04	EVALUATE LOCAL PRODUCTION OPPORTUNITIES FOR CYCLEBAGS	GRANT	CLOSED	53,473.81	AID HRN-A-00-00-00011-		CLOSED	
31 PATH PRIME AID	USAID/GH/HA	01-Feb-05	SCOUTING FOR SOLUTIONS: HIV/AIDS PREVENTION THROUGH ABSTINENCE & BEHAVIOR CHANGES FOR YOUTH	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT	AWARD	8,697,028.00	AID GPO-A-00-00-00000-		AWARD	
32 THROUGH FLOW	TRAINING INSTITUTE	01-Mar-05	IMPACT TOBACCO BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE CORRIDOR INITIATIVE (TCI)	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT SUBAGREEMENT	CLOSED	886,310.44	CDG #0623PCU124584-		CLOSED	
33 THROUGH FLOW	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	01-Mar-05	IMPACT TOBACCO BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE CORRIDOR INITIATIVE (TCI)	TASK ORDER	CLOSED	287,249.00	AID HRN-A-00-00-00017-		CLOSED	
34 THROUGH FLOW	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	04-Apr-05	MANUAL PRETESTING	TASK ORDER	CLOSED	12,000.00	AID HRN-A-00-00-00017-		CLOSED	
35 THROUGH FLOW	SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.	18-Apr-05	ASSIST WITH MIDTERM REVIEW MEETING FOR ASPHYXIA IN CREBORN PROJECT	CONTRACT	CLOSED				CLOSED	
36 PATH PRIME CDC	CDC	01-Jun-05	MAGNET THEATRE INTERVENTION TO THE NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE	FIXED PRICE SUBCONTRACT	CLOSED	19,966.00	CDC UPR6CC3016870-05		CLOSED	

Flow	Orig/Amend	Contract	Description	Start	End	Amount	Status
37 THROUGH	ESP-1270-001	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART TO 1: COTE	15-Aug-05	31-Oct-05	35,000.00	CLOSED
38 THROUGH	EGP-1270-002A	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART TO 2: NUTRITION TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (GLOBAL)	15-Aug-05	14-Jul-06	38,624.35	AWARD
39 THROUGH	EGP-1270-002B	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART TO 2B: NUTRITION TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (GLOBAL)	15-Aug-05	30-Sep-07	87,095.00	AWARD
40 THROUGH	EGP-1270-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART, STRENGTHEN NUTRITION AND INFANT FEEDING PROGRAMS	15-Aug-05	30-Apr-10	3,300,000.00	AWARD
41 THROUGH	NIH-1213-01	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	YR 2 X MULTIPLEX POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR ENTERIC PATHOGENS	01-Sep-05	31-Aug-06	1,682,246.00	CLOSED
42 THROUGH	PIAF-1284-00	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU	TB/HIV WORK IN TANZANIA	01-Sep-05	28-Feb-07	285,000.00	CLOSED
43 THROUGH	IRC-1283-00	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU	SUPPORT TO HEALTH INSTITUTION BUILDING, EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP IN POLICY DIALOGUE (SHIELD)	01-Sep-05	05-May-10	1,180,884.00	AWARD
44 THROUGH	IPRB-1082-09	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU	FOLLOW-UP TO THE 2002 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TECHNICAL UPDATE	15-Sep-05	31-Dec-05	12,000.00	CLOSED
45 THROUGH	IPRB-1275-00	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU	ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING	15-Sep-05	30-Jun-06	12,000.00	CLOSED
46 THROUGH	ORC-1279-00	ORC MACRO INTERNATIONAL INC	PROVIDE RESEARCH ASSISTANT FOR LINKAGES PROJECT	30-Sep-05	29-Sep-06	16,474.00	CLOSED
47 THROUGH	PSC-1279-00	ORC MACRO INTERNATIONAL INC SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT LLC	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT	30-Sep-05	29-Mar-06	841,222.00	AWARD
48 THROUGH	CHE-1286-00	CHEMOKINGS INTERNATIONAL INC	HEALTH POLICY INITIATIVE: IOC	30-Sep-05	28-Sep-10	5,000,000.00	AWARD
49 THROUGH	FHI-1275-00	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL	ROBES PROJECT - YEAR 1 (FY2008)	01-Oct-05	30-Sep-06	489,767.00	AWARD
50 THROUGH	ISI-1186-02	TRAINING INSTITUTE FOR THE POPULATION COUNCIL	WOMEN'S MEDICAL INFECTIONS SAFER PROJECT	01-Oct-05	30-Sep-06	3,600,000.00	CLOSED
51 THROUGH	POO-1280-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	HIV RISK AMONGST MARRIED ADOLESCENTS IN KENYA	01-Oct-05	31-Jan-06	154,188.00	AWARD
52 THROUGH	EGP-1270-003	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART TO 3: COTE DIVOIRE	01-Nov-05	31-May-09	460,961.00	AWARD
53 THROUGH	JSI-1090-017	JOHN SNOW, INC	DELIVER T.O.#17: JORDAN QUALITY ASSURANCE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	27-Dec-05	31-Mar-06	31,427.50	CLOSED
54 THROUGH	JSI-1090-016	JOHN SNOW, INC	DELIVER T.O.#18: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH	01-Jan-06	31-Jan-07	108,983.88	CLOSED
55 THROUGH	EGP-1270-004	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART, T.O. 4: RWANDA T.A. TO HEALTH ANIMATORS	01-Mar-06	31-Dec-06	56,287.90	AWARD

Flow	Prime	Phase	Activity	Agency	Start Date	End Date	Contract	Amount	Status
56 THROUGH FLOW	AVC 1134-02	ARBOR VITA CORPORATION	DEVELOP RAPID STRIP TEST FOR CERVICAL CANCER VIA HPV-ES	GRANT	15-May-06	28-Feb-08	NH 1 RAD A0689160-01	287,139.00	AWARD
57 THROUGH FLOW	EGP 1270-006	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART: T.O. 5: RWANDA T.A. TO HEALTH ANIMATORS PURCHASE ORDER FOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TO SUPPORT USAID'S AVIAN FLU RESPONSE	TASK ORDER	01-Apr-06	30-Nov-07		92,220.00	AWARD
58 PATH PRIME AID FLOW	AID 1305-00	USAID/KEY	DELIVER TASK ORDER #18: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOOD BUCKETS STRENGTHENING SURVEILLANCE, INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PROCUREMENT CAPACITY TO ADDRESS AVIAN FLU IN GEORGIA	PURCHASE ORDER	25-Apr-06	31-Oct-07	AID 121-Q-06-06-00062-00	150,000.00	CLOSED
59 THROUGH FLOW	JSI 1865-Q18	JOHN SNOW, INC.	DELIVER TASK ORDER #18: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM FOOD BUCKETS STRENGTHENING SURVEILLANCE, INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PROCUREMENT CAPACITY TO ADDRESS AVIAN FLU IN GEORGIA	TASK ORDER	03-May-06	04-May-06	AID HRN-C-00-00-00010-00	2,479.46	CLOSED
60 PATH PRIME AID FLOW	AID 1307-00	USAID/CAUCASUS FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	PROVIDE FEMALE CONDOMS FOR CLINICAL STUDY IN SOUTH AFRICA	COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT	15-May-06	14-Apr-07	AID 114-A-06-06-00049-00	400,000.00	CLOSED
61 THROUGH FLOW	FHI 1312-00	INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	CLINICAL STUDY IN SOUTH AFRICA	Fixed Price Contract	05-Jun-06	30-Sep-06		32,317.00	AWARD
62 THROUGH FLOW	JHP 1318-00	JHP/EGO CORPORATION	KENYA ALPHA II: EASTERN PROVINCE	Agreement	06-Jun-06	31-Dec-10	AID 823-A-06-06-00025-00	1,912,569.00	AWARD
63 THROUGH FLOW	ENG 1322-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	ALPHIA II: NYANZA PROJECT	Agreement	07-Jun-06	30-Sep-10	AID 823-A-06-06-00026-00	1,267,661.00	AWARD
64 THROUGH FLOW	EGP 1270-008	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	CALL TO ACTION TASK ORDER #6 MULTIPLEX POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR VAGINAL INFECTIONS	Task Order	19-Jun-06	31-Jul-06		33,833.00	CLOSED
65 PATH PRIME FLOW	NIH 1311-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION HEART: T.O. #7: COTE D'IVOIRE	Grant	01-Jul-06	30-Jun-07		638,832.00	CLOSED
66 THROUGH FLOW	EGP 1270-Q07	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	PROVIDE CONCEPT FOR CARD-BASED CD4 CELL COUNTING	Task Order	03-Aug-06	30-Aug-06		3,435.00	CLOSED
67 THROUGH FLOW	EIS 1326-00	E.I. SPECTRA LLC	PROVIDE CONCEPT FOR CARD-BASED CD4 CELL COUNTING	Task Order	01-Sep-06	31-Aug-07		VOID	
68 PATH PRIME FLOW	NIH 1213-02	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	YEAR 3: A MULTIPLEX, POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR ENTERIC PATHOGENS IMPROVEMENT OF CD2-BASED CRYOTHERAPY	Cooperative Agreement	01-Sep-06	31-Aug-07		1,804,898.00	CLOSED
69 PATH PRIME FLOW	NH 1327-00	US AGENCY FOR INTL. DEVELOPMENT (USAID)	INFANT YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM (IYCN)	Contract	05-Sep-06	01-Jun-07		24,711.00	CLOSED
70 PATH PRIME FLOW	AID 1329-00	USAID/AFRICA SOUTH AFRICA	INFANT YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM (IYCN)	Cooperative Agreement	22-Sep-06	21-Sep-11	AID GPO-A-06-06-00098-00	45,996.032.00	AWARD
71 THROUGH FLOW	PCH 0826-Q02	INC	CHILD HEALTH CARE PROGRAM	Task Order	25-Sep-06	28-Sep-08	AID GH14-00-04-00002-00	101,677.00	AWARD
72 THROUGH FLOW	FHI 1273-01	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	ROADS PROJECT - YEAR 2 (FY2007) SURVIVAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH PROGRAM	Agreement	01-Oct-06	30-Sep-07	AID 823-A-06-06-00020-00	358,020.00	AWARD
73 THROUGH FLOW	JSI 1188-03	TRAINING INSTITUTE	ROADS PROJECT - YEAR 2 (FY2007) MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER PROJECT	Agreement	01-Oct-06	30-Sep-07	CDIC U82CCU124534-03	5,787,950.00	CLOSED
74 THROUGH FLOW	EGP 1270-Q08	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	T.O. # 8: SUPPORT FOR PMCT PROJECT WORK	Task Order	01-Nov-06	30-Jun-07		49,586.00	AWARD
75 THROUGH FLOW	JSI 1335-00	JOHN SNOW, INC.	DELIVER II	Indefinite Quantity Contract	01-Nov-06	30-Sep-11	AID GPO-L-06-06-00097-00	7,132,400.00	AWARD
76 THROUGH FLOW	JSI 1335-Q01	JOHN SNOW, INC.	DELIVER III: TASK ORDER 1	Task Order	01-Nov-06	30-Sep-11	AID GPO-L-06-06-00097-00	4,421,596.00	AWARD

Line Item	Flow	Order #	Order Title	Order Description	Order Type	Order Date	Order Status	Order Value
97	THROUGH	PCH.0828-008	PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.	BASICS III TASK ORDER '08 - STRENGTHENED CHILD HEALTH CARE IN TASK 2, TB SEC (H/O) DAILY CHASEK 3, GLOBAL HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM	Task Order	01-Oct-07	USAD GHA-1-06-04	17,533,000/AWARD
98	PATH PRIME	AID.1165-003	US AGENCY FOR INTL. DEVELOPMENT (USAID) ELIZABETH GLASER FOUNDATION	GLOBAL HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM	Task Order	01-Oct-07	AID GHS-1-00-03-00004-	9,595,756.00/AWARD
99	THROUGH	EGP.1394-00	PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	HIV/AIDS CLINICAL SERVICES PROGRAM IN RWANDA	Agreement	01-Oct-07	AID 69K-A-09-07-00113-	500,000.00/AWARD
100	THROUGH	TUL.1401-00	TULANE UNIVERSITY	INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATOR FOR IPT USE IN ZAMBIA	Grant	11-Jan-08	CDC 1R18CK000102-	659,244.00/AWARD
101	THROUGH	EGP.1270-010	ELIZABETH GLASER FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION: T.O. #10 - SOUTH AFRICA	Task Order	01-Mar-09		300,026.00/AWARD
102	THROUGH	EGP.1270-Q11	ELIZABETH GLASER FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION: T.O. #11 - COTE D'IVOIRE	Task Order	01-Jun-09		300,000.00/AWARD
103	THROUGH	APC.1406-00	AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROJECT	TRAIN APAC SUPPORTED NGO STAFF IN INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION	Fixed Price Contract	02-Jun-09		6,065,360.00/PENDING
104	PATH PRIME	CDC.1399-01	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION	YEAR 2: IMPROVING COMPREHENSIVE POINT SERVICES IN EASTERN CAPE	Grant	01-Jul-09	5U2GP5000731-	4,686,542.32/AWARD
105	PATH PRIME	NIH.1311-02	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	YEAR 3: A MULTIPLEX POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR VAGINAL INFECTIONS	Cooperative Agreement	01-Jul-09	023U2GP5000731-02(W1)	543,447.00/AWARD
106	PATH PRIME	NIH.1374-02	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	CENTER TO ADVANCE POC DIAGNOSTICS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH - YEAR 2	Cooperative Agreement	01-Jul-09	81014N070801-03	1,899,791.00/AWARD
107	PATH PRIME	CDC.1431-00	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION	YEAR 1: SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINE PREVENTION IN RURAL COUNTRY DEVELOPING POINT-OF-CARE	Grant	01-Aug-08	1U01PR000174-01	2,664,726.00/AWARD
108	THROUGH	IFS.1424-00	INFOSCITECH	DIAGNOSTIC TEST FOR SIMULTANEOUS HIV1 & STI	Fixed Price Contract	01-Aug-08	NIH 1R41NR010753-01	12,384.00/AWARD
109	PATH PRIME	AID.1385-001	US AGENCY FOR INTL. DEVELOPMENT (USAID)	CHILDREN CAREGIVER TRAINING AND CHILD PROTECTION	Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	15-Sep-08	GRH-01-07-00081-00	9,614,725.00/AWARD
110	THROUGH	ORC.1164-01	INTERNATIONAL, INC.	MEASURE PHASE III - DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	29-Sep-08	AID GPDC-09-38-00008-	4,875,778.00/AWARD
111	PATH PRIME	CDC.1328-02	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION	SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE TO AVIAN PANDEMIC INFLUENZA (YEAR 3)	Cooperative Agreement	30-Sep-08	5U51C000457-03	400,000.00/AWARD
112	PATH PRIME	CDC.1423-00	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION	PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND CAPABILITY BUILDING FOR HIV PREVENTION, CARE AND TREATMENT FOR MEMBERS OF THE NON-MILITARY UNIFORMED SERVICES OF KENTA	Cooperative Agreement	30-Sep-08	1U2GP5001162-01	500,000.00/AWARD
113	THROUGH	FHI.1445-00	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	ROADS II PROJECT		01-Oct-08		AWARD
114	THROUGH	FHI.1445-01	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)	ROADS II PROJECT (YEAR 1)		01-Oct-08		138,493.00/AWARD

FLOW THROUGH	JSI 1188-06	JSI RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE	MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER- YEAR 5	Cost Reimbursement Contract	01-Oct-08	30-Apr-09	CDC 5U49PS124534-05	1,144,556.00	AWARD
118 THROUGH FLOW	JHP 1430-00	JHP/IEGO	MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTEGRATED PROGRAM (MCHIP)	Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	01-Oct-08	30-Jun-13	AID GHS-A-00-08-000002-00	125,101.96	AWARD
117 THROUGH FLOW	ORC 1441-00	ORC MACRO INTERNATIONAL INC.	TO SUPPORT THE 2008/2009 HIV/AIDS AND MALARIA INDICATOR SURVEY PROJECT IN UGANDA	Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	19-Dec-08	15-Feb-09	617-C-00-09-0004-00	20,000.00	AWARD
118 THROUGH FLOW	EGP 1434-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	FOOD & NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS- THE USAID IBYIRINGIRO PROJECT	Reimbursement Contract	01-Jan-09	30-Sep-09	896-A-00-08-00133-00	63,863.00	AWARD
119 THROUGH FLOW	EGP 1270-012	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CALL TO ACTION: TASK ORDER #12 - SOUTH AFRICA	Task Order	22-Feb-09	30-Apr-10		386,083.00	AWARD

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 2009.

UNION OF CONCERNED SCIENTISTS

WITNESS

DOUG BOUCHER, Ph.D., DIRECTOR, TROPICAL FOREST CLIMATE INITIATIVE

Ms. LOWEY. Our next witness is Dr. Doug Boucher of the Union of Concerned Scientists.

Dr. BOUCHER. Good morning, Chairwoman Lowey, Congressman Rehberg. My name is Doug Boucher. I am a forest ecologist, and I direct the Tropical Forest and Climate Initiative at the Union of Concerned Scientists. I appreciate the opportunity to testify before the Subcommittee today about appropriations to help end tropical deforestation.

I would like to make four points today:

First, tropical deforestation and forest degradation has a very significant effect on global warming.

Second, reducing emissions from deforestation in developing countries is a very cost-effective way of reducing global warming.

Third, this Committee and the U.S. Government can help fund the global efforts to stop tropical deforestation.

Fourth, there are great benefits to the U.S. in playing a leadership role, bilaterally and multilaterally, in reducing such emissions.

Forests in the tropics are being rapidly cleared for agriculture or pasture, destructively logged, and degraded by human-set fires at a rate of one acre every second. This tropical deforestation causes carbon dioxide emissions that are responsible for about 20 percent of total global warming pollution every year. That is more than the emissions from every car, truck, plane, ship, and train on Earth, the entire transportation sector.

So, clearly, addressing tropical deforestation is an important part of dealing with climate change, and, indeed, in 2005, Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica led developing countries in proposing a policy to reduce emissions from deforestation at the international climate meeting in Montreal.

The international climate treaty being negotiated is likely to, and should, include policies to reduce emissions from deforestation, and the administration is supporting such policies, both in the treaty negotiations and in domestic legislation.

Countries can greatly reduce tropical deforestation and the emissions that it causes at a cost considerably lower than the current cost for reducing pollution from industries, vehicles, and power plants. Conservative calculations, both our own at UCS and those of the European Commission and the British government, estimate that 20 percent of tropical deforestation emissions can be stopped at a cost of \$5 billion; for \$20 billion, half of such emissions can be stopped. That is considerably less expensive than the cost of making comparable reductions in fossil-fuel-related sectors.

But in order to achieve this potential, we need to build up the capacity of tropical countries to measure their emissions, to determine the specific causes of deforestation in their countries, to make national plans to reduce emissions, based on those causes, and to gather the scientific evidence as they achieve those reductions so

that they can document them and be compensated for them after they are achieved.

The first phase of this, the capacity building, has a much smaller cost than the later phase—we are talking about hundreds of millions rather than many billions—but it has to be started quickly so that we can achieve major reductions in emissions in the decade of the 2010's.

Official development assistance funding represents the earliest and fastest way for tropical countries to build up the capacity they need to protect their forests, measure, certify their emissions reductions, and do the necessary training and technology development.

Just for comparison, other countries are already contributing to this. The government of Norway, for example, a country of just 10 million people, is committed to \$500 million a year, for each year, for the next five years towards this goal.

UCS, accordingly, urges the Subcommittee to appropriate at least \$200 million in Fiscal Year 2010 development assistance to increase tropical countries' capacity to reduce emissions from tropical deforestation, as well as to maintain or increase reforestation.

This appropriation would fund such activities as developing the capacity to measure their reductions, determining emissions reference levels, developing strong forest governance, modifying national development plans, creating in-country capacity to use satellite data, creating the necessary forest inventory plots, and learning how to assemble all of this information into scientifically rigorous, dependable measures in the form that will be necessary to receive private and public sector funding for the reductions that have been made on a "pay-for-performance" basis; that is, reductions have to be made first; compensation comes after.

Such a tropical deforestation and climate program would be integrated with USAID's other environment and climate-related activities, which include promoting the international development of clean technology and climate-adaptation initiatives. These three elements—forests, green technology, and adaptation—are also very important parts of the international negotiations currently going on in the U.N. process.

As the world community anxiously awaits the U.S. Government to retake the leadership role in treaty negotiations, such bilateral funding will be the first and most concrete indication of the U.S.'s reengagement.

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Committee, we are running out of time. Scientists have recently concluded that the impacts of global warming are becoming even more severe and more quickly than had been projected.

So, as part of a more robust, climate-change program in the USAID, we urge you to appropriate \$200 million in additional funds to help reverse tropical deforestation and thus reduce global warming pollution.

Thank you very much, and I would be happy to answer your questions.

Ms. LOWEY. First of all, as you know, we are very pleased that the president's budget includes a significant focus on climate change. Whenever I hear a comparison of reducing fossil fuels and looking at what deforestation does comparably, I continue to be

amazed. I almost think you should put great, big signs all over to get support for this initiative.

I know that there is a great deal of enthusiasm and confidence that focusing on deforestation in the president's overall agenda is going to be key, and I hope that we will be able to provide sufficient funding to be able to accomplish your goals. I really want to thank you for your important work.

Mr. BOUCHER. Thank you very much, Chairwoman Lowey. I really appreciate the support, and, as you said, this is not only a very important part of the global warming problem, but it is also one of the areas where we can be most cost effective in reducing greenhouse gas emission and, therefore, in solving the problem.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you.

Let me thank you and all of those who are still here who presented their testimony. This hearing is adjourned, and we will continue our work. Thank you.

REVERSING TROPICAL DEFORESTATION: AN
IMPORTANT SOLUTION TO
GLOBAL WARMING

TESTIMONY BY DR. DOUGLAS BOUCHER
Director, Tropical Forest Climate Initiative at the
Union of Concerned Scientists

Before the
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
of the House Appropriations Committee

My name is Doug Boucher. I am a forest ecologist, with a Ph.D. in ecology from the University of Michigan and author of about 80 research publications. I am the Director of the Union of Concerned Scientists' Tropical Forest and Climate Initiative. The Union of Concerned Scientists is the leading science-based nonprofit working for a healthy environment and a safer world.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify before this subcommittee about appropriations to help end tropical deforestation.

Today I want to make four points: 1) tropical deforestation and forest degradation has a significant impact on global warming, 2) reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries (commonly call REDD) is a cost effective way to deal with global warming; 3) this committee and the US government can help fund global efforts to stop tropical deforestation, and 4) there are great benefits to the US in playing a leadership role, bilaterally and multilaterally, in reducing such emissions.

[The Impact of Tropical Deforestation](#)

Forests in the tropics are being rapidly cleared for agriculture or pasture, destructively logged, and degraded by human-set fires – at a rate of an acre every second. When forests are degraded or cleared, their stored carbon is released back to the atmosphere, and thus this loss of forests is a net contributor of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. Tropical deforestation is responsible for approximately 20% of global warming pollution each year— more than the emissions of every car, truck, plane, ship and train on Earth, and is a primary driver of extinction of forest species. Science has shown that while the US and other countries must reduce their emissions of heat-trapping gases, global warming cannot be dealt with effectively unless emissions from tropical deforestation are also reduced greatly.

Addressing tropical deforestation is an important part of the climate treaty negotiations. Papua New Guinea and Costa Rica led developing countries in proposing this policy at the international climate meeting in Montreal in 2005. The international climate treaty is likely to, and should, include policies to Reduce Emissions from Deforestation and forest degradation in Developing countries (REDD). The Administration is supporting REDD policies both in the treaty negotiations and in domestic legislation.

Cost-effectiveness of reducing emissions from tropical deforestation

Countries can greatly reduce tropical deforestation at a cost considerably lower than current costs for reducing the pollution from industries, vehicles and power plants. Conservative calculations, both our own at UCS and those of the European Commission and the British “Eliasch Review”, estimate that 20% of tropical deforestation emissions can be stopped at the cost of \$5 billion; for \$20 billion, 50% of such emissions can be

stopped. This is considerably less expensive than the costs of making comparable reductions in fossil-fuel-related sectors. But in order to achieve this potential, we need to build up the capacity of tropical countries to measure their current emissions from deforestation, determine the specific national causes of their deforestation, make national plans to reduce emissions based on those causes, and gather the scientific evidence as they achieve those reductions so that they can document their reductions and be compensated for them once they are achieved. This first phase -- "capacity building" -- has a much smaller cost than the later phases, but must be started quickly so that we can achieve major reductions in emissions in the decade of the 2010s.

FY2010 recommended appropriations for tropical deforestation activities

Official development assistance funding represents the earliest and fastest way for developing nations to build up the capacity needed to protect tropical forests, measure and certify emissions reductions, and do the necessary training and technology development. The government of Norway has already committed over \$500 million each year for five years, towards this goal.

UCS accordingly urges this subcommittee to appropriate at least \$200 million in FY2010 of development assistance to increase tropical countries' capacity to reduce emissions from tropical deforestation, as well as to maintain or increase reforestation and afforestation.

This appropriation would fund such activities as:

-- developing the capacity to measure, report and verify emissions reductions;

Boucher testimony

page 4

- determining emissions reference levels, called baselines, to be included in national plans against which to measure progress on limiting deforestation;
- developing strong forest governance rules; e.g., enforcement of land title laws to ensure protection of indigenous and native communities; and improving enforcement of laws against illegal logging;
- modifying national transportation and development plans to take into account effects on tropical forests;
- creating in-country capacity to have regular access to, and efficiently utilize remote sensing satellite data to monitor forest cover;
- creating the necessary inventory plots in forests to estimate how much carbon they contain; this information, combined with the remote-sensing data, tells us how much carbon dioxide is being emitted due to deforestation, and from where;
- learning how to assemble the necessary information into scientifically rigorous, dependable measures of how much emissions have been reduced, in the form that will be necessary to receive private and public-sector payments for the reductions that have been achieved, on a “pay-for-performance” basis.

How U.S. Benefits From Helping Protect Tropical Forests

Such a tropical deforestation and climate program would be integrated into USAID’s other environment and climate-related activities, including promoting the international deployment of clean technology and adaptation initiatives that address climate impacts. These three elements – forests, clean technology and adaptation -- are also important parts of the ongoing dialogue of the current international climate change treaty negotiations under the United Nations process.

This recommended modest appropriation funding can be leveraged both politically and financially. As the world community anxiously awaits the U.S. Government to take a leadership role in ongoing treaty negotiations, such bilateral funding will likely be the first and most concrete indication of the United States' enhanced engagement in this international process. This bilateral assistance would energize other donor countries, and would also encourage more countries with tropical forests to initiate aggressive plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their respective countries.

Conclusion

Madame Chairwoman and Members of this committee, we are running out of time. Scientists have recently concluded that the impacts of global warming are becoming more severe more quickly than projected. This can pose possible threats to our national security. As part of a more robust climate change program by USAID, we urge that you appropriate the modest amount of \$200 million in additional funds to help reverse tropical deforestation and thus reduce global warming pollution.

Thank you. I'd be happy to take your questions.

Doug Boucher

Director of the Tropical Forest and Climate Initiative

Expertise

Global Warming Solutions-Forest

Profile

Doug Boucher is the director of the Tropical Forest and Climate Initiative at the Union of Concerned Scientists (UCS). He is leading UCS's efforts to persuade Congress to pass climate legislation that provides financial support for preserving tropical forests to curtail global warming emissions. He also is working to ensure that the treaty that follows the Kyoto Protocol includes a provision for countries to fund tropical forest preservation.

Prior to joining UCS, Dr. Boucher was a biology professor at Hood College, the University of Quebec, and McGill University. While in academia, he conducted research and taught courses in Latin America. He first traveled to Latin America as a member of the Peace Corps in 1971.

He has written numerous articles and essays on a wide range of biological, ecological, and other science-related topics in both English and Spanish.

Dr. Boucher earned a B.A. in ecology and history from Yale University and a Ph.D. in ecology and evolutionary biology from the University of Michigan.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:</p> <p>Douglas H. Boucher (202)331-6958 UCS 1825 K Street, NW; Suite 800 Washington, DC 20006</p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p>Union of Concerned Scientists (an NGO)</p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p>

Signature:

Douglas H. Boucher,

Date:

24 March 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

**PUBLIC WITNESSES: THE PRESIDENT'S FISCAL YEAR
2010 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS BUDGET**

Ms. LOWEY. Good morning. The subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs will come to order. I want to welcome each of our distinguished witnesses to the subcommittee.

This is a hearing on the President's Fiscal Year 2010 International Affairs Budget. As you know, the President submitted a budget request of \$51.7 billion for programs under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee, and I do commend President Obama for submitting an honest and transparent budget that does not rely on supplemental funding to hide the true costs of our defense, diplomatic, and development accounts. I would also like to say that the decision of the Budget Committee to reduce that was not a happy result, but the process is not over until it is over.

And I would note for the record that while it is a robust budget for international affairs, when you factor in the nearly \$11 billion emergency funding that was appropriated or requested in fiscal year 2009, the fiscal year 2010 request is only a seven percent increase over 2009, and while seven percent is still a lot of money, we face great challenges.

It is therefore extremely important to hear from our witnesses today about funding priorities and I would like to thank all of you for participating in today's hearing.

Our public witnesses, along with all those submitting written testimony for the record, represent a broad cross-section of interests and collectively provide a critical commentary for this subcommittee to consider as we move forward with crafting a fiscal year 2010 appropriations bill.

Unfortunately, our time constraints require us to limit the number of witnesses presenting oral testimony this morning. We are, however, very interested in reviewing all outside perspectives and will include in the hearing record the written testimony of each individual and organization that submits testimony to the subcommittee regarding the fiscal year 2010 budget.

I look forward to hearing the testimony this morning, and we would be very grateful if each witness would limit their oral remarks to five minutes. We have a distinguished group of witnesses this morning and I want to provide each of you with sufficient time to make your statement. Your full written statement will be made part of the record.

We will begin, with Cynthia McCaffrey, United States Fund for UNICEF, Senior Vice President, Program and Strategic Partnerships. Please proceed.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

UNITED STATES FUND FOR UNICEF

WITNESS

CYNTHIA McCAFFREY, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, PROGRAM AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS

Ms. McCAFFREY. Thank you, Madame Chairwoman and members of the subcommittee. On behalf of American supporters for the US Fund for UNICEF, I appreciate this opportunity to testify regarding the United Nations Children's Fund, and I respectfully ask the subcommittee to provide at least \$135 million as the U.S. government's voluntary contribution to UNICEF for fiscal year 2010.

Most importantly, I want to thank you for your ongoing bipartisan support for UNICEF and the world's children, and for providing \$130 million to UNICEF in the current fiscal year.

Our organization, the US Fund for UNICEF represents concerned Americans who want us to save children from dying preventable deaths. I just completed my first year at the US Fund for UNICEF. I have had the opportunity over the years to work for several international organizations, including UNICEF itself, so I have traveled quite a bit and seen UNICEF programs from different angles.

One trip in particular struck me and stuck with me when I met a new mother with her young baby son, Samani Buno, and I asked did it have any significant meaning, and she said, "it means be well." "My other two babies died," she continued, "but this one will be well, will be healthy, and grow to be a strong man." What struck me was that it was not a sad moment; it was a determined, decisive moment. And that is UNICEF. We are decisive and determined.

Every year 9.2 million children die from causes we can prevent. That is 25,000 children dying every day before their fifth birthday. We believe we must and we know we can make that number zero. What is UNICEF doing to do that? With support and money that this committee has provided we have immunization efforts underway. In the last year, UNICEF has contributed to prevent two million deaths of young children through immunization programs. In 2007 UNICEF provided 3.2 million vaccine doses worth \$617 million that reached 55 percent of the world's children.

Nutrition is also very important. Of those 9.2 million children who die every year, almost 40 percent are malnourished. I know you may be familiar with our oral rehydration salts, which are life-saving, but I want to make sure you also know about our micronutrient powders. With pennies, we can put this on a child's food; it is tasteless and they can get the vitamins and micronutrients they need for up to a week. Or ready-to-use therapeutic food, which is a high protein mixture that is easy to swallow and you can lit-

erally see an acutely malnourished child come back to life as he swallows it; for less than a dollar.

UNICEF is on the ground in over 150 countries and territories helping children to survive childhood and thrive through adolescence. UNICEF, in addition to supporting health and nutrition, provides clean water and sanitation, quality basic education for boys and girls, and protects children from violence, exploitation, and HIV and Aids.

I have brought some pictures to further illustrate what UNICEF does on the ground.

This is in Azerbaijan, a temporary kindergarten unit which is exemplary of what UNICEF does. In an internally displaced camp or in an emergency it provides a safe place for children to go and to learn. I was in Laos recently where UNICEF supports a mobile health clinic providing health and basic nutrition screening, but with our partners we have thrown on kindergarten and basic education. I was struck by the four, five, and six year old children who come running when the mobile clinic rolls into town, into the village, where there is not a school nearby, to begin learning how to read and write, and I was also struck how the 14, 15, and 16 year old boys and girls who grew up in the same village far from a school come and also try to learn how to read and write.

This is in Pakistan after the earthquake, and illustrates UNICEF providing with partners clean water points and we provide water purification as well. As you know, dirty water is one of the biggest killers of children. Up to 4,200 children die every day from diseases caused by dirty water.

March 22, Sunday, the US Fund for UNICEF launched celebrating Clean Water Week by walking with over 2,000 children and their families in New York City and Chicago to show how important clean water is for everyone, everywhere.

This in Somalia after the tsunami, UNICEF providing shelter, basic health and nutrition, as well as education in an emergency.

More recently in Haiti when the island was pummelled with hurricanes, UNICEF did the same thing. We were among the first responders to make sure there was clean water and sanitation, basic education where children could be in a safe place and learn, and have the health and nutrition that they required.

Along with the \$135 million that we have requested for UNICEF, we would like to support increased funding for Child and Maternal Health subaccount, the Iodine Deficiency, Polio Eradication, and the GAVI request. This committee has been steadfast champions for children and we are here to thank you for that leadership and to encourage you to keep children an Appropriations priority.

Thank you.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you for your very important work and we look forward to continuing to work together as partners.

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**STATEMENT OF CYNTHIA McCaffrey
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, PROGRAM AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS
UNITED STATES FUND FOR UNICEF**

**SUBMITTED TO THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND
RELATED PROGRAMS**

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES



Madam Chairwoman and members of the Subcommittee, on behalf of nearly one million American supporters of the United States Fund for UNICEF, I appreciate this opportunity to testify regarding the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). I respectfully ask the Subcommittee to provide at least \$135 million as the U.S. Government's voluntary contribution to UNICEF for Fiscal Year 2010.

Let me first thank this Subcommittee for supporting \$130 million as the U.S. Government's contribution to UNICEF for Fiscal Year 2009. I commend the bipartisan leadership of this Subcommittee for championing programs that help children around the world.

As the children's agency of the United Nations, UNICEF works on the ground in more than 150 developing and transitional countries and territories to help children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence. UNICEF supports child health and nutrition, good water and sanitation, quality basic education for all boys and girls, and protecting children from violence, exploitation, and AIDS. As you know, UNICEF is funded entirely by the voluntary contributions of individuals, businesses, foundations and governments, and receives no funding through assessed contributions to the United Nations.

Madam Chairwoman, UNICEF enjoys incredible support from Americans for its mission of child survival and development, from children participating in "Trick or Treat for UNICEF" to major corporations donating money and products. That private support is critical to UNICEF's success in saving children's lives from measles and cholera, providing access to clean water, helping children return to school, and thwarting child traffickers trying to exploit vulnerable children.

With longstanding and generous support from the U.S. Government, UNICEF can point to significant accomplishments:

- UNICEF's accelerated child survival and development initiative in parts of West and Central Africa demonstrated that scaling up access to an integrated package of low-cost health interventions, focused on communities and families, can significantly cut child mortality rates. In three years, child deaths in coverage areas dropped by an average of 20 percent.
- UNICEF is a world leader in vaccine supply and immunization. In 2007, UNICEF supplied a record high 3.2 billion vaccine doses, worth \$617 million, reaching 55 percent of the world's children. Immunization efforts supported by UNICEF help prevent the deaths of more than 2 million young children each year.
- UNICEF is a founding member of the *Measles Initiative*, with partners including the American Red Cross and the U.S. Centers for Disease Control. This initiative has mobilized more than \$300 million to support immunization campaigns that helped cut global measles mortality by 74 percent between 2000 and 2007, from an estimated 750,000 to 197,000, a remarkable achievement. But the job is not over – measles preys on vulnerable populations in humanitarian crises, and still kills more than 500 children a day even though there is a safe, effective and inexpensive vaccine to prevent the disease.

- UNICEF is one of the largest buyers of mosquito nets in the world, procuring 18 million nets in 2007, nearly all of them long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets. UNICEF is also a founding member of *Malaria No More*, along with the American Red Cross and the United Way, to help increase private sector support for buying and distributing bed nets and malaria medicine.
- Spearheaded by UNICEF, Rotary International, the Centers for Disease Control, and others, the Global Polio Eradication Initiative helped reduce polio cases by more than 99 percent over the past two decades, from more than 350,000 cases in 1988 to an estimated 1,600 in 2008.
- A global effort led by UNICEF, Kiwanis International, and others has increased household use of iodized salt from 20 percent to 70 percent, protecting 84 million newborns from brain damage caused by iodine deficiency disorders (IDD), and helping thirty-four countries achieve universal salt iodization.
- UNICEF plays a critical role in helping children in humanitarian crises, in partnership with the United States. For example, last fall after four hurricanes battered Haiti in the space of three weeks, UNICEF airlifted 60,000 liters of water and 12 tons of blankets, hygiene kits, water purification tablets and oral rehydration salts for emergency response, as well as hundreds of School-in-a-Box kits to help children continue to have access to education.
- UNICEF is a world leader in promoting basic education, particularly for girls, even during conflict and after disasters. For example, during 2007, UNICEF helped the Afghanistan Government build more than three thousand community-based schools for 140,000 children in remote villages with no access to formal schools.

These are but a few examples of UNICEF's programs that save children's lives. Thanks in part to strong support from the U.S. Congress for UNICEF and for child survival, the world's child mortality rate has been cut in half since 1960, from 20 million under-5 child deaths to just over nine million in 2007. Almost one-third of the 50 least developed countries have reduced child mortality rates by 40 per cent or more since 1990 – including Eritrea, Malawi, Mozambique, and Ethiopia. That is proof that progress for children is possible even in poor countries, if political will, sound strategies, and adequate funding are in place.

UNICEF works with a wide range of partners to leverage government funding. Our campaign to address maternal and neonatal tetanus is a great example. Tetanus is a totally preventable disease with a vaccine, yet this disease kills approximately 128,000 infants and 30,000 mothers each year. According to UNICEF, 386 million vaccines are needed to wipe out tetanus in the 46 countries that have yet to eliminate the disease. UNICEF has an amazing partnership with corporate partner Procter & Gamble to tackle tetanus. Last year, P&G launched its "Pampers One Pack = One Vaccine" in the United States, donating the cost of one tetanus vaccine to UNICEF for every specially-marked pack of Pampers sold. Last year, we were able to provide more than 45 million tetanus vaccines, and our goal over the next three years is to provide funding for more than half of the needed tetanus vaccines (200 million).

Despite such successes, sadly, in many countries overall progress on child survival remains too slow, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. An estimated 9.2 million children under five years old will die this year, more than 25,000 each day, mostly from preventable causes. Half of those deaths happen in the first month after birth. Children are most at risk in sub-Saharan Africa, which accounts for 22 per cent of global births and 49 per cent of under-five deaths. The biggest killers of children are pneumonia, diarrhea, sepsis, and birth asphyxia; undernutrition plays a major role in a third of child deaths.

Jump-starting progress toward saving children's lives in Africa and elsewhere is essential – and possible. In countries that bear the world's worst child mortality rates, existing low-cost, low-technology and high-impact interventions such as vaccines, antibiotics, micronutrient supplementation, insecticide-treated bednets, improved breastfeeding practices, and adoption of safe hygiene practices can prevent maternal and child deaths. UNICEF works with local and national officials to target the underlying causes, and helps develop and implement integrated strategies to address them, emphasizing the importance of family and community involvement.

For example, in Mozambique, UNICEF worked with the Government to develop a Health Compact that focused on child and maternal health. One element of this strategy is to mount periodic Child Health Weeks, intensive campaigns to reach as many families as possible with an integrated package of high-impact child survival interventions including Vitamin A, deworming, immunizations, bednets, and nutrition screening. In 2008, UNICEF and partners supported the Ministry of Health to reach 3.5 million children under five years with this integrated child survival package.

These coordinated strategies produce results. UNICEF estimates every additional \$100 million to accelerate child survival in Africa would save up to 100,000 child lives.

Building on its 60 years of experience, UNICEF is committed to address the health, education, and protection issues that prevent children from living life to the fullest. UNICEF recognizes that helping children is a team effort, and UNICEF's innovative alliances with organizations like Kiwanis International (on salt iodization) and Rotary International (on polio) are ongoing success stories. In this regard, the U.S. Fund for UNICEF supports funding requests for GAVI (\$80 million), Iodine Deficiency Disorder (\$2 million), and Polio Eradication (\$32 million). In addition, because of the importance of U.S. child survival and health programs, our organization also supports the requests for increasing funds for the Child Survival and Maternal Health subaccount advocated by the U.S. Coalition for Child Survival, Global Action for Children, and others.

As an organization completely funded by voluntary contributions, UNICEF must ensure that its operations are efficient and focused on results. UNICEF's results-oriented budget mechanism includes key performance targets and indicators to measure results for specific programs. In 2007, 93 percent of UNICEF's income went directly for programs to help children, limiting administrative costs to seven percent.

To fund its programs, UNICEF generates resources from a wide variety of government and non-government sources. Government annual contributions to UNICEF regular resources budget constitute the single most important funding source for UNICEF worldwide. The U.S.

Government's voluntary contribution to UNICEF's regular resources provides the foundation for UNICEF's work to save children's lives and improve their futures. The funding provided by this Subcommittee is critical to UNICEF's ability to help the United States in international humanitarian crises, conflict areas, and emerging threats to the well-being of children.

Over one-third of UNICEF's global resources regularly come from the private sector. In the United States, the U.S. Fund for UNICEF enjoys the support of nearly a million individual contributors, as well as prominent corporations, foundations, and service organizations.

Madam Chairwoman, this Subcommittee has long been a champion for the well-being of the world's children, ensuring that children are a priority of U.S. foreign assistance funding. American advocates of UNICEF's work for the world's children salute the bipartisan support this Subcommittee has provided for child survival and for UNICEF. We believe that UNICEF is an indispensable partner of the United States on initiatives to save lives and protect vulnerable children around the world.

A strong commitment from the United States will strengthen UNICEF's capacity to meet the needs of vulnerable children, in partnership with Americans who care about children everywhere. We respectfully ask the Subcommittee to provide \$135 million for UNICEF's regular resources for Fiscal Year 2010.

CYNTHIA LILLIAN MCCAFFREY

**SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, PROGRAM AND STRATEGIC PARTNERSHIPS
U.S. FUND FOR UNICEF**

Cynthia McCaffrey joined the U.S. Fund for UNICEF in 2008 as the Senior Vice President, Program and Strategic Partnerships. Prior to that she was a Senior Advisor at UNICEF (2001-2007), coordinating the relationship between the children's agency and the governments of the United States and Ireland.

Before joining UNICEF in March, 2001, Cynthia worked in the office of the U.S. Executive Director at the World Bank. At the World Bank she coordinated issues regarding Africa, debt relief, health, education and post-conflict.

In 1995, she joined USAID as a White House Fellow, a year-long competitively awarded program for mid-career professionals. After her White House Fellowship, Cynthia managed USAID's legislative and public affairs strategy for Eastern and Central Europe and later she was a senior assistant to USAID's Deputy Administrator.

Cynthia began her career in international development with the International Rescue Committee (IRC) in New York. She left IRC for one year of travel, work and study in Brazil. In 1990 she returned to IRC to establish and manage a nutrition project in Malawi's refugee impacted areas and Mozambican refugee camps.

Cynthia holds a B.A. in Latin American Studies from Vanderbilt University and a Masters in Public Policy from the University of Texas.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Cynthia McCaffrey
U.S. Fund for UNICEF
125 Maiden Lane
New York, NY 10038
212-922-2474 phone

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

U.S. Fund for UNICEF


2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes

No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature:



Date:

12 March 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

WORLD WILDLIFE FUND**WITNESS****THOMAS C. DILLON, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT**

Mr. DILLON. Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony today. World Wildlife Fund is the largest private conservation organization working internationally to protect wildlife, wildlife habitat, and natural resources that all humans need to survive. We have been around for 45 years and we have worked in more than 100 countries. We are supported by 1.2 million numbers in the United States, and 5 million members worldwide.

We believe we have a unique way of working that combines our global reach with the foundation and science to meet the needs of people and nature.

The nature of many assets are impossible to live without and yet are facing dire challenges. Two billion people, 75 percent of whom are rural poor, are food insecure. Fish stocks are collapsing worldwide, putting at risk one billion people who depend on fish for protein. A good example is from where I used to live in Laos and Vietnam along the Mekong River, the lower part of the river supplies 80 percent of the protein for 70 million people there, and that is at risk from climate change, from infrastructures such as dams for growing energy, and from poor land use planning, and deforestation.

At the same time fresh water systems and species are in peril while inadequate water supply are leading to 50 percent of the world's nutrition, 10 percent of global health problems and two million deaths per year. It is estimated that by 2030 half the world's population could be living in water-stressed countries. Wetlands, river basins and groundwater aquifers are the key to ensuring clean, fresh water for all are rapidly being depleted and polluted. So I think the link between nature and human interests cannot be overstated.

A few other example would be, for instance, the island of Sumatra in Indonesia has been undergoing the most rapid deforestation in the world after the fall of the Suharto in the fall of 1998, and that is leading to widespread problems for local people who are dependent on the forest, but also at a regional level is leading to very serious haze problems as deforestation causes forest fires, which is leading annually to billions of dollars in health care costs in Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, as well as contributing greatly to the concentration of greenhouse gases. Just to the island of Sumatra alone, the deforestation that are occurring annually exceeds the reduction in greenhouses gases from the Kyoto Protocol, and that is on an annual basis.

There is a lot of projects that the U.S. Government is funding that are improving the situations between local livelihoods for rural people, and nature that they are dependent upon. One great example would be in Namibia, the life program which has been going on for 16 years supported by USAID, and there they are now 50 community conservancies representing one-seventh of the country's population, and these are the poorest people in Namibia who

now have control over their own resources. They have brought back their wildlife. They have brought back water resources, and they have greatly improved both health and their local environment, which has brought in significant economic resources.

Interestingly, almost none of these people have any formal education, and now they are actually managing very sophisticated operations.

One-third of them are women. When I was there recently talking to a committee that runs one of these very large conservancies—they are on average about a half a million acres—I was talking to women who had only first and second grade education, and has been goat herders their whole lives, and now were managing these operations that are bringing in the financial resources for their own communities as well as improving the environment.

There are a lot of other wonderful examples of U.S. Government-funded projects. I do not have a lot of time, but in Nepal, for example, there are simple technologies such as bio-gas that allow for the reduction of the use of firewood, and reduction in time that women spend collecting firewood, and that brings back the forests in southern Nepal.

So in conclusion, I would say that we have worked very closely with USAID and others in the State Department on environmental projects and programs throughout the world. We appreciate the funding that this subcommittee has provided in fiscal year 2009, and we hope that in fiscal year 2010 you will consider \$275 million for USAID's bio diversity conservation program, 80 million for the global environment facility, plus 85 million for arrears which is half of the current arrears the U.S. Government has, as well as \$20 million for the Shaska Forest Conservation Act, which is the same amount as in fiscal year 2009, and \$12 million for the international organizations and programs at the State Department who have been very helpful in a lot of the large-scale conservation programs throughout the world; maybe most notably the Coral Triangle which President Obama mentioned in his first few days in office, which is working on marine fisheries which not only is the most important place for coral reefs in the world, it also is the area that spawns many of the fish that people in Southeast Asia are relying upon, and it is a large-scale project that both AID and State Department have helped foster.

Thank you for allowing me to speak today, and I obviously have a lot more in my written testimony, and I hope that it is helpful to you.

Ms. LOWEY. It certainly is helpful and I thank you very much. In particular, I think the information regarding the impact of deforestation, to use the example of Indonesia, should really be sent out loud and clear on a great big PR campaign because I do not know that the majority of the people in this country are really aware of it, and certainly our resources can be very, very helpful in reversing it. So I thank you for your focus on that, and the other information you provided.

Ms. Granger.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you for your appearance and thank you for your written statement. I will study it carefully. You have great information to give us. Thank you.

Mr. DILLON. Thank you.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much.

WRITTEN TESTIMONY OF WORLD WILDLIFE FUND
ON
The Cross-Cutting Benefits of International Conservation and Climate Investments
FOR THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
State and Foreign Operations

March 18, 2009

Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on the cross-cutting development and humanitarian benefits of US investment in international conservation and efforts to address climate change. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is the largest private conservation organization working internationally to protect wildlife, wildlife habitats, natural resources and community livelihoods. We have been working to conserve nature for over 45 years and currently sponsor conservation programs in over 100 countries. We are supported by 1.2 million members in the United States and more than 5 million members worldwide. WWF's work is science-based and adopts a local-to-global approach in meeting the needs of both people and nature.

In the second half of the twentieth century the world's human population doubled, from under three billion to over six billion. By 2050, the United Nations' medium estimate is that it could increase to 9.1 billion. More than 90 percent of this growth will be concentrated in the poorest developing countries, where many of the world's remaining wild places are found and where governments have the lowest capacity to respond to rapid changes in population and the environment. Seventy percent of the world's poor population is directly dependent on natural resources for survival and is struggling to maintain basic levels of subsistence with low per capita resource consumption. Many of the world's poorest countries also contain its richest abundance of wildlife and natural areas. However, competition in these regions for water, food, arable land and energy sources threatens these natural assets and creates fertile ground for political instability and conflict. The US National Intelligence Council anticipates that resource scarcity will increasingly define many future security challenges. Competition over resources is being exacerbated by population growth from high fertility and migration and weak local governance over natural resources in many developing countries. These pressures can create a vicious cycle in which nature and its resources are increasingly unable to meet local and global demand. The result is heightened risk of conflict coupled with the declining health of local people and environments. Poor health and political instability lowers productivity and slows economic development even further, with the most marginalized populations – the poor, women, and indigenous peoples – often being the worst affected. Many of these marginalized groups are also the main stewards of the world's remaining wild places.

The planet's natural resources, which are the foundation of our future growth and development, are facing dire challenges. Two billion people are food insecure, and 75% of these are rural poor. As the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment states, "Agricultural productivity improvement, the cornerstone for poverty reduction strategies...is now seriously threatened by land and water degradation, nutrient mining, [and] extensive ecosystem conversion." In the world's oceans, fish stocks are collapsing worldwide, putting at risk 1 billion people who depend on fish for protein. At the same time, freshwater systems are under increasing pressure. Inadequate water supply leads to 50% of world malnutrition, 10% of global health problems, and 2 million deaths per year. By 2030, half the world's population could be living in water stressed countries. Wetlands, river basins and groundwater aquifers -- key to ensuring clean freshwater for all -- are rapidly being depleted and polluted.

This link between nature and human interests cannot be overstated. The state of the world's tropical forests is a prime example. The trade of illegal wood, a driver of deforestation, has depressed global wood prices by up

to 16% and cost the US forest products industry over \$460 million/year. More than ¼ of all medicinal drugs possess active ingredients found in these rapidly disappearing natural areas. Ten of the world's 25 top-selling drugs are derived from natural sources, with a value of up to \$150 billion per year. The trade and consumption of wild animals in Africa and Asia is facilitated by rampant deforestation and has enabled Ebola, AIDS, SARS and other highly infectious diseases to cross-over to human populations, causing regional and even global epidemics. In addition, tropical deforestation is responsible for 20% of the world's greenhouse gas emissions annually and, if left unaddressed, will continue to drive global climate change – with potentially catastrophic results.

In the end, US investment in international conservation serves US interests. International conservation produces globally important goods and services such as carbon sequestration, pharmaceuticals and disease prevention. As the Millennium Development Goals recognize, using natural resources sustainably reduces poverty and strengthens economies, opening new markets open for American products. Helping citizens in developing countries to participate in the sustainable management of their natural resource base at a local level also strengthens democratic and participatory governance, which is a foundation of peace and economic prosperity.

MEETING THE NEEDS OF HUMANS AND NATURE

Pro-Poor Environmentally Sustainable Economic Development

Rising demands on the environment and increased pressure on poor people's livelihoods have become so great that certain trade-offs are unavoidable. Global drivers of these threats include: unsustainable economic development and related infrastructure investments that exclude the poor; rising commodity prices and the lack of international trade to provide benefits to rural populations; and demographic trends that include growing populations and shifting urban-rural dynamics. On top of this, climate change is altering hydrological cycles and weather patterns, raising sea levels and increasing the frequency and intensity of extreme weather conditions and events, such as torrential rains, droughts, tropical storms, cyclones and hurricanes.

Building Institutions for Self-Sufficiency and Sustainable Conservation

Local communities and indigenous peoples are the stewards of many of the natural places that WWF is working to conserve. Empowering these communities to reduce poverty, enhance their well-being, increase their opportunities and strengthen their role as decision makers can build a robust platform for meeting the needs of both humans and nature. One of the most successful examples of this approach is WWF's 15 years of work in Namibia with USAID and other organizations to establish the "Living in a Finite Environment" (LIFE) program, which supported creation of over 50 communal conservancies covering 29 million acres. Using community-based natural resource management, the Namibian conservancies, which comprise over 185,000 citizens, enable local communities to manage their land and wildlife while receiving direct payments from wildlife management and tourism. As a result, the income from Namibian conservancies has increased exponentially, from about N\$600,000 in 1998 to over N\$39.1 million in 2007 (US\$5.6 million). Women, traditionally excluded from natural resource decisions, now make up 35% of conservancy committee members and are thus exerting greater influence over the programs. Overall, community-based natural resource management activities are estimated to have directly and indirectly contributed over N\$223 million (US\$32.1 million) to the Namibian economy in 2007. Over the same period, the viability of Namibia's protected area system has been enhanced, resulting in the recovery of numerous wildlife populations and demonstrating how development and conservation can work hand-in-hand to reinforce one another.

Girls Education – Investing in Future Conservation Leaders

In Kenya, school children living in the Kiunga Marine National Reserve are playing an active role in ensuring the survival of endangered sea turtles. Girls in Nepal are studying to become *amchis*, traditional healers who

depend on regional medicinal plants to cure members of their community. These projects, just a sampling of many more around the world, are made possible by WWF's Girls' Education Program. This program, greatly supported by World Women Work, has revitalized girls' education in the [Eastern Himalayas](#), [Coastal East Africa](#), [Madagascar's Spiny Forest](#), and the Philippines' [Coral Triangle](#) region. Women often have an intimate knowledge of environmental conditions and a strong impetus for protecting their natural resources and biodiversity and act as strong partners in conservation. WWF also assists in educating underprivileged girls through primary and secondary school, while engaging them in environmental activities and lessons that teach them the importance of conservation to present and future generations.

Population, Health, and Environment

Local communities living in remote areas where WWF works are often marginalized and impoverished, with poor access to markets, health care and education. WWF partners with local communities in developing countries to improve livelihoods and health, and reduce unsustainable pressures on local environments. In partnership with USAID and Johnson & Johnson, we have been piloting the integration of health in community conservation projects, working with local partners to bring health and voluntary family planning services to local communities, reduce malaria and infectious diseases, and improve water supplies, sanitation and hygiene. We work to build capacity in our local partners and train community members as health workers, educators, and community distributors of family planning commodities. In Madagascar's Spiny Forest and Coastal East Africa, WWF has leveraged years of on-site conservation experience to increase awareness of family planning options while initiating sustainable natural resources management and livelihood strategies. In Kenya, we offered improved health care, family planning and education access to the communities in and around the Kiunga Marine National Reserve, whose well-being is vital to the conservation of local marine resources. At the same time, an eco-friendly project generates income for the local community while ensuring clean nesting beaches for endangered marine turtles. In Palawan, one of few remaining large islands in the Philippine Coral Triangle with relatively intact ecosystems and abundant marine biodiversity, we led a project to improve access to family planning, deliver integrated messages about conservation and health and improve the ability of local groups and government to manage resources sustainably and establish marine sanctuaries. In Nepal's Terai Arc, we are working with USAID and Johnson & Johnson to scale up a community conservation project that enhances health and livelihoods while conserving forests by training volunteers to provide important first-aid services and family planning education while promoting fuel efficiency for cooking. As a result, we have been able to reduce pressure on forests from fuelwood collection while also reducing acute respiratory infections.

Disaster Assistance: Using the Environment as an Asset in Recovery and Rebuilding

Following a natural, man-made or complex emergency-related disaster, survivors face two challenges: first, immediate needs must be met to prevent further suffering; and second, devastated communities and environments must be restored. Often, however, the high demand for natural resources - which are needed to rebuild these communities - can cause even more destruction to the environment and actually increase community vulnerability to future disasters. WWF helps communities to rebuild their lives in sustainable ways. Forests provide materials for construction, watersheds provide drinking water, and marine ecosystems serve as a source of food and economic opportunity. Healthy environments can also help to break the disaster cycle by protecting communities against future vulnerability, making it even more important to restore communities and natural resources together. WWF has worked to connect our conservation mission with humanitarian recovery and reconstruction, bridging the transition from relief to redevelopment. In response to the devastating tsunami that swept across the Indian Ocean December 2004, WWF and the American Red Cross have worked together in Indonesia, India, the Maldives, Sri Lanka and Thailand to provide shelter, disaster risk reduction, livelihoods, and water/sanitation. WWF advises and trains the American Red Cross and their partners on better practices for rebuilding communities with a commitment to long-term recovery success, using our [Green Reconstruction Policy Guidelines](#) as a road map. When Cyclone Jokwe hit northeastern

Mozambique in March 2008, affecting some 200,000 people, CARE and WWF responded to the crisis together, providing durable tents, water purification tablets and seeds. These relief efforts reached approximately 7,000 disaster-affected people. Before responding, we conducted a rapid environmental assessment of the affected communities to ensure that emergency interventions aligned with future natural resource management activities planned for the area, with a focus on building materials, sustainable agriculture, coastal zone development and water quality.

WWF has also been working with local communities in and around Virunga National Park in Democratic Republic of Congo for over 20 years to build sustainable livelihoods and to manage the forested habitats of the endangered mountain gorillas. USAID's Central African Regional Partnership for the Environment (CARPE) program has been heavily invested in supporting work here and throughout the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. With the recent, devastating armed conflicts in the region that have forced thousands to flee their homes, many local people have temporarily relocated to just outside of the national park. In response to the humanitarian crisis brought about by conflict, and in recognition of the link between people's immediate critical needs and the long-term sustainability of Virunga, we provide fuel-efficient cooking stoves and fuel wood from the very plantations we helped the community plant a number of years ago.

Addressing the Threat of Deadly Ebola to Save Humans and Wildlife

Outbreaks of Ebola have killed an estimated 25% of the world's gorillas and are critically endangering the survival of African Great Apes. Human outbreaks, often caused by eating infected apes, follow close behind. Thousands of people and gorillas have died. Once thought to occur in localized outbreaks, Ebola is now thought to spread over a front like a wave. Protected areas that harbor gorilla populations have seen decades of gorilla conservation work disappear overnight. Development projects based on gorilla viewing, supporting local economies, have been lost along with the lives of a third of all habituated gorillas. Gorilla populations in Gabon and Congo have all been critically affected. The virus is moving at about 50km/year, and most remaining large ape populations lie within about 200 km of the current die-off zone. If trends continue, the next decade could bring the loss of half the remaining global population of gorillas. WWF is working with several organizations including many American institutions such as the Center for BioSecurity of the Pittsburgh Medical Center, the US Department of Health & Human Services, Wildlife Conservation Society, University of Alabama, Berkeley, and the US Army Medical Research Institute for Infectious Disease, to stop this deadly epidemic. We and our partners are trying to developing a cost-effective vaccine which could literally save thousands of gorillas and chimpanzees and decrease the risk of spread to human populations.

Addressing the Threat of Global Climate Change

The increasing impacts of global climate change are amplifying and complicating the range of existing challenges that U.S. agencies currently face in achieving their conservation and development goals around the world. Those impacts are being felt first and worst in the world's least developed and most vulnerable countries, which bear little to no historical responsibility for increased carbon concentrations in the atmosphere. These vulnerable communities also have the least capacity to cope with increasingly harmful impacts, including extreme weather events, drought, disruption of water and food supplies, sea-level rise, and impacts on health. By 2020 in Africa, up to 250 million people are projected to be exposed to depleted water resources, and malnutrition will be exacerbated as yields from rain-fed agriculture could drop by up to 50 percent. Under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United States and other developing countries have committed to provide financing for developing countries to carry out adaptation and mitigation activities, including clean technology transfer and financing for reduced tropical deforestation (responsible for up to a fifth of global greenhouse gas emissions annually). The scale of resources needed globally for these activities is substantial - the Secretariat of the UNFCCC has estimated that developing countries will need \$28-67 billion annually to adapt to climate impacts, with additional funding needed for

actions to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, including through reduced deforestation. In FY2009, Congress for the first time appropriated money to go toward the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), managed through the GEF, in the amount of \$10 million. This initial contribution sends an important signal in the run up to global climate negotiations in Copenhagen in December. A much greater commitment is needed however, and WWF urges Congress to appropriate \$200 million for this fund in FY10 as a down-payment on U.S. commitments to developing countries under the UNFCCC. We also urge Congress to dedicate funding to a reserve fund to support the US negotiators to the UNFCCC. Allowing the State Department to commit these funds at the discretion of the negotiators will enable them maximum leverage to reach a global agreement. WWF supports a proposal by Senator John Kerry that appropriations for such a reserve fund be set at \$5 billion in FY10. In both instances, the money appropriated for these funds should be new and additional over and above Official Development Assistance (ODA).

ELEVATING CONSERVATION AS A KEY OUTCOME OF US FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

U.S. investment in international conservation pays many dividends in helping people in poor countries become more healthy, educated, prosperous and self-sufficient. Sustainable management of natural resources yields cross-cutting benefits in many areas of USAID focus such as agricultural and food productivity and security, healthy drinking water and sanitation, basic education, democracy and governance, energy, and global health. Moreover, integration of environmental considerations in disaster recovery, rebuilding and other areas of humanitarian need help prevent future disasters. A higher prioritization and better integration of conservation within USAID and other US agencies foreign assistance programs will better realize US development interests of national security and economic development.

WWF appreciates this subcommittee's support in the current fiscal year (FY09) for funding for many important environmental programs, and requests your continued support for these programs including the USAID biodiversity conservation program (\$275 million), the Global Environment Facility (\$80 million + \$85 million for arrears), the debt-for-nature program through the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (\$20 million) and the support for conservation programs of the International Organizations and Programs account of the State Department (\$12 million). Within the USAID biodiversity programs, we ask that \$25 million be allocated to the Congo Basin Forest Partnership. Within USAID's trade and capacity building we ask that \$12 million be allocated to work on support the environmental and forestry work prescribed under the Peru-US Free Trade Agreement. We request \$3 million be allocated to the Department of State Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs for enhanced Lacey Act enforcement and interagency cooperation outreach efforts, including capacity building to improve plant identification and tracking techniques, of which we request \$2 million to be allocated to the U.S Forest Service International Program. We ask that funds made available for family planning and reproductive health include funding for activities in areas where population growth threatens biodiversity or endangered species. We ask that some funding allocated to international disaster assistance be available for "green", environmentally-friendly rebuilding and recovery efforts. To combat climate change impacts and begin to meet our UNFCCC commitments, we ask that \$200 million be appropriated to the Least Developed Countries Fund under the GEF and a reserve fund of \$5 billion be created in the U.S. Treasury in support of climate treaty negotiators within the U.S. State Department. Finally, we ask that that funds appropriated for agricultural development and food security; population and health; education and human resource development; and development of indigenous energy sources may be used, notwithstanding any other provision of law, for the purpose of supporting tropical forestry and biodiversity conservation activities and energy programs aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

-Submitted by Jessica McGlyn, WWF US Government Relations, March, 18, 2009

Thomas C. Dillon

2527 North Jefferson Street, Arlington, VA 22207, USA
E-mail: Thomas.dillon@wwfus.org; Telephone: (cell) 202-361-3053

Key Qualifications

- ✓ Developed and implemented innovative conservation across the globe
- ✓ Established successful partnerships with private sector, government, NGOs
- ✓ Created global and ecoregional conservation visions, strategies, and plans
- ✓ Directed multi-disciplinary and multi-cultural teams to obtain results
- ✓ Raised substantial funds from foundations, private individuals, multi-lateral organizations, and bi-lateral aid agencies
- ✓ Energized diverse audiences to support conservation

Conservation Management Experience

Senior Vice President, Field Program, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), September 2007 – present

- Directs WWF-US's efforts to conserve vital ecosystems around the world. This includes overseeing WWF activities in the U.S., Africa, Latin America, and Asia.

Vice President and Managing Director, Terrestrial and Freshwater Portfolio, World Wildlife Fund (WWF), December 2005 – September 2007

- Oversaw conservation program consisting of major geographic priorities in the U.S., Latin America, Africa, and Asia. Responsible for ensuring targeted conservation results across all areas.
- Directed team of 100+ staff and approximately a \$50M annual operating budget.
- Led development of new local-to-global strategies for each priority area. Responsible for integration of cross-cutting specialists and emerging innovation into strategies.

Some Major Accomplishments

- ◆ Obtained tri-national agreement from heads of state of Brunei, Indonesia, and Malaysia to maintain the 23M ha Heart of Borneo under forest cover permanently.
- ◆ Led the organization's emergency response and long-term recovery from a tragic helicopter accident that killed 24 colleagues in Himalayas of Nepal.
- ◆ Developed \$13M field program in 7 river basins for a global partnership with The Coca-Cola Company.

Director, Strategic Planning and Priority Setting, WWF, June 2004 to Nov 2005**Director, Species Conservation Program, WWF, January 2003 to April 2005**

- Led inter-departmental team that produced analysis and recommendations adopted by the Board as the organization's new 10-year program priorities. Played major role in creation of the organization's 10 Year Strategy.
- Directed WWF-US initiatives for the conservation of global focal species, including tigers, elephants, rhinos, great apes, pandas, and cetaceans. In charge of team of experts, internal and external relationships, program budget, and fundraising.
- Led market engagement efforts with major US, European, and Japanese paper companies that resulted in more than 1M acres of land that was to be cleared becoming private set-asides in central Sumatra, arguably the world's most biologically diverse and most threatened forests.
- Represented WWF to many print, television, and radio media outlets, including CNN, World News Tonight, National Geographic, *The New York Times*, and others.

Senior Program Officer, WWF Global Forest Program, Washington, DC, January 2000 – January 2003

- Provided technical support to country offices on landscape conservation, forest certification, protected area management, and conservation finance. Countries included: Bolivia, Brazil, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, and Peru.
- Developed large-scale conservation projects in Latin America and Asia using a framework of best practice large project management standards, developed in collaboration with a team of senior private sector executives, and an approach of integrating multiple conservation strategies at the site, landscape, and national levels.
- Secured World Bank approval of an \$81 million, 4-year GEF proposal to create 18 M hectares of protected areas in the Brazilian Amazon. Raised \$18.7 million from the Moore Foundation for the program.

Program Manager, WWF Indochina, Hanoi, Vietnam, June 1995 - July 1998

- Directed WWF's portfolio of transboundary conservation projects in Indochina. Served as WWF representative to Asian Development Bank's Working Group on the Environment and to Laos Advisory Group on the Environment.
- Transformed program from a 3-person staff with 0.5M USD/annum to a 60-person staff with \$6M/annum. Established WWF full-time presence in Cambodia and Laos.
- Negotiated first transboundary conservation agreement between the provincial and national governments of Laos and Vietnam. Also convinced governments to establish three new transboundary protected areas.

Program Officer, WWF, Washington, D.C. April 1993 - June 1995

- Served as the focal point on all conservation issues related to Southeast Asia.
- Designed Indochina Transboundary Biodiversity Forum and secured \$1M from the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to initiate it. Developed and managed WWF's involvement with a USAID \$2.5M project in Cambodia.

Other Experience

- *New Programs Advisor, Conservation International (CI), May - December 1999*
- *Research Consultant, Innovative Environmental Technologies, Feb - May 1999*
- *Project Manager, National Parks & Conservation Assoc., Washington, D.C. January - April 1993 and September 1991-May 1992*
- *Wilderness Ranger, Mt. Hood National Forest, Oregon, June 1992-Sept 1992*
- *Program Assistant, Rails-to-Trails Conservancy, Washington, D.C., Jan-Aug 1991*

Education

- **Yale University, School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, New Haven, Connecticut, August 1998- December 1999**
Master's Degree in Environmental Studies. Doris Duke and Dreyfus Fellowships.
- **Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C. Campus; 1993 & 1994**
Graduate studies (part-time), Environmental Science and Policy
- **Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania; 1986-1990**
Bachelor's Degree, Major in Literature, Minors in Political Science and Geology
Cum Laude, Department Honors, and recipient of William's Writing Award for 1989
- **Universidad de Valladolid, Valladolid, Spain, January-June 1986**

Personal

- Languages: Spanish and Vietnamese
- Lived abroad in Egypt, Laos, Malaysia, Turkey, and Vietnam.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:	
Tom Dillon WWF 1250 24th St NW WASHINGTON D.C. 20037-1193	202-495-4640
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.	
World Wildlife Fund	
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?	
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes No	
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.	
Please see attached - the indicated grants were received by WWF	

Signature: *Tom Dillon* Date: *March 18, 2009*

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Agency	Pass Through	Prime Agreement Number	Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Project Amount
1 Department of Justice		DJJ-08W-ENR01-0130	Evaluation Analysis for Wildlife Mechanisms - Operation Central Investigation	12/01/2007	12/31/2008	\$13,000.00
2 NASA		NNG06GN80G	Identifying Areas of Human Resource Consumption, Threatened Species and Habitat Protection	8/1/2005	7/31/2006	\$25,000.00
3 NASA		NNX07AZ26G	Kathryn Fuller Science for Nature Symposium: Reducing Emissions from Deforestation	10/1/2007	9/30/2008	\$25,847.00
4 NOAA		NA04NOS-4630230	Evaluating Management Effectiveness of Transboundary MPAs: the case of the Turtle Islands Heritage Protected Area in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion	10/1/2004	3/31/2006	\$80,000.00
5 NOAA		NA04NOS-4630230	Measuring Socio-economic impacts of full closure of fish spawning aggregation sites in the newly proposed National Park, North Sulawesi, Indonesia in the Sulu Sulawesi Marine Ecoregion	10/1/2004	3/31/2006	\$21,000.00
6 NOAA	IUCN	(no prime agreement number specified)	Evaluation of the Effectiveness of the Zoning Scheme for the Galapagos Marine Reserve	4/1/2005	4/1/2006	\$25,706.00
7 NOAA		HA133F-05-SE-4382	Reducing Seabird Bycatch in Russia's Longline Fisheries	9/1/2005	8/31/2006	\$25,000.00
8 NOAA		NFF T5000-5-00432	Experimental Gear Adjustment to Reduce the Interaction of Sea Turtles and Tuna Longline Fisheries in Western Pacific Waters	9/15/2005	4/30/2008	\$118,780.00
9 NOAA	National Marine Sanctuary Foundation	(no prime agreement number specified)	Establishing Capacity in the GNPFS to Manage Fisheries	2/7/2006	6/30/2009	\$75,000.00
10 NOAA	Western Pacific Regional Fishery Management Council	NRMFP0001-9-0053	National Sea Grant College Program Fisheries Workshop in Puntia Arenas	3/22/2006	3/24/2006	\$500.00
11 NOAA		(no prime agreement number specified)	Fisheries Workshop in Puntia Arenas	3/15/2006	6/30/2006	\$20,000.00
12 NOAA		NA060AR4310088	Climate Change LEADS: Linking Environmental Analysis to Decision Support	8/1/2006	5/31/2009	\$400,802.00
13 NOAA		HA133F-06-SE-2710	Reducing Seabird Bycatch in Russia's Longline Fisheries	9/1/2006	8/31/2009	\$71,500.00
14 NOAA	NFMF	2006-0080-022	Socio-economic Training for Mesoamerican Reefs	9/1/2006	2/28/2008	\$23,115.00
15 NOAA	NFMF	2007-0083-012	Educating Fishermen on Benefits of MPAs, Malaysia	11/1/2007	4/30/2009	\$75,000.00
16 NOAA		NA080AR4310709	Linking Drought Forecasting and Response to Natural Resource Protection in the Big Bend Region of the Chihuahuan Desert	7/1/2008	6/30/2010	\$137,896.00
17 NOAA		NA08NMF-4590681	Reducing Longline Bycatch of Marine Turtles in the Fisheries of Central America	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	\$300,000.00
18 NOAA		NA08NMF-4540633	Implementation of Longline Fisheries Observer Program to Reduce the Interaction of Sea Turtles and Other Bycatch in Vietnam's Longline Fisheries	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	\$75,000.00
19 NPS		H7130070001	Turtle and Other Bycatch in Vietnam's Longline Fisheries	9/17/2007	9/17/2012	\$0.00
20 NPS		J713007001B	Big Bend National Park: Memo of Understanding	9/17/2007	9/30/2009	\$10,000.00
21 NPS		J713007001A	Big Bend National Park: Guadalupe Fescue Grass	9/17/2007	9/30/2009	\$25,000.00
22 NPS		J7130080054	Big Bend National Park: Controlling Exotic Plants	9/9/2008	8/30/2009	\$5,898.00
			Perform Baseline Assessment of Butterfly Diversity in Salt-cedar Bio-control Release Area			

Donor Agency	Pass Through	Prime Agreement Number	Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Award Amount
23 NFS		J7130080053	Perform Baseline Assessment of Small Mammal Diversity in Salt-oedar Bio-control Release Area	9/9/2008	5/31/2010	\$10,850.00
24 NFS		J7130080059	Produce Interpretive Film on Grassland Restoration in Big Bend National Park	9/9/2008	6/30/2009	\$7,020.00
25 NFS		J7130080055	Develop and Implement Visitor Center Infrastructure and Improve Visitor Access at Three Riparian Sites	9/09/2008	5/31/2010	\$14,000.00
26 NFS		J7130080071	Rehab Visitor Access Points and Restore Native Plant Communities at five locations on the Rio Grande in Big Bend National Park	9/16/2008	12/31/2010	\$25,000.00
27 Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC)		OPIC08MD033	Hiring on a Conveyor for OA Outreach in Vladivostok, Russia	5/2/2008	7/31/2008	\$2,500.00
28 Overseas Private Investment Corp. (OPIC)		OPIC08MD037	Hiring on a Conveyor for OA Outreach in Vladivostok, Russia	5/16/2008	7/4/2008	\$2,500.00
29 State of New Mexico	USFWS	20181	Foodplain Connectivity, Phase II: Repairing	4/14/2008	4/14/2012	\$24,998.15
30 USAID	Namibia Nature Foundation	(no prime agreement number specified)	NASCO National HW Programme	8/14/2005	8/30/2005	\$17,719.97
31 USAID	IRG/CLUSA Senegal	685-C-00-08-00008-00	Senegal Ecotourism	8/18/2005	9/30/2005	\$17,030.00
32 USAID		497-A-00-05-00048-00	Timber for Aob	9/30/2005	3/30/2007	\$594,847.00
33 USAID	Florida International University	125100550-01	Transboundary Water for Biodiversity in the Mara River Basin (TMB-MRB), Kenya and Tanzania	9/30/2005	9/30/2010	\$982,368.00
34 USAID	World Resources Institute	AOT-A-00-00-00000241-00	ABCC Poverty Reduction-Human Rights and Conservation Work	10/1/2005	10/31/2008	\$20,000.00
35 USAID	Wildlife Alliance/TRAFFIC International	INT116.00	ASEAN Wildlife Enforcement Network	10/7/2005	9/30/2009	\$60,645.00
36 USAID		623-A-00-05-00003-00	NEM Policy Implementation Support Through Livelihood Approaches for Improved Quality of Life and Biodiversity Conservation	11/1/2005	12/31/2009	\$1,848,500.00
37 USAID		656-G-00-08-00129-00	Lake Niassa Reserve	4/20/2006	8/31/2008	\$300,000.00
38 USAID	Univ of Rhode Island	EPP-A-00-04-00014-00/506-2806-0000-0000983	Sustainable Coastal Communities and Ecosystems (SUCCESS)	6/1/2006	9/30/2006	\$18,954.00
39 USAID		623-A-00-06-00069-00	Sangha Tri-National Forest Landscape Program	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	\$5,104,186.00
40 USAID		623-A-00-06-00072-00	Saonga-Lukeme-Sankuru Forest Landscape Program	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	\$4,507,246.00
41 USAID		623-A-00-06-00066-00	Senza Conkouati Forest Landscape Program	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	\$3,957,794.00
42 USAID		623-A-00-06-00068-00	Dja-Mikabe-Ozalla Tri-National Landscape Program	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	\$8,193,446.00
43 USAID	Wildlife Conservation Society	623-A-00-06-00071-00	Democratic Republic of Congo Central African Regional Program for the Environment Landscape Program - Lac Turba	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	\$3,230,875.24
44 USAID		623-A-00-06-00076-00	Vhurags Focal Area Landscape	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	\$1,619,652.59
45 USAID	Conservation International	623-A-00-06-00074-00	Democratic Republic of Congo Central African Regional Program for the Environment Landscape Program - Mako Iyina Kihuzi-Bel	9/30/2006	9/30/2011	\$1,485,000.00
46 USAID	Conservation International	623-A-00-06-00065-00	Democratic Republic of Congo Central African Regional Program for the Environment Landscape Program - Mont de Cristal	9/30/2006	9/30/2011	\$364,637.00
47 USAID	CDM International, Inc.	EH-OC-WWF-06-TOA-02-2	Environmental Health Indefinite Quantity Contract (EH IQC)	10/21/2006	10/21/2008	\$60,000.00

Order Agency	Client/Agency	Project Name	Prime Agreement Number	Start Date	End Date	Amount
48	USAID	Chemiconics International, Inc.	EPP-1-00-03-00014-00-0711: BATS 01	10/29/2006	10/29/2006	\$179.00
49	USAID	Chemiconics International, Inc./Iniciativa Prosperidad Rural y Conservación	PCD-1-26-99-0003-00	10/25/2006	3/25/2007	\$318,068.00
50	USAID		367-G-06-07-00001-00	11/8/2006	9/30/2006	\$467,017.00
51	USAID	Chemiconics International, Inc.	EPP-1-00-03-00014-00-07 11: BATS 02	12/16/2006	9/12/08	\$6,339.00
52	USAID	Chemiconics International, Inc.	EPP-1-00-03-00014-00-07, TO3	11/2007	6/30/2008	\$3,855.00
53	USAID	CARE	367-A-00-03-00018-00	11/2007	3/30/2008	\$349,877.00
54	USAID	Pan American Development Foundation	FADNF-007-03-07	3/27/2007	3/26/2008	\$182,556.00
55	USAID	Chemiconics International, Inc.	AFPS-04-04-00025-00	4/9/2007	11/30/2007	\$45,769.00
56	USAID	Chemiconics International Inc.	EPP-1-00-03-00014-00 TO 4	9/19/2007	9/29/2009	\$1,231,581.00
57	USAID		RLA-A-00-07-00043-00	9/19/2007	9/30/2009	\$500,000.00
58	USAID	Wildlife Conservation Society	623-A-00-08-00064-00	12/17/2007	12/16/2009	\$190,000.00
59	USAID		(no prime agreement number specified)	9/6/2008	9/30/2009	\$100,000.00
60	USAID		EPP-A-00-08-00063-00	9/12/2008	9/12/2010	\$284,700.00
61	USAID		656-G-00-08-00218-00	8/11/2008	9/30/2010	\$361,287.00
62	USAID	The Nature Conservancy	AP/IFRC/WWF/090508	9/5/2008	9/30/2009	\$500,000.00
63	USAID		GPO-A-00-08-00009-00	9/15/2008	9/15/2011	\$1,500,000.00
64	USAID		EPP-A-00-08-00004-00	9/29/2008	9/26/2011	\$2,000,000.00
65	USAID		486-A-00-08-00042-00	9/30/2008	9/29/2013	\$52,000,000.00
66	USAID		527-A-00-08-00027-00	10/1/2008	9/30/2011	\$1,100,000.00
67	USAID	CARE	(no prime agreement number specified)	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	\$185,480.00
68	USAID	Chemiconics International, Inc.	CAFTA-DR ELE 01	12/29/2008	2/27/2009	\$43,127.00
69	USAID	Elephant Butte Irrigation District	514-A-09-00003	2/25/2009	2/24/2011	\$595,972.59
70	USBR	Elephant Butte Irrigation District	(no prime agreement number specified)	9/15/2008	9/30/2008	\$20,461.19
71	USBR	Elephant Butte Irrigation District	(no prime agreement number specified)	7/10/2008	9/30/2008	\$45,422.69
72	USBR	Elephant Butte Irrigation District	(no prime agreement number specified)	10/9/2008	11/6/2008	\$14,091.00
73	USBR	Elephant Butte Irrigation District	06-F-40-244	10/9/2008	2/27/2009	\$46,163.04
74	USDA	Elephant Butte Irrigation District	NRC-3 68-347-5-159	9/27/2005	9/30/2009	\$999,053.10

	Donor Agency	Pass Through	Prime Agreement Number	Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Award Amount
75	USDA		06-JA15-S-151	On-Farm Water Measurement and Irrigation Efficiency Demonstration Project. Rio Grande Rio Bravo Physical Assessment.	9/29/2005	10/31/2006	\$25,400.00
76	USDA	University of Texas	2005-38911-03577	TX	8/1/2006	7/31/2008	\$20,000.00
77	USDA	NFWF	2008-0118-013	Paving for Environmental Services from Florida Ranchlands: Moving from Pilot Phase to Program Operation	9/1/2008	8/31/2011	\$950,481.00
78	USDOCS	USFWS/Ramsar	WFF/99/BO/1b	Towards A Sustainable Future for the Bolivian Pantanal	5/18/2005	8/31/2008	\$16,727.00
79	USDOCS		S-LMAQM-06-GR-308	Reducing Marine Turtle Bycatch in the Longline Fisheries of the Southwestern Pacific through Improvements in Fishing Gear and Techniques	8/31/2006	11/30/2008	\$85,000.00
80	USDOCS		S-LMAQM-07-GR-307	Developing a Tri-national Action Plan for the Heart of Borneo	11/2/2007	12/31/2008	\$30,000.00
81	USDOCS		S-LMAQM-07-CA-314	Wildlife Trade Control Capacity Building Project	3/13/2007	5/30/2011	\$497,000.00
82	USDOCS		S-LMAQM-06-GR-146	CAFTA-DR Wildlife Trade Control Capacity Building Gap Analysis	7/27/2007	1/31/2009	\$50,000.00
83	USDOCS		S-LMAQM-07-GR-329	Assistance in preparations for an international conference on wildlife law enforcement on Central America (CAWLE)	7/27/2007	9/30/2009	\$35,000.00
84	USDOCS		S-LMAQM-08-GR-134	Heart of Borneo Initiative: Improving Conservation through Enhanced Cooperation and Capacity Building	8/15/2008	9/30/2010	\$98,000.00
85	USDOCS	TNC	AFINDONESIA/WWF091008	Coral Triangle Initiative	10/1/2008	9/23/2010	\$63,250.00
86	USEPA		(no prime agreement number specified)	Leadership for Biodiversity Education	10/1/2004	10/16/2004	\$5,000.00
87	USEPA	World Resources Institute	R-82304601-3	Support for Environment & Social Risk Assessment Tools for Responsible Mining	11/7/2005	6/1/2005	\$11,687.00
88	USEPA	University of Texas	UTA05-612	Physical Assessment in the Rio Grande Basin	5/17/2005	12/31/2007	\$80,000.00
89	USEPA		(no prime agreement number specified)	Environmental Education & Training	5/13/2005	12/31/2005	\$9,724.00
90	USFWS		98210-5-G113	Tanzania Community-Based Marine Turtle Conservation Project	5/28/2005	6/1/2006	\$4,610.00
91	USFWS		98210-5-G112	Conservation of Pacific Leatherbacks on Secondary Beaches in Mexico	5/26/2005	10/30/2006	\$15,000.00
92	USFWS		98210-5-G210	Saving the Sumatran Tiger in Riau Province, Sumatra, through Capacity and Awareness Building	8/13/2005	8/30/2008	\$36,119.00
93	USFWS		70161-5-K	Challenge Coast Sharp Agreement between USWS, The Nature Conservancy, and World Wildlife Fund.	4/12/2006	9/30/2006	\$5,000.00
94	USFWS		70161-5-G931	Research and Management Programs for the Conservation of Polar Bears in Alaska and Russia	5/5/2006	9/30/2007	\$14,000.00
95	USFWS	TRAFFIC-International	982106M177	Review and Analysis of the trade in Felidae, specifically Lynx spp. and potential look-alike species	8/1/2006	12/30/2006	\$17,000.00
96	USFWS		98210-7-J015	Development of a "Model" Mentored Fellowship Program on Reducing Illegal Bushmeat Exploitation in Eastern Africa for Wildlife Without Borders - Africa	7/30/2007	7/31/2009	\$225,873.00

Donor Agency	Fiscal Year	Project Name	Start Date	End Date	Award Amount
97 USFWS	98210-7-G216	Conservation of Pacific leatherbacks and other marine turtles in Junquillal beach, Costa Rica: a community livelihoods approach	7/31/2007	7/31/2008	\$10,001.00
98 USFWS	98210-7-G236	Regional Train-the-Trainer Workshop for Protected Area Management in the Tropical Andes and Amazon, Podoocarpus National Park, Ecuador	8/17/2007	2/17/2009	\$23,889.00
99 USFWS	FAF-7108	Bogotá Creek Dam & Pile Removal Project	9/12/2007	12/31/2008	\$60,000.00
100 USFWS	98210-7-G328	Migratory Species of the Western Hemisphere	9/14/2007	9/13/2008	\$13,385.00
101 USFWS	98210-8-G588	TB Treatment and Control in Elephant Handlers in Chitwan National Park of Nepal	5/6/2008	5/5/2010	\$52,451.00
102 USFWS	74500-1281-C	Providing Material for Tori Lines on Russian Ships Engaged in Long-hauling Operations	5/15/2008	12/31/2008	\$4,000.00
103 USFWS	98210-8-G679	Estimating Population of Bengal Tiger (Panthera tigris tigris) in the Terai Arc Landscape, Nepal	9/2/2008	8/31/2010	\$50,000.00
104 USFWS	98210-8-G720	Conservation of the Asiatic Elephant in Bhutan	9/16/2008	9/16/2010	\$50,000.00
105 USFWS	98210-8-G728	Building Women Leaders in Wildlife Conservation in the Congo Basin	9/16/2008	9/30/2008	\$50,000.00
106 USFWS	(no prime agreement number specified)	Contribute to Reducing Seabird Bycatch	9/28/2008	9/26/2008	\$2,999.00
107 USFWS	71490-1351	Support for Joint Community Meetings	11/4/2008	11/3/2009	\$30,000.00
108 USFWS	70181-9-J031	Tribal US and Russian Marine Mammal and Climate Change Workshop	11/4/2008	11/3/2009	\$30,000.00

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

NATIONAL COORDINATED EFFORT OF HELLENES**WITNESS****ANDREW E. MANATOS, PRESIDENT**

Ms. LOWEY. Andrew E. Manatos, National Coordinated Effort of Hellenes. Thank you very much. Welcome. Please proceed.

Mr. MANATOS. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Thank you for the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee. I will be brief and submit my written testimony for the record.

The first point I would like to bring to the committee's attention is ESF funds going to Cyprus. I know the committee over the years has tried to help our bureaucrats over there make sure that the government of Cyprus that is recognized by the United States is fully briefed on where those dollars are going. Strangely enough, there are some people in our bureaucracy who have taken upon themselves to treat these issues differently. As a matter of fact, you will be interested to know that in recent days an effort was made, for example, to have the leader of this entity on Cyprus that is not recognized by the American government meet with the Secretary of State and meet with General Jones. This went on a great deal of activity within our bureaucracy to do this.

When it was brought to the attention of Secretary Clinton, she, of course, understood the importance of recognizing the legitimate government of Cyprus and that was immediately put to a stop.

The Hellenes funding is another program that has taken care of 40,000 people, very desperate people in need of health care in the former Soviet Union, 40,000 people a year. It is a small dollar item for the American budget but has a profound impact on that region.

If I might also just mention a couple of issues that I know the members of the subcommittee are interested in in that region. One is the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, which is to the north of Greece. The issue has really simplified in recent months because the United Nations offered to the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia the name that they have been asking for; the name Macedonia. The UN said, of course, we will give that name qualified by the part of ancient Macedonia that is within the borders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, so it will be North Macedonia.

Well, that UN proposal was rejected. The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia wants a name that not only describes their territory but also the north of Greece which you will see maps that show northern Greece annexed to this country.

So the issue is solidified, clarified for a lot of people. It is no longer an issue of a name. It is an issue of territorial sovereignty.

Another issue of great concern is the issue of the ecumenical patriarch. As you know, the ecumenical patriarch is the spiritual leader of the second largest christian church in the world. In nearly 2,000 years it has been established in what is today Istanbul, Turkey. He plays a phenomenal role. He was selected in 2008 Time Magazine as the eleventh most important person or influential person among the 100 most influential people in the world. He is the individual that brought about the first condemnation of 9/11 as an

anti-religious act, a condemnation by Muslim leaders, but as you know in recent years 95 percent of his property in Turkey has been confiscated. There is an effort to put an end to this nearly 2,000 year-old religious institutions by requiring that all future patriarchs be Turkish citizens, and that community has been so oppressed, it is less than down to 2,000 people, mostly old, and it would be extinguished.

American policy on this is really quite good and that Congress has been excellent on urging Turkey to do what is in Turkey's best interest, and that is to provide religious freedom to ecumenical patriarch.

The final issue I will mention is the Cyprus issue. A lot of people do not realize, because of the neighborhood that Cyprus is in, that unlike Greece and Turkey, which had great violence for 400 years, unlike Bosnia and that area, on the island of Cyprus in their 400-year history together of Turkish Cypriots and Greece Cypriots, they got along with only 16 years of violence, and those 16 years were motivated by, for example, the Brits did the divide and conquer where they created a Turkish Cypriot police force and pitted them against the Greece. When Turkish Cypriots leave Cyprus to go back to the U.K., which was their colonial country, where do they live? They got to Greek Cypriot neighborhoods. They live together in Great Britain. They are members of the same social clubs. There have been 15 million crossings in recent years between the two communities; not one incident of violence.

Yet, as you may know, Turkey has more troops on the little island of Cyprus than the U.S. has in Afghanistan, and America policy is trying to help that country come together, and even the establisher of the Turkish Caucus on the Hill is now supporting the removal of Turkish troops from Cyprus. This is not a pro-Greek or pro-Turkey. It is in everybody's best interest, probably more for Turkey than for anyone else.

And as the first witness to stop at exactly five minutes, I hope we get additional consideration for your request.

[The information follows:]

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Testimony of:

Andy Manatos,

President, National Coordinated Effort of Hellenes (CEH)

On behalf of:

The National Coordinated Effort of Hellenes (CEH)

The Archons of the Ecumenical Patriarchate

The United Hellenic American Congress (UHAC)

The Pancyprrian Association of America and

The Cyprus Federation of America

Hellenic American Leadership Council

American Hellenic Council of California

Greek-American Chamber of Commerce

Before the:

House Appropriation Committee's

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Thursday, March 26, 2009

Chairwoman Nita Lowey

Madame Chairwoman, thank you for the opportunity to testify today before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs.

I am speaking today on behalf of hundreds of Americans across the country who work together to help our country better understand matters relating to Greece, Cyprus and the Christian Orthodox Church. We carry out extensive research to be sure that all the information we present is entirely accurate and in the best interests of the United States. We are known as the Coordinated Effort of Hellenes (CEH) and my colleagues in the leadership of this effort are Andrew A. Athens, Philip Christopher, Peter Papanicolaou, Nikos Mouyiaris, George Tsunis, Tassos Zambas, Zenon Christodoulou, George Dovellos and Dr. Nicolaos Alexopoulos.

Economic Support Funds (ESF) for Cyprus

Our first concern involves the Economic Support Funds (ESF) for Cyprus. It is important that the U.S. Congress, as well as the government of Cyprus, know to whom the funds are going (e.g. which NGOs), the uses to which the funds are being put (e.g. are they going to train "TRNC" officials, etc., whether they are supporting projects on land and property confiscated from Greek Cypriots), and whether they are designed to support reunification and are bicomunal in nature.

We urge you to help those in our government administering these funds to understand the following. American credibility and support abroad is connected to our country's representatives taking actions that support the principles for which our country stands and for which it is admired. We must administer our aid in Cyprus in a way that treats properly the only government in Cyprus that is recognized by the United Nations, the European Union and by America. Also, doing so will maintain the incentives toward an end of that destabilizing military occupation.

Just yesterday individuals within the State Department bureaucracy, who are neither elected nor appointed by the President, decided that their opinions should become America's policy. They decided that America should break with the UN, EU and America's resolutions and values and takes steps that are tantamount to de facto recognition of an illegal entity on Cyprus that is occupying one third of that country. They did this in the name of our mutual friend the Secretary of State Hillary Clinton. When the Secretary learned of their actions they came to an immediate halt.

The expenditure of American funds on Cyprus without our first briefing the recognized government of Cyprus is another example of this subterranean effort to provide de facto recognition to this illegal entity. The Subcommittees expression of support for our bureaucracy's proper treatment of the government of Cyprus will go a long way toward moving our country in the direction that the American people and the Secretary of State would like to see it go.

Hellenicare (formerly the World Council of Hellenes' Primary Health Care Initiative) in the Former Soviet Republics

This extraordinarily successful program brings medical and humanitarian relief to vulnerable people with little or no access to primary healthcare in the former Soviet Union and Albania. Since founded in 1997,

it has now cared for over 1 million people in Armenia, Georgia, Ukraine, and Albania, conducted over 2.6 million patient services and distributed \$125 million worth of medicines, medical supplies, and other aid. As a result of this program, America's image has benefited greatly in a part of the world that is of increasing importance to America. The U.S. State Department has been funding this program since 1999, and USAID since 2002. Continued funding will allow this program to grow in Armenia, Georgia and the Ukraine, and expand to other countries in the region, such as Albania and Turkey.

The Subcommittees ongoing support for this program has played a major role in its success. The Subcommittee's and the Congress' continued support would be greatly appreciated.

The Cyprus Issue

The Cyprus issue has been essentially deadlocked since the Turkish side insisted on voting for a plan only if it included settlement provisions which most of the Democrats on the European Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee objected to and which a majority of the Republicans on that Subcommittee referred to as "unacceptable to western democracies" in a letter to President George W. Bush.

These so called Annan Plan provisions include prohibiting Greek-Cypriots from purchasing property in a third of their own country; allowing the same number of Greek-Cypriots on the Cyprus Supreme Court as foreign citizens; constitutionally establishing Turkish troops permanently on Cyprus and taking tens of thousands of Greek Cypriot homes and giving them for free to the Turkish Cypriots. As well, even though Americans took two years to approve our four page constitution, the Cypriots were given only a few weeks to consider a constitution and its attachments that numbered over 9,000 pages. You can see why a western democracy like Cyprus would reject permanently structuring the future of their country in that way.

Turkish-Cypriots who leave Cyprus and travel to Great Britain seek out Greek-Cypriots to live with, in the same neighborhoods. They are members of the same social clubs. In Cyprus, there have been 15 million crossings from one community into the other in recent years without an incident of violence. The two communities lived together on Cyprus without violence for all but 16 of their over 400 years together. Yet Turkey has more troops in Cyprus to "protect" the Turkish Cypriots than the U.S. has in Afghanistan.

If Cyprus is left to the Cypriots and Turkey and Turkish-Cypriots are shown how the lives of their citizens will improve if they adhere to the standards of the contemporary world – not militarily occupying another nation, the Cyprus issue will be solved. Hopefully, the new Administration will bring that about.

Ecumenical Patriarchate

Madame Chairwoman it is important that you are aware of what was called "a religious tragedy of historic magnitude" in a letter to the President last December signed by 73 United States Senators. It regards the Ecumenical Patriarch in Istanbul, Turkey who is the spiritual head of 250 million Orthodox Christians worldwide and the 269th direct successor of the Apostle Andrew.

The Turkish government has already confiscated 75% of the Ecumenical Patriarchate's properties. And, this nearly 2,000-year-old sacred see will be terminated unless Turkey stops requiring Ecumenical

Patriarchs to be Turkish citizens. There are now only 2,500 remaining eligible Orthodox Christians and they are a mostly elderly community.

The disappearance of the See would also mean the end of a crucial link between Christians and the Muslim world. Following the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on America, Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew gathered international religious leaders and produced the first condemnation of the attacks as “anti-religious” that included Muslim leaders. At a time when individuals hostile to the United States are attempting to create conflict between Christians and Muslims, the continuing presence of the Ecumenical Patriarchate in Turkey is a living testimony of religious co-existence since 1453.

Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew’s individual importance to America is reflected in the record number of Congressional cosponsors who bestowed on him our country’s highest honor, the Congressional Gold Medal – an award also given to George Washington, Winston Churchill, Nelson Mandela and Pope John Paul II.

In your dealings with the government of Turkey please help them understand that the termination of this Sacred See benefits no one and injures many, including Turkey. The Ecumenical Patriarchate is a great asset for Turkey in many ways.

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Greece (FYROM)

Americans who found this issue complex or who were unsympathetic to Greece’s position on the name “Macedonia” for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) had the issue simplified for their understanding a few months ago. It happened when the United Nations negotiator offered to FYROM the name for their country that they have asked for “Macedonia” but in the form that understandably describes only that part of ancient Macedonia within FYROM’s borders – “North Macedonia”. FYROM rejected that name insisting on a name that also describes the territory of ancient Greece located in northern Greece -- “Macedonia”. It is this part of Greece that FYROM frequently shows on maps as being annexed to their country. Many in FYROM want to annex northern Greece.

The issue has, after that moment, ceased to be an issue of a name and became an issue of attempted territorial expansion of the country of FYROM at the expense of our ally Greece. When the George W. Bush Administration unwisely recognized FYROM as “Macedonia” the Administration stated that they still wanted FYROM to find a name that is acceptable to our ally Greece. Since that unwise Bush Administration decision, FYROM has increased its intransigence on the name issue. It is our hope that the new Administration will dissuade FYROM from efforts to acquire northern Greece by explaining that if they do not find a name that is not threatening to northern Greece, the United States will end its interim recognition of FYROM as “Macedonia”.

Biography of Andrew E. Manatos

Andrew E. Manatos is a member of a family that has been involved in high-level policy development for nearly one-third of the history of the United States. He began at 19 years of age when he was the youngest advance man and manager of an Inaugural Ball for President Lyndon Johnson's 1964 campaign. Subsequently, he became the youngest full **Committee Staff Director in the U.S. Senate**, where he created the postcard voter registration bill and passed it through the Senate by invoking cloture for only the 13th time in U.S. history. He also headed the lobby effort that accomplished a very rare congressional override of an Executive Branch prerogative in foreign policy -- when the Congress imposed the 1974 Turkish arms embargo following Turkey's invasion of Cyprus.

Manatos saved millions of dollars for Americans by eliminating the more expensive airmail stamp, after discovering that the concept of airmail versus ground mail was deceptive because all mail went by air. He created the first commemorative stamp for a member of the Jewish community in America, Hyam Solomon. He then became the youngest sub-cabinet official in the **Carter Administration, as Assistant Secretary of Commerce**, where he led the lobby effort that moved the Foreign Commercial Service from the State Department to the Commerce Department.

From his position as **president of Manatos & Manatos**, he established the only official U.S. Senate award, the Productivity Award (a precursor of the Baldrige Award), and the only White House Conference during the Reagan Administration. It also addressed the subject of productivity. He created one of the most powerful grassroots lobbies in America -- the Greek Lobby. He drafted and enacted into law the Missing in Cyprus legislation.

He is responsible for creating an annual meeting between the Greek-American community and each President of the United States for over two decades and created an official Greek Independence Day celebration in America, the only country in the world other than Greece to do so. He set the record for the number of Members of Congress to cosponsor a bill, the bill to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Ecumenical Patriarch Bartholomew. He was able to secure the Capitol Rotunda to honor a living person [Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios] for only the second time in history. He worked closely with US Ambassador to the United Nations, Dick Holbrooke, to bring Cyprus into the European Union, and to bring peace between Greece and her neighbors Albania, FYROM and Turkey.

While representing the city of San Francisco, Manatos led the lobby effort that added \$2 billion to the AIDS account. For another client he led the activity that reduced an account by hundreds-of-millions-of-dollars and for others he has secured several millions each year. His clients have ranged from Fortune 500 companies, to the Smithsonian Institution, to foreign countries, to religious leaders, to tennis great Pete Sampras.

He has been a guest columnist for the *Washington Post*, *New York Times*, *Chicago Tribune* and other national publications. His congressional testimony has been broadcast by C-SPAN. *Regardies* magazine selected Manatos as "One of the 100 most influential people in private Washington".

Manatos met regularly with U.S. President Bill Clinton and others at the White House to discuss strategy following the Democrats' loss of the Congress in the 1994 election. He played a key role for Presidential candidate Governor Michael Dukakis, helping to raise more funds than anyone in history, at that time.

He created and subsidized the Committee for Citizen Awareness (CCA), a not-for-profit organization that gives each year to high schools across America nearly 20,000 award-winning civic educational videotapes, viewed by over 30 million students. He raises over \$1.5 million per year for these award-winning videotapes that feature nationally- known figures such as Secretary of State Colin Powell; Constitutional author and daughter of President John Kennedy, Carolyn Kennedy; Supreme Court Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg; former Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole and others.

For decades, the Greek Orthodox Church of America has appointed Manatos to its National Council. The Ecumenical Patriarch in Istanbul, Turkey, who heads over 300 million Orthodox Christians worldwide, appointed Manatos to the Order of St. Andrew, and the Order selected him to head one of its regions. He is a board member and treasurer of the Society for the Preservation of Greek Heritage (SPGH), a cultural organization that frequently presents seminars with the Smithsonian Institution. He serves with President Bill Clinton on the board of the THEA Foundation, for which Manatos hosts an annual dinner in Washington, D.C. that raises significant funds for the foundation.


Updated February, 2009

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:</p> <p>Andrew Manatos National Coordinated Effort of Hellenes 1100 New Hampshire Ave, N.W. Washington, DC 20037</p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p>UHAC Pan-Cyprian Association Archbishops of the Ecumenical Patriarchate Cyprus Federation of America</p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p>

Signature:  Date: 3/24/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Ms. LOWEY. You always have the consideration of this subcommittee, and we thank you very much for appearing.

Ms. Granger? Ms. Lee? Thank you very much.

GAVI Fund, Dwight L. Bush, Jr., Member, Board of Directors. Thank you for being with us today.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

GAVI FUND

WITNESS

DWIGHT L. BUSH SR., MEMBER, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. BUSH. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman. It is a privilege and honor for me to speak before your committee once again on behalf of the GAVI Fund. I have a written statement that I would hope would be entered into the record, and rather than repeat the points in that statement I would like to highlight briefly my recent experiencing witnessing firsthand child immunization in Liberia, a trip that I took about six weeks ago.

I saw immunization activities in 10 clinics in three different hospitals located in both rural and urban setting. I saw firsthand literally hundreds of mothers waiting their turn to ensure that their children are protected against preventable diseases that kill millions every year: hepatitis B, diphtheria, and tetanus. These were hopeful mothers who want for their children what we want for ours—the chance to grow and thrive without the fear of preventable diseases that could stop them from realizing their potential.

But their struggle to secure this is so much greater than ours. However, the resolve of those mothers is so clear. It was an incredibly moving experience for me.

I have visited a number of the developing countries since joining the GAVI board more than five years ago, but this experience was particularly poignant for Liberia and the United States, as you know, have a very special bond. My colleagues and I saw firsthand the key role that GAVI support plays in expanding access to life-saving vaccines and in strengthening health systems in Liberia. But for each challenge that I saw I also saw hope.

I saw the faces of parents who felt for the first time that they were assuring the basic insurance that increases the chances that their children will live to the age of five, and I also witnessed the empowerment that health workers experienced as they administered life-saving vaccines.

During Liberia's long, brutal war, vaccination rates dropped to about 32 percent. Today, I am pleased to announce with the support of GAVI and other organizations the rate of immunization has more than doubled, to over 60 percent. Because of the commitment of our government to prioritize public health and to support GAVI's partnership, which includes UNICEF, and World Health Organizations, among others, as partners, we are helping to ensure that children in Liberia have a chance to thrive and grow.

President Ellen Sirleaf Johnson is personally aware of GAVI's support, and she met with our delegation there. She understands that vaccinations is the backbone of public health and that it is im-

portant for her to realize her broader objectives for stabilizing Liberia.

Wherever we turned we heard stories from mothers about how vaccines or the lack thereof affected them and their families. I just want to share one story with you, one individual we encountered. Her name is Angie, and she was a nurse who was assigned to take us around the country. Angie had three children. Two of her children died of pneumonia, unnecessarily so before they reached the age of five. And during the course of her raising her three children, she was always subject to feeling the power and the burden of the brutality of the war that went on. So there were instances when she took us to her home in the country, and there was a dividing line, and she knew that when she lived there she couldn't get past the army or the people involved in the government to get her children to the hospitals for basic vaccines. She lost two kids. She saved one.

This need not happen, and her story, I think, is indicative of the experience that many had in Liberia that GAVI is helping to address, to make sure that she can get her children to the age of five because we know that children who live to five have a great chance of growing to maturity.

Madam Chair, we can make sure that Angie's story is not repeated in Liberia and elsewhere, in Sub-Saharan Africa, in South Asia. We can work with government in Liberia and the more than 70 other very poor countries to increase access to life-saving vaccines so that children can grow into healthy and productive adults that contribute to the prosperity of their countries, but we do continue to need U.S. support.

Thanks to your leadership and the subcommittee support the GAVI alliance has been able to provide vaccines and health system support to more than 70 of the world's poorest countries. On behalf of the alliance, we respectfully request that this subcommittee recommend \$80 million for the GAVI alliance in fiscal year 2010 budget.

Thank you and I am prepared to answer any questions you may have.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you for your very important work, and I really do appreciate your giving us some examples of President Ellen Johnson's relief work in Liberia. This committee traveled there and we are very well aware of the enormous challenges that she faces. She has a big cheerleading squad here.

Mr. BUSH. Yes.

Ms. LOWEY. And I am glad that you are working so actively with her. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

Mr. BUSH. Thank you very much.



Statement by

**Dwight L. Bush, Sr.
Member of the Board of Directors
The GAVI Fund**

Before the

**Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations,
and Related Programs
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives**

March 25, 2009



Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee:

GAVI's mission is to save children's lives and protect people's health through the widespread use of vaccines. I am appearing before the Committee as a volunteer member of the Board of Trustees of The GAVI Fund. Thanks to the leadership of this subcommittee, the United States of America was among the first governments to support The GAVI Fund. I ask that the Subcommittee continue its support for a United States contribution to GAVI for the purchase of vaccines by recommending at least \$80 million for GAVI in fiscal year 2010, the 10th anniversary of GAVI's creation. I also support increased funding for the Child Survival and Maternal Health sub-account.

I would like to give my sincere thanks to you and the Subcommittee for ensuring strong US support for the mission of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) since its launch in 2000.

INCREASED SUPPORT FOR VACCINES

Thanks to the support from the United States and a growing number of other donor governments, GAVI has been able to commit almost \$4 billion to over 70 of the world's poorest countries for the purchase of vaccines and safe injection equipment, and to strengthen their immunization services and health systems.

The bulk of this support, \$3 billion or over 70% of all GAVI commitments, has been for the procurement and delivery of new and underused vaccines. The United States, through USAID, has played a leading policy making role on the GAVI Alliance Board and is engaged in a number of technical working groups from the outset.

Another key ally in this global challenge is the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation which has committed a total \$1.5 Billion over 15 years to GAVI. The result of this extraordinary support to date is compelling as GAVI has been able to reverse the decline in rates of immunization in the poorest countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa and south Asia. In fact, Africa has now surpassed south Asia in terms of regional immunization coverage.

WHO and UNICEF estimates for GAVI supported countries indicate that basic immunization rates, as measured by 3rd dose of DTP3 vaccine, have risen from approximately 65% in 2000 to almost 80% in 2008.

PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE

As a result of the support from GAVI that countries have received to date:

- 50.9 million additional children have received the required 3 doses of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis vaccine (DTP3)



- 192.2 million additional children have received three doses of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB)
- 41.7 million additional children have received three doses of Haemophilus influenzae type B vaccine (Hib)
- 35.6 million children have been immunized against yellow fever
- 213 million children have been protected with GAVI-supported new and underused vaccines
- Most critically, 3.4 million premature deaths have been prevented as a result of GAVI's support to these countries.

THE GAVI ALLIANCE

The GAVI Alliance is an effective public-private health partnership that includes all of the major stakeholders in immunization: UNICEF, WHO, the World Bank, the Gates Foundation, vaccine producers, civil society and governments.

In addition, through the private volunteers on the GAVI Alliance Board of Directors as well as the volunteer GAVI Fund Board, which I represent today, the Alliance includes strong financial management and business expertise to ensure proper stewardship of the support provided by our donors. For example, I am a former CEO of the Urban Trust Bank and a finance specialist. And the Board includes other professionals with significant experience in results driven organizations.

I can attest to the capable leadership, hard work and commitment of the GAVI team and its immunization program counterparts in developing countries. Working together we have successfully protected vulnerable children against such deadly diseases as Hepatitis B. Hepatitis B is one of the major diseases afflicting mankind, a principal cause of liver cancer, and is a serious global public health problem. It is preventable with safe and effective vaccines that have been available in wealthier countries since 1982.

Of the 2 billion people who have been infected with the hepatitis B virus (HBV), more than 350 million have chronic (lifelong) infections. Thanks to support from the US and other donors, the coverage rate for Hepatitis B in the GAVI eligible countries has risen from only 5% in 1999 to over 60% by end of 2008.

GAVI EXPERIENCE – A country example

Madam Chairwoman, I have had the recent pleasure to lead a volunteer Board delegation to Liberia. There we experienced firsthand the progress that has occurred in that country with



support from the GAVI Alliance. Our small delegation saw immunization activities in 10 clinics and three hospitals, both rural and urban. We saw first-hand literally hundreds of mothers waiting their turn to ensure that their children are protected against preventable diseases that kill millions every year, hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus. These are hopeful mothers who want for their children simply what we want for ours. But their struggle to secure prevention is so much greater than ours and their resolve is so clear. It was incredibly moving.

I have visited a number of countries since joining the GAVI board more than 5 years ago, but this experience was particularly poignant. Liberia and the US share a special bond.

Liberia's mothers and fathers must rely on weak health systems to secure protection for their children from deadly diseases. Roads are rough or don't exist at all; refrigeration and electricity are scarce; Villages are remote and often accessible only on foot.

My colleagues and I saw first-hand the key role that GAVI support plays in expanding access to life-saving vaccines and in the strengthening of health systems in West Africa. But I saw more than challenges. I saw on their faces the joy that parents feel when they are able to provide this most basic insurance that increases the chances that their children will live past the age of five; and the empowerment that health workers experience as they administer life-saving vaccines.

During Liberia's long, brutal war vaccination rates dropped to about 32%. Today, the rate of immunization is more than twice that figure, over 60% – because of the commitment of the government to prioritize public health and the support provided by the GAVI partnership, which includes donor governments, including the US government, UNICEF, WHO and others.

President Ellen Sirleaf-Johnson is personally aware of GAVI's support and she met with our delegation to assure us that she understands that vaccination is the backbone of public health and a major driver supporting economic growth.

NEXT STEPS

The real opportunity is to expand and scale up these successes in ALL of the poorest countries to insure that the Millennium Development Goal of child mortality reduction by two-thirds by 2015 is met. Additional support from the US and other donors will be critical to our ability to continue the drive to scale up this successful program.

To place this global health and immunization challenge into context:

- Diseases and insufficient health care kill nearly 9 million children each year in poor countries. A few years ago, this figure was over 10 million child deaths per year.
- Up to 25% of these child deaths are preventable by routine vaccination against a limited number of diseases such as diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, Hib and yellow fever.



- The vaccines used against these diseases are widely available in industrialized countries but in the case of Hepatitis B and Hib, their introduction into the poorest countries only began with GAVI nine years ago.
- More than 1 million children die each year from pneumococcal and meningococcal disease and diarrhea caused by the rota virus. The GAVI Alliance is placing great emphasis on these two new vaccines as their availability will have a great impact on reducing child morbidity and mortality. It is clear that we will not reach the child mortality reduction goal without substantial progress against these two diseases.

FUNDING FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010

Madam Chairwoman, the GAVI Alliance was created nine years ago to save children's lives and to improve health care in the poorest countries. The above figures confirm that GAVI is achieving results and living up to its mandate.

As we look toward our 10th anniversary, GAVI and its partners are working in concert to scale up our joint efforts to reduce the burden of disease and mortality in 72 GAVI-eligible countries. Given an expanded menu of vaccines offered to countries and attendant increased country demand, the Alliance will need renewed and increased support over the years ahead.

I urge the Committee to recommend at least \$80 million for The GAVI Fund as part of the State, Foreign Operations fiscal year 2010 appropriations and support increased funding for the Child Survival and Maternal Health sub-account.

I close my statement for GAVI where I began, with repeated thanks for the unwavering support of the Congress and, particularly, of this Subcommittee.

Dwight L. Bush

Dwight L. Bush is Managing Partner of D.L. Bush & Associates, a financial advisory and investment firm located in Washington, DC. He formerly served as Chairman and CEO of Urban Trust Bank. Mr. Bush has nearly 30 years of corporate banking, private equity and strategic financial management experience. His career includes roles as a financial transaction professional and as a corporate officer. Prior to Urban Trust Bank, he was a Principal at private equity firm, Stuart Mill Capital LLC and President of Sallie Mae. Mr. Bush started his career at The Chase Manhattan where he worked for 15 years, leaving as a Managing Director. In addition to the GAVI Fund, Mr. Bush is also currently a Trustee of Cornell University and the National Symphony Orchestra. He is also a member of the board of directors of Enremed, Inc. Mr. Bush resides in Washington, DC.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

DWIGHT L. BOSH & ASSOCIATES
3105 ELLICOTT ST NW
WASHINGTON, DC 20008
202-494-0065

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. *I AM APPEARING ON BEHALF OF THE GAUF ALLIANCE.*

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

See rule 11 disclosure form

Signature: *Dwight L. Bosh*

Date: *3/16/09*

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.



RULE XI STATEMENT

In accordance with Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, The GAVI Fund states that its witness has not received any Federal grant or contract during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years. The entity represented by the witness, The GAVI Fund, has not received grants during the current fiscal year, and received grants from the U.S. Agency for International Development as follows: \$71.93 million during fiscal year 2008; \$69.30 million during fiscal year 2007; \$69.30 million during fiscal year 2006; \$64.48 million during fiscal year 2005; and \$59.64 million during fiscal year 2004. The grants were related to programs for immunization.

The GAVI Fund

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THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

BASIC EDUCATION COALITION**WITNESS****STEPHEN F. MOSELEY, CHAIRMAN**

Mr. MOSELEY. Madam Chairwoman, I am just delighted to have the honor to be here, and I want to thank you for the extraordinary leadership you are providing to help children's education around the world and the access and improving the quality of those children's lives through education around the world, and also to thank Ms. Granger and Ms. Lee also for in your role prior to becoming a Ranking Member, supporting the EFA bill, which is now a bipartisan effort which is hope is moving through toward ultimate legislation and funding.

Extraordinary progress has been made, Ms. Chairwoman, not only for your leadership first as a Rank Member and the Chair, to leading us back into a role of leadership on children's basic education, and especially for girls' opportunity for basic education around the world. The U.S. has reached one of the lowest points in history of support for education just about the time the world's ministers of education came together in the year 2000 in Dakar. Since then that level of funding, which was only \$100 million, barely serving kids at that point has risen to approximately \$700 million in the last year, joined with other nations, which is so important, the collaborative cooperation now led by the U.S. is the largest single donor has been so important in moving us forward and meeting the goals that have been set forth by the EFA movement.

We are at a particular point in time though where we must wrestle with the things that we have not accomplished, but I want to start by noting how much has been accomplished. In the years since 2000, 20, almost 30 percent in many cases, increase in access and completion of basic education has resulted. That is a dramatic increase in a period of 10 years. Depending on the area and depending on the country, 20 to 40 percent increases in participation by girls has occurred as a result of this funding, as well as a result of the support, and as a result of the leadership, though, by the countries themselves, but the donor support has been absolutely critical in being able to leverage their support to address these critical needs.

The successes have varied by region, but U.S. support has particularly been effective in bringing to scale at a national level work on countries as diverse as El Salvador, Guatemala, Nicaragua in Central American, Guiana, Uganda, Namibia, Ethiopia have all made dramatic progress in terms of access for girls, opportunities again to improve quality of education. Liberia is a wonderful example just cited as a massive change in where not only a new education system had to be rebuilt but also to serve the children in crisis at the same time. The same thing is occurring in parts of Asia—I have a note—beginning to move toward more national skill program in Nepal, Indonesia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, very challenging but major progress being made as a result of the U.S. involvement and in cooperation with others.

Our members from BEC, who I am representing today, the Basic Education Coalition, are the 18 organizations that work at the grass roots level. They work also with the National Ministries of Education. They work in cooperation with both multilateral donors, in particular though with AID which is doing an extraordinary job, I want to note in its work at the ground level. It is the only donor organization working on a continuous basis at the ground level and being able to work at scale but doing so on a country-led leadership and initiatives, and at that country-led process working closely in cooperation with the other donors so that our coordinated efforts together make that difference.

What is wonderful about education is that there is as large investment by countries. What is further wonderful though is that the amount of funding, which may appear small relative to the need, is in fact able to leverage that other funding to make qualitative changes, significant skill changes. The funding that is provided through USAID has been very important in changing the teaching approaches, materials, the relevant content, applying technologies for more efficient systems, training of leaders, making sure that the management information systems both contribute policy change within the country but also, frankly, to make sure that we know where the funding is going to ensure that it continues to be accountable for results, which have been led in many respects by USAID's work.

Many of our organizations work in concert with AID in making this happen. At the same time we feel that over the past several years the attention to the leadership in aid for education within AID has not been fully recognized. It continues to be low down in the bureaucracy despite the very high priority your committee has helped the agency to achieve in terms of on-the-ground funding.

We are recommending this year in the 2010 budget that we find room and opportunity to begin, in effect, to make that downpayment, a significant downpayment on the EFA legislation and are recommending \$1 billion support, to make sure that we go forward at this halfway point in the EFA movement toward our goals for 2015. We are living in a time of revolutionary change in education. We can achieve—maybe not in my lifetime—but soon, I believe in my children's lifetime—we will see the possibilities that this support will bring education to every child in the world. That will be revolutionary and is possible and doable.

I just finally want to note as the buzzer is ringing how important it is that we also support bringing back the skill level of the valuable personnel at the field level for USAID, education officers, to ensure that sound programming, sound planning, working with country-led programs by the countries themselves bring about this change and utilize these funds well and for the long term.

We also want to make sure that the U.S. leadership role does work closely in cooperation with UNESCO, with UNICEF, with UNIFEM, with other organizations. It is very important that our leadership be one in unison with the others, and we look forward to the committee's consideration of not only this level of funding, but how best to carry out that funding, working with our agency and with the kind of members that we represent.

So thank you very much for the opportunity to be here.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much.

Mr. MOSELEY. Thank you very much.

**Written Testimony
House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations,
and Related Programs**

**Stephen F. Moseley
Board Chair – Basic Education Coalition
President and CEO – Academy for Educational Development
March 26, 2009**

My name is Stephen F. Moseley. I am Chairman of the Basic Education Coalition, a group of 19 humanitarian and development institutions working to ensure that the world's children receive a quality basic education. I am also president and CEO of the Academy for Educational Development (AED), a non-profit organization with more than four decades of experience working in education, health and other social sectors in the United States and 80 other countries. On behalf of the Basic Education Coalition, I am pleased to submit this written testimony to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs. This request concerns funding for U.S. international basic education programs, and respectfully seeks \$1 billion for fiscal year 2010, with at least \$600 million of that amount from the Development Assistance account.

We sincerely thank Chairwoman Lowey and Ranking Member Granger for your strong and consistent leadership in providing hope and opportunity to the world's children. We applaud particularly Mrs. Lowey's leadership in the effort to ensure that all children have access to a quality education. Mrs. Lowey's work, along with the work of all the members of this Subcommittee, has focused the world's attention on the plight of some of the most vulnerable victims of poverty and neglect – children. I would also like to thank Rep. Granger for her support of Basic Education as a co-sponsor of the EFA bill, prior to her appointment as Ranking Member of this Subcommittee.

Basic education is the cornerstone for success in sustainable development across all sectors. It has a deep impact on the future of individual children, their families, communities and nations. A population that is able to read, write and think critically is far more likely to achieve democracy, economic growth, and improved health.

Now more than ever, at this time of global economic uncertainty, it is crucial that we invest in programs like basic education that spur growth and reduce poverty. No country has ever achieved sustained growth without achieving near universal primary education, and enabling a significant proportion to succeed on to secondary school. Well-prepared citizens who have opportunities to generate a sufficient income to support their families are the key to stabilizing economies at all levels.

Thanks to this Subcommittee's leadership, the U.S. investment in basic education in the developing world has increased dramatically since 2001. The value of investing in basic education has also been recognized by our allies overseas. The United Kingdom, Japan, the Netherlands, and Canada, in particular, have made extraordinary funding commitments in support of the effort to meet the internationally agreed upon goals of Education for All (EFA). These EFA goals call for investment in early childhood development and education; universal primary education for all children, particularly girls, ethnic minorities, and children in difficult circumstances, such as children with disabilities; reduction in illiteracy rates among adults and

youth who have dropped out of school; and providing and improving the quality of primary and secondary education for all.

To date this international effort has yielded impressive gains. The net enrollment ratio for developing countries increased between 1999 and 2006 at twice the rate during the 1990s. Worldwide, approximately 40 million more children were in school in 2006 than were in 1999.

Allow me to cite several specific examples of the outstanding work Basic Education Coalition members are doing in every corner of the world.

- American Institutes for Research has provided teachers and school managers from 1,232 Zambian schools with basic teaching, management and sustainable gardening training;
- World Education has developed an unexploded ordnance awareness curriculum for primary schools in Laos. The curriculum is taught in the most contaminated districts in the country, and will reach 165,000 students in 1,500 schools this year.
- AED, with USAID support, has introduced an active schools methodology in Nicaragua, Guatemala, Peru, and Equatorial Guinea that has provided over 600,000 children with a better quality basic education in the past ten years.
- Christian Children's Fund supports community-led education efforts in Sierra Leone that have produced higher enrollment and retention rates in 255 community schools that serve 40,000 children in underserved areas.
- CARE has been administering an education program in the Dadaab Refugee Camp (Somali refugees) in Kenya. The program is currently teaching 42,719 students in 27 schools.
- Creative Associates International administers a school health initiative that has provided more than 37,600 Nigerian students with de-worming medication and micro-nutrients.

There are many other success stories, but of course, much more good work remains to be done. 47% of all out-of-school children reside in sub-Saharan Africa, the largest regional percentage by far. Of the 75 million children who are not in school, 55% are girls. Roughly 40 million out-of-school children are in the world's fragile states, and are often the hardest to reach. Rural children, slum children, poor children and disabled children are particularly marginalized.

Just as importantly, despite the progress on school enrollment, too many children in this world still lack access to a *quality* basic education. Tens of millions of children drop out of school every year without gaining basic literacy and numeracy skills, reflecting continuing problems of unsafe, overcrowded and poorly equipped schools with inadequately trained teachers. High levels of grade repetition also plague many countries, with the highest numbers again in sub-Saharan Africa.

An estimated global contribution of \$11 billion is needed annually to meet the internationally agreed upon target of education for all by 2015. President Obama has called for a \$2 billion annual investment in international education programs. We applaud his commitment to educating the world's children, and look forward to working with his administration and the Congress to help the United States lead the effort to close the international funding gap standing in the way of achieving the Education for All goals.

This U.S. investment will have a real impact on the lives of millions of people around the world. Over the years, U.S. funding for basic education through USAID has helped enroll more children in

school, worked to ensure that children are learning in school, and developed the capacity of communities to improve their children's schooling in countries as diverse as Ethiopia and Egypt, Pakistan and Guatemala. Basic education monies go toward improving the quality of education, with projects that train teachers, improve accountability of school systems, and create curricula relevant to a country's workforce.

Indeed, the benefits of education are diverse and profound:

- Education enhances our national security. The Center for Strategic and International Studies' Commission on Smart Power last year found that "Education is the best hope of turning young people away from violence and extremism."
- Education builds civil society. It fosters tolerance and understanding and promotes democratization and stability. An educated citizenry that is capable of making informed decisions, voicing opinions, and holding elected officials responsible is essential for democracy to survive and flourish. And, as secondary school enrollment increases, government corruption decreases.
- Education builds stronger economies. No country has reached sustained economic growth without achieving near universal primary education. Countries that improve literacy rates by 20-30% have seen increases in gross domestic product of 8-16%. Adults with a primary school education earn twice as much as adults without any schooling and every one year of additional education increases individual output by 4 to 7%.
- Education protects against HIV/AIDS. Girls who stay in school delay sexual activity and have fewer partners, reducing their risk of infection with HIV/AIDS. Young people with little or no education are more than twice as likely to contract HIV as those who have completed primary education. Oxfam estimates that if all children completed primary education, 700,000 new cases of HIV/AIDS in young people could be prevented each year, totaling seven million cases in a decade.
- Education builds stronger and healthier families. Educated women marry later and have healthier children. Their children have higher survival rates, better health and nutrition, and are more likely to attend and succeed in school. An additional one to three years of mother's schooling is associated with a 20% decline in the risk of childhood death.
- Education protects children in emergencies and conflicts. Schools provide security and a sense of normalcy for children in emergency or conflict situations. Access to quality education is one of the best ways to prevent child labor, child soldiers and trafficking in children, and schools help to reintegrate children returning home after conflict.

Combating terrorism and increasing global stability are vitally important goals of our nation's diplomacy and development efforts. Education also discourages children from engaging in armed conflict or terrorist activities, and works to decrease the number of nations and fragile states that can harbor terrorists. While education cannot prevent terrorism entirely, we know absolutely that a literate, educated and engaged public and their children ensure stability and greater prosperity and, therefore, the prospects for greater peace in troubled areas of the world.

Parents everywhere share the desire for their children to be educated. The developed world, and our country in particular, have the knowledge and expertise to introduce and support sustainable methods for educational reform and quality learning for children at national scale. We have brought innovations such as radio instruction and the newest wireless and computer technologies to improve teaching techniques and increase the quality and breadth of education in the countries where we operate. USAID-funded programs also have introduced creative approaches to improve access and quality.

I want to make clear that additional resources for Basic Education must be accompanied by increased capacity, expertise, accountability and leadership at USAID. This can be achieved by establishing a high-level USAID Office of Global Education with a clear strategy and effective management that reflects: best available practices for sustainable development; government-implemented measures to monitor and evaluate program effectiveness, and ensure students are actually learning; sufficient qualified staff and resources at the regional and country mission levels; consultative mechanisms to engage stakeholders in strategic program design; and well-coordinated and flexible education planning and cooperation with country governments, other donors, civil society, NGO and private sector stakeholders to ensure U.S. government projects are responsive to host country needs.

It is up to all nations to work toward achieving universal primary education. While the financial burden of educating a country's children is carried primarily by its government, assistance from industrialized countries often proves to be the catalyst for progress—a sign of approval, if you will—that communicates to those working in-country that they are headed in the right direction and encourages other donors to increase their funding levels. U.S. foreign aid for education helps to leverage a country's initial investment in quality and access. Targeted and project-based U.S. investments magnify the impact of country programs, improving efficiency of spending and quality of efforts while allowing national governments to take projects to scale. These small but critical contributions lead not to new dependency, but rather to sustainability.

In developing countries, our nation can, with this requested increase in foreign aid funding for education, help meet our international commitment to the goal of Education for All. We have the chance to build a world of justice and opportunity for all children, a world in which our own children will also have a safer and more secure future. There is no single better investment than ensuring access to a quality basic education for all.

UNESCO, in its recently released Global Monitoring Report on the EFA goals said “this is a make-or-break moment for the commitments to achieve Universal Primary Education by 2015. Without an urgent drive to get children into school, increase survival and completion rates and strengthen quality, the promise made at Dakar will be broken.”

We do still have an opportunity to make good on the international community's pledge to educate all the world's children, but our window of opportunity for doing so will soon close. I encourage Congress to appropriate \$1 billion in Fiscal Year 2010 for international basic education programs to ensure all children have access to a quality basic education.

Thank you.



Connecting People > Creating Change

Stephen F. Moseley
President and Chief Executive Officer
Academy for Educational Development

Stephen F. Moseley joined the Academy in 1970 and has served as AED's president and chief executive officer since 1987. Founded in 1961, AED is an independent, nonprofit organization committed to solving critical social problems in the U.S. and throughout the world through education, research, training, social marketing, policy analysis and innovative program design.

Under Mr. Moseley's guidance, AED has become one of the leading non-governmental organizations working in the areas of education and exchange, health, youth development and the environment. Currently the Academy runs more than 250 programs throughout the world serves 167 countries with technical assistance, education, training and international visitor programs. AED works in partnership with governments, foundations, multilateral agencies, businesses, and public and private educational institutions.

In his career at AED, Mr. Moseley has held progressively greater responsibility for international operations, overseeing a wide range of groundbreaking educational programs. He has directed projects in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Middle East. In 1979 he was appointed executive vice president of the Academy and director of the International Division. Mr. Moseley began his career at the nonprofit Education and World Affairs, later renamed the International Council for Educational Development.

Mr. Moseley is an active member of the Society for International Development (Washington Chapter), serving twice as chapter president. He currently sits on the Governing Council of the SID International Board of Directors and serves as its treasurer. He is chairman of the Basic Education Coalition (which promotes support for the global Education for All agenda) and is a member of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid. Mr. Moseley serves on the Boards of the U.S. Global Leadership Campaign and the United Nations Association/National Capital Area. He is active on the working committee of UNESCO for Education for All (EFA). He has previously served on the Board of Directors of InterAction (the U.S. association of international private voluntary organizations). He has held leadership positions of the Coalition for American Leadership Abroad and the International Education Training Coalition.

Mr. Moseley received a Bachelor of Arts in Literature in 1967 and an Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters in 1989 from the University of Hartford. In 1997, he was elected to the University of Hartford's Board of Regents.

March 2009

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Stephen F. Moseley Academy for Educational Development 1825 Connecticut Ave, NW Washington DC 20009	
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. Mr. Moseley will appear on behalf of the Basic Education Coalition. Mr. Moseley is also President and CEO of the Academy for Educational Development	
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? <input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No The Basic Education Coalition, on whose behalf Mr. Moseley will testify, does <u>not</u> receive such funding. However, AED does receive funding.	
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. - see attached list relating to funding provided to the Academy for Educational Development	

Signature: _____

Date: 3/18/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.



**ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND AFFILIATES**

**Audit of Federal Awards Performed in Accordance with
U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133**

Year ended December 31, 2007

(With Independent Auditors' Reports Thereon)

**ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year ended December 31, 2007

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) or Federal contract number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount provided under subcontracts
Major Programs:			
U.S. Agency for International Development:			
Foreign Assistance for Programs Overseas:			
Direct funding:			
Digital Opportunity Through Technology Access	98.001	\$ 3,159,168	1,728,582
Ethiopia's Basic Education Strategic Objective	98.001	3,706,606	352,776
Global Development Alliance	98.001	768,145	545,709
Participation, Education, and Knowledge Strengthening in Central Asia	98.001	2,271,596	820,704
Education Quality Improvement	98.001	51,374,505	14,408,393
IQC for Education, Training and Human Resource Development	98.001	486	—
Ambassadors' Girl's Scholarship Program Region II	98.001	4,290,081	3,266,323
Advancing Learning and Education for the Future	98.001	7,018,118	2,409,330
Assistance to Basic Education – Linkages in Education and Health	98.001	503,342	45,861
Higher Education Program (HEP) in Afghanistan	98.001	8,547,064	4,360,459
Ukraine E-Learning Center Proj (eSERP)	98.001	97,960	—
Global Learning Portal (GLP)	98.001	723,011	112,786
Macedonia Primary Education	98.001	2,235,064	670,759
Kenya Teacher Education and Professional Development Program	98.001	307,071	4,769
Integrated English Language Program II	98.001	63,674	—
Strategic Technical Assistance for Results with Training	98.001	58,112,456	54,035,500
People, Energy and Development	98.001	2,022,471	406,149
Youth and Community Action Program	98.001	856,920	—
Focusing on Results: Enhancing Capacity Across Sectors in Transition (FORECAST)	98.001	4,852,131	517,131
Financial Integration, Economic Leveraging Broad Based Dissemination	98.001	44,805,625	40,817,811
Laboratory Capacity Building Efforts in Third Countries	98.001	11,767	—
Linkages (Breastfeeding)	98.001	85,821	—
Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project	98.001	5,710,424	552,901
NetMark Program	98.001	10,913,454	911,033
The Social Acceptance Plan Strengthening Social Acceptance of Family Planning (TSAP)	98.001	35,097	5,552
Technical Assistance and Support Contract, Media/PR	98.001	7,110,979	670,152
Technical Assistance and Support Contract, Global Health	98.001	3,250	—
Private Sector Program IQC	98.001	6,277,265	2,750,137
Ghana Sustainable Change Project (GSCP)	98.001	5,536,223	869,812
Hygiene Improvement IQC	98.001	2,755,579	415,511
Africa's Health in 2010	98.001	4,121,055	1,308,727
AZZ Micronutrient Leadership and Support and Child Blindness Based Agents to Become Leaders in Child Health, Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS Prevention	98.001	8,689,573	3,259,068
Partnership for Health and Development Communication	98.001	31,946	—
Central American HIV/AIDS	98.001	422,898	—
Environmental Education and Communication	98.001	1,725,298	300,843
Global Civil Society Strengthening	98.001	664	—
Support for Croatia's NGOs	98.001	7,765,128	2,326,497
Education and Information Program to Improve Irrigation Water Use Efficiency	98.001	2,210,746	116,932
Capable Partners Programmatic Objectives (CAP)	98.001	20,574	14,049
Managing African Conflict IQC	98.001	10,912,944	5,116,197
Sri Lanka Peace Support Project III: Civic Foundations for Peace	98.001	44,463	40,149
Ghana Capacity Strengthening for HIV/AIDS Prevention and Impact Mitigation	98.001	1,945,786	147,117
Comcast: Honduras HIV/AIDS Umbrella Grants Program	98.001	2,176,725	392,227
Development Education Project	98.001	1,963,191	187,012
Instability, Crisis, and Recovery Programs	98.001	844,101	149,975
Research to Develop New Technical Resource Materials	98.001	1,394,163	502,206
HIV-AIDS Prevention Program in Sri Lanka	98.001	19,759	—
Global Sustainable Tourism Alliance	98.001	370,094	—
Women's Peace Bldg in Nepal	98.001	680,105	295,456
Final Evaluation of Bolivia Transition Initiative	98.001	235,849	—
South Africa ASSIST Achieving Sustainability thru Strategic Information Support and Training	98.001	99,814	—
Pass-through funds received from:		2,015,238	1,289,703
Community Support and Equity in Guinea Primary Education Development Center – Leader with Assoc Award (LWA): Learning Systems Activities	98.001	733,617	169,959
American Institute for Research – Education Quality Improvement	98.001	4,913,164	1,673,211
The Futures Group International, LLC – Nigeria Enabling Environment (ENHANSE)	98.001	319,377	—

**ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) or Federal contract number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount provided under subcontracts
Education Development Center-Indonesia Improved Quality of Teaching and Training	98.001	\$ 3,159,450	63,060
Save the Children-Indonesia Decentralized Basic Education (DBE) Component 3	98.001	634,305	—
CHF International-Community Revitalization through Democratic Action - Economy	98.001	32,061	—
Systems Research and Applications-EOAT ICT Support Services IDIQ Subcontract	98.001	12,321	—
PA Government Services, Inc. - Energy Sector Technical Advisory and Assistance Services	98.001	126,363	—
Management Sciences for Health-Rational Pharmaceutical Management Plus	98.001	160,516	—
Johns Hopkins University-Health Communication Partnership	98.001	3,274,933	145,245
Save the Children-Umwoyo Capacity Building for Quality HIV/AIDS Services in Malawi	98.001	62,336	—
Engender Health-Action for West Africa Regional Education	98.001	1,050,445	114,334
John Snow, INC-Essential Services for Health in Ethiopia	98.001	242,112	—
John Snow, INC-Making Medical Injections Safer Project (USAID funded)	98.001	192,791	—
Initiatives, Inc. - TASC2 Initiatives	98.001	112,132	—
JSI Research and Training Institute-Immunization Basics Project	98.001	74,199	—
JHPIEGO-Access to Clinical and Community Maternal, Neonatal and Women's Health Services	98.001	797,195	—
Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. - Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival	98.001	1,421,171	—
AM Associates - Environmental Health IQC	98.001	1,047,231	84,342
JSI Research and Training Institute - Improving Reproductive Health Project in Ukraine	98.001	299,136	—
Patfinder International - Community Participation for Action in the Social Services	98.001	101,483	—
Save the Children-Consultant Agreement - Mwate Chintu	98.001	8,391	—
Management Sciences for Health-Honduras MSH TA	98.001	16,938	—
The Louis Berger Group, Inc. - US-Asia Environmental Partnership	98.001	1,464	—
Education Development Center - Haitian Out of School Youth Livelihood Initiative	98.001	10,566	—
International Resources Group, Ltd. - Environmental Sector Technical Advisory and Assistance Services	98.001	168,832	—
ARD, Inc. - Analytical Services IQC	98.001	196	—
Development Alternatives, Inc. - Integrated Water and Coastal Resources Management	98.001	81,469	—
Development Alternatives, Inc. - Building Recovery & Reform thru Democratic Governance (BRDG) IQC	98.001	517,224	—
Engender Health - APHIA II Nyanza Province Project	98.001	429,235	66,289
Education Development Center - Egypt Environmental Education and Outreach Program (E3OP)	98.001	809,185	—
International Resources Group, Ltd. - Initiative for Conservation of the Andean Amazon	98.001	63,832	—
Pact Vietnam-Community REACH Vietnam Program - Smartwork Vietnam	98.001	419,125	—
Development Alternatives, Inc. - Prosperity Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE)	98.001	18,046	—
Chemonics International, Inc. - Structures Research and Networking Tour	98.001	5,100	—
Total U.S. Agency for International Development (Foreign Assistance for Programs Overseas)		<u>301,161,408</u>	<u>148,440,838</u>
U.S. Department of State:			
Direct funding:			
Partnerships for Learning Undergraduate Studies FY 2005	19.S-ECAA05-CA-108(CS)	1,804,928	—
Partnership for Learning Undergraduate Studies Program	19.S-ECAA06-CA-121 (MA)	2,239,930	—
Total Partnerships for Learning Undergraduate Studies		<u>4,044,858</u>	—
International Visitor Leadership Program FY2006	19.402	34,140	—
International Visitor Leadership Program FY2007	19.402	3,624,327	—
International Visitor Leadership Program FY 2008	19.402	734,872	—
Total International Visitor Leadership Program		<u>4,393,339</u>	—
Total Major Programs		<u>309,599,605</u>	<u>148,440,838</u>

**ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) or Federal contract number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount provided under subcontracts
Nonmajor programs:			
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Direct funding:			
Federal Information and Communications Services	93.263-01-D-0163	\$ 7,190,232	3,555,764
Study of Tobacco Industry Documents: Marketing to Women	93.393	458,237	91,186
Strategies for Prevention/Early Detection/Survivorship	93.283	319,477	16,503
Cancer-Underserved Populations			
Agenda to Address Overweight & Obesity in the United States	93.200-2003-F-02539	61,384	—
Special Projects of National Significance HAC Caribbean Investigation	93.928	339,781	—
Technical Assistance for HIV, STD and TB Prevention – IQC	93.200-2003-01924	1,229,592	—
Support for Implementation of Adult & Youth Tobacco			
Cessation Blueprint Initiative	93.HHSP23320045001XI	479,562	176,588
Global AIDS Technical and Program Support Services	93.200-2004-05311	1,029,155	140,996
Technical Assistance and Training to Immunization Coalitions	93.185	382,586	15,992
Food Marketing to Kids/Energy Intake	93.200-2004-F-09845	162,549	73,305
Rural Community Facilities, Economic Dev. and Job Opp for			
Low-income Individuals	93.GS-00F-0007M	277,187	—
Breastfeeding Training and Technical Assistance	93.200-2004-10286	276	—
Support for Expanded HIV/AIDS Surveillance, Monitoring,			
Evaluation, and Info Mgt	93.941	706,752	326,993
AHRQ Preventive Program	93.AHRQ290-05-0018	52,722	—
Consumer Involvement and Leadership	93.145	303,894	20,450
Unmet Needs and Health Disparities	93.145	243,898	12,500
Evaluation of the Assessment of Cancer Screening & Followup			
Tool, Version 2	93.263-FQ-515722	121	—
Health Marketing Communication Services – Tailored Energy Intake			
Concept Message & Development	93.HHSD2002006F18770	171,230	51,945
Health Mktg Common Srves – Innov Social Mktg Strategies			
to Increase Fruit & Veg consumption	93.200-2006-F-18757	206,822	160,000
Health Marketing Communication Service – Development of a			
Multi-Media Field Triage	93.200-2006-F-19020	191,634	42,423
Health Marketing Communication Development of a Sports Related			
Tool Kit for Athletic Coaches	93.200-2006-F-19016	269,124	49,904
Health Marketing Communication Service – Infertility Prevention			
Social Marketing Effort	93.200-2006-F-19070	166,860	14,605
Formative Research Evaluation	93.263-FQ-613301	814,870	226,961
HIV Vaccine Research Education Initiative	93.HHSN26620060023T	1,579,481	239,709
Health Technical Assistance for the We Can! Pediatric			
Obesity Prevention Program	93.263-MK-613548	95,342	—
Health Marketing Communication Services IDIQ (Domain I)	93.200-2007-20009	375,534	72,578
Innovations in Building Consumer Demand for Evidence			
Based Products and Services	93.467-MZ-700785	4,564	—
Increase Access to Voluntary, Confidential HIV Screening &			
Diagnostic HIV Counseling	93.067	51,537	—
Community Economic Development and Rural Facilities Evaluation	93.570	40,993	—
Develop Media Smart Youth (MSY) Program	93.HHSN2672007002099P	127,155	—
American Indian Alaskan Native Head Start-Region 11	93.600	3,484,928	—
Migrant Head Start – Region 12	93.600	2,717,508	—
Ethiopia Expansion and Support of HIV/AIDS/STI/TB Information,			
Education and Communication	93.067	59,459	—
CDC Logistics and Support in Pakistan	93.unknown	295,313	—
Influences of Women's Empowerment on Health Across			
Generations in Bangladesh	93.865	191,987	38,142
Pass-through funds received from:			
George Washington University –			
STOP Diabetes Type II Kids	93.847	83	—
Health Research, Inc (HRI) –			
NY AIDS Institute NQC Evaluate on	93.145	84,632	—
John, Basin, and Shaw, Inc. –			
National Institute on Aging (NIA) Physical Activity Task Force	93.263-01-D-0158NICS126	21,056	—
University of Maryland –			
Blood Exposure and Primary Prevention in the Home Care	93.262	38	—
George Washington University –			
Studies to Prevent Pediatric Type 2 Diabetes, Prevention Studies			
Social Marketing	93.847	162,252	34,291
CAEAR Coalition Foundation –			
Supporting Networks of HIV Care (SNHC)	93.U69EIA07626-01-00	999,357	25,769
State of Nevada –			
Nevada Immunization Program	93.268	6,452	—

ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
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Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

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Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) or Federal contract number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount provided under subcontracts
JBS International, Inc - National Tobacco Cessation Collaborative/Youth Tobacco Cessation Collaborative	93.263-01-D-0158	\$ 17,966	—
Tebelopele Voluntary Counseling and Testing Center - Capacity Building - Tebelopele	93.U62/CCU025113-02	14,006	—
Education Labour Relations Council (ELRC) - South Africa HIV/AIDS Workplace Program - Education Sector	93.U2GPS000797-01	11,404	—
Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory - Seniors and Youth Engaged in Services (SaYes)	93.007	25,029	—
JBS International, Inc - Literature Review on Recruitment to Alzheimer's Disease Trials	93.263-01-D0158NICS-156	16,934	—
JBL Associates - Showcasing and Replicating Community College Programs	93.ED-04-CO-0107	57,213	—
JSI Research and Training Institute - Making Medical Injections Safer Project	93.266	284,764	—
Solidarity Center - Prevention, Care and Treatment Access	93.U62/CCU321156-04	267,941	134,713
Total U.S. Dept of Health and Human Services		26,080,373	5,517,319
U.S. Department of Education: Direct funding			
National Youth Leadership Networks Governing Board Retreat	96.S900-06-30161	915	—
Total Social Security Administration		915	—
U.S. Institute of Peace: Direct funding			
Education and Training Grants Project Evaluation	91.IOP-06-613	4,587	—
Total U.S. Institute of Peace		4,587	—
Millennium Challenge Corp: Direct funding			
MCC Technical Assistance Education and Health - IQC	99.MCC-07-0057-CON-76	202,709	—
Total Millennium Challenge Corp		202,709	—
U.S. Department of Education: Direct funding			
Multiple Task Orders	84.ED-01-CO-0031	1,521	1,440
Dept. of Ed. Performance Measurement Initiative	84.GS00P0007M	2,044	1,622
Federal Resource Center II	84.326V	917,537	28,577
Family Center on Technology and Disability	84.327F	571,708	150,979
National Dissemination Center for Individuals with Disabilities	84.326M	1,956,820	63,092
Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education	84.ED-07-CO-0002	76,706	35,195
Pass-through funds received from:			
Kenucky GEAR UP Online Database	84.M-06188572	10,441	2,420
Direction Service, Inc. - Consortium for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education Project	84.H326D03001	28,211	—
Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education - Pennsylvania State System of Higher Education GEAR UP II	84.SP4000001941	965	—
Mississippi Learning Institute - Mississippi Learning Institute Evaluation	84.unknown	139,973	—
South Dakota Dept of Education - South Dakota GEAR UP	84.2006C-326	2,609	—
University of Connecticut - UCONN GEAR UP	84.334A	5,414	—
ORC Macro International, Inc - South Carolina GEAR UP	84.06-S6981-A11943	5,711	—
Maine Department of Education - Maine GEAR UP	84.334S	10,473	1,730
University of North Carolina - Regional Educational Laboratory Southeast (LABS)	84.ED-06-CO-0028	577,180	—
The National Forum - Comprehensive School Reform (CSR) Quality Initiative	84.332B	110,879	—
Passaic Board of Education - Passaic GEAR UP Year 2	84.P334A050232	40,092	7,645
Baylor University - Baylor University GEAR UP	84.334P	188,423	518

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Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) or Federal contract number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount provided under subcontracts
Association of Assistive Technology Act Programs- ATAP - Data Collection	84.224B	\$ 113,538	32,955
MPR Associates - Career & Technical Regional Forum	84.ED-04-CO-0121/0001	323,373	—
Ohio State University - Ohio State University Title III Evaluation	84.031A	14,354	—
Friendship Public Charter School - Friendship Charter School GEAR UP	84.unknown	35,139	58
University of North Carolina - Regional Educational Laboratory Southeast - Year 2	84.ED-06-CO-0028	517,696	—
Total U.S. Dept. of Education		5,650,807	326,231
U.S. Department of Transportation:			
Direct funding:			
Consumer Information Research Associated with Traffic and Vehicle Related Issues	20.D1NH22-04-C-02046	229,014	44,000
Total U.S. Dept. of Transportation		229,014	44,000
U.S. Department of State:			
Direct funding:			
Trafficking of Persons Information Center Website	19.S-LMAQM-00-M-3598	32,649	—
E-Commerce Program	19.unknown	1,962	—
In STEP: International Sports Training and Exchange	19.S-ECAPE-06-GR-183(LM)	120,231	5,000
Women's Issue: Trafficking of Persons Information Center	19.S-LMAQM-07-GR-309	79,773	—
Developing Civil Society through NGO Connections	19.S-NEAPI-07-CA-209	82,841	—
Fullbright Hays Seminar Abroad for South Africa	19.unknown	7,117	—
Study of the U.S. Institutes for Student Leaders	19.S-ECAAEE-07-CA-116(KF)	1,506,803	—
Cooperativa TV Series Serbia and Kosovo	19.S-LMAQM-07-GR-127	105,673	10,702
Student Councils in Yemen	19.S-NEAPI-07-CA-246	121,065	—
Legal Education in U.S.	19.S-JO100-07-GR-051	77,541	—
WILPower Network	19.S-NEAPI-07-CA-239	7,075	—
Sports Training Exchange Prog.	19.S-ECAPE-07-GR-167(KF)	6,495	6,214
Young Film Makers (Jordan)	19.S-JO100-07-GR-069	28	—
Total U.S. Dept. of State		2,149,253	21,916
U.S. Department of Labor:			
Direct funding:			
HIV/AIDS Workplace Prevention and Education	17.700	861,019	66,888
Follow-up Case Study-Continuation of 12 Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Assisted Sites	17.DOLF059621987	321	—
Pass-through funds received from: World Vision - Combating Explosive Child Lab or through Education	17.E-9-K-4-0057	732,310	—
Total U.S. Dept. of Labor		1,593,650	66,888
Environmental Protection Agency:			
Direct funding:			
Social Marketing Support	66.EP-D-07-020	2,222	—
Total Environmental Protection Agency		2,222	—
Library of Congress:			
Direct funding:			
Russia Civic Hosting Program - 2006	42.OWLC-0616	78,843	—
2006 Ukraine Civic Hosting Program	42.OWLC-0630	125,479	—
2006 Russian Cultural Leaders Hosting Program	42.OWLC-0617	50,982	—
Russia Civic Hosting Prog. 2007	42.OWLC-0710	640,756	39,006
Ukraine Civic Hosting 2007	42.OWLC-0732	112,057	3,390
Total Library of Congress		1,008,117	42,396

**ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
AND AFFILIATES**

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2007

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) or Federal contract number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount provided under subcontracts
National Science Foundation:			
Direct funding:			
After-school Math	47.076	\$ 48,055	16,234
Creating a Community of Practice on Science, Gender and After-school	47.076	15,204	—
Great Science for Girls: Extension Services for Gender Equity in			
Science Through After School Programs	47.076	542,085	36,450
Stem Research and Evaluation	47.076	21,890	—
Pass-through funds received from:			
Texas A&M University— Professional Learning Comm for Alternative			
Pathways in Teaching Science and Math Evaluation	47.076	52,178	—
Total National Science Foundation		<u>679,412</u>	<u>52,684</u>
U.S. Department of Justice:			
Direct funding:			
Community Engagement and Media Outreach Technical Assistance			
Program	16.609	44,149	—
Total U.S. Dept. of Justice		<u>44,149</u>	<u>—</u>
Total Nonmajor programs		37,645,208	6,071,434
Total Federal Awards		\$ <u>347,244,813</u>	<u>154,512,272</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report and notes to schedules.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

CARNEGIE HALL**WITNESS****SARAH JOHNSON, DIRECTOR, WEILL MUSIC INSTITUTE**

Ms. JOHNSON. Thank you. Good morning.

Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Granger, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to present testimony today on behalf of Carnegie Hall. My name is Sarah Johnson and I am the Director of the Weill Music Institute which is Carnegie's education and community program's arm. I am here in place of our trustee and artist advocate, Jessie Norman, who sends her best personal wishes to you, and regrets not being able to be here today. She sent us.

Carnegie Hall has worked closely during the past eight years with the Department of State, Office of Education and Cultural Affairs. We believe that education and cultural exchange is a critical component of international diplomacy and we encourage the committee to fund innovative cultural exchange programs at the highest possible level in fiscal year 2010.

Funding for cultural diplomacy has more than tripled since 2001, and in fiscal year 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Bill, \$10 million was made available for grants to entities for one-time cultural exchange activities. This funding was a breakthrough for organizations like Carnegie Hall.

As American society grows increasingly diverse and as our global community continues to shrink, there is a corresponding need for bridging cultural divides and placing different cultures and dialogue with one another. The arts can play a central role in this work by virtue of their unique ability to create communal experiences among diverse peoples, to support individual and collective expression, to foster greater cultural awareness, and to stimulate cross-cultural understanding and communication.

Secretary of State Hillary Clinton spoke recently about bringing twenty-first century tools and solutions to meet our problems and seize our opportunities. We consider ourselves fortunate to have developed and partnership with the Department of State cultural exchange as one of these powerful twenty-first century tools.

Building on our joint successes and a desire for richer, more sustained relationships with our international partners, we have developed Carnegie Hall cultural exchange, a highly innovative and far-reaching model that creates long-term links among U.S. students, high school students and teachers, and their peers abroad. This program currently engages students, educators and artists in Turkey, India, and starting this fall in Mexico. In each of these countries there is enormous opportunity to improve understanding and perceptions of the United States through non-political activity.

Carnegie Hall cultural exchange provides specific targeted educational resources for students, teachers and artists, including curricula, professional development for teachers, and online communities that supports dialogue and exchange, multiple simulcast for performances connecting students in New York City with the fo-

cused countries, and in-person exchange of teachers, artists and art administrators.

To give you a real-time example of the program's power—when the Mumbai terrorist incident occurred in December of 2008, we had already begun the online dialogue between New York students and their peers in New Delhi. We found several things interesting.

First, the students in New York who may not have read or heard about the attacks had a striking reason to discuss world affairs. Second, Carnegie Hall's online community gave the Indian students an important voice in shaping U.S. perception of the attacks, and gave the U.S. peers a perspective that was distinct from the media coverage of the event.

A teacher who participated in the program with Turkey recently volunteered a strong endorsement of the cultural exchange program. She said, "This program is the best embodiment for hope, not just to have our students be diverse, but also for them to understand diversity. It is the best training ground I have seen for youth ambassadors to learn that they can be citizens of the world."

We have learned that cultural diplomacy is complex and multifaceted and each year our programs evolve as we learn more through doing this work with people in different countries. These activities challenge our assumptions and those of our partners about what it means to be a citizen of the world, and about the importance of both understanding our own culture and of learning about the rich cultures of other nations.

This program has had a marked effect on thousands of high school students and teachers both here and in the United States, and abroad. We have seen a broadening of students' world views. We have watched educators' teaching practices evolve, and we have learned that teaching practices that we taken for granted in the United States have been hailed as innovations by teachers participating in foreign countries. This is a great example of a lasting positive impact for the foreign participants of the program.

Meaningful international work for nonprofit organizations, even large institutions like Carnegie Hall, is not sustainable without a true partnership with the Department of State. The U.S. embassies have played a valuable role in developing the Carnegie Hall program, and in turn the embassy staff members have been very excited about the work and have welcomed its impacts in their communities.

A federal investment, even in relatively small increments, allows private organizations to leverage additional private dollars. We urge funding for the continuation of these grant programs and educational and cultural exchange at the State Department to help our organizations create innovative, robust and most importantly, sustainable programs. We commend the State Department's work as well as the committee's task ahead and thank you once again for your consideration of the importance of cultural diplomacy in U.S. foreign affairs.

Ms. LOWEY. Will there be a partnership with Mexico?

Ms. JOHNSON. Absolutely yes. We are beginning the cultural exchange work there, so starting next year we will have high school students, primarily in Mexico City, partnering with New York City students. Beyond that, however, there are a number of other col-

laborations that are possible forming a partnership with CNART, which is the national center for the arts there, and they are interested not only in this program but in taking other programs that we have developed, adapting them, not only translated them into Spanish, but adapting them for appropriate use in Mexico, and then using their distance learning system which has national reach across Mexico to share this work more broadly. We are very excited about the potential there, and just beginning the conversations, but it is extremely interesting and feels very timely, certainly.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you.

Ms. JOHNSON. Thank you.

**PUBLIC WITNESS TESTIMONY
SARAH JOHNSON
DIRECTOR, WEILL MUSIC INSTITUTE
CARNEGIE HALL
MARCH 26, 2009**

Chairwoman Lowey and Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to present testimony for the Committee's consideration during the Fiscal Year 2010 Appropriations process. My name is Sarah Johnson, and I am the Director of the Weill Music Institute at Carnegie Hall. The Weill Music Institute is the education and community program arm of Carnegie Hall, one of the world's most treasured concert halls and one of today's leading arts institutions. I present testimony today on behalf of continued and expanded funding support for the Department of State's Education and Cultural Affairs programs, which we believe are a critical component of international diplomacy. We urge the committee to continue funding for innovative cultural exchange programs in Fiscal Year 2010, and offer Carnegie Hall's history of work with the State Department as an example of the high value of properly designed and executed cultural exchange programs.

I would like first to commend the Committee and the Chairwoman in particular for the growing interest in and dedication to cultural exchange programs over the past several years. Funding for cultural diplomacy has more than tripled since 2001, and while the State Department has a long history of working with the arts community in a project-specific context, the Global Cultural Initiative, created in 2006, represented the first time the public and private sectors have joined forces to coordinate lasting, institutional collaboration. In the Fiscal Year 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Bill, \$10 million was made available for grants to entities for one-time cultural exchange activities. This funding was a breakthrough for organizations like Carnegie Hall. We are proud to be among the State Department's partners who have worked in this and other exchange programs.

Built in 1891, Carnegie Hall has been in virtually continuous operation for almost 118 years. Carnegie Hall's mission is to present extraordinary music and musicians on the three stages of this legendary hall, to bring the transformative power of music to the widest possible audience, to provide visionary education programs, and to foster the future of music through the cultivation of new works, artists and audiences. As American society grows increasingly diverse, and as our globe continues to "shrink," there is a corresponding need for bridging cultural divides and placing different cultures in dialogue with one another. The arts can play a central role in this work, by virtue of its unique ability to create communal experiences among diverse peoples, to support individual and collective expression, to foster greater cultural awareness, and to stimulate cross-cultural understanding and communication.

As a global cultural citizen with unmatched access to the world's greatest artists and latest technologies, Carnegie Hall is uniquely positioned to nurture and sustain world class exchange programs. These activities influence artists, educators, young people, and policy makers worldwide, broadening their perspectives and supporting their roles as cultural ambassadors. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton spoke recently about needing "21st century tools and solutions to meet our problems and seize our opportunities." We at Carnegie Hall believe that our innovative partnerships with music educators, arts administrators, and students in the U.S. and abroad provide a strong model for long-term, sustainable cross-cultural dialogue and understanding. These experiences and skills are essential to the development of our future leaders.

Carnegie Hall has had the opportunity during the past several years to partner with the State Department's Office of Education and Cultural Affairs to promote international cultural exchange. We have developed a range of programs through this collaboration, working with artists, arts administrators, educators, and young people from the United States, the Balkans, Central Asia and Near and Middle Eastern Countries (specifically, Azerbaijan, Egypt, India, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, and the Palestinian Territories).

Building on the successes of these collaborations and in response to a desire for richer, more sustained relationships with our international partners, we have worked with the Office of Education and Cultural Affairs to develop *Carnegie Hall Cultural Exchange*—a highly innovative and far-reaching model to create long-term sustainable linkages among U.S. high school students and teachers and their peers abroad. The model incorporates both the best aspects of artistic and cultural exchange while disseminating best practices in western-style secondary education, informed by America's leading role in educational theory and practice. This program currently engages students, educators and artists in Turkey, India, and starting this fall, Mexico. In each of these countries, there is enormous opportunity to improve understanding and perceptions of the United States through non-political activities.

Carnegie Hall Cultural Exchange provides specific, targeted educational resources for students, teachers, and artists from the partner country through five key elements:

- written curricula and other teaching materials;
- professional development for participating teachers;
- a secure internet environment that supports musical and cultural learning and allows participants to share ideas and lesson plans as well as to engage in conversations about cultural similarities and differences;
- simulcast concerts connecting NYC and the focus countries that enable 1,000 students per event to "meet" each other in a real-time video environment and "attend" a concert together; and

- the in-person exchange of teachers, artists, and arts administrators that fosters educational, professional, artistic and personal dialogue among participating countries.

To give you a real time example of the program's power, when the Mumbai terrorist incident occurred in December of 2008 we had already begun the online forum between the New York students and their counterparts in New Delhi. We found several things interesting. First, the students in New York who may not have read or heard about the attacks had a strikingly relevant reason to discuss world affairs. Second, the Indian participants were deeply affected by the attacks; and they were genuinely touched by the communication from their U.S. counterparts. Carnegie Hall's online community gave the Indian participants an important voice in shaping US perception of the attacks and gave their US counterparts a perspective that was distinct from the media coverage of events.

A teacher who participated in the program with Turkey recently volunteered a strong endorsement of the Carnegie Hall Cultural Exchange. She said, "This program is the best embodiment for hope not just to have our students be diverse, but also for them to understand diversity. It is the best training ground I have seen for youth ambassadors to learn that they can be citizens of the world."

We have learned that cultural diplomacy is complex and multi-faceted, and each year our programs evolve as we learn more through doing this work with people in different countries. These activities challenge our assumptions, and those of our partners, about what it means to be a citizen of the world and about the importance of both understanding our own culture and of learning about the rich cultures of other nations. The Carnegie Hall Cultural Exchange program has had a marked affect on thousands of high school students and teachers both here in the States and abroad. We have seen a broadening of students' world views. We have watched educator's teaching practices evolve, and we have learned that teaching practices that we take for granted in the U.S. have been hailed as innovations by teachers in the participating countries.

Meaningful international work for non-profit organizations, even larger institutions such as Carnegie Hall, is not sustainable without a true partnership with the State Department. The U.S. embassies have played an invaluable role in developing the Carnegie Hall Cultural Exchange and in turn the embassy staff members have been very excited about this work, welcoming its sustained presence and impact in their communities. A federal investment, even in relatively small increments, allows private organizations to leverage additional private dollars. We urge funding for the continuation of these grant programs in educational and cultural exchange at the State Department to help arts organizations create innovative, robust, and, most importantly, sustainable programs. We commend the State Department's work, as well as the Committee's task ahead, and thank you once again for your consideration of the importance of cultural diplomacy in U.S. foreign policy.

Sarah Johnson
Director of The Weill Music Institute at Carnegie Hall

As Director of The Weill Music Institute at Carnegie Hall, Sarah Johnson is responsible for developing and overseeing all educational and community activities at Carnegie Hall as well as strategic planning on a local, national, and international level. The Weill Music Institute annually serves over 115,000 children, students, teachers, parents, young music professionals, and adults in the New York City metropolitan area, across the United States, and around the world. Prior to joining Carnegie Hall in April 2007, Ms. Johnson served as Director of Education and Community Partnerships at The Philadelphia Orchestra, where she played a key role in initiating a number of exciting programs, including the Camden Community Partnership Initiative, an in-depth community engagement program with residents of Camden, NJ, which was awarded the 2007 MetLife Award for Excellence in Community Engagement by the American Symphony Orchestra League. Ms. Johnson has helped to develop and/or lead professional development programs for musicians from the Philadelphia Orchestra, Saint Louis Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, and Tanglewood. She has served on the faculty of the American Symphony Orchestra League's Orchestra Leadership Academy and has presented at the National Performing Arts Convention and for the New York State Alliance for Arts Education. She is a member of the board of the New York City Arts and Education Roundtable. Ms. Johnson has also worked as a teaching artist with the New York Philharmonic and Lincoln Center Institute. A graduate from the Juilliard School, Ms. Johnson received her bachelor's and master's degrees in oboe performance. She is a founding member of Ariel Winds, a wind quintet dedicated to educational outreach.

3/2009

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs
Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Sarah Johnson, 881 7th Avenue New York, NY 10019, (212) 903-9742

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.


Carnegie Hall

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

2009:	National Endowment for the Arts	\$ 75,000
	US Department of Education	\$ 315,000
2008:	National Endowment for the Arts:	\$ 200,000
	US Department of Education:	\$ 383,186
	US Department of State	\$400,000
2007:	National Endowment for the Arts:	\$ 150,000
2006:	National Endowment for the Arts:	\$ 100,000
	US Department of State:	\$ 150,000
2005:	National Endowment for the Arts	\$100,000
	US Department of Education	\$1,500,000
2004:	National Endowment for the Arts	\$147,000
	US Department of Education	\$150,000
	US Department of State	\$200,000

Signature: 

Date: 3/29/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Federal Grant Disclosure**Fiscal Years 06-09**

2009:	US Department of Education	\$ 315,000
	National Endowment for the Arts	\$ 75,000
2008:	National Endowment for the Arts:	\$ 200,000
	US Department of Education:	\$ 383,186
	US Department of State	\$400,000
2007:	National Endowment for the Arts:	\$ 150,000
2006:	National Endowment for the Arts:	\$ 100,000
	US Department of State:	\$ 150,000

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

AMERICAN FOREIGN SERVICE ASSOCIATION**WITNESS****JOHN K. NALAND, PRESIDENT**

Mr. NALAND. Madam Chairwoman, Ms. Granger, thank you very much for having me here to speak today. I am the elected representative of the Career Foreign Service at State, USAID, Foreign Commercial Service, Foreign Agricultural Service. I am also an active duty career foreign service officer. I guess I am one of the bureaucrats that your third speaker referred to.

Well, this bureaucrat's most recent overseas assignment as consul general in Matamoros, Mexico, which is the home of the golf cartel, and my next assignment in two months is as a provincial reconstruction team leader in Basra, Iraq. So that is what your bureaucrats are doing overseas for you.

Many of the speakers today are talking about the programs that your subcommittee funds, and those are very important, but I am here to talk about the platform from which those programs are implemented. U.S. embassies and consulates and provincial reconstruction teams are very much power and projection platforms just like an aircraft carrier. But as Secretary of Defense Gates has pointed out, every member of the U.S. Foreign Service generalist corps could easily fit on one aircraft carrier. So we are a small core of people. We have huge staffing gaps both at State and, as you well know, at U.S. Agency for International Development, which is a shadow of what it was 10 or 20 years ago.

The American Academy of Diplomacy did a very thorough study that was published last October. Ambassador Tom Pickering has been testifying about it, and it detailed the staffing gaps at State and USAID. This subcommittee and the Congress in both the fiscal year 2008 supplemental and the fiscal year omnibus had started to rebuild staffing at State in USAID, and we are extremely grateful for that, but much more needs to be done.

President Obama's budget that we are here talking about, budget requests, calls for a multi-year effort to significantly increase the size of the foreign service, and we at the American Foreign Service Association wholeheartedly endorse that. The new positions that you and your colleagues have funded in 2008 and 2009 will just barely fill the gaps that already exist at our embassies and consulates around the world. We also need more positions—the American Academy of Diplomacy study details this—more positions for training. The GO has for a long time issued reports that show that language proficiency in the foreign service has been slipping. People are in jobs that they have not been trained for, and that is because there has not been funding for training positions, so that someone could take two years to learn Arabic.

I mean, I am going to be a provincial reconstruction team leader and I do not speak Arabic, and that is because—I mean, I have many fine qualities, but Arabic is not one of them, and we just do not have enough people at State and USAID to send out everyone to Iraq speaks Arabic, and people in Afghanistan who speak Dari. So we need these positions that President Obama has called for. I

have not seen the 302[b]. I do not know what it is going to do, but please consider funding the platform from which all of the good work that the other speakers are taking about is conducted.

So ending really early if you have question. Thank you, ma'am.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much, and one of the aspects of last year's bill that I know this committee is very proud of is the increased positions at USAID.

Mr. NALAND. Right.

Ms. LOWEY. And the U.S. State Department and in every trip I have taken to look at the programs, I continue to be impressed with the caliber of people such as yourselves who have devoted your life to foreign service and making this a better world, so I personally want to express my appreciation to you.

Mr. NALAND. Thank you.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you. Ms. Granger.

Ms. GRANGER. First of all, thank you for your service, and thank you for the information about staffing and also the written information about pay gaps.

Mr. NALAND. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. GRANGER. And that is very helpful to us as we go forward, so I would say that we do read the material and we do thank you for that.

Mr. NALAND. Thank you so much.



Testimony of John K. Naland
President, American Foreign Service Association

House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Chairwoman Nita M. Lowey (D-NY)
March 26, 2009

Chairwoman Lowey, the American Foreign Service Association (AFSA) is grateful for your leadership in addressing the enormous staffing gaps in the U.S. Foreign Service. Thanks to your advocacy, accompanied by the support of other members of this subcommittee, Foreign Service hiring at State and USAID is finally on the upswing after years of flat funding during which new mission requirements vastly outstripped staff resources. AFSA understands that funding provided by Congress in the 2008 supplemental appropriation and Fiscal Year 2009 budget will add about 640 additional "core" State diplomatic personnel and 450 new USAID development officers by this September. Obviously, that is very good news.

So too is the Obama Administration's recently released Fiscal Year 2010 budget request which, without giving details, states that it "includes funding for the first year of a multiyear effort to significantly increase the size of the Foreign Service at both the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development."

Continued expansion is desperately needed. A blue-ribbon panel report issued last October by the American Academy of Diplomacy documented the need for 2,848 additional State positions for core diplomatic functions and a training complement, as well as for 1,250 additional USAID positions, by Fiscal Year 2014. To achieve that goal will require adding an

average of 450 new positions at State and 160 new positions at USAID each year for the next five years.

Moreover, those Foreign Service hiring targets were based on a 2008 snapshot of unmet needs that may grow even larger in the coming years as the Obama Administration undertakes new foreign policy initiatives – for example, increasing civilian staffing in Afghanistan. In addition, AFSA also sees a strong case for expanding the Foreign Commercial Service and the Foreign Agricultural Service.

In our March 20 meeting, Secretary of State Hillary Clinton stressed to me her conviction that diplomacy and development are essential tools in achieving our nation’s long-term objectives. She pledged to continue to lobby hard to significantly expand Foreign Service staffing. But she also noted that the federal government is likely to face difficult budgetary choices in the next few years.

President Obama and Congress undoubtedly have tough choices in deciding how to allocate budget resources. But as they do, AFSA urges them to be mindful of the fact that adding 4,000 positions to our 13,000-member Foreign Service would have a far greater positive impact on national security than would adding the same number of positions to our 1.4 million-member active-duty military (which is currently undergoing a 92,000-position expansion). Many members of Congress understand this. The same is true for Secretary of Defense Robert Gates, who has given a series of high-profile speeches over the past 18 months urging that more resources be devoted to funding the civilian element of national security.

So it is vital for the president and Congress to stay the course on efforts to expand the Foreign Service. They must not declare “victory” after just a few years of above-attrition hiring which, at best, would only serve to fill existing staffing gaps.

Instead, lawmakers also need to fund the creation of a robust training complement to allow Foreign Service members to attain advanced levels of foreign-language fluency, area knowledge, leadership and management ability, negotiating skills, public diplomacy know-how, program management skills and job-specific functional expertise. Future budgets must also create more positions for Foreign Service members to take rotational assignments with other agencies in order to maintain our lead role in foreign policy coordination. Future budgets must give our foreign affairs agencies the “bench strength” with which to staff up the new contingencies that will inevitably arise in the coming years.

Thus, the task for the Obama Administration and new Congress over the next four years is to continue to strengthen the personnel and physical platform from which diplomacy and development assistance are conducted. We must do more than simply fill existing staffing gaps. We must assure that the Foreign Service has the right number of people with the right skills and experience to meet the challenges of 21st-century diplomacy.

Taking Care of the Foreign Service

As Foreign Service staffing is strengthened, we must not lose sight of the critical management issues that confront active-duty Foreign Service personnel and deeply impact morale. Any effective CEO would recognize that for his/her workforce to perform at the highest level, the morale of that workforce must be of central importance. The Foreign Service has a management issue that has for too long gone unfixed and it is deeply impacting morale, thus having potential implications for recruitment and retention.

This issue is the Foreign Service overseas pay gap. The pay gap that was created by the Federal Employees Pay Comparability Act of 1990 which added to the base pay of almost all federal employees a “locality” adjustment that represented the cost of attracting talent in a given

geographical area. The area in which Foreign Service members are hired, initially posted, and repeatedly assigned is Washington, D.C. The law excluded overseas Foreign Service members from receiving this standard component of base pay. As the Washington, D.C. locality pay rate has risen from an initial 4.23 percent to 23.10 percent in 2009, this has created a huge financial disincentive to overseas service. Legislation in 2004 removed this disincentive from the salaries of Senior Foreign Service members, but junior and mid-level diplomats currently take a 23.10 percent cut in base pay when transferring abroad.

This overseas pay gap undermines, and often totally negates, traditional hardship and danger pay allowances. Thus, junior and mid-level Foreign Service members now take a *pay cut* to serve at 183 of 268 overseas posts (68 percent) including 20 percent differential posts such as Damascus, Tripoli, Libreville, La Paz, and Ulaanbaatar and even danger pay posts Amman, Bogota, and Tel Aviv. Losing the equivalent of one year's salary for every four or five years served abroad has serious long-term financial consequences -- especially for Foreign Service families already suffering the loss of income from a spouse who cannot find employment overseas. This problem faces all Foreign Service personnel across the U.S. government not just at State and USAID.

AFSA is grateful for the support this subcommittee has provided in helping address this problem and note the FY09 appropriated item to help partially close the gap in HR 1105 that is contingent on an authorization. However, the fact remains that the issue has gone unfixed. AFSA respectfully asks this subcommittee to work with the Senate State Foreign Operations appropriations subcommittee, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary Clinton, and the White House to find a solution. AFSA believes overseas junior and mid-level Foreign Service members deserve the same comparability pay

adjustment afforded to colleagues assigned to the District of Columbia. We believe closing the gap by one-third of the pay gap in FY09, another third in October 2010, and the final third in October 2011 is the best solution.

Conclusion

AFSA notes that well-intentioned members of Congress often look to staffing and operating accounts at State and USAID to pull money so as to better fund programs designed to combat poverty or halt the spread of infectious diseases worldwide. We are mindful of the unique challenges of crafting a budget that is responsible and has impact in an era where funds are limited. Additional funding for vital initiatives that ease human suffering is critical, but funding to do this must not come at the expense of immediately addressing the staffing and training emergency that faces our diplomatic corps. We cannot neglect to adequately fund the overseas platform upon which diplomacy, trade and development assistance are conducted. These investments could yield significantly more benefits in advancing the interests of the American people.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to testify and for your support. We appreciate the leadership you have shown in convening this hearing. AFSA will continue to be a resource to you and this subcommittee in representing the views of the Foreign Service.

John K. Naland

John Naland became President of the American Foreign Service Association in July 2007. AFSA is the professional association and union representing the 23,000 active and retired Foreign Service employees of the Department of State, the Agency for International Development, the Foreign Agricultural Service, the U.S. & Foreign Commercial Service, and the International Broadcasting Bureau. This is his second term as AFSA President, having also served from 2001 to 2003.

Mr. Naland's term of office ends in July 2009 when he will transfer to Basra, Iraq to lead the combined Provincial Reconstruction Team and U.S. Regional Embassy Office.

A career Foreign Service Officer, Mr. Naland joined the Department of State in 1986. His most recent foreign assignment was as Principal Officer of the U.S. Consulate in Matamoros, Mexico (2003-2006). He also served in Colombia (an unaccompanied, danger pay post), Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

His domestic tours include the White House Situation Room, the State Department Operations Center, the Secretary of State's Policy Planning Staff, and the Bureau of International Organization Affairs. He had a detail assignment as Senior Fellow at the Atlantic Council of the United States and also worked at Caterpillar Inc. in the State Department's Corporate Exchange Program.

Before becoming a diplomat, Mr. Naland was a U.S. Army cavalry officer safeguarding the West German/Czechoslovakian border (1981-1984). Born in Wichita, Kansas, he grew up in New Orleans, Louisiana where he graduated from Tulane University with honors degrees in history and anthropology. He is a 2006 graduate of the U.S. Army War College (via distance learning) where he received a Master's Degree in Strategic Studies and won the top writing award for his graduating class. He has received several State Department and U.S. Army awards and has published numerous articles in the *Foreign Service Journal* and other periodicals. He is married and has two daughters.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
John K. Naland, President AFSA
2101 E. Street NW
Washington, DC 20037
202-338-4045 202-647-8601

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.
Representing the American Foreign Service Association

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?
Yes No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: *John K. Naland* Date: 3-25-09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

SAVE THE CHILDREN**WITNESS****AMBASSADOR MICHAEL KLOSSON, ASSOCIATE VICE PRESIDENT AND
CHIEF POLICY OFFICER**

Mr. KLOSSON. Madam Chairwoman, Ranking Member Granger, I really want to thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of Save the Children, and really highlight the needs of vulnerable families as we take up this year's appropriation bill, and I want to join others in thanking the subcommittee for its leadership on this score.

Perhaps just a quick point on Save the Children itself. We have entered our seventy-seventh year as a nonprofit organization working to help children in need, and create positive changes in their lives. Unlike some organizations, we work both in the U.S. and also overseas, so we are working in 22 states across the country, and in more than 50 countries around the world. Last year we served about 48 million children, and we work to help them grow up safe, educated, healthy, and living in food secure and economically viable households, and we also deliver sort of life-saving assistance in emergency.

Now, I know our country faces pretty daunting economic challenges, but these same challenges, I think, pose even more dire choices for poor people in the developing world, so at times like this it is even more important that we prioritize our foreign assistance funding to really help those in need and promote sustainable poverty reduction.

Save the Children's full recommendations were submitted in written testimony by our President Charlie McCormack who regrets that he could not be here today. They address a pretty broad range of needs because we have learned through experience the best way to promote the well being of children is in an integrated fashion, and I think, given our fiscal situation as a nation, I realize that the committee faces Hobson choices in addressing this range of needs, but we are convinced that investment in these areas really will not only save the lives of children and mothers, but it will also pay very strong dividends for our standing of our country in the international world, and certainly project our values as a nation. So let me out of that broad list just highlight three points.

First, the survival and well being of children, newborn and mothers, has to remain a priority. As has been mentioned, each year about 9 million kids, over 9 million kids under five die of treatable and preventable conditions and more than a half million women die from pregnancy and birth-related complications. That does not have to be, and if we are able through increased investments to accelerate implementation of proven low-cost effective interventions, it would prevent many of these deaths.

What am I talking about? I am talking about things like oral rehydration salt which for pennies could save the life of a newborn who is suffering from diarrhea, or a hat on the head of a newborn could keep that newborn warm. This is not highly sophisticated

science. It does not require very fancy hospitals. It is proven, it is low cost, and it really does the job in saving lives.

Save the Children has been educating Americans on this issue and through our Knit-one/Save-one campaign I think we have been very heartened by the response. This cap is one of about 100,000 that were knit by Americans across the country that we are sending overseas to help newborns, and these same people have written about 5,000 letters to the president urging that he prioritize this area.

So we would urge this committee support the recommendation from the U.S. Coalition for Child Survival to invest \$900 million in the child and maternal health programs this year. Our estimate suggests that if these programs are funded at that level they would reach more than 20 million children and save approximately one million young lives, and USAID had documented quite well the effectiveness of such programs in a report late last year. They showed how maternal and child health assistance in 15 countries could really solve between 21 and 50 percent reductions in under-five mortality rates over an eight-year period. So that is a pretty good result.

From our perspective, we have a proven body of evidence. We have affordable interventions and then we have this problem of child mortality. So we think this is really one of the most effective investments we as a nation can make. Obviously it saves children's lives, and that is important. I mentioned earlier that it also sort of speaks to our standing in the world, and let me just read to you very briefly the comment of a mother who participated in one of our programs and whose daughter was saved as a result of learning something called "Kangaroo Mother Care", and this is Grace Mloto of Malawi.

She said, "In a few years I will tell my daughter how people half-way around the world cared enough to help save the babies of Malawi and gave me a chance to teach and help others. This support saved your life and gave me my best friend."

That is what our programs are doing. I mean, I think that is a lot better than sort of public opinion surveys and things like that. It really speaks to the broad impact on America's standing in the world these kind of programs.

The second point is on malnutrition. Malnutrition contributes to one-third of the under-five deaths, the nine million deaths, and I think the recent volatility in food and fuel prices certainly exacerbated by the economic turndown really threatens to set back a lot of the advances we have seen in child survival and in education. So we certainly feel very strongly that investments in this area are essential to tackle child hunger and reduce child mortality.

We would ask you to consider what is called the "Roadmap to End Global Hunger". This was a proposal that has been developed by a coalition of some 30 NGOs, Save the Children, others in this room, and it maps out a way that the U.S. Government could step up to the plate and look at this hunger issue from an integrated fashion both from an emergency setting all the way to the development setting. It partly focused on small shareholder farmers which, as you know, the majority of whom are women, and it talks about increasing their access to inputs, capital, these types of things, but

it also addresses the need to expand safety nets and social protection, disaster risk reduction, those kinds of programs as well.

The third and final point is investment in basic education which is obviously critical. As Steve Moseley mentioned, there is 75 million children out of school, 40 million of whom are in conflict-affected countries and half of them are girls, and we hear from the children, the children and families that we work with sort of day in and day out of the importance of education, both the peace in their countries but also to their future and the prosperity of that country.

Save the Children mounted a global campaign called "Rewrite the Future" where we have improved the quality of education for millions of children in these very challenging contexts, and we think that besides increasing support for education overall, that there needs to be particular emphasis on these more challenging contexts if we are going to achieve universal and equitable education. We certainly have seen the benefits of education firsthand in countries like Nepal.

Early childhood development from our perspective should also be part of this effort. It is an important investment in school retention, and I think research certainly shows that what goes on in the early lives of a child plays a critical role in the child's development and ability to grow up and live a productive life. So we would certainly support the Basic Education Coalition's recommendation for \$1 billion funding in this account.

Let me just in conclusion say that we want to thank you for your leadership on these issues, your support for sort of child-focused foreign assistance priorities. It is very much appreciated. As a member of the modernizing foreign assistance network, I think we would also welcome further action by the committee to strengthen our nation's smart power tools, including expanding the capacity of the State Department and USAID to do their work. We really need to have meaningful modernization in these two agencies so they are more fully capable to address global poverty and to really play the role that they need to play alongside our colleagues in the Defense Department. And if we are able to strengthen their capacity, then I think the government would be a better partner with non-governmental organizations, foundations in the private sector in advancing the millennium development goals which government subscribes to but which they cannot achieve by themselves.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much, and please extend my best to Mr. McCormack, and I just want you to know how much we appreciate the leadership and the professionalism of Save the Children and many of your workers are operating in the most challenging, which is an understatement, part of the world, and we certainly appreciate your efforts and look forward to continuing to work together as partners. Thank you.

Mr. KLOSSON. Thank you.



Save the Children®

**TESTIMONY ON FY 2010 STATE DEPARTMENT FOREIGN OPERATIONS
APPROPRIATIONS BEFORE THE HOUSE STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND
RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE**

March 16, 2009

Charles MacCormack, President and CEO
Save the Children

On behalf of Save the Children, I thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on addressing the needs of children in the FY 2010 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill.

Save the Children has entered its seventy-seventh year as a nonprofit child-assistance organization working to make lasting, positive change in the lives of children in need. Today we work in 22 states across the nation as well as in more than 50 countries in the developing world, serving more than 48 million children to ensure they are safe, healthy, educated and live in economically and food secure households. We also mobilize rapid life-saving assistance for children and families caught in conflict and humanitarian emergencies such as Burma and Gaza.

Save the Children supports President Obama's top-line request for the 150 account. Despite the economic challenges facing our nation, those same challenges pose even more dire choices for poor families around the world. It is thus even more important at times like this that we prioritize our foreign assistance funding to promote sustainable poverty reduction and to help the most vulnerable, usually children and mothers.

Save the Children's recommendations address a range of needs because we have learned from experience that the well-being of children is best approached in an integrated, holistic fashion. Strong American investment in these areas will not only benefit children in need, it will also project our fundamental values as a nation and bolster American international leadership. In

addition to the points highlighted in this testimony, we also believe it essential that the U.S. prioritize robust support for children in emergency and conflict situations around the world.

Newborn, child, and maternal health

We urge you to make the survival and well-being of newborns, children and mothers a priority and urge the Subcommittee to support the U.S. Coalition for Child Survival's FY 10 request for \$900 million for child and maternal health within the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund, up from \$495 million in FY 09.

Millions of children and their mothers continue to die from treatable and preventable causes. Each year, more than nine million children die under the age of five, and more than half a million women die each year from pregnancy- and child birth-related causes. Accelerated implementation of proven, cost-effective interventions would prevent many of these deaths.

Although the United States has played a crucial role in saving millions of children's lives in the developing world, current funding levels fall far short of the need. Only 16 of the 68 countries monitored by the Countdown to 2015 report are on track to meet Millennium Development Goal 4 (to cut under five mortality by two-thirds by 2015) -- and none of these are in sub-Saharan Africa. Doubling funding to \$900 million and targeting it to priority countries would accelerate efforts to save mothers and children. Our estimates suggest that programs funded at this level would reach more than 20 million children and save approximately 1 million young lives. As USAID Congressional testimony has documented, fifteen countries that received USAID maternal and child health assistance saw between 21 and 50 percent reductions in under five mortality between 1998-2006. With a proven body of evidence, growing unmet need among the poorest, and the affordability of basic interventions, funding for child and maternal health is among the most effective investments we can make. Moreover, when

America reaches out to help families, we garner goodwill and restore American leadership in the world. Such American leadership also protects our security by ameliorating conditions that breed extremism, for many countries with high child mortality rates or magnitude are also fragile states, recently emerging from conflict.

Orphans and Other Vulnerable Children

In accordance with last year's PEPFAR reauthorization legislation, we support at least 10 percent of overall Global HIV/AIDS funding being designated for programs to meet the needs of orphans and other vulnerable children. This funding is critical to the survival of millions of children who have lost parents to HIV/AIDS and the millions more who are made vulnerable by armed conflict, forced labor, abuse, disease, malnutrition and poverty.

Since 2003, experts estimate that nearly 200,000 new infant infections were averted by reaching nearly 13 million expectant and new mothers with information on how to prevent transmission of the HIV virus from mother to baby during pregnancy, delivery and breastfeeding. In addition, nearly 3 million orphans and vulnerable children, including hundreds of thousands of children in Save the Children's programs in Ethiopia, Haiti, Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Vietnam have been reached by care and support services.

While these results are impressive, only a small percentage of some 15 million children orphaned or affected by AIDS globally are being helped through these services. Programs to help these children through building the capacity of local communities are thus essential to ensure that they have the opportunity to grow up healthy and contribute to their nations.

Child Hunger and Household Livelihood Strengthening

Malnutrition is an underlying cause of over one third of under five deaths. The recent volatility in food and fuel prices, exacerbated by global financial turmoil, has created a global

food crisis that threatens to set back recent gains for children's health and education. We thus recommend the Subcommittee fund programs that tackle child hunger and reduce child mortality. Such programs should integrate short term, crisis response measures with medium and longer term measures. This comprehensive approach is designed to increase and improve the supply of food at the household level, grow household assets, help families afford healthy diets, strengthen social protection and support short-term safety nets.

In particular, we call for:

- Support for the “Roadmap to End Global Hunger” recently unveiled by Representatives McGovern and Emerson. Save the Children has joined over 30 of the nation's top humanitarian aid agencies in developing this new comprehensive plan for the U.S. leadership in alleviating global hunger. It seeks to increase funding for key interventions and ensure better coordination among existing U.S. government programs, including:
 - Faster and more efficient emergency response with a funding match between traditional commodity-based food assistance and cash-based emergency aid.
 - An expansion of safety nets, social protection and disaster risk reduction to limit the impact of shocks on vulnerable populations.
 - More than quadrupled investment in market-based agriculture and rural livelihood development.
- Sustainable approaches to agriculture that increase smallholder farmers' access to quality inputs, markets, knowledge, and capital.
- Support for programs that build and protect the assets of poor families, including savings programs designed specifically for children and young people.

- Funding for responses to the hunger crisis that augments, not substitutes for, resources currently available to support child health, nutrition and education programs.

Education

Basic education assistance is critical to U.S. development and diplomacy goals. Yet, too many children in this world still lack access to a quality basic education. Approximately 75 million children are currently out-of-school, 40 million of whom live in conflict-affected and fragile states and over half of whom are girls. Save the Children has worked with tens of millions of children, and these children tell us time and again that education is one of the keys to peace and to their future prosperity. Through our first global campaign, *Rewrite the Future*, we have improved the quality of education for nearly 10 million children in conflict countries. An emphasis on education in these and other challenging contexts is essential to achieve the goal of universal and equitable education. We have seen firsthand – in countries such as Afghanistan, Nepal and Sudan – the difference education makes to children and the world around them.

Early childhood education and development programming is one of the key ways to improve school retention, and should be included in the U.S. government's global education assistance. Research shows that experiences in the earliest years of life play a critical role in a child's ability to grow up healthy and ready to learn. When early experiences fail to support infants or toddlers, we compromise their ability to learn, grow and contribute to society.

According to UNESCO, there is a global gap of \$11 billion each year in funding for basic education needs. As recommended by the Basic Education Coalition, we urge you to provide at least \$1 billion in FY 10 to make significant strides toward providing access to quality education for all, from early childhood through completion of at least 8-9 years of basic education. For all societies, educated people are the essential resource for economic growth and stability. In

communities affected by conflict, education is integral to building long-term peace and security. It is in our national interest to support basic education in developing countries because it is critical for global stability, promotes economic development, nurtures stronger and healthier families, and builds civil society.

Conclusion

In conclusion, I thank the Subcommittee for its leadership over U.S. development programs. Your support for child-focused foreign assistance priorities is very much appreciated as Save the Children works to serve some of the most vulnerable.

As a member of the Modernizing Foreign Assistance Network, we also welcome action by the Committee to further strengthen our nation's "smart power" tools, including expanding the capacity of USAID and the State Department. Our nation's civilian agencies need meaningful modernization to be fully capable of addressing global poverty and playing their rightful role -- alongside defense where appropriate -- in conflict and fragile contexts. Strengthening their capacity will also enable them to be better partners with nongovernmental organizations, foundations and the private sector in advancing the Millennium Development Goals that all governments have embraced, but which cannot be achieved by government alone.

BIO



Michael Klosson
Associate Vice President and Chief Policy

Michael Klosson joined Save the Children as Associate Vice President and Chief Policy Officer in January 2007 after a distinguished career in international affairs. He directs the agency's public policy and advocacy work with the U.S. and foreign governments and international organizations.

Prior to joining Save the Children, Mr. Klosson served as a Foreign Service officer and advanced American foreign policy interests across a broad range of issues in Asia, Europe and around the world. In his most recent assignment as the U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus (2002-2005), Mr. Klosson guided U.S. relations during dramatic period of UN peace initiatives aimed at reunifying the island after four decades of ethnic conflict and foreign military intervention. As U.S. Consul General to Hong Kong and Macau (1999-2002), he led a mission comprised of 15 different U.S. government agencies and fostered strong relations in intricate post-1997 handover circumstances. Other assignments abroad included Deputy Chief of Mission and Charge D'Affaires at the U.S. Embassies in Stockholm and The Hague. In Washington, as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs under Secretary of State Albright (1996-99), Mr. Klosson helped coordinate State Department policy with the White House and spearheaded legislative strategies. His other senior positions included Secretariat director for Secretary of State Baker, Special Assistant to both Secretaries of State Haig and Shultz, and a Pearson fellow with a U.S. Senator. During his State Department career, he received six superior honor awards.

Mr. Klosson has taught political science and policy courses both at Hamilton College as the Sol Linowitz visiting Professor of International Affairs for 2006 and at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces as the Commandant's International Affairs Adviser (2005-2006).


Mr. Klosson is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Hamilton College and holds M.A. and M.P.A. degrees from Princeton University. He is married to Boni Bender-Klosson and has two daughters, Emily and Karen. Mr. Klosson speaks Chinese, French, Swedish and Dutch.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Ambassador Michael Klosson Associate Vice President & Chief Policy Officer Save the Children 2000 L Street, N.W. Suite 500 Washington, D.C. 20036 Tel: 202-640-6628
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. Will be representing Save the Children
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. See attached documents

Signature: 

Date: March 18, 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Grant by Type
As of December 31, 2008

	Expenses	ICR	Calculated Balance
10173	TJ AID 00022 CS14	0.00	0.10
10228	ET AID HIV PREVENTION 00350	148,422.67	181,209.24
10233	NIC AID MONETIZATION 00003	211,634.83	258,379.63
10241	BOLIVIA DAP	584,450.77	713,555.95
10243	BL DAP MONETIZATION 00056	-33,031.23	-40,327.83
10245	GE AID HIV/STD	196,288.97	239,612.58
10265	PH AID/OFDA DISASTER	77,778.66	94,959.97
10269	ET AID SAVING LIVES RAPID RESP	0.00	-697.43
10272	UG DAP A00086DAP	187,930.54	187,930.45
10275	NP NGO SECTOR STRENGTH	4,727.15	-18,018.83
10276	AF AID CS 19	-13,701.71	-41,994.59
10277	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BLDG	72,290.22	88,259.13
10279	UG AID DAP MONETIZAION	279,483.18	279,498.49
10286	JR AID INJAZ II	323,901.58	372,203.93
10292	IN DAP 202E	77,156.51	94,200.38
10293	IN DAP ITSH	-16,613.87	-16,613.87
10295	BA AID SUCCEED	485,245.06	592,435.70
10296	AZ AID SUPPORT MARGINAL CHILD	128,032.18	156,314.49
10299	GE AID RBUILD.LIVES-STRET CHLD	254,451.90	310,660.32
10300	HON DAP 202E 71202	244,743.73	273,230.80
10301	HON DAP ITSH	26,028.83	26,028.83
10302	HON MITZ	79,701.73	97,307.84
10303	SH CS 20	185,301.71	226,234.86
10305	ET AID 433OVC POS CHANGE	519,865.30	634,170.12
10306	HM AID 00171 UJYALO	139.00	169.71
10307	BA AID DAP 202E	379,041.25	462,771.46
10308	BA AID DAP ITSH 00080	290,549.32	290,549.32
10309	BA AID DAP DA 00080	44,919.81	54,842.60
10310	BA AID DAP MONETIZATION	1,679,365.22	1,910,645.00
10319	ET AID SNAP FFP 202E	-11,814.06	-11,814.06

10320	ET AID SNAP FFP ITSH	-10,176.63	0.00	-10,176.63	197.66
10322	UG AID DAP ITSH	47,372.19	0.00	47,372.19	71,400.51
10323	MZ AID CS & RH	169,479.72	37,438.07	206,917.79	261,618.69
10326	IN AID DBE3	663,365.94	142,213.46	805,579.40	142,059.99
10328	IN MEDAN FOOD SECURITY	-3,642.35	-804.60	-4,446.95	50,572.07
10330	ET DROUGHT CYCLE 00452	410,982.95	90,786.13	501,769.08	10,615.78
10332	EL AID WELCOME TO SCHOOL GDA	98,490.42	21,756.53	120,246.95	36,405.91
10336	SU OFDA W DARFUR	0.00	-0.03	-0.03	902,820.07
10338	PH DISASTER PRE RESPONSE	229,361.73	44,869.21	274,230.94	380,221.63
10339	IN MONETIZATION AID	119,228.76	26,337.63	145,566.39	63,069.80
10340	BL AID MAKING DECISIONS - ARSH	175,540.94	38,776.99	214,317.93	90,589.95
10341	PK FATA	835,589.57	149,998.11	985,587.68	2,964.49
10342	EO AID EXPAND FIN SERV TO YOUT	375.94	83.05	458.99	116,429.50
10343	JR AID YTH LDR DEV SIRAJ	97,654.60	21,571.90	119,226.50	616,912.60
10344	GE AID OPPS PEOPLE W/ DISABLI	96,049.75	21,217.39	117,267.14	42,032.66
10346	MW AID CS22	96,592.98	21,155.10	117,748.08	
10348	GT MYAP 202(e)	48,009.36	10,605.27	58,614.63	
10349	SH AID SCATE GUINEA	13,938.98	3,079.12	17,018.10	
10350	SS AID OFDA FLASH 3	-2,396.96	0.00	-2,396.96	
10351	SU AID OFDA SEEK	652,574.01	140,060.14	792,634.15	
10352	GT AID MYAN MONETIZATION	471,626.75	97,431.48	569,058.23	
10353	MZ AID OFDA CASH TFR POP	82,555.65	18,236.55	100,792.20	
10354	HM AID OFDA ASST TO IDP REF	161.90	35.76	197.66	
10356	EG AID ACHEIVING MDGS LOW HDI	56,481.87	12,918.64	69,400.51	
10358	MZ AID SCALE UP HOPE	214,283.47	47,335.22	261,618.69	
10359	WB TVET PROGRAM	116,356.78	25,703.21	142,059.99	
10360	BL AID - Improving our Lives	41,421.96	9,150.11	50,572.07	
10361	SU OFDA DARFUR EMERG DEAP	10,615.77	0.01	10,615.78	
10363	ET AID CS23	29,818.91	6,587.00	36,405.91	
10371	ET-AID-CSPP IN EDU. & HEALTH	758,676.72	144,143.35	902,820.07	
10372	SS FLASH IV	311,706.40	68,515.23	380,221.63	
10373	MY AID STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIET	51,658.45	11,411.35	63,069.80	
10374	NP OFDA DRP2 PROJECT	74,199.32	16,390.63	90,589.95	
10375	MY OFDA CYCLONE EMERGENCY	2,428.12	536.37	2,964.49	
10377	AID - PSNP 202e	95,363.67	21,065.83	116,429.50	
10378	AID - PSNP-ITSH	616,912.60	0.00	616,912.60	
10380	TJ AID PERSONAL HYGENE & SANIT	34,427.60	7,605.06	42,032.66	

10383	GE AID EMRG FOOD ASSIST DISPLD	156,152.12	34,494.00	190,646.12
10384	MY AID OFDA REHAB ECONOMIC	531,115.87	24,619.50	555,735.37
10385	MZ AID MYAP 202E	128,433.90	25,506.99	153,940.89
10386	MZ AID MYAP FFP MONET	437,147.07	84,432.86	521,579.93
10388	VN AID EMPOWER PPL IN DANANG	23,029.83	5,087.29	28,117.12
10389	GE AID-OFDA EMERG RESP IDP'S	293,599.01	64,856.02	358,455.03
10390	YE AID YOUTH EMPOWERMENT PRG	9,450.67	2,087.65	11,538.32
10391	HT AID CHILD SAF FRNDLY SPACE	383,988.45	84,823.05	468,811.50
10392	TJ AID LCL-REG PROC FOOD AID	856,671.30	189,238.69	1,045,909.99
10393	ET AID PSNP MONETZ	35,701.11	7,886.38	43,587.49
10394	PK AID RELIEF FOR FOOD PUNJAB	286,822.07	63,359.00	350,181.07
10395	PK AID DPR IN NWFP	179,305.88	39,608.67	218,914.55
10396	BL AID IMPROV WAT SAN	6,452.21	1,425.29	7,877.50
10397	SU AID OFDA DARFUR MULTSEC	697,569.75	154,092.69	851,662.44
10398	PK OFDA RELIEF REC EQ BALOCH	82,090.01	18,133.68	100,223.69
10399	DRAIDDIBATEYCOMMDEV	9,350.89	2,074.45	11,465.34
10400	TJ AID SYAP - ITSH	11.01	0.00	11.01
10402	NP OFDA FLOOD SUNSARI DISTRICT	55,570.69	12,275.57	67,846.26
10403	PH OFDA EMG WASH MINDANAO	59.19	13.08	72.27
28520	PL-480 COMMODITIES	2,910,055.70	0.00	2,910,055.70
28521	PL-480 FREIGHT	3,451,836.37	0.00	3,451,836.37
28522	WORLD FOOD PRGM COMMODITIES	11,988,261.05	0.00	11,988,261.05
31420	AN WRLD VSN POLIO HRN 0053-15	-57,825.06	-7,891.64	-65,716.70
31442	HU JHU PARTNERSHIP	67,296.13	14,865.72	82,161.85
31452	AFG CCF CHILD PROTECTION	597.72	132.04	729.76
31460	MW JHU REDUCE HIV RISK STC01	98,082.59	21,666.44	119,749.03
31468	GE JSI PRE AWARD SAFE MOTHER	28,252.76	6,241.03	34,493.79
31488	HO JHPIEGO ACCESS	180,629.32	39,901.02	220,530.34
31490	AR MSH	41,096.07	7,685.07	48,780.14
31493	ZA ABT MCH/RH	14,399.03	3,180.75	17,579.78
31494	TJ USAID 202E CARE	40,201.45	8,880.50	49,081.95
31495	TJ CARE (USAID) ITSH	7,694.82	0.00	7,694.82
31496	TJ MONET 05 CARE	67,900.13	14,999.14	82,899.27
31501	PK JSI MAT/NEO HEALTH 36098-07	272,131.22	60,113.79	332,245.01
31504	ZM JHU HCP	-2,102,655.65	-466,241.08	-2,568,896.73
31505	SS JSI MVOLO HLTH TRANSF PROJ	0.00	-17,952.63	-17,952.63
31515	MZ CARE HACI	0.00	-414.94	-414.94

31523	JR AED NAJAH	0.00	-0.76	-983.88	-0.76	-983.88
31524	MZ PROJECT HOPE	0.00	120.00	11,836.74	120.00	120.00
31526	UG PLAN HACI BB	98,133.95	7.89	19,325.16	98,141.84	98,141.84
31527	GT RTI RURAL ED-ALIANZAS	17,182.01	3,795.51	56,652.99	20,977.52	20,977.52
31531	EO AED FIELD	15,186.22	3,354.64	21,238.87	18,540.86	18,540.86
31533	UG WORLD LEARNING FAMILY PLN	32,097.35	377.31	31.26	32,474.66	32,474.66
31534	GT WORLD LEARNING MAYA SALUD	38,652.26	8,538.28	43,296.34	47,190.54	47,190.54
31537	AF CREATIVE ABEP	582,532.37	128,681.40	10,877.17	711,213.77	711,213.77
31540	MW WORLD LEARNING	2.29	0.51	1,537.23	2.80	2.80
31543	MAL JHSPH	0.00	-983.88	-1,067.75	-983.88	-983.88
31543	MAL JHSPH	0.00	-983.88	-1,067.75	-983.88	-983.88
31550	NICASALUD UNITED FOR FAM HLTH	53,584.14	11,836.74	1,537.23	65,420.88	65,420.88
31551	PH HKI SHIELD	87,483.75	19,325.16	-1,067.75	106,808.91	106,808.91
31553	BG JHIEGO ACESS	268,755.28	56,652.99	4,794.55	325,408.27	325,408.27
31554	AF JHPIEGO ACCESS SME SSP	96,146.99	21,238.87	13,602.97	117,385.86	117,385.86
31555	JR AED SCHOOL TO CAREERS	141.49	31.26	0.00	172.75	172.75
31556	VN PACT PREVENTING HIV	195,999.75	43,296.34	54.55	239,296.09	239,296.09
31557	AF JHPIEGO CME	49,240.24	10,877.17	54.55	60,117.41	60,117.41
31562	EO AED ECON STRENGTH PILOT 9	2,011.87	1,537.23	54.55	3,549.10	3,549.10
31563	DJ AED EQUIP EDUCATION	-4,833.65	-1,067.75	-0.57	-5,901.40	-5,901.40
31564	VN PSI PREVENTING HIV TRANS	21,704.64	4,794.55	65,596.92	26,499.19	26,499.19
31566	HT WORLD VIS COMMUN MOBIL HIV	61,579.77	13,602.97	0.00	75,182.74	75,182.74
31567	UG CARE CORE INITATIVE	63,781.00	0.00	0.00	63,781.00	63,781.00
31569	SH GUINEA ENGENDER HEATHL FP	0.00	54.55	54.55	54.55	54.55
31572	GT RTI ALIAN SAVING NEWBORN	0.00	-0.57	-0.57	-0.57	-0.57
31573	ET MSM HIV/AIDS CARE PREV SUP	297,846.27	65,596.92	363,443.19	363,443.19	363,443.19
31578	HM JSI FAMILY HEALTH PROG	50,836.88	11,229.87	62,066.75	62,066.75	62,066.75
31579	HO CORE PANDAMIC FLU	64,273.76	14,198.07	78,471.83	78,471.83	78,471.83
31581	BASICS III TASK4 IDCO	130,657.08	28,221.93	158,879.01	158,879.01	158,879.01
31582	EO AED STRIVE DESIGN PHASE ACT	6,487.06	1,432.99	7,920.05	7,920.05	7,920.05
31583	ET ELMT CARE	148,269.20	32,752.67	181,021.87	181,021.87	181,021.87
31584	GC 1STPIC BGC PSSA PTSP	26,363.64	5,823.72	32,187.36	32,187.36	32,187.36
31585	MZ-CARE Cassava Brown Streak	8,538.69	1,886.20	10,424.89	10,424.89	10,424.89
31586	MW CRS I LIFE 202E	16,564.22	3,659.04	20,223.26	20,223.26	20,223.26
31587	MW - CRS-I-LIFE MONETIZATION	113,631.01	25,307.71	138,938.72	138,938.72	138,938.72
31588	MW CRS I LIFE ITSH	106,032.53	0.00	106,032.53	106,032.53	106,032.53
31592	PK POPLTN FAMILY PLAN	140,497.44	31,035.88	171,533.32	171,533.32	171,533.32
31594	US DOE ZTT EARLY CHLDHD ED PD	40,030.46	3,202.44	43,232.90	43,232.90	43,232.90

31595	EG SEEP (AID) YOUTH WRKFRM DEV	6,805.07	1,503.24	8,308.31
31596	AZ CNTRPRT EARLY MARRIAGE	1,826.67	0.00	1,826.67
31597	SS-JSI MVOLO HTP II PRE-AWARD	-1,612.50	-356.20	-1,968.70
31598	EG PATHFINDER INTL ESD	2,449.23	541.03	2,990.26
31599	AN WV CORE GRP POLIO	80,134.00	17,701.60	97,835.60
31600	UG URC NUTRITION HIV/AIDS	35,295.63	-4,382.96	30,912.67
31601	SS JSI MVOLO HTP II	248,792.05	40,395.11	289,187.16
31602	HT WV MYAP SG	80,297.73	17,737.77	98,035.50
31603	PH EQUALLS PHASE 2 EDC	712,693.42	157,433.98	870,127.40
31604	EO AED SUSTAIN MKT ACCES PIL15	4,866.71	1,035.29	5,722.00
31605	ET WV CORE GRP POLIO PROJECT	2,233.88	493.46	2,727.34
31606	NP CORE POLIO GROUP WV	16,912.93	3,736.07	20,649.00
31607	MW CRS RIPE II	10,855.46	2,397.97	13,253.43
31608	BL ADRA/PROCOSI	12,428.29	0.00	12,428.29
31609	MEMPHS ST.AR IMPROVING 4 YOUTH	55,474.06	8,321.11	63,795.17
31610	GT RTI IXIL AREA YOUTH	19,467.82	4,300.44	23,768.26
31611	PK CAI-CREAT ASSOC EMERG RESP	66,880.00	14,774.00	81,654.00
31612	ZA JHU HCP ZAMBIA	2,911,464.79	631,300.21	3,542,765.00
31613	MA CRS- MYAP 202E	2,442.52	539.55	2,982.07
31615	IRAQ-MC PROTECTION-PSYCHO	22,681.37	5,010.31	27,691.68
31616	VM PACT TEACH FOR HEALTH	139,114.53	30,730.40	169,844.93
31617	PAK AED-FATA LIVELIHOOD	135,743.25	29,985.68	165,728.93
31620	NP CORE - HUMAN PREP PLAN	13,501.81	2,982.55	16,484.36
31622	OH-JHPIEGO/MCHIP	27,857.39	6,125.90	33,983.29
31625	SO SU JSI KAPOETA HEALTH	4,205.50	928.99	5,134.49
31627	EO STRIVE MOZAMBIQUE	3,905.47	862.72	4,768.19
31628	ET TUFTS UNIV AD AC MALNUTRN	1,995.40	440.78	2,436.18
37453	IN USDA ACEH SAFE	133,780.43	29,552.10	163,332.53
37457	IN DOL ENABLE	210,479.69	46,494.96	256,974.65
37459	SH GUINEA CHILD LABOR	180.00	39.76	219.76
37460	TJ USDA	646.57	142.83	789.40
37473	IN DOL ENABLE	61,847.00	13,662.00	75,509.00
37477	SO SUD CDC SSHIP	85,215.12	18,824.02	104,039.14
37482	EL DOS COMBATTING TRAFFICKING	2.02	-2.02	0.00
37483	MW NSF SAFEGUARDING HIV/AIDS	17,093.86	3,506.99	20,600.85
37484	JR DOS TALEEM	202,680.96	36,967.72	241,648.68
37485	AF DOS ANCHORING RET FAMILIES	0.00	-20,433.32	-20,433.32

37486	SM DOS REF BASIC SERV YEMEN	52,988.03	11,705.06	64,693.09
37487	SAO DOE TN 08 TENN LIT INITIAT	112,714.22	11,271.42	123,985.64
37491	GT US EMB ED SUPPRT BILING ED	8,404.42	1,856.54	10,260.96
37493	HM DOS COMMUN BASED TRAF	0.00	-0.47	-0.47
37494	SAO CNCS FGP KY 08-09	77,336.57	2,328.12	79,666.69
37495	MEMPHS CNCS MRD FGP 08-09	41,674.39	1,160.67	42,835.06
37496	COLMBIA CNCS FGP SC 08-09	38,979.62	1,499.16	40,478.78
37497	AR DOS ACCULTN THRU LEARNING	61,928.29	13,679.96	75,608.25
37498	YE DOS SOMALI REFUGEE 2	61,172.78	13,513.07	74,685.85
37499	DC CHILD PROT DOS-BPRM KENYA	3,667.08	810.06	4,477.14
37500	SS DOS SETTLE	25,386.05	5,607.78	30,993.83
37501	MEM OJJDP JUV DELIQ PREV PRGMS	74,673.63	16,495.40	91,169.03
37502	PK DOS TRANS SUPP AFGHAN REFUG	297,818.98	65,788.21	363,607.19
37503	AFG DOS SUPP PROGRAM RETURN	92,034.63	20,330.45	112,365.08
37504	WRO DOE FIE LIT PGM K-8 NEVADA	10,167.79	2,246.06	12,413.85
	Total Federal	43,414,677.34	4,588,837.76	48,003,515.10

Federal Expenditures
12 Months ending 9/30/08

T 3	Award #	CFDA #	T 3 Name	Exp	ICR	Total
10155	FAO-A-00-97-00054	98.001	AID 00054 CS13 ETHIOPIA	0.00	-0.03	-0.03
10198	FFP-A-00-00-00027	98.007	AID 00027 GUAT DAP 202e	-1,388.89	-1,384.48	-2,773.37
10224	294-A-00-01-00115		AID WBANK PSYCHO SPFRPT 115	-6,980.00	-1,541.88	-8,521.88
10228	663-A-00-01-00350	98.001	ET AID HIV PREVENTION 00350	585,235.89	129,278.61	714,514.50
10233	FFP-A-00-02-00003	98.007	NIC AID MONETIZATION 00003	761,306.65	161,412.37	922,719.02
10235	FFP-A-00-02-00009MTZ	98.007	MZ AID MONETIZATION 9MTZ	265,690.09	988.96	266,679.05
10236	FFP-A-00-02-00009	98.007	MZ DAP 202e FFP 02-00009	-11,400.64	0.00	-11,400.64
10240	FFP-A-00-02-00045	98.007	HT DAP MONET A00045DAP	530,493.54	109,638.59	640,132.13
10241	FFP-A-00-02-00056	98.007	BOLIVIA DAP	1,336,150.46	294,511.28	1,630,661.74
10242	663-A-00-02-00031	98.001	ET AID BESO II 00331	-14,815.50	15,353.00	537.50
10243	FFP-A-00-02-00056	98.007	BL DAP MONETIZATION 00056	783,165.84	169,443.40	952,609.24
10245	114-A-00-02-00095	98.001	GE AID HIV/STD	1,068,930.26	177,185.00	1,246,115.26
10252	HFP-A-00-02-00044	98.001	VN CS 18	-46,709.43	-34,340.23	-81,049.66
10256	663-A-00-03-00301	98.001	ET AID STI LEAP 00301	291.26	0.00	291.26
10257	521-A-00-02-0041	98.007	HT AID DAP A004/DAP	1,093.64	111,074.76	112,168.40
10263	AFP-A-00-03-00005	98.001	IRAQ AID	0.00	0.01	0.01
10264	690-A-00-03-00185	98.001	MW AID1085 UMOYO HIV/AIDS	-8,153.29	-34,048.93	-42,202.22
10265	492-A-00-03-00009	98.001	PH AID/OFDA DISASTER	284,174.66	61,345.02	345,519.68
10270	111-A-00-03-00094	98.001	AR CSHF A00094CSHF	417,504.82	77,519.59	495,024.41
10272	FFP-A-00-03-00086	98.007	UG DAP A00086DAP	496,308.38	115,911.94	612,220.32
10274	DFD-A-00-03-00130	98.001	HM AID OFDA DISTR PREPAREDNESS	254,705.29	42,046.17	296,751.46
10275	AFP-A-00-03-00111	98.001	NP NGO SECTOR STRENGTH	451,474.34	0.01	451,474.35
10276	GHS-A-00-03-00011	98.001	AF AID CS 19	220,683.24	48,027.68	268,710.90
10277	AFP-A-00-03-00039	98.005	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY BLDG	497,740.68	108,697.84	606,438.52
10279	FFP-A-00-03-00086	98.007	UG AID DAP MONETIZATION	1,195,266.68	238,131.46	1,433,398.14
10282	688-G-00-04-00018	98.001	ETH/MOZ SCALE UP HOPE	-114,769.86	-35,649.37	-150,419.23
10284	FFP-A-00-02-00045	98.007	HT AID DAP 202 (e)	-88,451.69	-3,068.98	-91,520.67
10286	278-A-00-04-00219	98.001	JR AID INJAZ II	1,508,766.50	58,539.55	1,567,306.05
10289	FFP-A-00-02-00003	98.007	NIC AID 202(E)	423,760.36	93,261.63	517,021.99
10292	FFP-A-00-04-00076	98.007	IN DAP 202E	168,236.87	36,543.84	204,780.51
10293	FFP-A-00-04-00076	98.007	IN DAP ITSH	534,274.05	0.00	534,274.05
10295	388-G-00-04-00090	98.001	BA AID SUCCEED	1,717,792.76	244,868.64	1,962,661.42
10296	112-A-04-00030	98.001	AZ AID SUPPORT MARGINAL CHILD	504,903.75	110,177.45	615,081.20
10298	294-A-00-04-00220	98.001	WB 220PINE	0.00	55.97	55.97
10299	114-A-00-04-00113	98.001	GE AID RBUILD LIVES-STRET CHLD	713,663.01	111,445.27	825,108.28
10300	FFP-A-00-04-00071	98.007	HON DAP 202E 71202	97,011.86	21,143.84	118,155.70
10301	FFP-A-00-04-00071	98.007	HON DAP ITSH	137,643.06	0.00	137,643.06
10302	FFP-A-00-04-00071	98.007	HON MTZ	1,229,516.15	28,977.22	1,258,493.37
10303	GHA-A-00-04-00003	98.001	SH CS 20	1,057,266.88	179,644.67	1,236,911.55
10305	663-A-00-04-00433	98.001	ET AID 4330VC POS CHANGE	4,505,476.25	503,866.67	5,009,342.92
10306	367-A-00-04-00171	98.001	HM AID 00171 UJYALO	-6,486.68	-44,888.53	-51,375.21
10307	FFP-A-00-04-00080	98.007	BA AID DAP 202E	381,051.13	63,154.70	444,205.83
10308	FFP-A-00-04-00080	98.007	BA AID DAP ITSH 00080	1,160,506.32	0.00	1,160,506.32
10309	FFP-A-00-04-00080	98.007	BA AID DAP DA 00080	90,846.55	19,781.09	110,627.64
10310	FFP-A-00-04-00080	98.007	BA AID DAP MONETIZATION	3,903,590.66	621,751.46	4,525,342.12
10316	497-G-00-05-00010	98.001	IND AID TSUNAMI ACEH A0001	0.00	-1,053.87	-1,053.87
10318	663-A-00-05-00407	98.008	ET AID SNAP	39,081.75	16,299.53	55,381.28
10319	FFP-A-00-05-00029	98.008	ET AID SNAP FFP 202E	345,528.80	40,229.11	385,757.91
10320	FFP-A-00-05-00029	98.008	ET AID SNAP FFP ITSH	1,232,674.88	0.00	1,232,674.88
10322	FFP-A-00-03-00086	98.007	UG AID DAP ITSH	458,677.21	0.00	458,677.21
10323	666-A-00-05-00027	98.001	MZ AID CS & RH	1,813,904.55	242,417.94	2,056,322.49
10326	497-A-00-05-00040	98.001	IN AID DBE3	3,354,728.76	385,914.67	3,740,643.43
10328	497-A-00-05-00022	98.001	IN MEDAN FOOD SECURITY	114,280.86	24,484.60	138,765.46
10330	663-A-00-05-00452	98.008	ET DROUGHT CYCLE 00452	766,248.33	215,531.08	981,779.41
10332	519-A-00-06-00004	98.001	EL AID WELCOME TO SCHOOL GDA	268,566.77	58,591.08	327,157.85
10335	FFP-A-00-05-00029	98.001	ET SNAP MONET	0.00	-44.05	-44.05
10336	DFD-G-00-06-00098	98.001	SU OFDA W DARFUR	-355,385.43	0.00	-355,385.43
10337	DFD-G-00-06-00085	98.001	SU OFDA SRINA 00085	3,547.05	0.00	3,547.05
10338	492-G-00-06-00016-00	98.001	PH DISASTER PRE RESPONSE	546,393.88	127,519.21	673,913.09
10339	FFP-A-00-04-00076	98.007	IN MONETIZATION AID	508,259.19	111,299.46	619,558.65
10340	511-A-00-06-00149-00	98.001	BL AID MAKING DECISIONS - ARSH	662,233.47	126,945.18	789,178.65
10341	331-A-00-06-01084-00	98.001	PK FATA	2,011,383.21	393,818.99	2,405,202.20
10342	EEM-A-00-06-00025	98.001	EO AID EXPAND FIN SERV TO YOUT	60,830.26	13,279.25	74,209.51
10343	268-A-00-06-00101	98.001	JR AID YTH LDR DEV-SIRAJ	438,980.32	96,005.51	534,985.83
10344	114-A-00-06-00104	98.001	GE AID OPSS PEOPLE W/ DISABLI	460,986.60	74,474.14	535,460.74
10345	623-G-00-06-00081	98.001	DJ AID CIVIC EDUCATION 0081	2,165.63	364.92	2,530.55
10346	GHS-A-00-06-00016	98.001	MW AID CS22	377,544.97	80,836.12	458,381.09
10347	367-A-00-06-001110	98.001	HM AID PEACE&DEM.THRU EDUC	204,423.98	30,405.36	234,829.34
10348	FFP-A-00-07-00001	98.007	GT MYAP 202(e)	226,433.32	42,191.81	270,625.13
10349	675-G-00-07-00003	98.007	SH AID SCATE GUINEA	51,256.76	10,857.85	62,114.61

10350	DFD-G-00-07-00042	98.001	SS AID OFDA FLASH 3	994,281.63	62,938.23	1,057,219.86
10351	DFD-G-00-07-00046	98.001	SU AID OFDA SEEK	1,862,923.39	468,949.53	2,331,872.92
10352	FFP-A-00-07-00001	98.007	GT AID MYAN MONETIZATION	1,621,269.36	270,591.90	1,891,861.26
10353	DFD-G-00-07-00089	98.001	MZ AID OFDA CASH TFR POP	372,967.10	23,981.21	396,948.31
10354	DFD-G-00-07-00118-00	98.001	HM AID OFDA ASST TO IDP REF	715,137.20	81,878.75	797,015.95
10355	367-G-00-07-00082-00	98.001	HI US AID FLOOD & LANDSLIDE	0.00	-1,935.80	-1,935.80
10356	263-G-00-07-00077-00	98.001	EG AID ACHIEVING MDGS LOW/HDI	158,229.19	34,951.98	193,181.17
10357	527-A-00-07-00064	98.001	CEC OFDA PERU EARTHQUAKE	8,400.00	1,575.56	9,975.56
10358	656-A-00-07-00029-00	98.001	MZ AID SCALE UP HOPE	1,934,772.60	327,262.19	2,262,034.79
10359	294-A-00-07-00210-00	98.001	WB TVET PROGRAM	754,830.32	146,519.36	901,349.68
10360	511-A-00-07-00226-00	98.001	BL AID - Improving our Lives	142,488.61	31,475.73	173,964.34
10361	DFD-G-00-07-00156-00	98.001	SU OFDA DARFUR EMERG DEAP	4,675,843.75	1,026,413.00	5,702,256.75
10362	DFD-G-00-07-00209-00	98.001	CEC EASTERN CHAD PROT SC UK	474,632.18	23,978.96	498,611.14
10363	GHS-A-00-07-00023-00	98.001	ET AID CS23	161,154.96	35,599.13	196,754.09
10364	388-G-00-08-00012-00	98.001	A-DISASTER RELIEF CYCLONE	57,335.00	12,665.00	70,000.00
10365	DFD-G-00-08-00012-00	98.001	VN AID PROT CHLDRN/FAM-LEKIMA	204,767.00	45,233.00	250,000.00
10366	DFD-G-00-08-00033-00	98.001	NIC AID EMER RESPON WATSAN	176,112.21	38,905.79	215,018.00
10367	DFD-G-00-08-00040-00	98.001	HT AID SAF SPACES PROTEC CHLD	34,805.15	7,688.46	42,493.61
10368	DFD-G-00-08-00020-00	98.001	BD OFDA SIDR RESPONSE	499,839.00	105,089.64	604,928.64
10369	DFD-G-00-08-00010-00	98.001	OFDA-FLOOD RELIEF PKCO	385,578.33	85,174.25	470,752.58
10370	119-G-00-08-00005	98.001	TJK OFDA EMERGENCY 2008	853,397.64	115,894.82	969,292.46
10371	663-G-00-08-00405-00	98.001	ET- AID-CSPP IN EDU.& HEALTH	638,292.94	88,049.18	726,342.12
10372	DFD-G-00-08-00088-00	98.001	SS FLASH IV	1,286,138.77	276,512.85	1,562,651.62
10374	DFD-G-00-08-00131-00	98.001	NP OFDA DRP2 PROJECT	220,079.77	48,615.62	268,695.39
10375	DFD-G-00-08-00163-00	98.001	MY OFDA CYCLONE EMERGENCY	1,012,337.10	29,355.86	1,041,692.96
10376	524-G-00-08-0004-00	98.001	NIC AID ALMA EMG RESP	40,004.58	8,837.01	48,841.59
10377	FFP-A-00-08-00050-00	98.007	AID - PSNP 202e	156,820.20	34,641.58	191,461.78
10378	FFP-A-00-08-00050-00	98.007	AID - PSNP-ITSH	680,406.84	0.00	680,406.84
10379	391-G-00-08-01112-00	98.001	PK AID RELIEF FOR FLD PESHAW	40,428.67	0.00	40,428.67
10380	119-G-00-08-00014-00	98.001	TJ AID PERSONAL HYGENE & SANIT	8,042.83	1,776.66	9,819.49
10381	391-G-00-08-01114-00	98.001	PK AID RELIEF IDPS NWFP	38,389.38	8,480.21	46,869.59
10382	492-G-00-08-00007-00	98.001	PH AID EMERGENCY NFI	78,955.50	17,441.27	96,396.77
10383	114-G-00-08-00083-00	98.001	GE AID EMRG FOOD ASSIST DISPLD	6,828.01	1,508.31	8,336.32
10384	DFD-G-00-08-00279-00	98.001	MY AID OFDA REHAB ECONOMIC	1,000.00	220.90	1,220.90
10385	FFP-A-00-08-00085	98.007	MZ AID MYAP 202E	10,267.62	2,268.12	12,535.74
10387	367-G-00-08-00036-00	98.001	NP OFDA EMERGENCY SUPPORT	40,953.00	9,046.52	49,999.52
10389	DFD-G-00-08-00037-00	98.001	GE AID-OFDA EMERG RESP IDP'S	631.13	132.79	763.92
10391	DFD-G-00-08-00343-00	98.001	HT AID CHILD SAF FRNDLY SPACE	7,566.84	1,671.48	9,238.32
10397	DFD-G-00-08-00231-00	98.001	SU AID OFDA DARFUR MULTSEC	337.23	74.49	411.72
Total AID				61,534,438.07	9,382,686.47	70,917,125.54
31416	HRN-A-00-98-00053-11	98.001	HM WORLD VISION POLIO	10,530.22	-1,782.79	8,747.43
31420	HRN-A-00-98-00053-15	98.001	AN WRLD VISN POLIO HRN 0053-15	39,520.00	21,247.97	60,767.97
31425	67330-0552-6000	98.001	SH WORLD ED PRIM ED GUINEA	0.00	-833.65	-833.65
31441	35936-7	98.001	HM JSI FAMILY HEALTH 35936-7	24,855.86	2,963.73	27,819.59
31442	GLO-HCP-SC-01	98.001	HU JHU PARTNERSHIP	311,846.81	59,421.87	371,268.68
31443	HP122-02-009	98.001	TJ PROJ HOPE HP122-02-009	111,840.52	23,505.79	135,346.31
31446	4-31U-3716	98.001	PK RTI	-3,557.74	-677.13	-4,234.87
31450	FFP-A-00-03-00048	98.007	AN CARE CRDA	0.00	0.00	0.00
31452	EEE-A-00-03-00019	98.001	AFG CCF CHILD PROTECTION	163,420.39	37,147.00	200,567.39
31460	MAL-RCSA-STC01	98.001	MW JHU REDUCE HIV RISK STC01	435,008.59	100,692.42	535,701.01
31462	1946.002.1	98.001	DJ AIR EQUIP	-62,794.91	-344.51	-63,139.42
31464	698-C-03-00067-00	98.001	SH MSI PRE AWARD DECENTRAL	0.00	273.60	273.60
31468	36030-001	98.001	GE JSI PRE AWARD SAFE MOTHER	126,330.09	27,323.85	153,653.94
31474	SA 391-A-00-03-01016	98.001	PK GREENSTAR FPIRH	0.00	-10,629.31	-10,629.31
31486	GHS-A-00-04-00002	98.001	HO JHPIEGO ACCESS	1,025,006.89	223,169.28	1,248,176.17
31490	4310-006-MCR-009	98.001	AR MSH	302,432.04	41,435.26	343,867.30
31491	14-7783	98.001	HT EDC DISTANCE EDUCATION	-2,560.58	-731.10	-3,291.68
31492	0006-GV1-04	98.001	MW AIR MTTA	104,742.76	22,454.01	127,196.77
31493	14724	98.001	ZA ABT MCH/RH	21,810.13	4,756.07	26,566.20
31494	FFP-A-00-04-00067	98.007	TJ USAID 202E CARE	15,076.44	2,689.70	17,766.14
31495	FFP-A-00-04-00067	98.007	TJ CARE (USAID) ITSH	397,593.44	0.00	397,593.44
31496	FFP-A-00-04-00067	98.007	TJ MONET 05 CARE	426,407.31	93,156.68	519,563.99
31497	FFP-A-00-04-00066	98.007	MW CARE DAP 202E	-19,154.34	-4,721.17	-23,875.51
31498	FFP-A-00-04-00066	98.007	MW CARE DAP ITSH	40,260.36	0.00	40,260.36
31499	FFP-A-00-04-00066	98.007	MW CARE DAP MISSION FUNDS	11,018.66	2,433.58	13,452.24
31500	FFP-A-00-04-00066	98.007	MW CARE DAP MONETIZATION	-24,238.35	-5,728.99	-29,967.34
31501	36098-07	98.001	PK JSI MAT/NEO HEALTH 36098-07	1,102,364.72	240,986.27	1,343,350.99
31504	690-A-00-04-00025	98.001	ZM JHU HCP	2,755,422.49	603,594.59	3,359,017.08
31505	Mar-05	98.001	SS JSI MVOLO HLTH TRANSF PROJ	-11,772.44	-4,061.19	-15,833.63
31508	GHA-I-00-04-00002	98.001	HL PCCH BASICS III PREAWARD	24,301.73	4,987.64	29,289.37
31509	GHS-A-00-03-00019	98.001	HL JHSPH GRA	-131.25	0.00	-131.25
31511		98.001	PRB PHE CONF	326.03	57.42	383.45
31514	JOB006	98.001	VN PACT PEPFAR HIV/AIDS	8,368.01	-1,233.66	7,134.35

31515	US544-0	98.001	MZ CARE HACI	337,472.60	77,530.23	415,002.83
31520	088-2005	98.001	UG JSI UPHOLD SCHOOL HLTH	-8,323.02	-2,021.31	-10,344.33
31523	3180-15-01	98.001	JR AED NAJAH	434,218.91	93,888.50	528,107.41
31524	656-A-00-05-00029	98.001	MZ PROJECT HOPE	138,084.02	12,429.58	150,513.60
31526	INT0090-001	98.001	UG PLAN HACI BB	428,245.22	93,433.40	521,678.62
31527	09490-G-001	98.001	GT RTI RURAL ED-ALIANZAS	101,252.19	22,141.18	123,393.37
31528	US544-0	98.001	MW CARE HACI-STRENGTH SCALE	13,728.19	0.00	13,728.19
31531	3569	98.001	EO AED FIELO	31,585.49	6,902.19	38,487.68
31533	GSM-002	98.001	US WORLD LEARNING FAMILY PLN	133,159.20	28,907.72	162,066.92
31534	GSM-006	98.001	GT WORLD LEARNING MAYA SALUD	109,114.59	23,813.67	132,928.26
31535	1948.017.03	98.001	NC AIR EXCELENCIA PREAMWARD	83,108.79	18,065.41	101,174.20
31537	779-SC	98.001	AF CREATIVE ABEP	1,976,637.46	434,906.49	2,411,543.95
31540	GSM-021	98.001	MW WORLD LEARNING	132,476.07	18,767.71	151,243.78
31541	GHS-A-00-05-00006-04	98.001	BL CORE EXPAND BOTICAS COMUNAL	-0.26	-1,092.97	-1,093.23
31543	GHS-A-00-03-00019-00	98.001	MALI JHSPH	15,497.77	0.01	15,497.78
31545	FFP-A-00-06-00042	98.008	SHARE USAID/FFP 202E	0.00	-0.01	-0.01
31546	FFP-A-00-06-00042	98.008	SHARE USAID/FFP ITSH	11,478.53	547.00	12,025.53
31547	65454	98.001	HU JHSPH ZING COSHING	1,035.17	-108.96	926.21
31548	690-A-00-05-00177	98.001	MW FHI CARE/SUPPORT OVC II	-877.79	-3,164.49	-4,142.28
31549	DFD-G-00-06-00020	98.001	CARE RIPE	0.00	0.03	0.03
31550	FRN-FS-SHSAISJ-010	98.001	NICASALUD UNITED FOR FAM HLTH	239,100.85	51,708.98	290,809.83
31551	492-A-08-00035	98.001	PH KI SHIELD	354,855.99	77,718.80	432,574.79
31552	656-G-00-01-00073-00	98.001	MZ CARE CASSAVE BROWN STRK	1,242.19	-3,559.86	-2,317.67
31553	GHS-A-00-04-00002	98.001	BG JHIEGO ACCESS	1,774,623.47	160,905.46	1,935,528.93
31554	07-SBA-011	98.001	AF JHPIEGO ACCESS SME SSP	499,140.82	109,665.72	608,806.54
31555	3180-15-02	98.001	JR AED SCHOOL TO CAREERS	199,387.57	43,101.49	242,489.06
31556	AL-003	98.001	VN PACT PREVENTING HIV	940,570.65	206,842.37	1,147,413.02
31557	07-SBA-017	98.001	AF JHPIEGO CME	176,130.78	3,764.78	179,895.56
31558	6/2/5463	98.001	HM WINROCK INTL SMLHOLD IRRG	0.00	0.78	0.78
31560		98.001	EG JA WORLDWIDE INJAZ SPINOF	0.00	-1,601.55	-1,601.55
31562	3569-001	98.001	EO AED ECON STRENGTH PILOT 9	37,567.82	7,085.13	44,652.95
31563	3180-002	98.001	DJ AED EQUIP EDUCATION	592,136.26	130,239.27	722,375.53
31564	2986-387-083	98.001	VN PSI PREVENTING HIV TRANS	141,806.61	31,271.80	173,078.41
31565	03-5319	98.001	PH EDC QUALLS	582,612.48	114,083.40	696,695.88
31566	521-A-00-00014-SAVE	98.001	HT WORLD VIS COMMUN MOBIL HIV	233,505.98	46,769.19	280,275.17
31567	UGA0087/SCUS/001	98.001	UG CARE CORE INITATIVE	173,674.12	40,481.27	214,155.39
31568	116109	98.001	MW FHI INCREASED FP COUPLES	57,600.14	12,697.90	70,298.04
31569	ACQ-503-03	98.001	SH GUINEA ENGENDER HEALTH FP	58,771.57	9,538.02	68,309.59
31570	PONZ 73007000046771	93.575	SAO Kentucky Lit 08	881,139.94	88,113.99	969,253.93
31572	02-09490-G-00-03.2	98.001	GT RTI ALIAN SAVING NEWBORN	36,245.39	8,006.81	44,252.20
31573	663-C-00-07-00408-00-CR-US-00-STC	98.001	ET MSM HIV/AIDS CARE PREV SUP	1,323,923.75	282,454.76	1,606,378.51
31574	FY07-06-010	98.001	HIM CORE COMM BASED FAM PLAN	8,508.00	1,879.42	10,387.42
31575	MO-051	98.005	EO PACT SOCIAL PERF AUDIT TEST	25,596.89	5,223.00	30,819.89
31576	776-04-SC	98.001	Creative Associates Basica Edu	1,605.00	514.02	2,119.02
31577			HT MSH HEALTH DEV & STAB	0.00	0.00	0.00
31578	36359-007	98.001	HM JSI FAMILY HEALTH PROG	213,794.37	47,227.18	261,021.55
31579	GHS-A-00-05-00006-09	98.001	HO CORE PANDAMIC FLU	219,983.11	48,594.27	268,577.38
31580	31407-7S-1003	98.001	SH-MACRO INT'L- CBFP	8,974.13	1,982.39	10,956.52
31581	07-SAVE-01	98.001	BASICS III TASK4 IDCO	43,353.41	9,364.34	52,717.75
31582	3569-006	98.001	EO AED STRIVE DESIGN PHASE ACT	36,734.98	8,114.76	44,849.74
31583	ELMT/MULT/53060	98.001	ET ELMT CARE	536,471.34	118,506.51	654,977.85
31584		16.59	GC I-STPIC BGC PSSA PTSF	112,160.99	24,776.36	136,937.35
31585		98.001	MZ CARE Cassava Brown Streak	477,743.30	105,533.49	583,276.79
31586		98.007	MW CRS I LIFE 202E	118,883.21	28,261.30	147,144.51
31587		98.007	MW - CRS-I-LIFE MONETIZATION	775,540.95	168,163.83	943,704.78
31588		98.007	MW CRS I LIFE ITSH	287,707.53	0.00	287,707.53
31590	08-SBA-006	98.007	HO JHPIECO-CAMBODIA ACCESS	8,142.12	1,798.59	9,940.71
31591		98.001	MW CARE HACI DIP II	15,955.00	0.00	15,955.00
31592	SI07-061A	98.001	PK POPLTN FAMILY PLAN	256,757.55	56,717.74	313,475.29
31593	114129	98.001	UG-FHI SAFTY & FEASIBILITY	7,568.32	1,327.48	8,895.80
31594		84-349A	US DOE ZTT EARLY CHLDHD ED PD	234,093.50	18,727.48	252,820.98
31595	105-200906-Y-356900111	98.001	EG SEEP (AID) YOUTH WPKFRIC DEV	4,826.31	1,068.13	5,894.44
31596		98.001	AZ CNTRPRT EARLY MARRIAGE	2,945.10	0.00	2,945.10
31597		98.001	SS-JSI MVOLO HTP II PRE-AWARD	223,355.94	49,339.33	272,695.27
31599	GHN-A-00-07-00014-06	98.001	AN VW CORE GRP POLIO	64,592.00	0.00	64,592.00
31600		98.001	UG URC NUTRITION HIV/AIDS	30,608.74	24,299.16	54,907.90
31601	04/2008	98.001	SS JSI MVOLO HTP II	259,266.03	55,196.29	314,462.32
31602	FY08-G02-4202	98.007	HT VW MYAP SG	170,967.84	37,766.80	208,734.64
31603	03-5319	98.001	PH EQUALLS PHASE 2 EDC	1,439,804.24	318,052.76	1,757,857.00
31604	3569-001	98.001	EO AED SUSTAIN MKT ACCES PIL15	51,290.30	11,330.02	62,620.32
31605	GHN-A-00-04-00014-11	98.001	ET VW CORE GRP POLIO PROJECT	39,229.25	7,340.34	46,569.59
31606	GHN-A-00-04-00014-18	98.001	NP CORE POLIO GROUP VW	58,770.00	12,540.49	71,310.49
31607	5678/6580098	98.001	MW CRS RIPE II	15,539.97	3,432.78	18,972.75
31608	511-A-00-05-A-00-113-00	98.001	BL ADRA/PROCOSSI	35,824.81	0.00	35,824.81
31609		93.558	MEMPHS ST AR IMPROVNG 4 YOUTH	15,376.77	2,306.52	17,683.29

31610	09490-G-08-014	98.001	GT RTI IXIL AREA YOUTH	12,592.45	2,781.87	15,374.12
31612	PO 2000152742	98.001	ZA JHU HCP ZAMBIA	7,938.84	1,753.69	9,692.53
Total Pass Thru				25,388,553.48	4,907,707.06	30,296,260.54
37453	G-497-2004/126	10.606	IN USDA ACEH SAFE	379,467.33	83,894.51	463,361.84
37457	E-9-K-4-0048	17.005	IN DOL ENABLE	1,258,895.69	161,017.62	1,419,913.31
37459	E-9-K-4-0060	17.005	SH GUINEA CHILD LABOR	833,802.43	181,328.42	1,015,130.85
37460	FCC-119-2004/013-00	10.606	TJ USDA	-2.24	-269.53	-271.77
37465	FCC-119-2004/013-00	10.606	TJ USDA FY05 MONETIZATION	0.00	-5,384.40	-5,384.40
37473	E-9-K-5-0045	17.005	IN DOL ENABLE	542,683.96	118,730.58	661,414.54
37474	U21SK050242	84.215	SAO DOE FIE-SOUTH CARLOINA	935.42	206.64	1,142.06
37475	U21SK050243	84.215	SAO COE FIE ARKANSAS	841.53	0.00	841.53
37476	U21SK050244	84.215	SAO DOE FIE MISSISSIPPI	-1,241.82	540.42	-701.40
37477	U62CCU325215	93.067	SO SUD CDC SSHIP	252,123.71	54,977.53	307,101.24
37479	05SFSSC001	94.011	AP CNS FGP 07 SOUTH CAROLINA	4,605.82	0.00	4,605.82
37480	045FSKY001	94.011	AP CNS FGP KENTUCKY 07	-2,476.79	0.00	-2,476.79
37481	07SCWAR001	94.011	AP CNS FGP MRD 07	-1,931.50	-302.96	-2,234.46
37482	S-LMAQM-06-G4-147	19.518	EL DOS COMBATTING TRAFFICKING	86,884.64	16,546.14	103,430.78
37483	SES-0623100	47.075	MW NSF SAFEGUARDING HIV/AIDS	10,962.29	2,284.89	13,247.18
37484	SPRMC007CA049	19.519	JR DOS TALEEM	681,566.66	181,192.05	862,758.71
37485	SPRMC007CA100	19.511	AF DOS ANCHORING RET FAMILIES	439,342.88	74,825.86	514,168.76
37486	SPRM C007CA147	19.519	SM DOS REF BASIC SERV YEMEN	313,546.97	38,319.52	351,866.49
37487	DOE TN 08	84.215	SAO DOE TN 08 TENN LIT INITIAT	1,627,726.36	162,772.64	1,790,499.00
37488	07SFSKY001	94.011	SAO CNCS FGP KY 2007	225,319.68	7,754.00	233,073.68
37489	05SFSSC001	94.011	SAO CNCS FGP SC 2008	217,426.00	6,439.00	223,865.00
37490	07SFWAR001	94.011	SAO CNCS FGP MS/AR 20008	115,316.94	4,805.00	120,121.94
37491	DSGT-50007-GR18	84.021	GT US EMB ED SUPPRT BILING ED	21,262.58	4,696.90	25,959.48
37492	SPRMC007CA111	19.519	PK BPRM/DOS TRANSITION SUPT	955,939.80	210,904.76	1,166,844.56
37493	S-LMAQM-07-GR-219	19.519	HM DOS COMMUN BASED TRAF	161,152.00	35,598.47	196,750.47
37494	07SFSKY001	94.011	SAO CNCS FGP KY 08-09	52,650.31	2,872.36	55,522.67
37495	07SFWAR001	94.011	MEMPHS CNCS MRD FGP 08-09	27,943.99	1,320.41	29,264.40
37496	08SFSSC001	94.011	COLUMBIA CNCS FGP SC 08-09	23,332.15	1,838.94	25,171.09
37497	SPRMC008C0098	19.52	AR DOS ACCULTN THRU LEARNING	3,157.83	697.56	3,855.39
37503	SPRMC008CA153	19.519	AFG DOS SUPP PROGRAM RETURN	32,568.10	7,198.71	39,766.81
Total Other Federal				8,243,622.72	1,354,806.06	9,598,428.78
28520		98.007	PL-480 COMMODITIES	12,314,598.21		12,314,598.21
28521		98.007	PL-480 FREIGHT	10,444,272.26		10,444,272.26
total PL-480				22,758,870.47		22,758,870.47
Total Federal Grants				117,925,485.74	15,645,199.59	133,570,685.33
28522			WFP	58,198,834.53		58,198,834.53
	39700-39760		Foreign Governments	17,026,805.42	998,345.94	18,025,151.36
	44442-44900		Private	9,956,745.83	1,408,027.43	11,364,773.26
	50001-50170		Foundations	24,431,657.97	2,359,621.37	26,791,279.34
	55000-55040		Corporations	5,192,081.85	398,931.26	5,591,013.11
	67030-67190		ISCA	35,086,858.32	1,311,322.47	36,398,180.79
	74000-74022		State Governments	1,428,115.40	140,740.72	1,568,856.12
	80330-80430		UN	15,725,030.08	904,355.54	16,629,385.62
			NICRA Adj			0.00
Total Non Federal Grants				167,046,129.40	7,521,344.73	174,567,474.13
Totals				284,971,615.14	23,166,544.32	308,138,159.46
3800/3850				-204,013,910.14	-23,166,544.32	-227,180,454.46
3875				-80,957,705.00		-80,957,705.00
Total				-284,971,615.14	-23,166,544.32	-308,138,159.46
Difference				0.00	0.00	0.00

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Financial Statements and Supplementary
Information on Expenditures of Federal Awards
in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133
For the year ended September 30, 2007

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Financial Statements and Supplementary Information on
Expenditures of Federal Awards in Accordance with OMB Circular A-133
For the year ended September 30, 2007
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**Report of Independent Auditors on Basic Financial Statements
 and Supplementary Schedules**

The Board of Trustees
 Save the Children Federation, Inc.

In our opinion, the accompanying statement of financial position and the related statements of activities, functional expenses and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Save the Children Federation, Inc. ("SC") at September 30, 2007, and the changes in its net assets and its cash flows for the year then ended, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. These financial statements are the responsibility of SC's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. The prior year summarized comparative information has been derived from SC's 2006 financial statements, and in our report dated December 15, 2006, we expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2007 on our consideration of SC's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts and grant agreements and other matters for the year ended September 30, 2007. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The accompanying Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards for the year ended September 30, 2007 is presented for purposes of additional analysis as required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, and is not a required part of the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

The accompanying supplemental Schedule of Computation of the Indirect Cost Rate for the year ended September 30, 2007 is provided for analysis only but is not required by U.S. Office of Management and Budget Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*, or part of the financial statements. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated in all material respects, in relation to the financial statements taken as a whole.

December 19, 2007

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2007

Federal/Pass - Through Grantor Program Title	CFDA # Numbers	Agency Number	Federal Expenditures
<u>U.S. Agency for International Development</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
Cash Assistance			
Child Survival Sahel	98.001	GHA-A-00-04-00003	\$ 1,035,814
Child Survival Afghanistan	98.001	GHS-A-00-03-00011	314,140
Child Survival Malawi	98.001	GHS-A-00-06-00016	274,384
Child Survival Viet Nam	98.001	HFP-A-00-02-00044	260,838
Child Survival Tajikistan	98.001	FAO-A-00-98-00022	220,783
Child Survival Sahel	98.001	FAO-A-00-98-00024	(155)
Child Survival Ethiopia	98.001	FAO-A-00-97-00054	(257)
Total Child Survival			2,105,547
Institutional Capacity Building	98.005	AFP-A-00-03-00039	545,872
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	3,527,480
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00056	1,549,386
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00045	1,500,622
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-03-00086	1,496,844
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00071	1,365,613
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00003	1,330,010
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00009MTZ	1,115,589
DAP ITSH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	1,003,507
DAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00045	989,882
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	890,472
DAP 2003	98.007	521-A-00-02-0041	737,818
DAP	98.007	FFP-A-00-03-00086	737,371
DAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	444,161
DAP ITSH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00076	435,967
DAP ITSH	98.007	FFP-A-00-03-00086	404,892
Food Security	98.007	497-A-00-05-00022	332,001
Monetization	98.007	MONET	320,655
DAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00056	280,851
DAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00076	269,899
DAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00009	251,273
Monetization	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00076	232,487
DAP ITSH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00071	175,570
202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00003	152,703
DAP DA	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	124,951
DAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00071	123,742
MYAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	108,452
SCATE	98.007	675-G-00-07-00003	55,029
DAP 202(e)	98.007	FFP-A-00-00-00027	43,021
Monetization	98.007	MONET	-
Drought Cycle	98.008	663-A-00-05-00452	2,836,551
SNAP FFP ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-05-00029	1,990,969
SNAP FFP 202(e)	98.008	FFP-A-00-05-00029	603,443
SNAP	98.008	663-A-00-05-00407	202,496
Monetization	98.008	MONET	20,773

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
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Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2007

Federal/Pass - Through Grantor Program Title	CFDA # Numbers	Agency Number	Federal Expenditures
Positive Change	98.001	663-A-00-04-00433	7,287,330
OFDA Darfur	98.001	DFD-G-00-06-00098	5,256,343
DBE3	98.001	497-A-00-05-00040	4,023,016
OFDA SEEK	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00046	3,306,017
UJYALO	98.001	367-A-00-04-00171	2,886,135
SUCCEED	98.001	388-G-00-04-00090	2,306,384
OFDA SRINA	98.001	DFD-G-00-06-00085	2,273,858
OFDA FLASH III	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00042	2,144,910
Umoyo-HIV/AIDS	98.001	690-A-00-03-00185	2,078,070
Ethiopia/Mozambique Scale Up Hope	98.001	688-G-00-04-00018	1,993,770
Child Survival & Reproductive Health	98.001	656-A-00-05-00027	1,979,838
INJAZ II	98.001	278-A-00-04-00219	1,304,270
STI LEAP	98.001	663-A-00-03-00301	1,267,811
BESO II	98.001	663-A-00-02-00331	1,245,254
High Risk Corridor-HIV Prevention	98.001	663-A-00-01-00350	1,143,069
OFDA Flash II	98.001	DFD-G-00-06-00065	990,480
FATA	98.001	391-A-00-06-01084-00	969,036
ST/HIV Prevention	98.001	114-A-00-02-00095	958,601
NGO Sector Strengthening	98.001	AFP-A-00-03-00011	816,822
Rebuilding Lives Street Children	98.001	114-A-00-04-00113	740,542
Support Marginalized Children	98.001	112-A-04-00030	590,425
PINE	98.001	294-A-00-04-00220	514,854
Making Decisions ARSH	98.001	511-A-00-06-00149-00	479,972
Tsunami Emergency-Aceh	98.001	497-G-00-05-00010	459,007
CSHF	98.001	111-A-00-03-00094	428,410
Youth Leadership Development	98.001	268-A-00-06-00101	420,880
OFDA Disaster Preparedness	98.001	DFD-A-00-03-00130	415,037
OFDA	98.001	DFD-G-00-06-00011	376,497
Welcome to School	98.001	519-A-00-06-00004	320,439
Saving Lives Rapid Response	98.001	DFD-A-00-03-00092	304,105
OFDA Disaster Preparedness	98.001	492-A-00-03-00009	275,212
Peace & Democracy through Education	98.001	367-A-00-06-001110	271,636
Community Schools	98.001	521-A-00-01-00055	261,365
OFDA Earthquake	98.001	527-A-00-07-00064	239,744
Assistance to Refugees	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00118-00	191,086
Opportunities for People with Disabilities	98.001	114-A-00-06-00104	173,110
ASCEND	98.001	492-A-00-04-00028	125,367
Expand Financial Services to Youth	98.001	EEM-A-00-06-00026	78,592
Disaster Pre Response	98.001	492-G-00-06-00016-00	77,201
Flood & Landslide Relief	98.001	367-G-00-07-00082-00	51,936
Civic Education	98.001	623-G-00-06-00081	49,479
TEGP	98.001	511-G-00-05-00107	16,778
Protect Children from Trafficking	98.001	497-G-00-03-00039	11,394
Conflict Mitigation	98.001	367-A-00-05-00147	8,918
Mindanao Water/Sanitation	98.001	492-A-04-00036	5,903

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2007

<u>Federal/Pass - Through Grantor Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA # Numbers</u>	<u>Agency Number</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures</u>
OFDA Cash Transfers	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00089	378
Achieve MDG'S	98.001	263-G-00-07-00077-00	367
CHANCE	98.001	617-G-00-04-00007	-
Emergency Financial Services	98.001	294-A-00-01-00129	(276)
Urban Street Children	98.001	497-A-00-00-00039	(563)
OFDA Emergency Response	98.001	HAD-A-00-03-00132	(566)
JOBS	98.001	294-A-00-02-00023	(885)
Bina Project	98.001	294-A-00-04-00205	(990)
FODA ABYEI IDP	98.001	DFD-G-00-05-00087	(1,154)
OFDA FLASH	98.001	DFD-G-00-05-00015	(1,442)
IHEP Children with Disabilities	98.001	442-A-00-02-00126	(1,463)
OFDA	98.001	520-G-00-06-00013	(1,929)
ICAP	98.001	AFP-A-00-03-00005	(5,697)
EnRICH	98.001	492-A-00-02-00034	(8,636)
OFDA West Darfur	98.001	DFD-G-00-04-00161-00	(27,396)
			<u>79,374,551</u>
Agriculture Commodities & Ocean Freight			
PL-480 COMMODITIES	98.007		14,423,668
PL-480 FREIGHT	98.007		<u>13,234,736</u>
			<u>27,658,403</u>
TOTAL DIRECT PROGRAMS			<u>107,032,954</u>
<u>Pass Through Programs U.S. Agency for International Development</u>			
ZM JHU HCP	98.001	690-A-00-04-00025	2,414,879
HO JHPIEGO ACCESS	98.001	GHS-A-00-04-00002	1,417,791
PH EDC QUALLS	98.001	03-5319	1,288,926
BG JHIEGO ACCESS	98.001	GHS-A-00-04-00002	1,261,751
PK JSI MAT/NEO HEALTH 36098-07	98.001	36098-07	1,100,646
HU JHU PARTNERSHIP	98.001	GLO-HCP-SC-01	977,541
JSI MVOLO HEALTH TRANSF PROJ	98.001	Mar-05	914,092
AED NAJAH	98.001	3180-15-01	884,797
AF CREATIVE ABEP	98.001	779-SC	660,871
NICASALUD UNITED FOR FAM HLTH	98.001	FRN-FS-SHSAISI-010	537,639
TJ PROJ HOPE HP122-02-009	98.001	HP122-02-009	532,165
AFG CCF CHILD PROTECTION	98.001	EEE-A-00-03-00019	525,216
UG PLAN HACI BB	98.001	INT0090-001	508,212
AED SCHOOL TO CAREERS	98.001	3180-15-02	431,055
CARE DAP ITSH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066	620,729
TJ MONET 05 CARE	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00067	451,680
TJ USAID 202E CARE	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00067	305,456
CARE DAP 202E	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066	213,394
CARE DAP MONETIZATION	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066	163,262
TJ ISAOD OTSH CARE	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00067	148,002
CARE DAP MISSION FUNDS	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066	32,164
SHARE USAID/FFP ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-06-00042	342,536
SHARE USAID/FFP 202E	98.008	FFP-A-00-06-00042	119,777

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
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Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2007

<u>Federal/Pass - Through Grantor Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA # Numbers</u>	<u>Agency Number</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures</u>
MW JHU REDUCE HIV RISK STC01	98.001	MAL-RCSA-STC01	428,510
VN PACT PREVENTING HIV	98.001	AL-003	405,377
MZ PROJECT HOPE	98.001	656-A-00-05-00029	378,066
PK GREENSTAR FP/RH	98.001	SA 391-A-00-03-01016	366,200
HT CRS INFRASTRUCTURE HAITI	98.001		331,680
DJ AIR EQUIP	98.001	1946.002.1	315,915
MW AIR MTTA	98.001	0006-GV1-04	297,750
HM JSI FAMILY HEALTH 35936-7	98.001	35936-7	295,297
AR MSH	98.001	4310-000-04CR-009	294,871
PH HKI SHIELD	98.001	492-A-06-00035	291,659
MZ CARE HACI	98.001	US544-0	260,735
AF JHPIEGO ACCESS SME SSP	98.001	07-SBA-011	259,217
DJ AED EQUIP EDUCATION	98.001	3180-002	245,763
PK RTI	98.001	4-31U-8710	235,769
UG WORLD LEARNING FAMILY PLN	98.001	GSM-002	221,052
MW WORLD LEARNING	98.001	GSM-021	210,606
GE JSI PRE AWARD SAFE MOTHER	98.001	36030-001	197,917
AF JHPIEGO CME	98.001	07-SBA-017	185,380
WRLD VISN POLIO HRN 0053-15 AN	98.001	HRN-A-00-98-00053-15	181,132
UG CARE CORE INITATIVE	98.001	UGA/087/SCUS/001	147,934
GT WORLD LEARNING MAYA SALUD	98.001	GSM-006	126,265
WORLD VISION POLIO HIMALAYA	98.001	HRN-A-00-98-00053-11	124,446
CARE RIPE	98.001	DFD-G-00-06-00020	109,402
NC AIR EXCELENCIA PREAWARD	98.001	1946.017.03	104,348
MALI JHSPH	98.001		102,804
MZ CARE CASSAVE BROWN STRK	98.001		101,358
GT RTI RURAL ED-ALIANZAS	98.001	09490-G-001	98,179
HT WORLD VIS COMMUN MOBIL HIV	98.001	521-A-00-00014-SAVE	93,630
HM WINROCK INT'L SMLHOLD IRRG	98.001	6/2/5463	82,222
UG JSI UPHOLD SCHOOL HLTH	98.001	088-2005	79,615
HT EDC DISTANCE EDUCATION	98.001	14-7783	73,010
MW CARE HACI-STRENGTH SCALE	98.001	US544-0	72,752
VN PACT PEPFAR HIV/AIDS	98.001	JOB006	67,770
HL PCHC BASICS III PREAWARD	98.001	GHA-I-00-04-00002	65,109
EO AED ECON STRENGTH PILOT 9	98.001	3569-001	55,562
BA PATHFINDER 00060	98.001	388-A-00-02-00060	44,869
EG JA WORLDWIDE INJAZ SPINOF	98.001		41,448
HU JHSPH ZINC COSHING	98.001	65454	39,541
EO AED FIELD	98.001	3569	33,655
SH WORLD ED PRIM ED GUINEA	98.001	67330-0552-6000	32,915
BL CORE EXPAND BOTICAS COMUNAL	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-04	29,380
MW FHI INCREASED FAM PLANNING	98.001	116109	24,706
HT CREATIVE ASSOC BASIC ED PROG	98.001	776-04-SC	23,847
SH ENGENDER HEALTH FP GUINEA	98.001	ACQ-503-03	23,691
VN PSI PREVENTING HIV TRANS	98.001	2986-387-083	23,233

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2007

Federal/Pass - Through Grantor Program Title	CFDA # Numbers	Agency Number	Federal Expenditures
MSH AFG COMM BASED HEALTH	98.001	BP-02-07	19,866
EO URCI FRAGILE STATE PILOT	98.001	226/001-07-1094	19,262
MW FHI CARE/SUPPORT OVC II	98.001	690-A-00-05-00177	18,895
JA WORLDWIDE INJAZ EGYPT	98.001	JA-E	16,544
BA CARE DISASTER MNGMT/EMERG R	98.001		13,002
WB JS INJAZ	98.001	278-A-00-03-00237	9,928
BL ACCI/VOCA YCADF	98.001	511-A-00-01-00245	9,916
HU JHPIEGO ACCESS FP	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-0025	9,073
HU ABT MCH/RH	98.001	14724	8,054
UG CDFU YEAH	98.001	CDFU-UG	6,848
HL JHSPH GRA	98.001	GHS-A-00-03-00019	6,026
HM NFHP CB MNC JHAPA	98.001	NFHP/SVC/0132	2,735
MW FHI CARE & SUPPORT OF OVC'S	98.001	HRN-A-00-97-00017	1,667
RH ENGENDER HEALTH	98.001	GPO-A-00-03-00006	1,173
PATHFINDER	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-00027	842
JAI EGYPT	98.001		726
SOCIOS EN SALUD ADOL REP HLTH	98.001	SeS 12-03-22	460
PH PRB PHE CONFERENCE	98.001		223
PH MSH - LEAD (HELP)	98.001	492-C-00-03-00024	92
ET ENGENDER HEALTH	98.001	ACQ-503-02	1
IN MCI PD MALNUTRITION	98.001	SC/02-2004/777	0
HM FHI SAFE MIGRATION	98.001	217372	(5)
MZ GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS	98.001	CTA-0101-28-149-02	(324)
TJ AED PEAKS PREAWARD	98.001	SPG 02-02	(504)
ET ENGENDER HEALTH	98.001	ACQ-503-01	(1,173)
ET FHI INSIGHT	98.001	GPH-A-00-01-00013-00	(1,687)
SH MSI PRE AWARD DECENTRAL	98.001	688-C-03-00067-00	(2,405)
AF MSH MIDWIFE EDUCATION	98.001	CM-04-04	(13,764)
SO SUD JSI REN HAKIMA	98.001	60/2005	(46,973)
TOTAL PASS - THROUGH PROGRAM FROM U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			23,155,660
TOTAL U.S AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			\$ 130,188,614
<u>U.S. Department of Agriculture</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
Cash Assistance			
TJ USDA	10.606	FCC-119-2004/013-00	\$ 143,801
TJ USDA 2004 MONETIZATION	10.606	FCC-119-2003/215-00	18,486
TJ USDA	10.606	FCC-119-2004/013-00	5,188
UG USDA FOOD ED 416B MONT	10.606	GFE-617-2002/1137	4,168
TJ USDA-2001 FOOD PROGRAM	10.606	G-119-2000/582-00	(4)
TJ USDA-2002 FOOD PROGRAM	10.606	FCC119-2001/1/729	(786)
IN USDA ACEH SAFE	10.606	G-497-2004/126	(30,610)
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE			140,243

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2007

<u>Federal/Pass - Through Grantor Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA # Numbers</u>	<u>Agency Number</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of State</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
PLK SUPT AFG REF CA079	19.511	SPRMC006CA079	1,445,430
AF DOS BPRM ANCHORING RETURN	19.511	SPRMC007CA100	4,186
PK DOS 2005 AFG REF 05ca097	19.511	SPRMC005CA097	(1,214)
EL DOS COMBATTING TRAFFICKING	19.518	S-LMAQM-06-G4-147	56,569
JR DOS TALEEM	19.519	SPRMC007CA049	403,340
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE			1,908,311
<u>U.S. Department of Education</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
SAO DOE FIE-SOUTH CARLOINA	84.215	U215K050242	331,121
SAO COE FIE ARKANSAS	84.215	U215K050243	274,792
DOE TENNESSEE LITERACY INITIATIVE	84.215	DOE TN 08	644
SAO DOE FIE MISSISSIPPI	84.215	U215K050244	403
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION			606,960
<u>U.S. Department of Labor</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
IN DOL ENABLE	17.005	E-9-K-4-0048	1,749,765
SH GUINEA CHILD LABOR	17.005	E-9-K-4-0060	1,412,374
IN DOL ENABLE	17.005	E-9-K-5-0045	500,447
AN DOL COMBATT CHLD LABR 0049	17.005	E-9-K-5-0049	22,373
TOTAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR			3,684,959
OTHER PROGRAMS			
<u>Corporation for National Service</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
CNS FGP 06 SC	94.001	05SFSSC001	45,620
CNS FGP KY 06	94.001	04SFKY001	10,113
AP CNS FGP KENTUCKY 07	94.011	045FSKY001	320,412
AP CNS FGP 07 SOUTH CAROLINA	94.011	05SFSSC001	289,682
AP CNS FGP MRD 07	94.011	07SCWAR001	125,874
CNS CNS FGP MRD 06	94.011	04SFSMS084	10,872
APP FGP 05 CNS	94.011	04SFSKY0101	(369)
EA CNS FGP-04-SC/GA	94.011	03SFSSC034	(734)
AP VISTA 05	94.011	04VSSKY104	(923)
SAO CNS VISTA 05 SC	94.011	03VSSSC046	(2,875)
TOTAL CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE			797,673
<u>Center for Disease Control</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
SO SUD CDC SSHIP	92.939	U62/CCU325215	320,007
TOTAL CENTER FOR DISEASE CONTROL			320,007
<u>National Science Foundation</u>			
<u>DIRECT PROGRAMS</u>			
MW NSF SAFEGUARDING HIV/AIDS	47.075	SES-0623100	59,578
TOTAL NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION			59,578

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
Year Ended September 30, 2007

<u>Federal/Pass - Through Grantor Program Title</u>	<u>CFDA # Numbers</u>	<u>Agency Number</u>	<u>Federal Expenditures</u>
<u>U.S. Department of Health & Human Services</u>			
<u>PASS - THROUGH PROGRAMS</u>			
SAO ST KENTUCKY	93.575	PON2-721-060000302	<u>966,876</u>
TOTAL DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES			<u>966,876</u>
NICRA Adjustment			<u>100,000</u>
Total Federal Grants			<u>\$ 1,388,773,219</u>

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the year ended September 30, 2007 (in thousands)

1. Basis of Presentation

The accompanying schedule of expenditures of federal awards includes the federal awards activity of SC, including federal awards passed through states and other agencies. The accompanying schedule is presented using the accrual basis of accounting, which is described in SC's financial statements. The information in the schedule is presented in accordance with the requirements of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-133, *Audits of States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations*. Therefore, some amounts presented in this schedule may differ from amounts presented in, or used in the preparation of, SC's basic financial statements. Negative amounts listed on the Schedule represent adjustments to amounts included on the prior year's Schedule. CFDA numbers are provided when available.

2. Reconciliation to Financial Statements

Federal awards are reported as operating revenue in the unrestricted net asset class when the related direct costs are incurred. Indirect cost recovery for federal awards is reported as operating revenue when the related direct costs are incurred. The amounts reported as revenue from grants and contracts in the financial statements for the year ended September 30, 2006 reconcile to the schedule of expenditures of federal awards as follows (in thousands):

U.S. Government grants and contracts	\$ 111,114
Agricultural commodities and ocean freight	<u>73,407</u>
Total per financial statements	184,521
Less - Nonfederal agricultural commodities and ocean freight	<u>(45,748)</u>
Total federal awards revenue per financial statements	<u>\$ 138,773</u>

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the year ended September 30, 2007 (in thousands)

3. Subrecipients

Of the federal expenditures presented in the schedule of expenditures of federal awards, SC provided federal awards to subrecipients as follows:

Federal/Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Agency Number	Provided to Subrecipients
AID 00024 SAHEL CS 14	FAO-A-00-98-00024	\$ (665)
AID CS22	GHS-A-00-06-00016	8,373
IN DAP 202E	FFP-A-00-04-00076	8,556
SH AID SCATE GUINEA	675-G-00-07-00003	10,094
EO AID EXPAND FIN SERV TO YOUT	EEM-A-00-06-00026	15,635
HM AID FLOOD & LANDSLIDE RELIEF	367-G-00-07-00082-00	16,364
AID/OFDA DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	492-A-00-03-00009	22,581
BL DAP MONETIZATION 00056	FFP-A-00-02-00056	26,247
SU OFDA SRINA 00085	DFD-G-00-06-00085	29,880
AID SNAP	663-A-00-05-00407	30,000
AZ AID SUPPORT MARGINAL CHILD	112-A-04-00030	34,356
ET AID BESO II 00331	663-A-00-02-00331	39,727
JR AID YTH LDR DEV-SIRAJ	268-A-00-06-00101	40,594
PH AID ASCEND 28ASC	492-A-00-04-00028	46,530
VN CS 18	HFP-A-00-02-00044	51,078
GT AID MYAN MONETIZATION	FFP-A-00-07-00001	56,000
ET AID HIV PREVENTION 00350	663-A-00-01-00350	59,174
AID MONETIZATION GUATMLA 2000	MONET	69,094
PK OFDA A00011	DFD-G-00-06-00011	69,375
AID OPPS FOR PEOPLE W/ DISABLI	114-A-00-06-00104	73,646
IN DAP ITSH	FFP-A-00-04-00076	78,424
IN MONETIZATION AID	FFP-A-00-04-00076	83,194
AID SNAP FFP 202E	FFP-A-00-05-00029	94,879
UG AID DAP MONETIZAION	FFP-A-00-03-00086	95,501
SU AID OFDA SEEK	DFD-G-00-07-00046	100,029
AID MAKING DECISIONS - ARSH	511-A-00-06-00149-00	101,413
HM AID PEACE&DEM.THRU EDUC	367-A-00-06-001110	122,019
IN MEDAN FOOD SECURITY	497-A-00-05-00022	140,654
HM AID OFDA ASSIST TO REFUGEES	DFD-G-00-07-00118-00	144,593
HON DAP ITSH	FFP-A-00-04-00071	175,570
AID OFDA DISASTER PREPAREDNESS	DFD-A-00-03-00130	192,001
AR CSHF A00094CSHF	111-A-00-03-00094	195,667
SO SUD AID OFDA FLASH II	DFD-G-00-06-00065	207,834
SH CS 20	GHA-A-00-04-00003	208,942
CEC AID OFDA PERU EARTHQUAKE	527-A-00-07-00064	217,654
HT AID DAP A004/DAP	521-A-00-02-0041	277,191
AID SNAP FFP ITSH	FFP-A-00-05-00029	284,963
GE AID RBUILD.LIVES-STRET CHLD	114-A-00-04-00113	291,837
NP NGO SECTOR STRENGTH	AFP-A-00-03-00011	351,765

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Notes to Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
For the year ended September 30, 2007 (in thousands)

Federal/Pass-Through Grantor Program Title	Agency Number	Amounts Provided to Subrecipients
GE AID HIV/STD	114-A-00-02-00095	\$ 448,258
ET AID STI LEAP 00301	663-A-00-03-00301	497,799
SS AID OFDA FLASH 3	DFD-G-00-07-00042	710,517
AID DAP MONETIZATION	FFP-A-00-04-00080	718,427
HT DAP MONET A00045DAP	FFP-A-00-02-00045	809,719
MZ AID CS & RH	656-A-00-05-00027	853,007
MW AID1085 UMOYO HIV/AIDS	690-A-00-03-00185	928,259
ET DROUGHT CYCLE 00452	663-A-00-05-00452	1,051,159
ETH/MOZ SCALE UP HOPE	688-G-00-04-00018	1,114,989
AID INJAZ II	278-A-00-04-00219	1,197,619
HON MTZ	FFP-A-00-04-00071	1,280,479
AID SUCCEED	388-G-00-04-00090	1,384,128
HM AID 00171 UJYALO	367-A-00-04-00171	2,018,942
IN AID DBE3	497-A-00-05-00040	2,690,955
ET AID 433OVC POS CHANGE	663-A-00-04-00433	4,952,544
Total AID		24,727,573
PK RTI	4-31U-8710	(3,074)
DJ AIR EQUIP	1946.002.1	(214)
MW JHU REDUCE HIV RISK STC01	MAL-RCSA-STC01	2
UG PLAN HACI BB	INT0090-001	2,621
VN PACT PEPFAR HIV/AIDS	JOB006	25,448
AR MSH	4310-000-04CR-009	39,361
HM WINROCK INT'L SMLHOLD IRRG	6/2/5463	45,366
MW CARE HACI-STRENGTH SCALE	US544-0	53,527
WRLD VISN POLIO HRN 0053-15 AN	HRN-A-00-98-00053-15	59,541
VN PACT PREVENTING HIV	AL-003	69,385
MZ CARE HACI	US544-0	71,583
HU JHU PARTNERSHIP	GLO-HCP-SC-01	139,373
PH EDC QUALLS	03-5319	168,465
NICASALUD UNITED FOR FAM HLTH	FRN-FS-SHSAISI-010	303,349
JSI MVOLO HEALTH TRANSF PROJ	Mar-05	377,856
BG JHIEGO ACESS	GHS-A-00-04-00002	738,533
SAO ST KENTUCKY	PON2-721-0600000302	878,978
Total Pass - Through		2,970,100
SO SUD CDC SSHIP	U62/CCU325215	23,934
SAO COE FIE ARKANSAS	U215K050243	193,977
SAO DOE FIE-SOUTH CARLOINA	U215K050242	230,382
SH GUINEA CHILD LABOR	E-9-K-4-0060	266,697
JR DOS TALEEM	SPRMC007CA049	291,151
IN DOL ENABLE	E-9-K-4-0048	1,171,929
Total Other Federal		2,178,072
		\$ 29,875,745

Save the Children Federation, Inc.
Entity Identification Number: 06-0726487
Schedule of Computation of the Indirect Cost Rate
For the year ended September 30, 2007

	Total	Direct Cost Pool				Total Indirect Expenses
		Direct Grants	Private Direct Program	Private Other Institutional Activities	Private Fund Raising	
Total expenses per the statement of activities	\$ 361,154,171					
Less - Unallowable expenses	(122,805,143)					
Allowable expenses	238,349,028					
Allowable expenses allocated to cost groups	238,349,028	\$ 131,941,655	\$ 44,166,490	\$ 94,181	\$ 15,497,467	\$ 46,649,234
Adjustments for match, flow-through expense elimination, and 7.9%-9.2% of field office services reclassified to Fund Raising	(4,276,137)	2,552,923	(2,320,482)	-	486,850	(4,995,428)
Modified total direct costs	234,072,891	134,494,578	41,846,008	94,181	15,984,317	41,653,806
Distribution of indirect expenses to direct cost groups*	-	29,326,611	9,506,454	33,462	2,787,287	(41,653,806)
Total costs	\$ 234,072,891	\$ 163,821,189	\$ 51,352,462	\$ 127,643	\$ 18,771,604	\$ -
Indirect cost rate						
Indirect	\$ 29,326,611	=				
Direct grants	\$ 134,494,577		21.81 %			

Indirect costs are allocated using the multiple allocation base method provided for in OMB Circular A-122, Cost Principles for Nonprofit Institutions.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL**WITNESS****HENRY BARKHORN, BOARD TRUSTEE**

Mr. BARKHORN. Good morning. Madam Chairwoman, thank you for this opportunity to testify on behalf of Helen Keller International. I am volunteer member of HKI's board of trustees.

Our organization was founded in 1915 by the deaf/blind crusader Helen Keller herself. We are a leading nonprofit organization dedicated to preventing the causes and consequences of blindness and malnutrition, and to improve the survival, health and productivity of disadvantaged populations. We support programs in 21 countries in Africa and Asia, as well as in the United States.

I am appearing today to urge you to support funding for programs which are vital to our work around the world. With respect to blind children, in the world today a child goes blind every minute. In the developing world blind children must depend completely upon their families with help from the very stretched government health system in place in most of these countries. They are often neglected, rarely attend school, marry or develop skills to become productive members of society. All too often they die young.

I urge the subcommittee to continue the blind children's funding at a level of \$2 million for fiscal year 2010. This is critical for our work in childhood eye health in several countries in Africa.

With respect to Vitamin A supplementation, Vitamin A is essential for growth, cognitive development and immune system function, and is a key determinant in maternal and child survival. One hundred and twenty-seven million pre-school children worldwide, and seven million pregnant women in the developing world suffer from a Vitamin A deficiency. The conditions causes up to half a million children to go blind every year, and an alarming 70 percent of those children will die within one year of losing their sight.

This is an example of Vitamin A supplementation, a tiny, little packet dropped twice a year onto the tongue of a child can prevent blindness at an overall cost of a dollar a year. Vitamin A supplementation has been recognized by the World Bank and by the Copenhagen Consensus as the most cost-effective public health intervention available in the world, and that is a strong statement.

Thanks in part to the funding from and close partnership with USAID, Helen Keller International has become a recognized leader in the distribution of Vitamin A capsules, and we urge the subcommittee to approve \$32.5 million for micro-nutrients in fiscal year 2001, of which 22.5 million would be for Vitamin A.

With respect to nutrition and HIV/AIDS, nutrition plays an important part in maintaining the quality of life for people with HIV/AIDS. The lack of proper food and nutrition for these individuals diminishes the effectiveness of other prevention, care, and treatment strategies. Helen Keller International has a highly successful and replicable homestead food production program which has been tailored to meet the nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. The program helps communities in developing countries establish local food production systems that include gardens with

micro-nutrient rich fruits and vegetables. I urge the committee to continue to support the use of funds under HIV/AIDS accounts to address nutrition issues.

With respect to neglected tropical diseases, neglected tropical diseases inflict severe economic, psycho-social and physical damage on the poorest populations in the developing world. Three hundred million people in Africa, Asia, and Latin America are affected by neglected tropical diseases, and that is about the same as the population of the United States.

Helen Keller International supports addressing all of the diseases under the program for neglected tropical diseases. For decades we have been the recognized leader in addressing two blinding NTD, trachoma, and onchocerciasis, otherwise known as river blindness. More recently we have had considerable success in efforts to combat anemia through interventions to control soil-transmitted worms such as tape worms. I urge the subcommittee to recommend \$70 million for neglected tropical diseases in fiscal 2010.

Finally, with respect to child survival and maternal health, as we have heard from a couple of the other testifiers this morning, each year some nine or 10 million children die before their fifth birthday. I thank the committee for increasing the overall child and maternal health funding for fiscal 2009 to 495 million, and urge you to continue to expand this life-saving program in fiscal 2010.

In closing, I would like to leave you with some words from our founder, Helen Keller. "If we look at difficulties bravely, they will present themselves to us as opportunities."

I thank you.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you very much for all the work you are doing.



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New York, NY 10010
212-532-0544
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STATEMENT BY
HENRY BARKHORN
BOARD TRUSTEE
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

March 2009

Madam Chairwoman,

I am a volunteer member of the Board of Trustees of Helen Keller International, and it is a pleasure to testify before the Subcommittee. I am appearing today to urge the Subcommittee to include report language in fiscal year 2010 recommending: \$2.0 million for blind children; \$32.5 million for micronutrients, of which \$22.5 million is for vitamin A programs; \$70 million for Neglected Diseases; and the use of funding under accounts for HIV/AIDS to ensure adequate food and nutrition for people with HIV/AIDS. I also urge you to continue to support a significant increase in funding for the Child Survival and Maternal Health sub-account.

A decade from now, the decisions made today about international health assistance will result in a lower prevalence of blindness and other debilitating diseases, a significant improvement in child survival rates, and better care and outcomes for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Headquartered in the United States, Helen Keller International (HKI) currently offers programs in 21 countries in Africa and Asia as well as in the United States. Co-founded in 1915 by the deaf-blind crusader Helen Keller, HKI is a leading nonprofit organization dedicated to preventing the causes and consequences of blindness and malnutrition, and to improving the survival, health and productivity of disadvantaged populations. HKI's programs are designed to promote self-sufficiency and to empower people by training them in the skills necessary to ensure their own good eye health and nutrition.

Our programs serve tens of millions of vulnerable people each year. But the need is still great to do more.

BLIND CHILDREN

Today, one child goes blind every minute. Throughout their lives, blind children in developing countries must depend completely upon their families and government health systems. Blind children are often neglected and rarely receive opportunities to attend school, marry, or develop skills to become productive members of society. In addition to the devastating toll it has on children and their families, childhood blindness incurs serious social costs.

More than a decade ago, this House Subcommittee initiated a program for blind children in developing countries. In partnership with the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the program continues to address the major causes of childhood blindness and low vision.

Helen Keller International is committed to increasing the accessibility and delivery of cataract surgical services for childhood cataracts which is one of the leading causes of childhood blindness. Although simple surgery can correct the blindness, many children are untreated and left blind for their entire lives. It is a disease about which parents know quite little, leaving it at

high risk for going undetected and/or untreated until it is too late. Early detection and treatment are key factors in order to prevent a life-time of blindness.

Vision screening is another strategy to address the needs of children who are legally blind or have very poor vision – or who are at risk for these conditions. HKI's ChildSight® International program offers free vision screenings to children within the school setting as well as free prescription eyeglasses to those who need them. If other eye problems are suspected during the screenings, the children are referred to appropriate vision health care centers for treatment free of charge.

I urge the Subcommittee to continue the Blind Children funding at a level of \$2 million for fiscal year 2010.

VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY

Vitamin A is essential for growth, cognitive development and immune system function. In fact, it is a key determinant of maternal and child survival. Yet, 127 million preschool children worldwide and seven million pregnant women in the developing world suffer from vitamin A deficiency (VAD). In sub-Saharan Africa, nearly half of children under five are at risk of VAD, which is the number one cause of preventable blindness in children. VAD causes up to 500,000 children to go blind every year, and an alarming 70% of these children will die within one year of losing their sight.

Providing vitamin A to children gives them the strength to overcome life-threatening diseases such as measles and dysentery, and helps combat blindness and vision impairment.

HKI's programs to address vitamin A deficiency are known for their efficiency and success in reaching large numbers of children. Funded by and implemented in close partnership with USAID, HKI has become a recognized leader in the distribution of vitamin A capsules to mothers and children in countries across the world.

According to the World Bank and other global health experts, vitamin A supplementation is the single most cost-effective public health intervention. At a cost of approximately \$1 per child per year, it takes just two high-dosage vitamin A capsules to prevent vitamin A-related blindness and improve a child's chance of survival. Due to the efforts of HKI and USAID, working in partnership with organizations like UNICEF and the Canadian International Development Agency, the distribution of vitamin A capsules has become widespread.

HKI monitors and evaluates vitamin A programs on the national level and helps put in place other strategies that save the lives of millions of people. HKI has made significant progress in increasing the availability of vitamin A through the cultivation of fruits, vegetables and animal sources rich in vitamin A through its Homestead Food Production programs. Finally, HKI is a leader in catalyzing the fortification of foods, such as adding vitamin A to cooking oil, a sustainable approach that has the potential to improve the health status of millions.

I urge the Subcommittee to provide \$32.5 million for micronutrients in fiscal year 2010, of which \$22.5 million would be for vitamin A.

HIV/AIDS, MICRONUTRIENTS AND NUTRITION

Nutrition plays an important part in maintaining a quality of life for people with HIV/AIDS and there is increasing evidence that lack of food and nutrition security for these individuals diminishes the effectiveness of other prevention, care and treatment strategies. Adequate nutrition – not just food, but food with essential vitamins and minerals – is a key component of care and treatment of people with HIV/AIDS.

HKI completed a pilot project in Cambodia that demonstrated its Homestead Food Production (HFP) programs can be effectively tailored to meet the nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. HFP helps communities establish local food production systems that include gardens with micronutrient-rich fruits and vegetables and small farms for poultry and livestock, ensuring the availability of vitamins and minerals essential to proper immune system function and full physical, intellectual and cognitive development.

Based on this evidence and our experience, I urge the committee to direct funds from the HIV/AIDS accounts to be used to support programs that address the development and implementation of nutrition support, guidelines, and care services for people living with HIV/AIDS.

NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Neglected tropical diseases inflict severe economic, psychosocial and physical damage on the poorest populations in the developing world.

Two years ago a pilot program was recommended by the House and Senate State, Foreign Operations Subcommittees to address a number of tropical diseases that had had not received adequate funding in the past. The targeted diseases are lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis); schistosomiasis (snail fever); trachoma; onchocerciasis (river blindness); and soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm). This program demonstrated the value of an integrated approach to addressing tropical diseases that affect 300 million people in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

Last February, the Executive Branch announced a five year \$350 million program to address these diseases. Funding at that time was estimated to be \$70 million for fiscal year 2010. I would like to urge the Subcommittee to fund Neglected Diseases at that level in fiscal year 2010.

Helen Keller International supports addressing all of the diseases under the program for Neglected Tropical Diseases. The organization has for decades been a recognized leader in addressing two of these diseases, blinding trachoma and onchocerciasis. More recently, HKI has had considerable success in efforts to combat anemia through interventions that control soil-transmitted helminthes.

Trachoma is the leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide. This infectious disease affects 84 million people in 56 countries, with 10 million at immediate risk of blindness, and 7.5 million having already lost their sight due to complications from the disease. Trachoma infections are closely linked to extreme poverty and are particularly common in children under five.

Through school health programs, HKI implements a comprehensive public health strategy approved by the World Health Organization, which promotes sustained behavior changes to control trachoma. HKI also advocates for control activities to be included in national and regional school curricula to further prevent transmission. Investing in the health and well-being of school-aged children is an investment not only in the individual child but also in the family, community, and country as a whole.

Helen Keller International has long been an advocate for and implementer of programs that address the devastating problems created by onchocerciasis (river blindness). River blindness, which occurs primarily in Africa, Central and South America, and Yemen, affects an estimated 18 million people. It is caused by a parasite that is transmitted by the bites of blackflies. When their tiny larvae reach the eye, an allergic reaction causes inflammation, bleeding and other complications that eventually lead to blindness.

HKI continues to work with the World Health Organization, the African Program for Onchocerciasis Control, local governments and NGO partners to help control the spread of the disease and to pursue its eventual eradication by ensuring the ongoing distribution of the drug ivermectin, generously donated by Merck, which kills the larvae.

Soil-transmitted helminths have plagued humans since the earliest recorded history and are estimated to infect one billion people worldwide. These chronic, disabling and often disfiguring infections contribute to a downward cycle of poverty and deprivation. Since school children bear the highest infection loads, Helen Keller International implements school-based deworming programs that have an enormous positive impact on the community. STHs can also be prevented through improved hygiene and sanitation practices, measures that also help combat blinding trachoma and schistosomiasis.

I urge the Subcommittee to recommend \$70 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases in fiscal year 2010.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND MATERNAL HEALTH:

Each year, nearly 10 million children die before their fifth birthday. Maternal and child under nutrition is an underlying cause of 35 percent of these deaths, and continues to be a cause and consequence of diseases and disability in the children who survive. HKI promotes an integrated package of Essential Nutrition Actions (ENA) that focus on infant and young child feeding, micronutrient malnutrition and women's nutrition during pregnancy and lactation; these Essential Nutrition Actions have the potential to avert up to 25 percent of all child deaths if implemented at scale. HKI works with a wide array of partners to introduce the ENA approach,

taking advantage of opportunities within both the health and agricultural sectors and at health facility and community levels to reach children and women at each critical point of the life cycle.

HKI's community therapeutic care model allows local health centers and communities to rehabilitate cases of acute malnutrition except for those with life-threatening complications. Out-patient therapeutic programs provide families take-home rations of ready-to-use fortified foods, vitamin supplements, appropriate medications and nutrition education. HKI is training both health and community agents in how to deliver such care, supporting national protocols to define the approach for nutritional rehabilitation, and is collaborating with partners including USAID, UNICEF and the World Food Program to furnish the necessary food and medical supplies.

I thank the Committee for increasing the overall Child and Maternal Health funding in fiscal year 2009 to \$495 million. I urge you to continue to expand this program in fiscal year 2010.

CONCLUSION

Over the years, HKI's partnership with USAID has accomplished a great deal. Today, we, we are more determined than ever to move forward to accomplish even more on behalf of children and adults in developing countries.

Helen Keller may have said it the best, "*Although the world is full of suffering, it is also full of the overcoming of it.*"

Thank you for your consideration.

HENRY C. BARKHORN III

Mr. Barkhorn is a private investor, currently involved with a group of smaller companies as an active board member, part-time chief financial officer and in other roles.

In the late 1990's, Mr. Barkhorn was Executive Vice President – Business Development for Fiduciary Trust Company International, responsible for marketing/sales and corporate development for this \$50 billion global investment management firm. From 1975 to 1996, he was with the Investment Banking Division of Goldman, Sachs & Co., specializing in public offerings and merger and acquisition transactions for banks, asset management firms, mortgage bankers, insurance companies and other financial institutions.

Mr. Barkhorn is a member of the Board of Managers of the West Side YMCA, and a member of the Advisory Boards of Grosvenor Neighborhood House Y and WFUV – Public Radio from Fordham University. He is also a member of the Finance and Investment Committees of the Brick Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Barkhorn received his undergraduate degree from Princeton University in 1971, and his MBA from Harvard Business School in 1975.

He joined the HKI Board of Trustees in 2007 and resides in New York City.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Henry C. Barkhorn III
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York, NY 10020
(212) 223-7649

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

Helen Keller International

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes X No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

See attached list of grants and contracts received by Helen Keller International.

I have received no grants or contracts personally.

Signature: [Handwritten Signature]

Date: 3/12/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Helen Keller International- Government Funding

July 1, 2007 to June 30, 2008

<i>Direct Funded - USAID</i>	FY08 Funding
USAID - Nutrition Vit. A - Cambodia	(\$5,332.03)
Project child Vision-Eyehealth	(\$5,131.32)
USAID-Nutrition-EnRICH-Philippines	(\$2,415.03)
USAID-Eyehealth-Indonesia-OVC	(\$5.08)
USAID-Nutrition-Mali-Comm Dev.	\$43,835.41
USAID - Nutrition - Child Survival - Niger	\$438,235.33
USAID - Nutrition - Child Survival - Mali	\$347,429.64
USAID - IT/Nutrition- West Africa	\$272,434.11
USAID / OFDA - Nutrition - Niger	(\$8,694.05)
USAID - Ed & Rehab - OVC II - Indonesia	\$1,261,295.53
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition - Burkina, Mali, Niger, ARO	\$1,190,150.51
USAID - ARMM - Philippines (HKL-Core)	\$2,867,584.47
USAID - Nutrition (SUMMIT II) - Indonesia	\$20,618.30
USAID - Nutrition (Cooking Oil) - WA (BF,Mal, Cd, Niger,Sen)	\$405,795.16
TOTAL	\$6,825,800.95
<i>Pass-Through Funded</i>	
CFSI-CRS, Niger	(\$3,239.80)
CWS-Nutrition-Indonesia-SEP	(\$548.38)
ABT-Nutrition-Mali	\$77,217.75
Save the Children (US)- Nutrition-Bangladesh	\$678,959.95
CRS-Nutrition-Senegal	\$21,496.37
PLAN-Nutrition-Child Survival -Cameroon	\$126,122.23
Chemonics - Nutrition - Mozambique	\$37,791.10
ABT-Nutrition-Senegal	\$56,413.49
CORE - Nutrition - Mali (workshop)	(\$2,507.16)
CRS - Nutrition/HIV - Senegal (Dakar and Casamance)	\$50,633.54
IMA - Nutrition - DR Congo	\$150,127.19
AWARE Engender Health - Nutrition - Senegal	\$219,669.72
CRS - MYAP - Niger	\$130,029.48
RTI - NTD (Integrated NTD Control Program)	\$1,291,946.60
3200 - AED - A2Z Nutrition	\$1,356,176.66
TOTAL	\$4,190,288.74
TOTAL U.S. Government Funding	\$11,016,089.69

July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007

<i>Direct Funded - USAID</i>	FY07 Funding
Nutrition/Eyecare - Cambodia	(\$1,451.57)
Vitamin A Project	(\$2,829.50)
Nutritional Surv - Bangladesh	(\$500.23)
Project Child Vision - Eyehealth	\$332,948.03
Bridge - Nutrition - Morocco	(\$52.11)

USAID - Nutrition - EnRICH - Philippines	\$154,690.60
USAID - Eyehealth - Indonesia - OVC	(\$2,663.40)
USAID - Nutrition - Mali-Comm. Dev.	\$55,745.31
USAID - Nutrition - Child Survival - Niger	\$244,224.34
USAID - Nutrition - Child Survival - Mali	\$359,513.42
USAID - IT/Nutrition - West Africa	\$207,853.07
USAID / OFDA - Nutrition - Niger	\$637,238.75
USAID - Nutrition Vit. A - Cambodia	\$347,835.41
USAID - Education & Rehabilitation - OVC II	\$1,306,375.55
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition - Burkina, Mali, Niger, ARO	\$369,788.80
USAID - ARMM - Philippines (HKI-Core)	\$1,040,989.66
USAID - Nutrition (SUMMIT II) - Indonesia	\$158,392.40
USAID - Nutrition (Cooking Oil) - WA (BF,Mali, Cd, Senegal)	\$75,512.03
TOTAL	\$5,283,610.56
USAID Pass-Through Funded	
MOST	(\$7,965.45)
CFSI-CRS, Niger	\$211,831.39
CWS - Indonesia	\$35,692.54
ABT - Mali	\$53,370.25
Chemonics - Madagascar	(\$656.37)
LEAD - MSH Philippines	(\$3,495.92)
Save the Children - Bangladesh	\$561,803.28
CRS - Nutrition/Bangladesh	\$56,207.29
PLAN - Cameroon	\$65,340.53
Chemonics - Mozambique	\$49,083.72
ABT-Nutrition-Senegal	\$25,350.82
CORE - Nutrition - Mali (workshop)	\$17,256.47
CRS - Nutrition/HIV - Senegal (Dakar and Casamance)	\$11,940.90
IMA - Nutrition - DR Congo	\$35,161.08
AWARE Engender Health - Nutrition - Senegal	\$6,045.03
CRS - MYAP - Niger	\$105,700.63
AED - A2Z Nutrition	\$1,337,076.73
TOTAL USAID Subagreements	\$2,559,742.92
Government Funding Summary	
US Government	
USAID	\$7,843,353.48
New York City Department of Ed	\$49,367.80
	\$7,892,721.28
July 1, 2005 to June 30, 2006	
Direct Funded- USAID	\$4,177,997.93
USAID Pass-Through Funded	
MOST	\$2,697,059.82
CFSI	\$326.67
CFSI	\$339,852.68

CWS	\$467,665.35
ABT	\$62,632.13
CORE	\$33,903.73
JHSPH	\$722.43
Chemonics	\$13,993.24
LEAD	\$121,671.16
Save the Children	\$85,094.33
	\$3,823,521.54
US Department of Education	\$223,625.00
Total Government Funding	\$8,225,144.47

July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005	
Direct Funded- USAID	\$4,177,472.75
USAID Pass-Through Funded	
MOST	\$1,053,207.11
CFSI	\$152,007.20
CWS	\$40,836.50
ABT	\$64,621.99
Chemonics	\$15,913.35
LEAD	\$234,902.11
Save the Children	\$444,198.81
CRS	\$11,096.86
PLAN	\$19,092.88
Chemonics	\$3,315.57
AED A2Z	\$316,555.83
	\$2,355,748.21
US Department of Education	\$991,988.00
Total Government Funding	\$7,525,208.96

July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004	
Direct Funded- USAID	
Child Survival and Vitamin A Programs	4,949,013
Operational Program Grants and Cooperative Agreements	2,782,345
TOTAL	7,731,357
USAID Pass-Through Funded	
MOST	1,191,556
CFSI	80,601
CFSI	355,236
AED	2,997
CWS	406,589
ABT	37,574
CORE	10,402
TOTAL	2,084,954

TOTAL USAID	\$ 9,816,311
US Department of Education	1,010,619
Total Government Funding	\$ 10,826,930

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

GLOBAL HEALTH COUNCIL**WITNESS****MAURICE I. MIDDLEBERG, VICE PRESIDENT FOR PUBLIC POLICY**

Mr. MIDDLEBERG. Good morning, Madam Chairwoman. Thank you for the opportunity to testify concerning the foreign appropriations for fiscal year 2010, as the Global Health Council represents over 560 organizations dedicated to saving lives and improving health throughout the world, including many of the organizations you have heard from today, including Save the Children, AED and Helen Keller.

The council commends the members of the subcommittee for their commitments to the health needs of poor in developing countries. We thank you for the recent increases in global health programs, especially for the must-needed increases in maternal health, child health and reproductive health programs. Your support bolsters U.S. leadership, helps secure U.S. national interest, and helps partner countries improve the health of their people.

As the Institute of Medicine described convincingly in its recent report, U.S. global health program is a pillar of U.S. foreign policy. Global health is a shining star in the projection of smart power, attracting loyalty worldwide and manifesting the values and decency of the American people.

Moving forward, we respectfully urge the subcommittee to sustain the upward momentum of global health programs within the context of a much needed comprehensive global health strategy that balances three elements:

First, a global family health action plan aimed at reducing child mortality and illness, material deaths and disability, and the unmet need for family planning and other essential reproductive health services.

Second, sustaining the U.S. commitment to the fight against HIV/AIDS; and third, maintaining a vigorous growing program aimed at the major infectious disease, including tuberculosis, malaria and neglected tropical diseases. Each element must contribute towards building health capacity for the long term.

For fiscal year 2010, GHC respectfully requests nearly \$14 billion for all global health programs. The resource allocation we propose closely parallels the Institute of Medicine's report and embodies the comprehensive balance approach we are proposing.

In support of family health, we are requesting \$3.2 billion, including \$900 million to accelerate the decline in child mortality, \$1.3 billion for maternal health to address the long-neglected tragedies of maternal death and disability, and \$1 billion in response to the unmet need for family planning among over 200 million women. GHC proposes \$1.5 billion towards the fight against the major infectious diseases that pose a global threat, including \$800 million for malaria, \$650 million for tuberculosis, and \$70 million for the seven neglected tropical diseases.

We urge that the subcommittee appropriate \$9.2 billion for HIV/AIDS, including \$6.5 billion for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs and \$2.7 billion for the global funds to fight HIV/AIDS, TB and ma-

laria. This will expand access to treatment and the prevention programs that are the only real hope to reversing the pandemic. Further detail on the proposed appropriations can be found in our written submission.

We are mindful of the economic crisis and the fiscal challenges. However, the U.S. commitment to improving health and saving lives is a vital strategy for advancing U.S. national interests and American values. Economic crises fall most heavily on the poorest and most vulnerable. Investments in global health yield huge economic returns for the beneficiary countries by increasing labor productivity, ensuring that children could attend school and grow into productive workers, and protecting vulnerable households from being immiserated by the cost of health care.

Less well recognized but equally important are the economic benefits for the United States. U.S. Government investments are multiplied by private sector contributions that draw on the U.S. comparative advantages in research, training and technological assistance, thereby creating job and economic activity at home.

On behalf of the GHC, I therefore ask that serious consideration be given to honoring this request for sound productive investments towards securing the health of the most vulnerable which will help protect the health of the U.S. people, increase U.S. security and stimulate economic growth at home and abroad.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you for your important work.

Mr. REHBERG, welcome, and I thank you for being here. Ms. Lee. Thank you very much for your testimony and all your good work.



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TESTIMONY ON
FISCAL YEAR 2010 GLOBAL HEALTH FUNDING
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS
MARCH 18, 2009
Maurice I. Middleberg

Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Representative Granger, and members of the Subcommittee, I thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony concerning the foreign operations appropriations for Fiscal Year 2010. I am Maurice Middleberg, Vice President for Public Policy, at the Global Health Council, the world's largest membership alliance dedicated to saving lives by improving health throughout the world. With this testimony, I hereby request to testify in person before this subcommittee.

On behalf of the GHC, I commend the members of the subcommittee for the attention they have historically paid to the health needs of people living in developing countries. We thank you for the recent increases in funding to global health programs, especially for the much-needed increases in appropriations for maternal, child and reproductive health programs. Your support bolsters US leadership for global health, helps secure US national interests and helps partner countries improve their health care delivery so that, together, we will be able to achieve the health benchmarks called for in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

In Fiscal Year 2010 (FY10), we respectfully urge this subcommittee to continue to support improving people's health worldwide through adequate investments in US global health programs in spite of the global economic crisis. Governments worldwide are being challenged to find the resources necessary to secure the fundamental features of societies – including health care. The question isn't "What can we cut?" but "What will we safeguard?" The GHC believes continuing US commitments to programs addressing the disease burden among the world's poorest communities is one of the soundest investments the US taxpayer and the US government can make.

As the Institute of Medicine (IOM) noted in its December 2008 report, *US Commitment to Global Health: Recommendations to the New Administration*, US global health programs are a pillar of US foreign policy. They are an essential means for fostering healthy productive societies in developing

countries. Healthy people are needed to build a growing economy, to participate in agricultural development, to learn and teach in schools and to build and travel the roads supported through other development assistance programs.

GHC recognizes that there is a global economic crisis. However, it is in times of economic crisis that the burden of ill health falls mostly heavy on the poor as they forgo private health care expenditures and depend more heavily on publicly financed services, that are often, already vastly overstretched and underfunded. If health programs are not properly funded, economic downturn increases the risk that people will neglect health care.

Progress toward the goal of achieving improved global health, defined by the IOM as *goal of improving health for all people by avoiding disease, disabilities, and deaths*, requires a commitment from all countries to development, finance and deliver essential and cost-effective health interventions. GHC concurs with the IOM that the US can lead by "setting an example of meaningful financial commitments, technical excellence, and respectful partnership which will go a long way toward achieving the MDGs". GHC has full confidence that this subcommittee in partnership with its Senate subcommittee and the Administration will work to ensure that the United States will continue be a leading partner in the effort to improve health throughout the world.

For FY10, GHC is requesting nearly \$14 billion for all of global health. This total request breaks down within Foreign Operations as follows:

\$2.2 billion for USAID Maternal and Child Health

The FY09 allocation of \$495 million for maternal and child health programs marks the highest funding level of this program over the last 12 years. On behalf of the GHC's members, we are grateful for the new trends in funding for child and maternal health. The GHC seeks your continued support in helping to decrease current child and maternal mortality rates in many countries ranging from Ethiopia to India to Peru.

\$900 m for child health--Like last year, we maintain our funding request of \$900 million for child health programs. While progress has been made in reducing deaths of children under the age of five, each year about 9.2 million children under five, many in the first month of life, died last year from easily preventable conditions like pneumonia, diarrhea and infections. Neonatal mortality has persisted and currently 38 percent of all deaths (4 million) occur during the first four weeks of life. We have effective and affordable interventions that can save millions more children's lives each year, if we invest in these interventions and ensure that they reach the families in need. \$900

million is a down-payment towards the \$5.1 billion minimum investment that is needed globally to save 6 million children.

\$1.3 billion for maternal health-- Far too little attention has been given to the importance of investing in mothers' lives. It has been difficult to assess the US contributions to maternal health within the USAID MCH line. We appreciate the inclusion of report language in the FY 09 State/Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill calling on USAID to disaggregate child and maternal health assistance so that we have a clearer picture of whether women and children receiving the particular interventions they need even though child and maternal health are closely intertwined.

Little progress has been made in recent years to reduce the number of maternal deaths in developing countries, and more than 500,000 women die of pregnancy-related causes each year. A child whose mother dies has a 3- to 10-times greater risk of death than one whose mother survives. The high rate of newborn deaths reflects the dearth of good maternal health care. Each year about 10 million women endure life-threatening complications during pregnancy and childbirth. For this reason, we request a specific line item for maternal health.

\$1 billion for Family Planning

GHC appreciates this subcommittee's support for increased resources to US family planning programs. We seek your support in sustaining this leadership. Today, there are over 200 million women who would like to limit or space pregnancies but have no access to modern contraception—and demand for contraception is projected to increase by 40 percent in the next 15 years. Providing modern contraceptives to fill this unmet need for family planning would avert an estimated 52 million unintended pregnancies each year, thereby *preventing* 142,000 pregnancy-related deaths; 505,000 children from losing their mothers, and 22 million abortions in the developing world. About 35 percent of all maternal deaths could be eliminated if all women and men had access to contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancies. This \$1 billion funding level is needed to save women's lives, reduce unintended pregnancies and abortion, lower HIV infection rates, slow the depletion of natural resources, and foster more peaceful, stable societies.

\$1.5 billion for Infectious Diseases

Infectious diseases continue to pose a significant global threat. Malaria and tuberculosis present new challenges due to growing drug resistance. Tropical diseases unnecessarily slow social and economic progress. New infectious diseases continue to emerge and spread quickly across national borders, passing through unprepared health systems. While the United States has significantly increased its investment in global infectious diseases through the

contributions to the Global Fund, the establishment of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) in 2005 and development of more integrated approaches for the neglected tropical diseases in 2006, the need remains great. **\$800 million for malaria**—In spite of successes in treating and controlling malaria through PMI, about one million people still die every year of this preventable and treatable disease, mostly young children. Malaria has a tremendous economic impact and leads to an estimated \$12 billion a year in health costs and lost productivity. Worldwide efforts to control the disease were bolstered by the launch of the Global Malaria Action Plan in September 2008. This funding request is a down payment toward the \$5 billion, five-year commitment made in the Lantos/Hyde US Leadership Act Against HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria. Increased assistance would allow for expanding focus countries and scaling up in non-focus countries.

\$650 million for tuberculosis—TB—a contagious, airborne disease that is both preventable and treatable—is responsible for nearly 1.7 million deaths each year, primarily in developing countries. Each year more than 9 million people develop active TB, and it is estimated that 5-10 percent of these cases are resistant to first-line drug regimens. It is also important to recognize that TB is leading cause of death of those infected with HIV. The US made a commitment to detect and treat 4.5 million people with TB and detect and treat 90,000 people with multi-drug resistant TB. This funding request would lay the groundwork for a five-year scale-up to the amount authorized in the Lantos-Hyde Act.

\$70 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases—Last year, the United States pledged, \$350 million over five years to combat and treat seven neglected tropical diseases. We ask this subcommittee lay the groundwork for ensuring this commitment is fulfilled. After just one year of programs that followed a new, integrated approach to treatment and prevention, the USAID-funded neglected tropical disease programs reached 14 million people with 35 million treatments.

\$9.2 billion for HIV/AIDS

Identified as a national security threat in 2000, the United States, and other donors, have dedicated unprecedented resources to reduce the global AIDS burden. While there is good news that these investments have made a difference – people are living longer with HIV and prevalence rates declining in several countries – there are approximately 33 million people living with HIV globally and there is still no cure. In addition, the number of new infections continue to outpace the number of people that are able to successfully start treatment each year. According to UNAIDS, women and girls' share of infections now comprises more than 60 percent of infected people in sub-Saharan Africa. In addition, UNAIDS estimates that 370,000 children under the age of 15 became infected in 2007.

\$6.5 billion for Bilateral HIV/AIDS—In the Lantos/Hyde Leadership Act against HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, the US Congress committed to expanding prevention programs, implementing a more comprehensive approach to prevention, treatment and care program, and investing more in health care worker training and health systems strengthening. GHC recognizes that the United States has given unprecedented attention to this issue over the last five years—support that was absolutely necessary to combat this deadly disease. Although GHC has been concerned that there is an imbalance in appropriations between HIV/AIDS programs and other serious global health issues, US commitments to global HIV/AIDS programs must continue to reflect the reality of a growing number of infected people whose lives depend on accessing treatment and on the fundamental reality that prevention is better than cure. Flat funding bilateral HIV/AIDS programs will hinder in the ability to treat new eligible persons living with HIV and reverse the ability to reach the Lantos/Hyde target of reaching 12 million people through US-funded prevention programs.

\$2.7 billion for the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria-- The historic success of the Global Fund has created a need for additional resources and an opportunity to capitalize on previous investments in combating these diseases. The Global Fund currently projects an \$8 billion need for new and continuing programs in FY10. The US has historically provided nearly one-third of all contributions to the Global Fund, and should continue this support by allocating \$2.7 billion in FY10. Continued US leadership and the work of other donors to fully fund the Global Fund is essential to ensuring that approved proposals are not delayed or scaled back.

Conclusion

The US commitment to improving health and saving lives is a vital strategy for advancing US national interests and American values. Advancing global health will require increased resources even in tough economic times. We recognize the existing fiscal challenges. However, investments in global health have huge returns on investment in the long run, both globally and for the United States. On behalf of the GHC, I therefore ask that serious consideration be given to honoring this request for sound, efficient, and sustained investments toward securing the health of populations necessary to protect the US public, increase US security, expand trade, and realize greater global development.

Resume
MAURICE I. MIDDLEBERG
Vice President for Public Policy
Global Health Council
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Suite 1120
Washington, D.C. 20036
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SUMMARY OF SKILLS AND EXPERIENCE

- Over 33 years of progressively responsible experience in a wide array of organizations, including universities, non-profit organizations, business and government.
- Over 26 years experience in the field of global health as an analyst, manager, senior executive, teacher and writer.
- Broad and deep understanding of global health, including lessons learned and future trends
- Demonstrated ability to build consensus around an organizational vision and strategic direction
- Proven capacity to lead organizations in times of stress and crisis.
- Track record as a highly effective manager.
- Highly successful fund raiser.
- Excellent communication and representational skills.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

2005- Vice President for Public Policy, Global Health Council, Washington, D.C.

The Global Health Council is the premier professional association for organizations working in and studying global health, with over 550 member organizations worldwide. The Vice President for Public Policy has responsibility for ensuring that the Council is an effective advocate for global health through dialogue with the U.S. Government, UN agencies, developing country governments and other constituencies. I currently serve a dual role as Executive Vice President, with day-to-day responsibility for managing the organization.

2001-2005 Executive Vice President, EngenderHealth, New York, NY

EngenderHealth is a leading global public health organization, specializing in clinical and reproductive health care, with an annual budget of approximately \$50 million. EngenderHealth's over 400 employees, based in offices in 17 countries, provide technical and management support for health care delivery to countries worldwide. The role of the Executive Vice President was to ensure the effective and efficient management of all major organizational functions and programs within the goals and strategic directions approved by the President and Board of Directors of EngenderHealth. I had management responsibility for all the major divisions of the organizations (Programs, Development, and Operations), each of which was headed by a Vice President who reported to the Executive Vice President. The Executive Vice President served as number two in the agency, top advisor to the President and as chief executive in the absence of the President.

1996-2001 Director, Health & Population Unit, CARE, Atlanta, GA

CARE is one of the world's largest non-governmental organizations devoted to meeting the development and emergency relief needs of the poor in the developing world. During this time, CARE operated in about 60 countries and served approximately 30 million people annually. The Health and Population Unit supported a global health portfolio in excess of \$72 million per year, encompassing 200 projects reaching 14 million beneficiaries worldwide. The programmatic areas covered by the Unit were reproductive health; children's health; water, sanitation and environmental health; and, emerging health problems, including emerging infectious diseases. As Director, I had over-all responsibility for managing the Unit and providing leadership to CARE's health and population program. Functional responsibilities include strategic management, technical oversight, fund raising, advocacy and building strategic alliances.

1993-1996 Director, Population Unit, CARE, Atlanta, GA

The Population Unit had responsibility for providing technical guidance and leadership to CARE's population/family planning program. This responsibility encompassed managing the implementation of central grants (including a \$33 million USAID grant), developing technical standards for the program, technical assistance and training to the Country Offices, policy advocacy, fundraising and management support.

1991-93 Senior Population Advisor, Population Unit, CARE, Atlanta, GA

As Senior Population Advisor I had responsibility for strategic planning for CARE's population program, coordinating the development of technical standards and providing technical assistance to the Country Offices in designing, implementing and evaluating population projects.

1988-91 Director, Options for Population Policy, The Futures Group, Washington, D.C.

Options was a long-term, multi-million dollar project of the USAID Office of Population. The project provided assistance to developing nations in formulating and implementing policies that increased access to voluntary family planning services. The project encompassed formulating national policy statements, national strategic plans for family planning, optimizing public sector investment in family planning, legal reform and stimulating private sector financing of family planning.

1986-88 Population Program Coordinator, USAID/Niger, Niamey, Niger

I managed all aspects of the USAID program of population assistance to Niger. Major accomplishments of my tenure were: (1) expanding family planning service delivery from one to 70 clinics in four provinces; (2) design and approval of the first USAID population project for Niger (an \$11 million, 5-year project); (3) reform of the legal code governing family planning; (4) incorporation, for the first time, of a population action plan in the Five Year Development Plan; and, (5) implementation of a national census through the enumeration phase.

1982 - 86 Research Associate and Senior Research Associate, The Futures Group, Washington, D.C.

My work was devoted to economic-demographic modeling and high level policy dialogue with developing country leaders on population policy. Overseas assignments included Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, India, Mali, Morocco, Niger and Pakistan.

1977 - 1982 Assistant Director, Office of Program Development and Administration, The American University, Washington, D.C.

I was responsible for assisting faculty and various University offices in obtaining contracts and grants for research and training programs.

1975 - 1977 Assistant Director, Program in Liberal Studies, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ

I participated in research on private higher education under a grant from the Lilly Endowment.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS**2005 - 2006 Adjunct Senior Lecturer, Mailman School of Public Health, Columbia University****1999-2000 Visiting Assistant Professor, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA****1996-1999 Adjunct Assistant Professor, Rollins School of Public Health, Emory University, Atlanta, GA**

EDUCATION

- Ph.D. (all but dissertation status) Political Science, The American University, Washington, DC.
Fields: Public Policy Analysis, Public Economics, International Development.
- 1974 B.A. History, Temple University, Philadelphia, PA

LANGUAGES

Fluent in French (reading and speaking)

SELECTED PUBLICATIONS**Books and monographs**

1. *Promoting Reproductive Security in Developing Countries*, New York, Kluwer-Plenum Academic Press, 2002
2. (with Carlos Cardenas, Vena Crichlow-Scales, Dorothy Nairne and Elizabeth Bunde), *Health Risk Assessment Guidelines* Atlanta, GA: CARE, 1999
3. *Assessing Management Capacity Among Non-governmental Organizations* Atlanta, GA.: CARE, 1993

Book chapters, articles, papers, selected presentations

1. "The Anti-Prostitution Policy in the U.S. HIV/AIDS Program" *Journal of Health and Human Rights*, Vol. 9, No. 1
2. "Prostitution, HIV/AIDS and Human Rights: Implications of the U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act" Remarks delivered at Health and Human Rights Conference, April 15, 2005
3. (with Isaiah Ndong, Roy Jacobstein and Mark Barone) "Improving infection prevention: Practical strategies for reducing medical transmission of HIV" Poster presentation at the XV International HIV/AIDS Conference
4. "Family planning and HIV/AIDS" Address to 2004 Capitol Hill Meeting of Environmental Activists March 22, 2004, Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.
5. "Evaluation, donors and impact" Presentation at the 129th meeting of the American Public Health Association (November 17, 2003 – panel on "Donor Impact on International Health")
6. (with Isaiah Ndong, Roy Jacobstein and Mark Barone) "Practical strategies for preventing HIV transmission in medical settings" Presented at the 13th International Conference on HIV and STIs in Africa, Nairobi, Kenya, September 22, 2003
7. "Reproductive security: Meeting the challenge of reproductive health in the 21st century", Invited keynote address, Implementing Best Practices Conference, Agra, India, September 21, 2003
8. (with Julie Becker and Peter Twyman) "HIV infections in sub-Saharan Africa" *International Journal of STD & AIDS* 2003; 14:570-571
9. "Family planning: Great success, greater needs" *EngenderHealth Update*, Winter 2002
10. "Partnering with USAID and Cooperating Agencies" Paper presented to Conference on International Reproductive Health: Challenges, Priorities and Opportunities for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, November 20, 2002, Howard University, Washington, D.C.
11. "Effective Partnerships for Health: Lessons from the CARE-CDC Health Initiative and Other Partnerships" Paper presented at the 129th meeting of the American Public Health Association (October 22, 2001)
12. (with Laura A. Kearns, Halida H. Akhter, and Roger W. RoCHAT) "Availability of Menstrual Regulation Services in Bangladesh, 1996-1997". Paper presented at the 129th meeting of the American Public Health Association (October 22, 2001)
13. (with Kent Glenzer) "Preparing for the Health Transition" in *The 21st Century Health Care Leader*, Richard W. Gilkey, editor, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 1999
14. (with Therese McGinn) "Using Service Statistics and Quality of Care Data: A Case Study for Training Family Planning Managers", presentation at American Public Health Association Annual Meeting, October 1993
15. (with Thomas Goliber) "Population: Initiatives in Africa" *Harvard International Review* 8:10-13 March 1986

16. (with Francis T. Barros) "Managing Technical Cooperation: The Role of the University" in *Technology Assessment and Development*, Mangalam Srinivasam, editor. New York: Praeger, 1982
17. "Moral Education and the Liberal Arts" *Educational Record* (57, 4, 236-40, 1977)
18. *Moral education and student development during the college years: a selective annotated bibliography* Tucson, Ariz.: Arlington, Va.: The Program in Liberal Studies, University of Arizona, ERIC Documentation Reproduction Service, 1977

Editorials

1. "Arsenal in battle against AIDS includes much more than drugs" *Philadelphia Inquirer* December 1, 2000
2. "Efforts for Global Health Ignore the Big Picture" *Atlanta Journal Constitution* August 22, 1999
3. "Cutting Money, Costing Lives" *Atlanta Journal Constitution* February 16, 1996
4. "Reality of Too Many Children" *Atlanta Journal Constitution* February 15, 1995

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: MAURICE J. MIDDLEBERG VP FOR PUBLIC POLICY GLOBAL HEALTH COUNCIL 1111 19th St, NW Washington, DC 20036 202-833-5900
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. Self
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: *Maurice Middleberg*

Date: 3-18-09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 2009.

AMERICAN HELLENIC INSTITUTE**WITNESS****NICHOLAS LARIGAKIS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Mr. LARIGAKIS. Good morning, Madam Chairwoman, and members of the subcommittee.

I am here to testify to the subcommittee on behalf of the nationwide membership of the American Hellenic Institute on the administration's foreign aid proposal for fiscal year 2010.

Madam Chairman, in the interest of the United States, we oppose any military assistance for Turkey until such time as Turkey removes its 43,000 troops and 180,000 illegal settlers from the island of Cyprus. We oppose any aid for the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia that is not tied to firearms commitment and negotiate in good faith with Greece to find a solution to the unresolved issues between Greece and the firearm over the name of the latter, and we oppose any reduction that might be introduced in the A levels for the U.S. peacekeeping force in Cyprus.

Additionally, we support continuing ESF funds for Cyprus as long as it is tied exclusively to bi-communal projects of the island as mandated by U.S. law which states that U.S. funds support only, and I quote "measures aimed at reunification".

Madam Chairwoman, the United States has a foreign interest in Southeast Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. To the north of Greece are the Balkans, Eastern Europe and Russia. To the east is the Middle East and to the south, North Africa and the Suez Canal. Significant communication links for commerce and energy sources pass through the region. Greece is situated in a vitally important strategic region for U.S. interests. The projection of U.S. interests in the region depends heavily on the stability of this region; therefore the U.S. has an important stake in fostering good relations between two NATO allies—Greece and Turkey, and then achieving a just and viable settlement of the Cyprus problem.

However, Turkey's continuing occupation of Cyprus, its intransigence in solving the Cyprus problem, the refusal to recognize Cyprus as a member of the European Union is continuing violations of Greece's territorial integrity and the ongoing human rights and religious freedom violations in Turkey threaten and prevent this stability and by extension U.S. interests.

In promoting a multilateral approach to diplomacy and foreign policy the U.S. shall look to Greece as an immensely valuable link in this region with its close cultural, political and economic ties to the Mediterranean countries, Western Europe, the Balkans, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, Greece is an ideal strategic partner for the United States with regard to diplomatic relations with countries from these regions.

Since founded in 1974, AHI has advocated the consistent policy themes regarding Southeast Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean, and the relation to the U.S. interests and values. I reiterate those themes today.

U.S. interests are best served by applying the rule of law in international affairs. U.S. foreign policy should foster and embody

U.S. values, including human rights. The U.S. should have a special relationship with Greece, recognizing Greece's strategic location in Southeastern Europe where the United States has important political, economic, commercial and military interest. Souda Bay is one of the most important facilities for U.S. interests in the entire Mediterranean.

A Cyprus settlement should not reward aggression, but should be based on democratic norms, U.N. resolutions, the EU communitair and the partnering decisions of the European Commission of Human Rights, and the European Board of Human Rights. Cyprus should be recognized as an important partner for U.S. strategic interests in the Eastern Mediterranean. The United States should not apply double standards to Turkey and appeasement of Turkey under rule of law, and aggression and occupation in Cyprus, and finally, the U.S. interests are best served by supporting ways that will continue to facilitate better relations between Greece and Turkey. A detailed discussion of these and other issues, including the ecumenical patriarch, the Aegean Sea boundary, the recognition of the Greece genocide, the Greek minority in Albania, and a visa waiver program can be further viewed on our website.

Finally, Madam Chairwoman, we believe that in the interest of regional stability and dispute resolution the United States shall promote Turkey, Turkey's emergency as a fully democratic state whether or not she enters the EU. This will require fundamental changes in Turkey's governmental institutions, a significant improvement in its human rights records, the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the terms referred to above, and publicly acknowledging the existing boundary in the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey as established by treaty. Past and current policy has not had this effect and it needs to be critically reviewed by this Congress.

I thank you, Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee for being able to present these issues for your consideration.

Ms. LOWEY. Thank you so much for taking the time to appear before us.

Mr. LARIGAKIS. Thank you.

**Testimony of Nick Larigakis, Executive Director, American Hellenic Institute (AHI)
on behalf of the, American Hellenic Institute on the Fiscal Year 2010 Appropriations Bill
Submitted to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related
Programs - March 25, 2009**

Madame Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Granger and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to submit testimony to the Subcommittee on behalf of the nationwide membership of the American Hellenic Institute on the Administration's forthcoming foreign aid proposals for FY 2010.

In the interests of the United States we oppose: (1) any military assistance the administration will request for Turkey until Turkey removes its troops and illegal Turkish settlers in Cyprus; (2) aid the administration will request for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); and (3) any reduction that might be introduced in the aid levels for the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus.

In the interests of the United States we support continuing ES Funds for Cyprus as long as it is tied exclusively to bi-communal projects of the island as mandated by U.S. law which states that U.S. funds support only "measures aimed at reunification."

U. S. Interests in Southeast Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean: The U.S. has important interests in Southeast Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. To the north of Greece are the Balkans, Eastern Europe and Russia, to the East the Middle East and to the South are North Africa and the Suez Canal. Significant communication links for commerce and energy sources pass through the region. Therefore, Greece is situated at a vitally important strategic region for U.S. interests. However, the projection of U.S. interests in the region depends heavily on the stability of the region. Therefore, the U.S. has an important stake in fostering good relations between two NATO allies, Greece and Turkey and in achieving a just and viable settlement of the Cyprus problem.

Greece is of vital importance for the projection of U.S. strategic interests in the region by virtue of among other factors, its geographic location and by being home to the most important naval base in the Mediterranean Sea, Souda Bay, Crete. There are thousands of visits by U.S. military ships and planes to Souda Bay, Crete and its adjacent air base annually, and it is critical for the United States to deliver troops, cargo, and supplies to Iraq.

On March 19th at a roll out ceremony to unveil the delivery to the Greek Air Force of the "F-16 Peace Xenia IV" in Fort Worth, Texas, Bruce S. Lemkin, Deputy Under Secretary of the Air Force, in his remarks stated: "From World War II and the Cold War through today, Greece had remained a stalwart NATO ally and friend. [Since 9/11] Greece [has] provided strong political support, the use of Greek airspace, and offered Greek military assets to combat terrorism, including the deployment of a Greek frigate to the Arabian Sea for almost two years!. Greece has been resolute in its support of operations in the struggles against terrorism and

extremism, through the vitally important use of Souda Bay Air Field as landing base, unrestricted overflights, and providing a continuous rotation of personnel to Afghanistan since 2002.”

In addition, Greece is a top contributor to the defense efforts of NATO, spending an estimated 3% of its GDP on defense, and is also an active participant in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the UN, NATO, the EU, and OSCE.

However, a key to stability in the region is for Greece and Turkey to have good relations with each other, promote democratic ideals and principles, and maintain growing economies. However, Turkey’s continuing occupation of Cyprus, its intransigence in solving the Cyprus problem, its refusal to recognize Cyprus as a member of the European Union, its continuing violations of Greece’s territorial integrity in the Aegean, and on going human rights and religious freedom violations in Turkey, threatens and prevents this stability, and by extension U.S. interests.

In promoting a multilateral approach to diplomacy and foreign policy, the U.S should look to Greece as an immensely valuable link in this region. With its close cultural, political and economic ties to the Mediterranean countries, Western Europe, the Balkans, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, Greece is an ideal strategic partner for the U.S. with regard to diplomatic relations with countries from these regions.

Greece is by far the most economic and politically stable country in the Balkans. It has assisted the U.S. in bringing political stability and economic development to this volatile region, having invested over \$22 billion in the countries of the region, thereby creating over 200,000 new jobs, and having contributed over \$750 million in development aid for the region.

Turkey: We oppose any aid for Turkey and any other assistance programs from the United States, such as most favored nation trade benefits including textile quotas, including the transfer of any nuclear related assistance, which we oppose as not in the best interests of the U.S. because such benefits should be conditioned on Turkey meeting the following conditions: (1)the immediate removal of all Turkish troops from Cyprus; (2) the prompt return to Turkey of the over 180,000 illegal Turkish settlers in Cyprus; (3) the Turkish government’s safeguarding the Ecumenical Patriarchate, its personnel and property, reopening the Halki Patriarchal School of Theology, and returning church properties illegally seized; and (4)stops the violations against Greece’s territorial integrity in the Aegean and in Greek airspace.

Cyprus: Regarding Cyprus, the assistance that the U.S. has provided in humanitarian aid over the past 30 years, has been important for that country’s economic recovery after the illegal Turkish invasion of 1974. During the first two decades of Turkey’s occupation of 37.3% of Cyprus, much of that aid was directed towards the rehabilitation of the refugees. In the past decade most of the aid was aimed at bi-communal projects to support reunification of the island. As you know, there is a statutory mandate that U.S. funds support only

“measures aimed at reunification.” However, more recently, the aid has not been tied exclusively to joint Greek and Turkish Cypriot communal projects and we are gravely concerned that funds used for programs on Cyprus have been obligated without appropriate advanced consultation with the government of the Republic of Cyprus.

If these funds are to improve the prospect for peaceful reunification of the island it is incumbent on the administration to consult with the Government of the Republic of Cyprus in advance of the obligation of funds, and to assure maximum transparency in their allocation. In addition, unless the allocation of the funds is for joint communal projects, this aid will not assist in the reunification of the island and will ultimately not serve the U.S. tax-payer.

In that respect, USAID must assure the Cyprus government that these funds will be spent in accordance with the official positions of the United States and the UN, namely that the expenditure does not violate Cyprus’ sovereignty, territorial integrity and domestic legal order, does not adversely affect property rights of Cypriot Americans or Greek Cypriots and does not create or promote political institutions or activities of the entity that is not recognized by the UN Security Council or the U.S., known as the “Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC)”.

The USAID programs must have a genuine bi-communal character and involve civil society organizations, contribute to the reunification of Cyprus and the reintegration of the economy and society. They must not negatively affect Cyprus’ environment, cultural and religious heritage.

We urge that the aid levels from FY 2009 of \$11 million dollars not be reduced, and that the aid must comply with U.S. law, by calling on the State Department and USAID to provide an accounting of all programs that are being supported by these funds. Details should be provided as to who the recipients are, what the funds are being used for, and that their only purpose is to achieve the reunification of the island. The Government of Cyprus has sought to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding with USAID on the use of U.S. funds in Cyprus that could provide a mechanism for meaningful consultation. Given Congress’s previous directive to consult transparently with the Government of Cyprus and the fact that USAID has MOUs with other countries we believe that it is very important and beneficial that USAID should sign such a Memorandum.

In addition, we strongly oppose any requests to reduce the UN peacekeeping budget. The illegal occupation of the northern part of Cyprus by Turkish troops is a reality and we have seen an increase in the presence of Turkish troops on the island. The Turkish occupied area which amounts to of 37.3% of the territory of Cyprus is one of the most heavily militarized areas in the world with the presence of more than 43,000 Turkish occupation troops. As long as the northern part of Cyprus remains under Turkish military occupation, a strong UN peacekeeping force should be maintained on the island.

Since September 2008 the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Demetris Christofias and Turkish

Cypriot leader Mehmet Ali Talat have held over 20 rounds of direct talks under the UN framework agreement.

Presidential candidate Obama stated in October 2008 in a campaign statement:

“As president, [I] will show U.S. leadership in seeking to negotiate a political settlement on Cyprus. [I] believe strongly that Cyprus remain a single, sovereign country...within a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation...A negotiated political settlement on Cyprus would end the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus and repair the island’s tragic division while paving the way to prosperity and peace throughout the region.”

The Congress can assist in this effort by calling on Ankara to not manipulate the current direct talks or restrict Mr. Talat at the negotiations table. The Cypriots themselves should have ownership of the process and the solution that is by the Cypriot people and for the Cypriot people.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM): We oppose any aid that is not tied in to FYROM’s commitment to negotiate in good faith with Greece to find a solution to the continuing unresolved issue between Greece and FYROM over the name of the latter. This issue, if unresolved, will contribute to potential instability within the Balkans. Stability in the Balkans is not only important for overall U.S. interests, but also because it serves the interests of every country in the Balkans. It is however, FYROM, that is the intransigent party in this regard, and not Greece. Greece is the biggest investor in FYROM and literally helps to sustain FYROM’s precarious economy and reduce its large unemployment.

Provocations against Greece have increased dramatically in recent years. Since August of 2006, Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski has followed a long-term policy of extreme nationalism and provocation against Greece in conflict with European values. His actions are a breach of the U.N.-brokered Interim Accord and erode efforts to build trust and good neighborly relations.

Unfortunately, the irresponsible decision by the Bush administration in November of 2004 to recognize FYROM as the “Republic of Macedonia” has contributed greatly to FYROM’s intransigent and provocative stand. U.S. actions since 1992 regarding the FYROM name dispute has constituted an American foreign policy blunder which has damaged U.S. interests in the Western Balkans and was a disrespectful act toward a staunch NATO ally and supporter in the Balkans-Greece.

In an October 2008 campaign statement, Presidential Candidate Obama stated: “...[I] support the UN-led negotiations and believe that there can and should be an agreement between Skopje and Athens on a mutually-acceptable name that leads to greater stability in the Balkans.”

The Congress can assist in this process by persuading FYROM to negotiate in good faith with Greece to resolve this name issue and to cease immediately irredentist propaganda against Greece. Only in this way will FYROM’s aspirations to fully integrate into the EURO-Atlantic community be realized.

Policy Themes: The policy themes advocated by the AHI since its founding in 1974 and reiterated in successive Greek American Policy Statements regarding Southeastern Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean and their relation to U.S. interests and values are:

- U.S. interests are best served by applying the rule of law in international affairs;
- U.S. foreign policy should foster and embody U.S. values, including human rights;
- The U.S. should have a “special relationship” with Greece, recognizing Greece’s strategic location in Southeastern Europe where the U.S. has important political, economic, commercial, and military interests. Greece’s proven reliability as a strategic ally, makes Greece a pivotal nation for the advancement of U.S. interests in the region. The naval and air bases at Souda Bay, Crete, are the key bases for the U.S. in the Eastern Mediterranean;
- A Cyprus settlement should not reward aggression, but should be based on democratic norms, UN resolutions, the EU *acquis communautaire* and the pertinent decisions of the European Commission on Human Rights, the European Court on Human Rights and other European courts. Cyprus should be recognized as an important partner for U.S. strategic interests in the Eastern Mediterranean;
- the U.S. should not apply double standards to Turkey and appeasement of Turkey on the rule of law and aggression and occupation in Cyprus; and
- U.S. interests are best served by supporting ways that will continue to facilitate better relations between Greece and Turkey.

The Main Problems of Concern to Greek Americans: A detailed discussion of the issues facing the U.S. in its relations with Greece, Cyprus and Turkey is set forth in the 2009 Greek American Policy Statements, which will be available soon on our AHI website: www.aheworld.org. These issues include: Cyprus, the Aegean Sea boundary, Ecumenical Patriarchate and the Halki Patriarchal School of Theology, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), the Greek minority in Albania, recognition of the Greek Pontian genocide, and the Visa Waiver program.

Finally, in the interest of regional stability and dispute resolution, the U.S. should promote Turkey’s emergence as a fully democratic state whether or not she enters the EU. This will require fundamental changes in Turkey’s governmental institutions, a significant improvement in its human rights record, the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the terms referred to above and publicly acknowledging the existing boundary in the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey established by treaties. Past and current U.S. policy has not had this effect and needs to be critically reviewed by the Congress.

I thank you for the opportunity to bring these issues to your attention and for your consideration. Thank you Madame Chairwoman.

NICHOLAS LARIGAKIS

Nick Larigakis has been with the AHI since 1987. He was appointed Executive Director in 1992. In this capacity, he manages the day-to-day operations of AHI and its affiliated organizations. He directs all aspects of strategic planning, policy analysis, public affairs programming, government relations, financial development, and media communications for AHI. He has organized over 40 legislative conferences, two trade conferences on "Doing Business in Greece," seven conferences on the *Future of Hellenism in America (2002-2008)*, and two congressional fact finding delegations to Greece (1993 & 1997).

He deals with the Congress on U.S.-Greece-Cyprus relations and serves as AHI's liaison with the grass roots communities, traveling frequently around the U.S. to communicate the public policy issues of AHI and its other goals and objectives. He has testified numerous times before Congressional Foreign Appropriations committees. He is a frequent visitor to Greece and Cyprus where he regularly meets with members of the Greek and Cypriot government. He has also prepared three editions of the *American Hellenic Who's Who*. Prior to AHI he worked at the National League of Families for POW.MIA's from Southeast Asia, where he assisted in coordinating the organization's grass roots network.

Mr. Larigakis is regularly interviewed by the Greek and Greek-American media on issues affecting U.S.-Greece relations. He has also been interviewed by the *New York Times*, *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the *Pensacola News Journal* newspapers. He has been published in various Greek American newspapers, including the *National Herald*, *Greek News*, *Hellenic Chronicle*, *Hellenic Voice* and *Hellenic News of America*. In addition, he has had numerous "Letters to the Editor" appear in the *Washington Times*. Mr. Larigakis received his B.A. in Political Science from the College of New Jersey, formerly Trenton State, and did post graduate work in International Affairs at the American University in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Larigakis serves as President of the Greek American Political Action Committee, which he helped establish. He is a founding partner of 3NJ, LLC, a real estate development company based in Virginia.

For his work in support of Hellenism, Mr. Larigakis has been honored with the *1995 Hermes Expo International Award*, the *2007 Hellenic News of America Award*, the *2008 Society of the Argonauts Award*, and by the *Greek Independence Day Committee of Tarpon Springs, FL*, where he served as *Honorary Grand Marshall* of the 2001 parade. Other recognitions include an honorary award from the Hellenic National Defense General Staff. Mr. Larigakis is a member of AHEPA, and has also served on the Boards of the Greek Orthodox Young Adult League for four years (president in 1989); and the Delian League, an organization of young Greek American professionals, for three years (president in 1992). Mr. Larigakis has served his Parish Church in many capacities including on the Parish Council (2000-2002 & 2004 - 2007) and has organized numerous events to raise funds for his church.

In 2003 Mr. Larigakis was invested an Archon of the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

During the historic 2004 Athens Olympic games he served as a volunteer where he was a "Protocol Venue Attendant" at the Olympic Indoor Hall.

Mr. Larigakis is from the island of Skopelos, Greece and has a daughter, Panayiota.

Testimony of John F. Calvelli

Executive Vice President, Public Affairs

Wildlife Conservation Society

Submitted to U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations

March 18, 2009

Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify on the importance of U.S. Foreign Assistance directed to biodiversity programs in the FY2010 State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Act. My name is John F. Calvelli. I'm the Executive Vice President for Public Affairs at the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), headquartered at the Bronx Zoo. I have the distinct pleasure of also being the Chairwoman's constituent and we have worked together on many initiatives over the more than 20 years that we have known each other.

The Wildlife Conservation Society has been operating for more than 100 years with the mission of saving wildlife and wild places worldwide. We do so through science, global conservation, education, and the management of the world's largest system of urban wildlife parks, led by the flagship Bronx Zoo. Together, these activities change attitudes toward nature and help people imagine wildlife and humans living harmony. We are committed to this mission because it is essential to the integrity of life on Earth.

Today, WCS operates in 64 countries around the world with offices in 45 capitol cities. We employ more than 200 PhDs and 100 veterinarians. We are responsible for managing more than 200 million acres of land, more than the U.S. National Park Service. Roughly seventy percent of these lands are forested. This offers our scientist the unique opportunity to observe

firsthand the changes occurring to the land, water, wildlife, ecosystems and habitats. Nowhere are these tangible observations and experiences more pertinent than in the climate change policy negotiations occurring internationally and domestically on a cap and trade implementing bill.

Climate change is one of the greatest national security risks facing our nation. US Foreign Policy and US Foreign Assistance need to look at efficient and effective mechanisms to cooperate with the developing world to combat the impacts of global warming and mitigate rising carbon emissions. Conservation is part of the solution that can be delivered through US Foreign Assistance. Because of its cross-cutting nature, conservation can address national security interests, global health, poverty alleviation, democracy building, the extinction crisis and deforestation contributing to global warming. Developing countries increasingly recognize the need to incorporate conservation strategies into long-term development goals. This can empower local communities while safeguarding the same resources upon which these local communities depend for survival.

For example, in the Masoala and Makira forests, which represent over 10% of the remaining humid forests of the island nation of Madagascar, are home to 50% of the country's biodiversity, and are the source of water for over 100,000 people, national development plans with low carbon impacts were developed by local resource councils with assistance from the Wildlife Conservation Society. With seed money from the US government, WCS and the Malagasy government initiated a project to conserve 500,000 hectares of the rainforest in the Makira Forest. The project will protect numerous species found nowhere else in the world while transferring resource management rights to local communities, ensuring clean water supplies for local people and supplying alternatives to slash and burn agriculture (for rice) through improved irrigation and increased productivity of cultivated lands. By creating incentives that keep the

Makira Forest standing, more than 9 million tons of carbon emissions have been verified by a third party to have been avoided. WCS and the Malagasy government are jointly marketing the avoided carbon emissions--international forest carbon credits that can then be sold to generate significant revenues. In this instance, the proceeds from the sale of the credits will go into a trust fund with income from the sales being disbursed for park management, to the national government for monitoring and capacity building, and to the local people for community needs.

A modest investment from the US Agency for International Development Biodiversity Program to save this spectacular forest and its inhabitants is now helping to mitigate global warming and create sustainable financing mechanism to support national conservation strategies and fund local needs. As a result, the Makira Forest's trees will bring more long term economic growth to the country's underdeveloped regions through conservation than could ever be achieved by cutting down the forests. I share this success story of U.S. Foreign Assistance with the panel and the Congress to serve as a model for future collaboration between the U.S. government, the developing world and non-governmental institutions like mine dedicated to global conservation. And as a global conservation organization responsible for operating and managing the Bronx Zoo, the New York Aquarium, the Central Park Zoo, the Queens Zoo and the Prospect Park Zoo, the Wildlife Conservation Society has been able to integrate this success story into our new *Madagascar!* Exhibit to provide our visitors an experience that is both educational and scientific. WCS opened the *Madagascar!* Exhibit at the Bronx Zoo last summer and have been sharing this story—both its challenges and opportunities--to our more than 2 million annual visitors. And if the five unique species of lemurs and the hissing cockroaches in the exhibit don't leave you breathless, the story of the people and the wildlife surviving in the face of devastating deforestation will.

While conservation projects often are centered on local sites, local resources and local people, USAID has embraced the need for regional programs to address large scale drivers of conservation and biodiversity loss occurring across national boundaries. WCS in partnership with USAID is implementing landscape level conservation through regional programs in the Congo Basin, the Andean Amazon Basin, Afghanistan, Uganda, Southern Sudan and Guatemala, to name just a few. WCS also partners with USAID and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to monitor for emerging infectious diseases shared between animals and people in the developing world before diseases reach U.S. borders.

With this broad base of global conservation experience we respectfully offer the following funding recommendations for the FY10 State Foreign Operations Appropriations Act:

- **USAID Biodiversity Program:** \$275 million. Of this amount direct \$15 million to the **Andean Amazon Initiative**, \$10 million to **Brazilian Amazon Initiative**, and \$25 million to **Congo Basin Forest Partnership**—of which \$2.5 million is directed to US Fish & Wildlife Service for **great ape conservation** in Central Africa.
- **USFS-IP Russian Far East Program:** \$750,000
- **Coral Triangle Initiative:** A potential area for growth which USAID central bureau and missions have committed to fund.
- **USAID Global Health Avian Influenza Program:** \$115 million and a continuation of the language from FY09 enacted.
- **Global Environment Facility:** \$80 million and whatever sums are practical toward arrears, \$20 million available to the Least Developed Country Fund. GEF5

Replenishment talks are beginning and the Secretariat will be looking for significant increases in US contributions starting in FY11.

- **Climate:** Recommend that funds be made available for protected area management and indigenous groups to protect against carbon emissions from deforestation and land degradation for climate change mitigation and natural resource adaptation programs. 20% of all global carbon emissions come from tropical deforestation. Market and non-market based incentives must be coupled to provide the necessary levels of funding to reverse the devastating trends in deforestation and land degradation.
- **Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA):** \$20 million. The reauthorization of this bill would permit U.S. government to expand coverage to coral reefs and has been reintroduced in the House and the Senate in 111th Congress. Dying in Congress last year because of a Senate hold, the bill will seek to overcome a similar hold by packaging it with other conservation bills in the Senate.
- **International Conservation Programs within the International Organizations & Programs (IO&P) Account:** \$12 million. This account supports numerous cooperative initiatives including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), IUCN, the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, the International Tropical Timber Organization, the UN Convention to Combat Desertification, the UN Environmental Programme and the World Heritage Convention.

Madame Chairwoman, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testify regarding the FY10 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Act.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

John F. Calvelli, Wildlife Conservation Society, 2300 Southern Blvd, The Bronx Zoo, Bronx, NY 14610 (781) 220-7139

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please

list organization(s) you are representing. Wildlife Conservation Society

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

X Yes

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: Date:

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony

Donor	Proposal	Amt Funded	Start Date	End Date	Country	Grant Title
S Bureau of and Management (BLM)	Carnivore L08AC1492	\$86,300.00	4/30/2006	6/30/2010	USA	US BLM Centennial Carnivore Study BOZE
S Bureau of and Management (BLM)	Sage Grouse Nest Predation-DLA080105	\$27,905.00	3/27/2008	3/27/2010	USA	Sage Grouse Nest Predation- Challenge Cost Share
S Department of State (DOS)	Jaguar S-LMAQM-07-CA-312	\$499,990.00	3/7/2007	3/31/2009		Jaguar Conservation, rancher outreach etc Ground Truthing
S Department of State (DOS)	Bushmeat Taskforce S-LMAQM-07-GR-172	\$25,000.00	8/1/2007	9/30/2008		Bushmeat Crisis Task Force To MAintain and Update the Coalition against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT) Website

S Department of Transportation	Intermodal Transportation Facility	\$250,000	FY04			Intermodal Transportation Facility at the Bronx Zoo
S Department of Transportation	Intermodal Transportation Facility	\$750,000	FY05			Intermodal Transportation Facility at the Bronx Zoo
S Dept of Agriculture (JSDA)	FVP Latin America AI surveillance -58-6612-6-235NEW	\$90,000.00	9/8/2006	9/15/2008	Ecuador	
S Dept of Agriculture (JSDA)	FVP Latin America AI Workshop-07-7100-0239-CA	\$190,207.00	7/31/2007	7/30/2008		
S Dept of Agriculture (JSDA)	RUSSIA Amur Tigers & FE Leopards in Prim Krai 08-DG-11132762-245	\$19,602.00	8/18/2008	7/31/2011	Russia	Conservation of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards in Primorski Krai
S Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	EDU Voyage from the Sun	\$14,076.00	7/1/2008	9/30/2009	USA	Voyage from the Sun
S Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	VIET Gibbon Wildlife Trade 98210-6-G135	\$33,726.00	6/23/2006	12/23/2008	Vietnam	Crested Gibbon Vietnam-Wildlife Trade and Enforcement
S Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	TANZ Lake Tanganyika chimpanzees 98210-6-G052	\$116,128.00	7/1/2006	7/1/2008	Tanzania	Protecting Tanzania's forgotten apes: chimpanzees of Lake Tanganyika
S Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	THAI Tiger Conservation Tennasserim 98210-6-G179	\$50,843.00	8/17/2006	8/17/2009	Thailand	USFWS Tiger Conservation Thailand - Conserving tigers in Tennasserim Landscape
S Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	LAOS Human-Tiger	\$45,878.00	8/22/2006	8/22/2008	Laos	USFWS Human-Tiger

Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	Conflict 98210-6-G199					Conflict in Lao PDR - Tiger conservation
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	AFPR TCB Cameroon/Gabon 98210-6-G240	\$298,985.00	9/6/2006	9/6/2008	Gabon	Building capacity for great ape conservation: Cameroon/Gabon
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	CONG TCB 98210-6-G203	\$152,013.00	9/6/2006	4/24/2009	Congo	Building capacity for great ape conservation: Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	DRC TCB 98210-6-G201	\$163,207.00	9/6/2006	9/6/2008	DRC	Building capacity for great ape conservation: DRC
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	ASIA Regional Eleph 98210-6-G232	\$48,095.00	9/7/2006	9/7/2008	Asia Regional	Asian Elephant Coordinator
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	THAI Asian Elephs KKNP Yr 2 98210-6-G222	\$53,727.00	9/7/2006	9/7/2008	Thailand	Kaeng Krachan - Human Elephant Conflict
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	CONG Trailguard 98210-6-G242	\$36,203.00	9/8/2006	9/8/2008	Congo	Using networked human detection sensors to technologically enhance anti-poaching efforts
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	CONG CDNP eles 98210-6-G246	\$69,735.00	9/15/2006	9/30/2008	Congo	Elephant conservation, monitoring, and mitigation of human-elephant conflict, CDNP
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	SUDA Eleph Surveys 98210-6-G258	\$130,577.59	9/18/2006	9/18/2008	Sudan	Elephant surveys and conservation in the Boma National park Landscape and terrestrial surveys of existing and Elephant surveys and conservation in the Boma National park Landscape and terrestrial surveys of existing and potential protected areas
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	INDO Tigers Mobile Village Patrols 98210-6-G270	\$28,765.00	9/22/2006	9/22/2008	Indonesia	Wildlife Crimes Unit - Village Patrols Indonesia - an integrated approach to tiger protection through education, conflict mitigation and law

						enforcement
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONGO Conk Sea Turtle 401817G009	\$127,697.00	10/1/2006	9/30/2011	Congo	Sea Turtle Conservation CONGO COUNKOUATI-NDOKI NP
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	SUDA Terrestrial Surveys 98210-7-G144	\$74,902.00	5/2/2007	10/15/2008	Sudan	Terrestrial Surveys and Strategic Planning for Protected Proposed, and Potential Forested Conservation Areas in Southern Sudan
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	AFPR Cross River Gorilla 98210-7-G145	\$87,291.00	5/3/2007	12/31/2008	Nigeria	Conservation of Cross River Gorillas in Cameroon & Nigeria
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CHINA Amur Tiger Yr IV 98210-7-G157	\$49,671.00	5/9/2007	5/9/2009	China	Amur Tiger Project Year IV
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	RUSS STP Long-term Res & Con of S Tiger 98210-7-G156	\$53,273.00	5/9/2007	5/9/2009	Russia	Long-term Research and Conservation of the Siberian Tiger (was STP)
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CAMBO Eleph Cons Seima 98210-7-G171	\$51,202.00	5/24/2007	5/24/2009	Cambodia	Elephant Conservation and Capacity-Building in Seima Biodiversity Conservation Area, Cambodia: Year 2; Mondulkiri Seima Biodiversity
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	INDO Elephs Sumatra-w Surv Yr 1 98210-7-G172	\$49,499.00	5/24/2007	5/24/2009	Indonesia	Sumatra-wide elephant survey, human-elephant conflict mitigation, and elephant poaching reduction project, year 1
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	MYAN Eleph Yr 2 98210-7-G174	\$49,001.00	5/24/2007	5/24/2009	Myanmar	Conservation of wild elephants and elephant habitat in the Hukaung Valley, Burma: Year 2; eleph surveys
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	LAOS Gibbon Cons 98210-7-G182	\$30,273.00	7/5/2007	7/5/2009	Laos	Gibbon conservation through field research and awareness raising in the Annamite Range moist forest eco-region of Lao

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S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	MALAY Tiger Edu 98210-7-G177	\$50,226.00	7/6/2007	7/6/2009	Malaysia	Building a constituency for tiger conservation through targeted tiger focused education in Malaysia
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	RUSS Amur Tiger Khab Krai 98210-7-G281	\$27,301.00	7/6/2007	7/6/2009	Russia	
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	INDO Green Bridges Apes 98210-7-G187	\$54,231.00	7/12/2007	7/12/2009	Indonesia	Green Bridges II, Indonesia; Habitat of Siamang and Agile in Sumatra.
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	MALAY Eleph W Malaysia Eleph Yr 2 98210-7-G198	\$60,043.00	7/12/2007	7/12/2009	Malaysia	West Malaysian elephant: Year 2, population surveys and in Endau-Rompin National Park, Malaysia
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	THAI Asian Elephs KKNP Yr 3 98210-7-G200	\$73,497.00	7/12/2007	7/12/2009	Thailand	Asian elephant surveys and human-elephant conflict mitigation in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand, Year 3
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CAR Dzanga eles 98210-7-G206	\$50,571.00	7/18/2007	7/18/2008	CAR	Forest Elephant Study, Dzanga Clearing Central African Republic
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG PROGEPP apes 98210-7-G192	\$92,239.00	7/27/2007	7/31/2008	Congo	Great Ape Conservation and Monitoring in the Multiple-Use Forests of the Sangha-Likouala Provinces, ReGreat Ape Conservation and Monitoring in Multiple-Use Forests of the Sangha/Likouala Provinces, Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	ALBR Mt Hoyo Chimps 98210-7-G231	\$59,413.00	7/31/2007	7/31/2008	DRC	Survey of chimpanzees in the Virunga National Park and the potential corridor to Mt Hoyo

S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CAME CAMRAIL 98210-7-G221	\$74,800.00	7/31/2007	7/31/2008	Cameroon	Controlling transportation of bushmeat by CAMRAIL
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG CDNP gorillas 98210-7-G232	\$99,942.00	7/31/2007	7/31/2008	Congo	Protection Reinforcement to Save Gorillas at Konkouati-Douli National Park, Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG Lac Tele apes 98210-7-G233	\$97,898.00	7/31/2007	7/31/2008	Congo	Great Ape Conservation & Monitoring in Lac Tele, Rep Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	LAOS Eleph Cons Radio 98210-7-G212	\$40,651.00	7/31/2007	7/31/2009	Laos	Building Public Support for Asian Elephant Conservation in Lao w/Friends of Wildlife Radio prm II
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	MALAY Orangs Cons 98210-7-G215	\$45,150.00	7/31/2007	1/30/2009	Malaysia	Conservation of Bornean orangutans through community engagement in Batang Ai NP and Lanjak-Entimau WS, Sarawak
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	COLOM Spectacled Bears 98210-7-248	\$13,000.00	8/17/2007	8/17/2008	NANDE	Building Capacity to Survey Spectacled bears in Colombia
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG Goualougu chimps 98210-7-G294	\$57,362.00	8/27/2007	8/31/2008	Congo	Goualougo Triangle Chimpanzees Conservation and Research Project Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG Odzala apes 98210-7-G299	\$65,531.00	8/28/2007	9/30/2008	Congo	Conservation and Monitoring of Great Ape Populations in Southern Odzala-Kokoua National Park, Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	DRC Itombwe Apes 98210-7-G293	\$102,884.00	8/28/2007	8/31/2008	DRC	Itombwe Massif Conservation Project: Delimitation and zoning of the Itombwe Natural Reserve for the protection of great apes

S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	GABO Ape Outreach Education 98210-7-G296	\$62,354.00	8/28/2007	9/26/2008	Gabon	Roll-out of the 'Ape Conservation' Environmental Education module to urban primary schools in key provincial capitals of Gabon
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	GABO Monitoring Training 98210-7-G298	\$49,834.00	8/28/2007	8/31/2009	Gabon	Great Ape and human impact monitoring training in Central Africa
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	RWAN Capacity Building Tourism 98210-7-G295	\$67,622.00	8/28/2007	9/30/2008	Rwanda	Building Capacity for Rwanda's great ape tourism
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	FVP CONGO Ebola Surveillance 98210-7-G292	\$213,298.00	8/28/2007	9/26/2008	Congo	Implementing Critical Ebola Surveillance G. Apes in Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	AFPR Cross River Gorillas 98210-7-G291	\$84,427.00	8/29/2007	11/30/2008	Africa Regional	Conservation of Cross River Gorillas in Cameroon and Nigeria
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CAME Mbam Djerem Monitoring 98210-7-G290	\$49,560.00	8/29/2007	8/31/2009	Cameroon	Great Ape & Human Impact Monitoring in Mbam Djerem Cameroon
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	GABO Ivindo Monitoring 98210-7-G297	\$96,143.00	8/29/2007	8/31/2009	Gabon	Great Ape and human impact monitoring in the Ivindo landscape, Gabon
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	GABO Lope Waka Monitoring 98210-7-G289	\$49,316.00	8/29/2007	8/31/2008	Gabon	Great Ape and human impact monitoring in the Lope-Waka Exceptional Priority Great Ape Area, Gabon. Part II: The Lope-Waka Corridor
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CHINA Tiger educ - 98210-7-G277	\$56,818.00	8/29/2007	8/28/2009	China	Reviving the tiger: an education campaign in China
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	INDO Tigers Mobile Village Patrols II- 98210-7-G279	\$54,033.00	8/29/2007	8/28/2009	Indonesia	Mobile Village Tiger Patrols II: an integrated approach to tiger protection
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	LAOS NEPL Tiger prey-98210-7-G275	\$50,450.00	8/29/2007	8/28/2009	Laos	Conservation of Tiger & Prey Populations in Nam Et Phouey NPA's Laos

S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	RUSS Sikhote-Alin Trng Ctr-98210-7-G276	\$45,996.00	8/29/2007	9/5/2009	Russia	The Sikhote-Alin Research Center: Training and Capacity Building for Amur Tiger
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	THAI Monitoring Thung Yai-98210-7-G278	\$51,273.00	8/29/2007	8/28/2009	Thailand	Expanding the monitoring system for tiger conservation to Thung Yai Wildlife Sanctuary, WEFKOM, Thailand
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	GABO Loango SINOPEC 98210-7-G317	\$139,754.00	9/5/2007	9/26/2008	Gabon	Environmental and socio-economic audit of SINOPEC oil exploration activities in Loango National Park, Gabon
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	ZAMB lions 98210-7-G319	\$12,117.00	9/5/2007	9/26/2008	Zambia	Improving ZAWA Capacity to monitor and manage hunted lion populations in game management areas
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	CONG NNNP eles, Phase 6 98210-7-G321	\$70,457.00	9/14/2007	3/14/2009	Congo	Noubale-Ndoki Forest Elephant Project Phase 6
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	GABO Bateke Elephants 98210-7-G323	\$129,993.00	9/14/2007	3/14/2009	Gabon	Bateke Plateau, Conserving Elephants in Transfrontier Area of Central Africa
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	ZAMB Human-Elephant conflict 98210-7-G325	\$61,615.00	9/14/2007	10/1/2009	Zambia	Human-elephant conflict mitigation for wildlife managers, elephant pepper
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	NAP Hoopa Tribe Fisher FY08-09	\$5,000.00	10/1/2007	12/31/2008	USA	Fisher habitat use, population monitoring and dispersal study on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	SUDA WWF WWB fellowship WA32	\$13,952.67	12/1/2007	7/31/2009	Sudan	USFWS Wildlife Without Borders Africa 2008-2009 Mentor Fellowship
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	ALBR Misotshi-Kabogo 98210-8-G531	\$77,892.00	3/28/2008	3/28/2009	DRC	Creating the Misotshi-Kabogo Protected Area in eastern DRC

S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CAMBO Gibbons Yellow-ch Cr III 98210-8-G560	\$47,011.00	4/16/2008	4/15/2010	CAMBODIA	
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	GABO Lope Monitoring 98210-8-G529	\$71,719.00	4/17/2008	7/31/2009	Gabon	Great ape and human impact monitoring in the Lopé-Waka Exceptional Priority Great Ape Area, Gabon. Part I: Lopé National Park
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	INDIA Tiger Meta-pop-Karnataka 98210-8-G552	\$50,681.00	4/17/2008	4/16/2010	INDIA	Meta-population dynamics of tiger populations in the Malenad-Mysore Landscape of Karnataka: Anshi-Dandeli and Kudremukh reserves
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	GABO Technical Assistant Turtles Guinea 98210-8-G508	\$37,154.00	4/30/2008	4/30/2009	Gabon	Sea Turtle Technical Assistance in the Gulf of Guinea, West Africa
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	NICA Hawksbill Conservation 98210-8-G507	\$60,000.00	4/30/2008	4/30/2009	Nicaragua	Conservation of Hawksbill Turtles in the Pearl Cayes, Nicaragua
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	BOLIV Cap Building Pilon Lajas LAC 98210-8-G573	\$33,200.00	6/4/2008	9/30/2009	Bolivia	Capacity Building for Co-Management in Pilon Lajas Biosphere
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	NAP Pac NW Migratory Birds 701818M231	\$26,510.00	7/1/2008	9/30/2008	USA	Migratory shorebirds in a changing arctic: Breeding and post-breeding ecology north of Teshekpuk Lake, Alaska.
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	AFPR Bai workshop 98210-8-G600	\$30,832.00	7/9/2008	9/1/2009	Congo	Forest elephants and baobabs: developing a strategy for world class research and high efficiency conservation at critical sites in the Congo Basin
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	RUSS Tigers-Leopards Ecology, Yr. 2 98210-8-G556	\$49,585.00	7/17/2008	7/16/2010	Russia	Ecology of Amur tigers and leopards in SW Primorski Krai, Yr 2
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	GABO Sea Turtle Partnership 98210-8-	\$120,000.00	7/30/2008	7/30/2009	Gabon	The Gabon Sea Turtle Partnership for

JSFWS)	G610					Leatherback Research & Conservation, 2008-2009
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	DRC Katanga elephants 98210-8-G612	\$55,442.00	8/7/2008	10/1/2009	DRC	Survey of elephants in Upemba and Kundelungu National Parks
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	CONG Goualougo apes 98210-8-G637	\$58,498.00	8/8/2008	9/30/2009	Congo	Goualougo Triangle Ape Project: Developing Strategies to Conserve Chimpanzees and Gorillas in the Congo Basin CONGO/GT/USFWS/GA-0478
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	CONG NNNP ecotourism 98210-8-G638	\$79,468.00	8/8/2008	9/30/2009	Congo	Great Ape Conservation through Ecotourism in Nouabale-Ndoki National Park (Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	AFPR Cross River Gorillas 98210-8-G652	\$108,088.00	8/12/2008	12/31/2009	Cameroon	Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla Gorilla gorilla diehli in Cameroon and Nigeria
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	CONG PROGEPP apes 98210-8-G639	\$104,006.00	8/12/2008	9/30/2009	Congo	Great Ape Conservation and Monitoring in Multiple-Use Forests of northern Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	DRC Mai tatu chimps 98210-8-G642	\$47,257.00	8/12/2008	9/30/2009	DRC	Preliminary surveys of chimpanzees in eastern Ituri Forest, Democratic Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	FVP CONGO Great Ape Conservation Fund 98210-7-G292	\$185,571.00	8/13/2008	9/20/2010	Congo	Expanding Ebola Surveillance, Response & Preventative Measures to Protect Great Apes in Northern Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service JSFWS)	CONG NNNP apes 98210-8-G650	\$61,668.00	8/13/2008	9/30/2009	Congo	Protection of great apes and other large mammals along the northern and eastern borders of the Nouabale-Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo

S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	INDO Tigers Mobile Village Patrols III-98210-8-G619	\$60,725.00	8/18/2008	8/18/2010	Indonesia	Mobile Village Tiger Patrol III: an integrated approach to tiger protection through education, conflict mitigation and law enforcement
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG Lac tele apes 98210-8-G651	\$89,926.00	8/27/2008	9/30/2009	Congo	Great Ape Conservation and Monitoring in the Lac Télé Landscape, Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG Odzala eles 98210-8-G644	\$75,425.00	8/27/2008	9/30/2009	Congo	Elephant poaching and bushmeat assessment and mitigation in
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	MALAY Eleph W Malaysia Eleph Yr 3 98210-8-G685	\$58,217.00	9/5/2008	9/5/2010	Malaysia	WCS/GoM West Malaysia Elephant Project: Year 3 Human Elephant Conflict Assessment & Reduction, and Capacity Building
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	IVOR Azagny chimps 98210-8-G698	\$32,902.00	9/9/2008	12/31/2009	Ivory Coast	Public Awareness and Anti-poaching Initiatives for the Conservation of Chimpanzees in Azagny National and Port Gauthier Forests, Ivory Coast
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	INDO Elephs Sumatra-w Surv Yr 2 98210-8-G686	\$50,866.00	9/9/2008	9/9/2010	Indonesia	Sumatra-wide Elephant survey, HEC Mitigation & Elephant Poaching Reduction, Yr 2
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	THAI Asian Elephs KKNP Yr 4 98210-8-G687	\$51,969.00	9/9/2008	9/9/2010	Thailand	Asia Elephant Surveys and HEC Mitigation in Kaeng Krachan NP, Yr 4
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	CONG Conkouati apes 98210-8-G694	\$178,675.00	9/11/2008	9/30/2010	Congo	Protection of great apes at Conkouati-Douli National Park, Republic of Congo
S Fish & Wildlife Service (SFWS)	DRC Okapi eles 98210-8-G749	\$54,444.00	9/11/2008	10/1/2009	DRC	Elephant conservation and multi-use zones: Integrating management strategies for elephant protection & human livelihoods, Okapi Forest

						Reserve, Eastern DRC
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	CAR Dzanga eles 98210-8-G750	\$45,603.00	9/12/2008	10/1/2009	CAR	Forest Elephant Study, Dzanga Bai, Central African Republic
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	BOLIV Chaco Kaa Iya Building Capacity 98210-8-G736	\$25,194.00	9/12/2008	9/30/2009	Bolivia	Building Local Capacity for Wildlife Monitoring & Landscape Level Planning in Kaa-Iya National Park and the Bolivian Chaco
S Fish & Wildlife Service (JSFWS)	COLOM Sci Inquiry & Natl Parks Unit 98210-8-G737	\$24,995.00	9/16/2008	9/30/2009	Colombia	Scientific Inquiry & the Education Program of the National Parks Unit of Colombia
S Forest Service (USFS)	Wolverine 05CS11040306004	\$14,000.00	1/24/2005	1/23/2010	USA	Wolverine Research Bridger-Teton National Forest
S Forest Service (USFS)	Wolverine 06CS11041563045	\$17,000.00	5/13/2005	3/31/2009	USA	Wolverine Ecology-Teton, Snake River & Caribou Mtn
S Forest Service (USFS)	Wolverine 07CS11041563047	\$19,200.00	3/29/2007	3/31/2009	USA	Study Wolverine Ecology in Yellowstone Ecosystem
S Forest Service (USFS)	RUSS Primorski Krai tigers/leop 08-DG- 11132762-245	\$19,602.00	8/18/2008	7/31/2011	Russia	Conservation of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards in Primorski Krai

WCS new USAID Grants received since Oct 1 2004 and/or USAID grants active in WCS FY 04 and onwards

Proposal Name	Amt Funded (obligated to date)	Start Date	End Date	Leader or Associate Awards
P 2004 EDG-A-00-01-00023-00	\$37,077.00	2004	n/a	
C 2004 660-0-03-00-00096-00	\$38,016.00	2004	n/a	
LATE 2004 GS-10F-0076M	\$613,712.00	2004	n/a	
P LWA LAG-A-00-99-00047-00	\$9,191,012.00	9/30/1999	9/30/2009	LLP GCP Leader Award
MB 690-A-00-01-00079-00 via CARE	\$856,777.00	12/1/2000	12/20/2005	

RP CARPE I 623-A-00-03-00066-00	\$14,731,161.00	9/30/2003	9/30/2006	LLP GCP Associate Award
P Xcutting learning EPP-A-00-03-00023	\$309,000.00	10/1/2003	9/30/2008	
ADA CI ecotourism 687-A-00-04-00116-00	\$249,002.00	5/17/2004	11/17/2005	LLP GCP Associate Award
ADA CI MIARO 687-A-00-04-00090-00	\$1,289,000.00	5/17/2004	12/31/2008	
LIV AA Conflict Mgt 511-A-00-04-00218-00	\$399,992.00	9/1/2004	2/28/2006	LLP GCP Associate Award
ONG 613317 SUBAGREEMENT	\$13,462.00	4/1/2005	9/30/2005	
MB SANREM/Cornell 48666-7888	\$26,400.00	4/1/2005	9/30/2005	
P TANZ Wildlife Health EPP-A-00-04-001300	\$19,498.00	6/1/2005	9/30/2005	
IEE-A-00-02-00053-00	\$371,918.00	7/1/2005	7/1/2006	
ONG CARPE I focal point AY50	\$82,138.00	9/1/2005	9/30/2006	
P Limpopo AHEAD EPP-A-00-05-00005-00	\$102,500.00	9/30/2005	9/30/2006	LLP GCP Associate Award
RPE Enra 06-SUBC-440-0000080835	\$25,000.00	10/1/2005	9/30/2006	
IAN Prime West 617-C-00-03-00011-00	\$889,609.00	12/1/2005	6/30/2008	
MB SANREM/Cornell 49991-8129	\$417,889.00	1/1/2006	9/30/2009	
GHAN 306-A-00-06-00501-00	\$10,821,055.00	1/12/2006	1/11/2010	LLP GCP Associate Award
UA Caiman 06-04 subagreement	\$45,000.00	2/16/2006	10/16/2006	
PR Mayumba and Virungas 623-A-00-06-00017-00	\$570,000.00	4/28/2006	10/19/2007	LLP GCP Associate Award
PR GVL Corridors 617-G-00-06-00007-00	\$150,000.00	5/12/2006	5/12/2007	LLP GCP Associate Award
P Avian Flu GHS-A-00-06-00005	\$8,000,000.00	5/31/2006	5/31/2009	LLP GCP Associate Award
ATE Fire prevention 520-G-00-06-00010-20	\$76,000.00	6/7/2006	6/7/2007	
RP CRG 00990001300WCS4	\$24,438.00	6/30/2006	6/30/2007	
NZ UCD Avian Flu 138-27-27	\$20,000.00	7/1/2006	9/30/2006	
AN IRG Ecotourism 2401-001-WCS	\$875,000.00	9/28/2006	9/30/2009	
ONG CARPE II Leconi-Bateke 623-A-00-06-00070-	\$786,628.00	9/29/2006	9/29/2011	
BO CARPE II Lope 623-A-00-06-00067-00	\$1,423,414.00	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	
RP CARPE II VIRUNGAS AY76	\$90,000.00	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	

PR CARPE II Gamba-Conkouati AY77	\$1,284,685.00	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	
PR CARPE II Ivindo/ Odzala AY80	\$1,583,301.00	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	
NG CARPE II Sanga Trinational AY79	\$1,444,143.03	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	
C CARPE II Ituri 623-A-00-06-00075-00	\$1,984,270.00	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	
C CARPE II Salonga AY78	\$802,402.53	9/29/2006	9/30/2011	
NDE ABCI RLA-A-00-06-0072-00	\$5,887,488.00	9/30/2006	9/30/2011	
NG CARPE II Lac Tele 623-A-00-06-00071-00	\$2,876,874.00	9/30/2006	9/30/2011	
BO CARPE II Mont Cristal 623-A-00-06-00065-00 contract CI	\$175,724.00	9/30/2006	9/30/2011	
Translinks EPP-A-00-06-00014-00	\$3,450,000.00	9/30/2006	9/30/2011	TransLinks Leader Award
NZ UCD HALI Runga Ruaha 841458	\$67,647.52	10/1/2006	9/30/2007	
C Smithsonian Ituri Plots SUBC-440-107462	\$98,480.00	10/10/2006	6/30/2007	
NZ UCD Village Biosecurity 138-27-29	\$30,964.95	1/1/2007	8/1/2008	
ATE Maya Biosph Monitoring 520-G-00-07- 098-00	\$50,000.00	3/12/2007	9/30/2008	
DA IRG Boma EPP100030001300	\$49,643.09	5/16/2007	5/16/2008	
NZ Rungwa- Ruaha 621-A-00-07-00014-00	\$867,143.00	5/16/2007	10/31/2010	
UA Cons & Indigenous 518-A-00-07-00054-00	\$2,196,000.00	7/1/2007	9/30/2009	LLP GCP Associate Award
AN WildCo 617-A-00-07-00008-00	\$2,800,000.00	8/30/2007	8/30/2010	LLP GCP Associate Award
PR BATS WWF_PROGEPP WA43	\$25,000.00	1/1/2008	8/30/2009	
DO Orangutan Conservation via DAI G-1000375- 5	\$119,737.00	2/25/2008	5/24/2009	
C Healing the rift 623-A-00-08-00016-00	\$399,777.00	4/1/2008	3/31/2010	
LIV Conflict Resolution 511-A-00-08-00061-00	\$400,000.00	4/14/2008	4/13/2010	
DA Translinks AA- Biodiversity Conservation of the Boma-Jonglei Landscape ACA: 650-A-00- 00019-00 / EPP-A-00-06-00014-00	\$4,342,000.00	12/1/2008	9/30/2011	TransLinks Associate Award



Madam Chairwoman and distinguished Members of the Committee:

Thank you for allowing me to speak today before the subcommittee. I am here on behalf of Women's Campaign International, an organization was founded in 1998.

When I was elected to Congress in 1993, the *Year of the Woman*, I began my term at a time when groundbreaking advances were being made to better incorporate gender issues and the needs of women into policy decisions made in this country and abroad.

In 1995 I was appointed by President Clinton to serve as the Director of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China.

Women came from all over the world to attend this conference, to unite and demand that their voice – the voice of over half the world's population – be heard. I saw then, in sheer numbers, how millions of women around the world faced disproportionate challenges and daunting obstacles when attempting to run for office and assume positions of leadership in their communities. In our platform for action, the U.S. Delegation committed to working on increasing the number of women at decision-making tables around the world.

After leaving Congress, I created Women's Campaign International (WCI), as a medium through which this promise could be achieved.

During the past ten years, WCI has provided women in more than 15 countries with the tools necessary to participate fully in political, social and economic decision-making processes. Our headquarters is based in Philadelphia. We are a small nonprofit with seven full-time staff and a group of advisors and trainers that has included Valerie Biden Owens, Karen Johnson, Celinda Lake, Tom Kean, Deborah Tannen and Geraldine Ferraro, to name a few.

The vast majority of our funding, which has come from USIAD, USAID Missions and the Department of Defense, goes directly to our program beneficiaries around the world.

WCI's programs have helped women find their voices by giving them tangible skills in areas such as leadership, public speaking, media relations, grassroots organizing, campaign strategies, voter outreach and mobilization, policy analysis and fundraising. With WCI's help, women have developed the skills to address the issues that most significantly affect their daily lives, including health, education, children's and senior's issues, poverty, and economic inequalities.

As I'm sure you know, when women are empowered, it is not just women who benefit. When women lead; when women are empowered politically, dynamics change. When their voices are heard - healthy babies are born, children read, economies grow, and families awake to

new possibilities every day. In fact, development experts have found that gender focused interventions at the community level results in substantial social benefits.

WCI's Programs

To date, WCI has conducted more than 100 programs and projects around the world. We have worked in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Namibia, Tanzania, Malawi, Romania, Venezuela, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya, Sudan, and Azerbaijan. Programs are currently being implemented in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Liberia. WCI has worked with political leaders, activists, advocacy groups and non-profit partner organizations to ensure that women have a legitimate opportunity to participate in the development of public policy, and that women's issues are placed on local, national and regional agendas. With the help of local civil society organizations (CSOs), WCI is able to tailor its programs to fit the needs, culture and abilities of women in each country.

WCI's Results:

WCI's comprehensive candidate trainings have helped double the number of women elected to national office in Bosnia, Ethiopia and Malawi. We have increased the number of elected female officials in nine other countries.

WCI's Advocacy and leadership trainings have also incorporated the voices of thousands of women on the public policy decisions that affect their lives in areas such as healthcare, education, conflict mitigation, labor and property laws as well as anti-corruption initiatives.

In addition, WCI's comprehensive conflict mitigation programs have, over the past two years, reached approximately 5,000 direct beneficiaries, 500,000 indirect beneficiaries and 217 grassroots organizations in Colombia, Liberia and Sri Lanka.

In Afghanistan, WCI held training workshops for 34% of Afghanistan's National Provincial Council on themes of leadership, gender and coalition-building for political impact. By the end of this program, WCI had trained 31% of the women and 35% of the men in Afghanistan's Provincial Council.

In Sudan, WCI trained the women's Parliamentary Caucus, the only multi-party representative body to work on the National Peace Agreement.

WCI's Request

I am here today to respectfully ask the committee to support WCI's request for \$3 million in order to allow us to expand and continue our vital work of supporting women candidates and elected officials, of strengthening democracy and good governance, of conflict mitigation. By increasing the participation of women in political processes, WCI can dramatically improve civil society and democracy worldwide.

Marjorie Margolies

Fels Institute of Government
3814 Walnut St.
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215-746-6528
Marjorie@sas.upenn.edu

AWARDS AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS:

- Winner of five Emmy Awards
- Columbia University, CBS News Foundation Fellow
- Annenberg School, Public Policy Center, Senior Fellow
- Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, Visiting Scholar Program, Senior Fellow

PROFESSIONAL CAREER:

University of Pennsylvania Fels Institute of Government, Philadelphia, PA 1999-Present
Senior Lecturer

- Professor of 3 graduate level courses:
Empowering Women in Emerging Democracies (GAFL 560)
Dealing with the Media (GAFL 561)
Campaigns and Conventions (COMM 427)
- Taught at both the Annenberg School and the Fels Institute of Government, University of Pennsylvania.

Women's Campaign International (WCI), Philadelphia, PA 1998-Present
President

- WCI is a non-profit, non-partisan organization dedicated to increasing the participation of women in democratic processes and civil society worldwide. It provides training and skills building to help women overcome the political, social and economic obstacles that limit their involvement in government and representative bodies. The President serves as both the public face and the principal fundraiser for the organization, raising several million dollars from USAID, foundations and individuals.
- Also served as a trainer and conference panelist on topics of politics, leadership, and media in Haiti, partnering with Vital Voices; Bosnia in partnership with the Hunt Alternatives Foundation; Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ghana in partnership with the International Finance Corporation and Browning LaFrankie and Liberia/Malawi/ Tanzania/ Namibia/ Venezuela/ Uruguay and Romania for WCI trainings

Candidate for Lt. Governor of Pennsylvania 1998

- Won the primary, lost the general election

Women's Campaign Fund(WCF), Washington, D.C. 1996-1998
Director of Fundraising

- WCF is an organization that supports progressive candidates in both the Democratic and Republican parties. Women's Campaign Research Fund (WCRF) is the nonprofit, 501-(c)3 arm of WCF that trains women to run for office. The Director of Fundraising's principle role for the WCRF was to raise money for the organization. From 1996-1998, WCF made significant progress in fundraising and increasing our fundraising base.

The United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, China 1995-1996
Director of the US Delegation

- Directed the process of drafting/negotiating a common mandate for five months preceding the conference, raised funds for conference activities and set an agenda. Following the conference the remainder of the year was devoted to developing programs through the Inter Agency Council at the White House to implement the suggestions of the conference's mandate and Plan for Action.

Member of Congress (D-Pa. 13) 1993-1995

- Campaign: First woman elected in her own right from the state of Pennsylvania, ran as a Democrat in an historically Republican district, raised more money than had ever been raised by a candidate in that district.
- Term: (1993 – 1995) Served on Energy and Commerce, Small Business, and Government Operations Committees

National Broadcasting Company, New York and Washington, D.C. 1971-1991
Television News Correspondent

- Contributed to the Today Show/ A Closer Look with Jane Pauley/Sunday Today/ CNBC/ WRC-TV in Washington; WNBC in New York; submitted coverage from Mexico, Korea and Vietnam.
- Honored with five Emmy Awards

Professional Experience before 1971:

- Reporter with WCAU-TV in Philadelphia
- Reporter/producer for WUHY-FM a part of the Eastern Educational Radio Network (NPR)
- Director of Philadelphia Neighborhood Youth Corps
- Spanish and Social Studies Teacher at Cherry Hill High School
- Chaperoned students on American Youth Hostel trips in the United States, Mexico and Israel
- Tried out for the 1960 Olympics in track and field

PUBLICATIONS:

Author of four books:

1. *A Woman's Place...the Freshman Women who Changed the Face of Congress*, Crown Publishers (1993)
2. *The "Girls" in the Newsroom*, Ace Books (1983)
3. *Finding Someone to Love*, Playboy Press (1980)
4. *They Came to Stay*, Coward, McCann, & Geoghegan, Inc. (1976)

BOARDS:

- Charming Shoppe (5 year term)
- International Social Services/American Council Nationality Services
- Chair of the board of Women's Campaign International
- International Cancer Alliance
- National Adoption Council
- Women's Trustee Council at the University of Pennsylvania
- Women's Campaign Fund/ Women's Campaign Research Fund
- Trustee at Beaver College

INTERNATIONAL DELEGATIONS:

- Congressional Delegation to monitor election in the Ukraine
- Represented the United States/State Department on an international panel, India
- State Department representative in Turkey
- International Colloquium in Spain, representative of US State Department

OTHER ACTIVITIES:

- Regular guest on political talk shows
- Regular speaker and panelist at colleges, universities, social centers and places of worship
- Received a number of honorary degrees

EDUCATION AND LANGUAGES:

- University of Pennsylvania, B.A.
Major: International Relations/Minor: Languages
- Intermediate fluency in Spanish
- Working knowledge of Italian

Marjorie Margolies

*The Fels Institute of Government - 3814 Walnut Street - Philadelphia, PA 19140
215-746-6528 - 215-746-6529 - 215-898-1202 (fax)*



Marjorie Margolies is the founding President of Women's Campaign International (WCI), a group that provides advocacy training for women throughout the world. During the past several years, WCI has conducted several successful trainings in the countries of Tanzania, Venezuela, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Romania, Namibia, Malawi, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Colombia and Ethiopia among others. WCI's work in these countries has yielded phenomenal successes, including doubling the number of women in parliaments and inspiring the creation of various women's caucuses on local levels.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a CBS News Foundation Fellow at Columbia University, Marjorie began her career as a television journalist at WCAU-TV in Philadelphia. From 1971-1991, Marjorie was a journalist with NBC and its owned and operated stations both in New York and Washington, DC. She was a contributing correspondent to the *Today Show*, *Sunday Today*, *A Closer Look*, *CNBC*, and *Real Life with Jane Pauley*. Marjorie's reporting has won numerous awards including five Emmys.

In 1992, Marjorie was the first woman ever elected to Congress from Pennsylvania in her own right. She was also the first Democrat since 1916 elected from Pennsylvania's 13th district. During her term in the House, Marjorie was appointed to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, with subcommittee assignments on Oversight and Investigations and Telecommunications and Finance. In addition, she was a member of the Committee on Small Business and the Committee on Government Operations.

In 1995, Marjorie served as the Director of the United States delegation to the United Nations Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing, China.

Marjorie is currently teaching at the Fels Institute of Government at the University of Pennsylvania. She teaches two courses: "Women Leaders in Emerging Democracies" based on her work with WCI and "Dealing with the Media" a course which analyzes the ways in which politics and the media interact. In the year 2000, Marjorie was a senior fellow at the Annenberg Public Policy Center at the University of Pennsylvania as part of their Institute for Public Service. At Annenberg she also taught two classes, including her course on empowering women and one on the topic political conventions. In addition, as a Woodrow Wilson Fellow, Marjorie lectures at universities throughout the country twice a year.

Marjorie became the first unmarried U.S. citizen to adopt a foreign child. Lee Heh arrived from Korea in 1970 and was joined four years later by Holly from Vietnam. Marjorie chronicled their experiences in the 1976 best-seller, *They Came to Stay*, the first of four books she has authored. Her most recent book written in 1993, is entitled *A Woman's Place . . . The Freshmen Women Who Changed the Face of Congress*.

She is the mother of a combined family of 11 children and, with the refugee families she has been sponsoring over the years, her household has taken care of 25 children in total.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:</p> <p><i>Marjorie Margolis - Mezevinsky</i> <i>President, Women's Campaign International (WCI)</i> <i>3701 Chestnut St., Phila, PA 19104</i> <i>T: 215-387-2601 F: 215-387-2604</i></p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p><i>On behalf of Women's Campaign International</i></p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No</p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p><i>USAID = \$2.6 million (2002-2006) Democracy & Governance to WCI</i> <i>DoD = \$1.47 million (2007-2008) to WCI</i></p>

Signature: *Marjorie Margolis* Date: *3/10/09*

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Statement of the Honorable Alcee L. Hastings, Co-Chairman

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

before the

House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

March 19, 2009

I welcome this opportunity to report to Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Granger, and other colleagues on the Subcommittee regarding the ongoing work of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Helsinki Commission. In 2008, the Commission undertook a very ambitious agenda of hearings, briefings, and other initiatives consistent with our statutory mandate to monitor developments in the 56 signatory countries to the Helsinki Final Act. Additionally, the Commission has paid increasing attention to strengthening relations with the OSCE Mediterranean Partners for Cooperation: Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia. Similarly, there has been heightened focus on developments in and around the OSCE's newest Partner country, Afghanistan.

The year began with my appointment to head the OSCE International Election Observation Mission (IEOM) deployed to monitor extraordinary presidential elections in the Republic of Georgia in early January. The Commission also played an active role in monitoring parliamentary elections held there last spring. While it seemed as if stability had been restored in the Caucasus region, heightened tensions and provocations throughout the summer erupted into war between Georgia and Russia, in August, over South Ossetia, a breakaway region. Remaining a potential flashpoint, the Commission will continue to closely monitor developments throughout the Caucasus in the coming months.

Elsewhere, 2008 also witnessed a continuing downward trend in U.S.-Russian relations across a vast array of issues as well as a further deterioration of respect for fundamental freedoms and democratic principles in the Russian Federation. Numerous Commission initiatives focused on the countries of Central Asia, a region of strategic importance to the United States. A large Commission-organized delegation visited Kazakhstan to participate in the 17th Annual Session of the OSCE Parliamentary Assembly, held in Astana. Particular attention will continue to be paid to developments in Kazakhstan as that country prepares to assume the OSCE chairmanship in 2010. While the countries of Southeastern Europe/Western Balkans continued to make progress in recovering from a decade of conflict, unquestionably the most significant regional event in 2008 was Kosovo's declaration of independence, a development that we will continue to follow closely given its significance throughout the region. Commission engagement continues with respect to concerns in Belarus, Moldova and Ukraine.

The Commission has remained at the forefront of efforts to combat anti-Semitism, racism, and xenophobia and other forms of intolerance and discrimination in the OSCE region. Among other issues on the Commission's agenda: U.S. practices and policies regarding detainees; migration in

the OSCE region and beyond; combating human trafficking; and combating sexual exploitation of children in the OSCE Region.

While the Commission's main focus remains human rights, in keeping with our mandate, there is also recognition of the multidimensional nature of many of the issues confronting our nation. In recent years the Commission has paid increasing attention to such concerns as fostering enhanced energy security; promoting greater revenue transparency in the extractive industries; and stemming further degradation of the environment.

Colleagues, the Commission has the responsibility, the international credibility, and the expertise to make a significant difference on issues that potentially threaten peace, security, and stability in the expansive OSCE region stretching from Vancouver to Vladivostok. Commission engagement at home and abroad offers a unique avenue for promoting U.S. national interests in the security, economic, and human dimensions.

Last June, President Obama in a speech in Berlin, underscored the valuable contribution that strong multilateral institutions can play in addressing current concerns. I look forward to working closely with President Obama and his national security team, including one former Commissioner, Secretary Hillary Rodham Clinton, as we seek to advance U.S. interests through the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the largest regional security body in the world.

In closing, Chairwoman, I urge you and the Members of the Subcommittee to support funding at the level of \$2,610,000 contained in the President's FY'10 budget proposal. This level is essential for us to meet the staffing requirements to fulfill the Commission's mandate along the lines I have outlined. Thank you.

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STATEMENT BY

AMBASSADOR JAMES F. COLLINS

**FORMER UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR
TO THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

**BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U. S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

MARCH 25, 2009

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to testify on behalf of the Program of Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union, known as the Title VIII program. I request that the Committee recommends \$6.5 million in funding for this program in fiscal year 2010. I am also grateful to the Subcommittee for its longstanding bipartisan support of Title VIII.

At the outset, let me say that I do not receive any funding from the Title VIII program, and that I am testifying on behalf of the program because of its clear benefits to U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives.

I was honored to serve my country for nearly 12 years as America addressed critical issues that emerged from the end of the Cold War, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the beginning of the transition of the former communist societies of East Europe and Eurasia through the 1990s. I am now a Senior Associate, Diplomat in Residence, and Director of the Russia and Eurasia Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. I have served on several NGO Boards engaged in supporting the development of positive relations between the United States and the societies of the New Independent States.

History of Title VIII

Madam Chairwoman, the Title VIII Program from its inception has recognized that it is essential to our national security that America develop and sustain a cadre of experts on the societies and nations of Central and Eastern Europe and the vast and complex region that we formerly knew as the Soviet Union. The Title VIII program has always received strong bipartisan support from the Subcommittee because the Congress clearly appreciated the fact that America's ability to realize our goals across Europe, the Middle East, and Asia have been and will remain intertwined with the societies and nations Title VIII addresses, and that we must maintain the expertise we need to conduct relations with this part of the world wisely and effectively.

The Title VIII Program was enacted into law in 1983. Its basic purpose currently is to ensure that the American research capacity both for policymaking and academic purposes concerning the Former Soviet Union (FSU) and Central and Eastern Europe (CEE) is preserved and sustained. This is done through a number of functional activities that include collaborative research involving American academics and policy analysts and their counterparts in the Eurasian and East European region, individual field research opportunities for American academic and policy analysts, language training in regional languages for American students and others making career commitments to the study and conduct of policy of and on the region, direct placement of American experts from the academic community in U.S. agencies and embassies and seminars and publications produced for executive and legislative officials in Washington responsible for the conduct of U.S. policy toward the region.

Funding for the program has varied in constant dollars since 1985, ranging from \$4.6 million originally, to as high as \$10 million in 1991-1993, to as low as \$3.6 million in 2006. In fiscal year 2009, the level was \$5 million. We are requesting a level of \$6.5 million in fiscal year to meet the growing demands of the program in light of Russian foreign policy challenges in the last year, particularly its invasion of Georgia, and the corresponding needs for additional research and language needs that have resulted. The Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) administers the program, and I believe they have done a great job.

Title VIII Program

Grants under Title VIII go to national "pass through" organizations as the principal means of implementation. These organizations design and administer competitions, drawing on experts from all over the United States who evaluate the merits of individual and institutional proposals. Fairness in selection is assured through strict adherence to peer review procedures; selection committee members serve as experts familiar with the standards of quality governing research and writing in their fields and not as representatives of their educational or research institutions. The integrity of the process is assured by strong conflict of interest guidelines that require selection committee members to recuse themselves in cases of such conflicts.

The national organizations distribute funds received from Title VIII to students, scholars and researchers in universities and research institutions around the country. The "pass-through" and peer review mechanisms ensure that the most meritorious proposals are funded, without regard to the particular university or part of the country from which they come. These well-established procedures effectively prevent the channeling of the scarce federal funds to a small number of universities.

Teachers, researchers and students from over 500 universities and research institutions in the United States have received support under the program, covering every state in the United States and the District of Columbia. I would also like to emphasize that this program is extremely cost-effective. The national organizations administering Title VIII programs and the home institutions of grant recipients under the program are asked to share costs in a variety of ways.

The argument for continuing the Title VIII program can be put simply. Prudent policy making on these critical and unstable areas of the world requires both trained analysts working in government and a reservoir of expertise in academic communities on which these analysts can draw. This bank of expertise consists of senior scholars and researchers as well as those just embarking on careers.

The Title VIII program has thousands of alumni in both academia and government. It has undeniable benefits for the practical crafting and conduct of foreign assistance programs in the region. For example, Title VIII-funded scholars and researchers have long helped administrations from both parties to develop U.S. foreign assistance programs for Eurasian and Central and East European countries. The program has a number of notable alumni including two former Secretaries of State, Madeleine Albright and Condoleezza Rice. Other individuals have served as USAID project directors, and Departments of State and Defense advisors on rule

of law, health and environment, crime and corruption, nuclear and biological weapons threat reduction, military downsizing, and local government projects, including business development and foreign investment. Title VIII alumni have also helped Congress make difficult decisions on appropriations for foreign assistance to the region through testimony before congressional committees.

Current research on such issues as HIV/AIDS in Russia, and Islam and women's political participation are clearly relevant to ongoing technical assistance objectives and projects as demonstrated by federal agencies direct interest in working with Title VIII-funded researchers. Title VIII research is often immediately applicable to U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance goals in the region.

Need for Continuing Title VIII

Madam Chairwoman, it is sometimes asked whether programs like Title VIII are still needed today, after the end of the Cold War, and in view of the expanding funding needs for programs in the Middle East. I believe that cutting support for Title VIII would be dangerously shortsighted for two key reasons.

First, as I noted previously, there is no future in which events in Eurasia and Central and Eastern Europe will not be critical to America's ability to achieve its foreign policy goals in Europe, the Middle East and Asia. We need only look at the place this region played as we pursued our goals in Afghanistan, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, North Korea, or Ukraine to validate the need for effective research and analysis.

This year, we face the unsettling effects of the economic and financial crisis on all the countries of this region. We will also be called upon to address changing dynamics in the relations between Russia and its neighbors, and continuing challenges to an independent Kosovo. Second, as our country has responded to the new security threats from terrorism, the need for strengthened language capabilities and quality research capacity on the diverse cultures and nations in this region has become ever more apparent.

The Title VIII program constitutes one of the few sustained U.S. investments aimed at developing analysis and policy research on the states and societies of the FSU and the SEE. As we move into the challenges of the 21st century, Title VIII continues to adapt to evolving geopolitical environments and encourages American researchers to connect their projects to the work of the policy community and to countries and regions outside the traditional Cold War framework.

Indeed, the challenges of the new century cross borders between the regions of Eurasia and Southeast Europe and the Middle East. The need to liberalize their political, social, and economic institutions and cultures is a problem facing both world areas. These developments create competing, but also complementary, demands on all available resources. Research funded by Title VIII helps us to understand, in a comparative and multinational context, social, economic, political, security, and cultural processes that span not only the post-communist world but also neighboring countries such as Afghanistan, China, Iran, Iraq, Korea, Turkey, and

Pakistan. Title VIII organizations leverage Title VIII funding by contributing their own private funds to support cross-regional research on Russian policy toward the Middle East, particularly Iran.

These countries border on the FSU countries of Central Asia, the Caucasus and Southeast Europe, which are priority areas for Title VIII program resources. Hundreds of very high quality research studies have been produced and distributed to executive and legislative branch representatives. The political outcomes in those areas of the FSU/SEE region have been outcomes that differ from radical Islamic regimes in countries like Iran and other border states that face far greater threats of radicalization.

How and why those outcomes have been avoided in places like Central Asia and the Caucasus, what the underlying social, political, and economic forces at play are in producing moderate Islamic regimes and how those forces could change in dangerous directions are key foci of Title VIII funded research. Several Title VIII researchers are conducting research in remote areas of Central Asia and the Balkans, assessing the evolution of Islamic beliefs and their potential political impact. Others are conducting work on ethnic border disputes in the Caucasus, while yet another is exploring the transmission of HIV/AIDS and the socio-cultural barriers to checking the spread of the disease in Russia.

Title VIII supported research provides a key “deliverable” to policy makers in the U.S. government, as well as to research institutions and members of the public. Unclassified and independent research on various aspects of the history, politics, and societies of the FSU and CEE buttress the work of our own U.S. foreign policy agencies.

The research products of Title VIII research, distributed through various means by recipient organizations, have been acknowledged again and again by such agencies as a valuable addition to their work, particularly since American teachers, scholars, and graduate students are often able to get to remote parts of countries in the region where it would be difficult for American officials to go.

The second critical reason for maintaining Title VIII programs is their fundamental role in language training. Title VIII has developed a comprehensive array of programs for training current and future area specialists in languages they need. Furthermore, constant renewal of this cadre of specialists is essential to maintaining our critical language capabilities.

Language training requires years of study and practice; it requires institutions to augment and restructure their curricula in order to offer consistent and high quality instruction and training, and to offer opportunities for intensive summer instruction for less-commonly taught languages. Moreover, Title VIII has offered language scholarships to graduate students and researchers to pursue advanced training on-site in Eurasia, as well as seed money grants to U.S. institutions to prepare young scholars for language study and field work overseas.

This combination of incentives has, in an exemplary cost-effective manner, produced several generations of experts capable of using the languages of the region. For about a million a year within the overall Title VIII appropriation, Title VIII supported institutions in the United

States offer introductory and intermediate language training through summer institutes and advanced training overseas on more than a dozen languages in the FSU and CEE. Title VIII therefore, constitutes a vital complement to the President's initiative that includes Russian, but none of the other critical languages of the FSU and CEE.

Conclusion

Madam Chairwoman, I urge the members of the Subcommittee to continue their longstanding bipartisan support of the Title VIII program. I specifically recommend that the Subcommittee provide a level of \$6.5 million for the program in fiscal year 2010. This is a needed investment in our future security. Thank you very much.

Ambassador James F. Collins
Director, Russian and Eurasian Program
Senior Associate, Russian and Eurasian Program
Diplomat in Residence
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Ambassador James F. Collins was appointed the Director of the Russian and Eurasian Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in January of 2007. He is an expert on the former Soviet Union, its successor states, and on the Middle East.

Ambassador Collins was the U.S. Ambassador to the Russian Federation from 1997 to 2001. Prior to joining the Carnegie Endowment, he served as Senior Advisor at the public law and policy practice group Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, L.L.P.

Before his appointment as Ambassador to Russia, he served as Ambassador-at-Large and Special Advisor to the Secretary of State for the New Independent States in the mid 1990s and as deputy chief of mission and charge d'affaires at the American Embassy, Moscow from 1990 to 1993, at the time of the disintegration of the USSR. In addition to three diplomatic postings in Moscow, he also held positions in the American Embassy in Amman, Jordan, and the Consulate General in Izmir, Turkey.

He is the recipient of the Secretary of State's Award for Distinguished Service; the Department of State's Distinguished Honor Award; the Secretary of State's Award for Career Achievement; the Department of Defense Medal for Distinguished Public Service; and the NASA Medal for Distinguished Service.

Ambassador Collins has been active on the boards of non-profit organizations concerned with U.S. foreign policy and U.S. relations with Russia, East Europe and Eurasia. He is co-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the U.S.-Russia Foundation, has served as a member of the board of the U.S.-Russia Business Council, the American Academy of Diplomacy, the Open World Leadership Center, and American Councils for International Education. He is also a member of the advisory board of the Civilian Research and Development Foundation and the Library of Foreign Literature in Moscow.

Before joining the State Department, Ambassador Collins taught Russian and European history, American government and economics at the U.S. Naval Academy

Education:

A.B., Harvard University; M.A., Indiana University

Languages:

English, Russian

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**STATEMENT BY
PROF. DAN E. DAVIDSON, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE (PENNSYLVANIA)
PRESIDENT
AMERICAN COUNCILS FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION:
ACTR/ACCELS
(WASHINGTON, D.C.)**

**BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

March 13, 2009

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Madam Chairwoman, thank you for allowing me the opportunity to present this statement on behalf of the American Councils for International Education. I am requesting that the Committee include funding in the fiscal year 2010 State/Foreign Operations bill for programs under the Department of State Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs and in support of continued assistance for South East Europe and Eurasia, including several assistance models in the educational sector that are making a major difference for the successor generation of leaders in that part of the world.

My name is Dan E. Davidson and I have worked in Russia, Eurasia, and Southeast Europe as a scholar, teacher, and director of several major assistance initiatives for more than 30 years. I am president and co-founder of American Councils for International Education, a nonprofit organization that works in the 12 republics of the former Soviet Union, seven countries in South East Europe, Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. Founded in 1974, American Councils is one of the leading and best-known U.S. organizations administering U.S. Government, World Bank, foreign government, and privately funded exchange and development programs between the United States and Eurasia.

Achieving Democratic Freedom

Since 2003, our region has experienced the “Rose Revolution” in Georgia and the “Orange Revolution” in Ukraine. At the same time, however, there have been disturbing counter-trends in the reassertion of authoritarian policies and repression of basic freedoms in Belarus, Uzbekistan and other nations across the region. Clearly, much remains to be done if continued advancement of democratic freedoms as well as economic and social reform is to be achieved. The new administration has taken an important step for the region as a whole by “resetting” the US official relationship with Russia.

Congress has played a vital role in defining our national goals for South East Europe, Eurasia, and, more recently, with Afghanistan. It has done so by enacting the FREEDOM Support and SEED Acts and other creative programs that have done much to build relations of respect and trust with new generations of citizens across this very large and strategic region. This Subcommittee, in particular, deserves credit for embracing these activities. Over the past eight years, unfortunately, the FSA and SEED Acts were seriously weakened in favor of a more generic, “one size fits all” approach to both the educational and research exchanges as well as US technical assistance programs.

In view of these losses, I would particularly like to thank this Subcommittee for its continued support of the Department of State’s Title VIII, Research and Training for Eastern Europe and the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union Program. American Councils is among the administering organizations for this program. Title VIII remains critical to our national security interests, by fostering relationships in research and training that are essential for the larger goals established by the FREEDOM Support Act.

I recommend that the U.S. continue its new policy of strengthening and re-focusing our exchange activities with the nations of the former Soviet Union and Southeast Europe, even as the US government continues to explore replication of some of the priorities and program models that

have functioned well in Eurasia, especially in Central Asia, in Afghanistan, South Asia, and other parts of the Muslim world.

There is particular need for programs focused on professional development, the support of teachers and those who train them, such as the US-Russian Language, Technology, Math and Science Teacher Exchange Program (LTMS), development of higher educational faculty (like the Junior Faculty Development Program), as well as curriculum development, and support of standardized educational testing. These can contribute greatly to creating much needed new capacity in the domestic educational systems of many of these nations.

All of these programs include a focus on ethnic diversity, access to educational opportunity, and sustained and affirmative effort to reach beyond the traditional elites affected by traditional U. S. exchange programs. Investments in the professional development of teachers can produce a powerful multiplier effect for students learning in their schools.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE EXCHANGES

Madam Chairwoman, I ask that the committee include language in support of the following exchange programs:

- **Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX)**

The Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) is a U.S. government-sponsored program for secondary school students from the 12 republics of the former Soviet Union (Eurasia). The program provides scholarship funding for students to travel to the United States, attend a U.S. high school for a full academic year, and live with a U.S. host family. FLEX was established in 1992 as the centerpiece of the NIS Secondary School Initiative under the FREEDOM Support Act.

- **American-Serbia and Montenegro Youth Leadership Exchange (A-SMYLE)**

American-Serbia Montenegro Youth Leadership Exchange (A-SMYLE) is a U.S. government-sponsored program for secondary school students from Serbia and Montenegro. The program provides scholarship funding for students to travel to the United States, attend a U.S. high school for a full academic year, and live with a U.S. host family.

- **Youth Exchange and Study – Afghanistan and Southeast Europe (YES)**

The Youth Exchange and Study (YES) program is a USG-sponsored ECA program for secondary school students from countries with a predominantly Muslim population. The program provides scholarship funding for students to travel to the United States, attend a U.S. high school for a full academic year, and live with a U.S. host family. YES was established in 2002 as a response to September 11, based on the success of the FLEX program.

- **U.S. - Poland Parliamentary Youth Exchange Leadership Program**

Renamed the **Youth Leadership Program with Poland** for FY 09, the four-week program offers students and teachers from Poland and the U.S. the opportunity to gain first-hand knowledge of each country's history and culture, promotes enduring ties among peers from other countries, and explores vital commonalities within education, politics, and culture. Participants stay with host families in both the U.S. and Poland.

- **Language, Technology, Math and Science Exchange (LTMS)**

The Teachers to Teachers: Language, Technology, Math and Science Exchange (LTMS) is a program that identifies and rewards Russian educators with concentrated professional development, short-term internships, and workshop design. LTMS gives Russian educators from across the curriculum the opportunity to collaborate with U.S. counterparts to develop new teaching methods, create or expand materials and curricula, and to prepare professional development workshops for colleagues in their home country. The program provides a serious opportunity to bring together the combined talents of Russian and American teachers and teacher trainers in science, mathematics, IT, and foreign language education, -- all of which are high-level priorities in both countries in the decade ahead.

- **Junior Faculty Development Program (JFDP) Eurasia/Balkans**

The Junior Faculty Development Program is a non-degree, professional development program intended to provide opportunities for university faculty with great potential as scholars and instructors to:

- * develop new courses and implement curriculum reform at their home institutions;
- * cultivate teaching skills and techniques derived from exposure to U.S. educational methods;
- * expand the information base in their fields of study, and
- * become a vehicle for on-going contact and exchange between home and host institutions.

- **Educational Advising Centers (EAC's)**

Educational Advising Centers (EAC's) provide comprehensive and unbiased information about U.S. education to the public free of charge, in support of the public diplomacy mission of U.S. embassies in Eurasia. Professional advisers in each center counsel prospective students seeking access to higher education in the United States. Information on U.S. institutions of higher education and other features of U.S. higher education are provided.

- **National Security Language Initiative (NSLI) (Name May Change in FY '10)**

The NSLI program has provided critical funding to a number of U.S. Government Departments and Bureau's for support of overseas capacity building in the advanced study of foreign languages in ways that directly benefit foreign and U.S. citizens. Stateside foreign language training is typically limited to the most commonly spoken languages and rarely extends to the languages critical for U.S. security and trade. Several programs funded through NSLI under the auspices of the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Defense address this need by funding study for high school, undergraduate

and graduate students, and teachers in Arabic, Chinese (Mandarin), Hindi, Korean, Russian, Persian, Swahili, Turkic languages, and Yoruba.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS PROGRAMS

The U. S. currently supports a number of relatively new and unusually important assistance programs in the Eurasian/EE region, which, based on my own experience, deserve particular consideration as models of focused U. S. assistance. Each contributes to meeting the challenges of preparing a new generation of citizens for the demands of the globalized economy and the concomitant needs for stronger workforce development, professional education, reduction of corruption, and greater social cohesion.

- **Independent Standardized Testing: a Change in the Academic Culture of Nations**

In 2002, at the invitation of the government of Kyrgyzstan, the U. S. embarked on a small but important program to assist that nation in creating an open and objective system for the distribution of federal scholarship awards to entering university students. This program has become a model for Georgia, which is now in its third year of merit-based admissions to higher education, and, now, for Ukraine, which is now in its second year of standardized and basically corruption-free higher education admission, funded, in part, by the U.S.AID.

- **The Kosovo-America Education Fund (KAEF)**

The Kosovo-America Education Fund (KAEF) is another superb example of an innovative model for Federal investment in educational exchange and training. KAEF will award its second round of fellowships in May to talented young professionals from Kosovo to pursue master's degrees in the United States in business administration and economics.

- **The U.S.- Central Asia Education Foundation**

The U.S.- Central Asia Education Foundation (U.S.-CAEF) was established on the proceeds from the U.S.-Central Asia Enterprise Fund to build local capacity in business and economics education. The goal of the Foundation's project is to encourage and assist development and growth of a vibrant open-market private business sector and promote principled entrepreneurship in Central Asia. Now in its second year of activity, U.S.-CAEF provides: (1) need-based scholarships in business and economics to citizens who attend select universities located within the region; (2) U.S. and local intensive training and curriculum development assistance for business and economics faculty of the select universities; (3) and internship support for students to provide them the opportunity to work in open-market economies.

- **The European Humanities University – in Exile (EHU-International)**

While Belarus continues to isolate itself from the West and its neighbors, including Ukraine, the European Humanities University in Minsk retains its role of being the major instrument in internationalizing and liberalizing higher education, by creating an alternative system of higher education for Belarusian students. In the summer of 2004, the forced closure of the university by

the government of Belarus caused an outcry from the international academic and scholarly community, which held EHU in high regard for the quality of its faculty and educational standards.

The State Department, US private foundations, and the European Union have joined forces in a remarkable display of coordination and focused effort to provide financial assistance to enable EHU to offer distance education courses to its former students from a new base of operations in Vilnius, Lithuania, where the University has been officially registered as a national university with instruction in Belarus and Russian. EHU remains committed as never before to returning to Belarus, as conditions there permit, but stands as a beacon of freedom of speech and academic integrity for students and scholars across Belarus, in the interim.

In Conclusion

Madam Chairwoman, as you proceed with decisions on the fiscal year 2010 State, Foreign Operations bill, I request that you continue to provide strong funding for the Department of State Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs, particularly the programs mentioned in this statement. Also, I asked that you provide increased funding for the accounts for the states of Eurasia and Eastern Europe to insure adequate support under your bill for much needed programs in educational development and exchange. Thank you very much for providing me with this opportunity to present my views to the Subcommittee.

Dan E. Davidson

Dan E. Davidson is President of American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCELS and Professor of Slavic Languages and Second Language Acquisition at Bryn Mawr University, where he has held the rank of full professor since 1983. Davidson received the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Slavic Languages and Literatures from Harvard University. He has focused much of his professional life on the development, oversight, and support of international initiatives in educational development, training, and research, primarily through the work of American Councils and its partner organizations in the U. S., Eurasia, Southeast Europe, and South Asia.

Professor Davidson's teaching and research focus primarily on adult second language acquisition, immersion learning, standards and assessment development, and intercultural pragmatics. He is the author or editor of 26 books and more than 40 scholarly articles, including a 20-year longitudinal, empirical study of adult second language acquisition during study abroad. He has directed or co-directed 26 Ph.D. dissertations in the field of Russian and second-language acquisition. Davidson's latest study, "A Bilingual Associative Dictionary of the Language of English and Russian Youth," appears in the *Journal of the St. Petersburg Society of Linguistics, Language and Speech Behavior*, VII, 2006. He currently oversees several national testing/assessment projects/programs in the Republic of Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Ukraine, and the U.S.A, funded by the World Bank and the five respective governments of those nations, as well as privately-funded programs supporting the development of international cooperation in the study and teaching of the humanities and social sciences. Dr. Davidson has had the opportunity to meet with the Presidents of most of the countries where American Councils operates and has hosted many of them in Washington, D.C.

Davidson currently chairs the Board of Trustees of the European Humanities University International, and is past chairman and current executive board member of the Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange. He serves on the Board of Governors of the University of California Consortium for International Education, the Coalition for Distinguished Language Centers, the National Foreign Language Center, and World Education Services. He is a former Board member of NAFSA: Association of International Educators and holder of honorary doctoral degrees from Almaty State Pedagogical University, Kyrgyz National University, Russian Academy of Sciences (Division of Languages and Literatures), and the University of World Languages of Uzbekistan. He holds awards for distinguished service to the professions from the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages and the Modern Language Association (MLA/ADFL). Davidson is an elected foreign member of the Russian (1997) and the Ukrainian (2007) Academies of Education and holder of the Kyrgyz National Medal of Honor "Dank".

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dan E. Davidson
1776 Massachusetts Ave. NW Ste. 700
Washington, Dc 20036
202-833-7522

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCESL

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Recipient for all grants: American Councils for International Education: ACTR/ACCESL

Please see attached grant awards list.

Signature:



Date: 3/16/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

American Councils for International Education
Federal Grants
Period: October 1, 2004 - March 16, 2009

#	Program #	Program Name	Agency	Beg. Date	End Date	Budget
1	200121	Turkmenistan Linkages Program	DOS/ECA	09/01/08	09/30/10	326,000.00
2	200310	Teachers of Critical Languages Program	DOS/ECA	07/17/06	08/31/09	500,000.00
3	200320	Teachers of Critical Languages Program	DOS/ECA	05/29/07	06/30/09	650,000.00
4	200330	TCLP 2008-2010	DOS/ECA	03/31/08	09/30/11	1,409,535.00
5	200331	TCLP 2009-2011	DOS/ECA	10/01/08	09/30/11	1,424,983.00
6	200332	Educational Seminars	DOS/ECA	10/01/08	09/30/11	1,549,998.00
7	200368	Inf'l Research & Studies Program 07-10	DOE	09/01/07	08/31/10	568,840.00
8	200380	National Security language Initiative	DOS/ECA	08/01/08	12/31/10	7,400,000.00
9	200395	Intensive Summer Language Program	DOS/ECA	10/01/08	09/30/09	520,000.00
10	200396	ISLP 2009	DOS/ECA	10/01/08	09/30/09	478,400.00
11	200405	FSA FLEX 05-06	DOS/ECA	05/26/05	06/30/06	226,700.00
12	200406	FSA FLEX 06-07	DOS/ECA	04/03/06	06/30/07	228,060.00
13	200407	FSA FLEX 07-08	DOS/ECA	04/04/07	08/31/08	226,000.00
14	200408	FSA FLEX 08-09	DOS/ECA	05/05/08	08/31/09	289,783.00
15	200506	FLEX 2005 -2007	DOS/ECA	08/01/05	08/31/07	7,630,000.00
16	200507	FLEX 2006 -2008	DOS/ECA	08/01/06	08/31/08	8,996,549.00
17	200508	FLEX 2007 -2009	DOS/ECA	08/13/07	08/31/09	8,827,700.00
18	200509	FLEX 2008 -2010	DOS/ECA	08/15/08	08/31/10	8,370,175.00
19	200551	Support to FLEX 06-07uzbek students	DOS/PAS	09/05/06	09/30/06	17,525.00
20	200552	Support to Turkmen students	DOS/PAS	08/15/08	02/14/09	10,218.34
21	200618	USIS-Amer.Cntr 2005	DOS/PAS	01/01/05	12/31/05	91,873.19
22	200619	USIS-Amer.Cntr 2006	DOS/PAS	01/01/06	12/31/06	98,282.00
23	200620	Support LEAP Recruitment	DOS/PAS	07/26/06	11/30/06	1,495.00
24	200658	ESL Grant Russia	DOS/PAS	09/24/05	01/23/06	26,011.00
25	200710	American Comer Conf. October 2005	DOS/PAS	08/05/05	10/05/05	23,230.00
26	200720	American Comer Conference	DOS/PAS	09/06/06	12/30/06	21,587.00
27	200740	2007 American Grant Center	DOS/PAS	01/01/07	12/31/07	108,768.00
28	200741	American Center Director	DOS/ECA	01/01/08	05/31/08	48,620.35
29	200802	P4L YES FY 05-06	DOS/ECA	08/22/05	09/30/07	739,005.00
30	200803	YES FY 07-08	DOS/ECA	08/10/07	12/31/09	890,296.00
31	200804	YES FY 08-10	DOS/ECA	09/11/08	09/30/10	2,369,296.00
32	200810	P4L Thematic Youth Proj. Initiative	DOS/ECA	08/15/05	06/30/08	227,717.00
33	200815	US-Poland Youth Leadership	DOS/ECA	09/16/08	12/31/09	247,975.00
34	200820	Serbia & Monte'ro High School Exc. Prog	DOS/ECA	08/11/05	12/31/09	2,556,103.00
35	200821	Serbia & Monte'ro High School Exc. Prog	DOS/ECA	04/20/07	12/31/09	734,650.00
36	200822	A-SMYLE 08-10 (Serbia&Montenegro)	DOS/ECA	07/16/08	12/31/10	747,299.00
37	200830	FLEX Legislative Interns	DOS/ECA	08/10/05	08/10/06	48,500.00
38	200831	FLEX Civic Education Workshop	DOS/ECA	01/15/08	09/30/08	178,000.00
39	200832	LEAP	DOS/ECA	09/16/08	08/31/10	399,974.00
40	200833	FLEX Civic Education Workshop 2009	DOS/ECA	02/09/09	09/30/09	190,000.00
41	201005	EAC-DOS 2005	DOS/ECA	01/01/05	12/31/05	372,185.00
42	201006	REAC Service in Eurasia	DOS/ECA	02/24/06	09/30/07	625,000.00
43	201007	Educational Advising Centers in Eurasia	DOS/ECA	06/08/07	02/29/08	363,000.00
44	201008	EAC Central Asia 2008	DOS/ECA	01/10/08	06/30/09	120,000.00
45	201009	EAC Eurasia 2008	DOS/ECA	02/06/08	06/30/09	530,000.00
46	201010	EAC in Eurasia and Central Asia	DOS/ECA	01/01/09	09/30/09	1,100,900.00
47	201050	LTMS Teacher Program	DOS/ECA	09/01/06	12/31/08	699,999.00
48	201060	LTMS Teacher Program07-09	DOS/ECA	09/20/07	12/31/09	500,000.00
49	201061	LTMS Teacher Program08-11	DOS/ECA	09/12/08	06/30/11	500,000.00
50	201303	Alumni Resource Center	DOS/PAS	05/14/07	05/13/08	7,358.20
51	201304	Alumni Resource Center 08	DOS/PAS	05/27/08	05/26/09	8,004.00
52	201402	PAS-ARC- Tbilisi 06	DOS/PAS	09/01/05	08/31/06	7,358.00
53	300115	Humanities Research Fellowship Prgm	NEH	09/01/05	08/31/08	192,000.00

54	300116 Humanities Research Fellowship Prgm	NEH	09/01/07	08/31/11	324,000.00
55	310605 P4L Ugrad Program	DOS/ECA	04/29/05	04/30/07	400,000.00
56	400208 AUCA 2005-2008	DOS/PAS	07/20/05	08/10/09	399,998.00
57	400209 KYIV EIC Equip Upgrade	DOS/PAS	09/01/05	12/31/05	1,004.40
58	400222 Amer'n Corner 05-06	DOS/PAS	11/01/05	09/14/07	56,795.00
59	400223 AUCA 2006-2009	DOS/PAS	08/10/06	08/10/10	399,770.00
60	400224 AC Turkmenbashi	DOS/PAS	09/15/06	09/30/08	15,382.00
61	400225 AC TurkmenABAT	DOS/PAS	09/15/06	12/31/07	15,450.00
62	400226 AC Turkmenistan	DOS/PAS	09/15/06	03/31/08	15,856.00
63	400227 AC MaryTurkmen	DOS/PAS	09/15/06	12/31/07	16,059.00
64	400228 AUCA 2007-2010	DOS/PAS	08/10/07	08/10/11	449,886.00
65	400230 AC TurkmenbashY	DOS/PAS	09/15/07	09/24/09	16,884.00
66	400231 AC Turkmenabat	DOS/PAS	09/15/07	09/30/09	16,941.00
67	400232 AC DASHOGUZ	DOS/PAS	09/15/07	04/01/09	17,099.00
68	400233 AC MaryTurkmen	DOS/PAS	09/15/07	11/28/08	18,305.00
69	400234 AC Balkanabad	DOS/PAS	09/15/07	06/25/09	49,908.00
70	400236 AUCA 2008-2011	DOS/PAS	03/01/08	08/01/11	499,985.00
71	400237 American Corner Expanded Service	DOS/PAS	05/01/08	06/30/09	7,400.00
72	400238 AC Turkmenabat	DOS/PAS	09/25/08	04/25/09	8,494.00
73	400239 AC DASHOGUZ	DOS/PAS	09/25/08	09/24/09	21,312.00
74	400240 AC MaryTurkmen	DOS/PAS	09/25/08	09/24/09	24,194.00
75	400241 To support 2009-2013 Turkmenistan AUCA Schi	DOS/PAS	09/30/08	08/10/13	75,000.00
76	400255 PAS Alumni Ctr/Kyiv 05-06	DOS/PAS	09/20/05	09/14/06	59,499.86
77	400256 PAS Alumni Ctr/Kyiv 05-06	DOS/PAS	09/25/06	09/15/07	51,342.00
78	400257 PAS Alumni Ctr/Kyiv 07-08	DOS/PAS	09/16/07	09/15/08	51,900.00
79	400258 Kyiv EAC Equipment	DOS/PAS	09/25/07	10/30/07	1,127.80
80	400259 PAS Alumni Ctr/Kyiv 08-09	DOS/PAS	09/16/08	09/15/09	50,728.00
81	400260 FLEX:15 years celebration	DOS/PAS	11/05/08	06/30/09	9,861.00
82	400261 Upgrade of equipment for Advising Center	DOS/PAS	08/25/08	12/30/08	1,200.00
83	400304 EAC Uralsk & Ust-Karmenogorsk	DOS/PAS	11/01/04	05/01/05	6,549.00
84	400305 Blding Democratic Societies	DOS/PAS	03/20/06	04/20/06	5,975.00
85	400306 PAS- Alumni Database update	DOS/PAS	08/29/05	11/01/05	3,994.00
86	400310 PAS- DUSHANBE	DOS/PAS	09/20/05	08/19/06	7,024.00
87	400315 English Language camp in Buryatia	DOS/PAS	07/21/06	09/30/06	2,279.00
88	400316 EURASIA REGIONAL ADV.CONF	DOS/PAS	08/01/06	12/31/07	49,982.00
89	400350 Russian-American Judicial Partnership	DOS/PAS	03/03/05	04/30/05	12,805.62
90	400351 Russian Prof in Courage Essay Contest	DOS/PAS	05/31/05	06/30/05	666.00
91	400352 FY 2006 English Access Microscholarship Progr	DOS/PAS	11/17/06	08/31/08	51,388.00
92	400353 Lincoln Learning Center	DOS/PAS	04/01/07	03/31/08	40,000.00
93	400354 FY 2007 English Access Microscholarship Progr	DOS/PAS	10/11/07	06/15/09	78,582.00
94	400355 Lincoln Learning Center 2008	DOS/PAS	04/01/08	03/31/09	83,504.00
95	400455 Comm. Connection 2005	USAID/World	10/01/05	07/31/10	7,814,741.00
96	400526 Disney Minnie Grant	DOS/PAS	03/10/06	04/30/06	470.00
97	400550 National Testing Initiative in Afghanistan	DOS/PAS	10/15/04	11/30/04	19,148.00
98	400661 American Film Festival	DOS/PAS	10/27/05	05/31/06	5,689.00
99	400662 Support US universities'pavilion at the Education	DOS/PAS	09/28/06	01/31/07	8,496.45
100	400750 Bridges between US	DOS/PAS	08/18/05	09/18/06	2,100.00
101	400751 Prof Devt Training	DOS/PAS	08/18/05	09/18/06	900.00
102	400752 Developing Prgrms for Alumni at AC	DOS/PAS	05/25/06	06/30/06	28,346.00
103	400753 Prof Devt Training	DOS/PAS	10/16/06	08/31/07	3,600.00
104	400909 Democracy Outreach Grant	DOS/PAS	05/01/06	06/30/06	5,000.00
105	400921 TEA Alumni Teaching English	DOS/PAS	10/01/04	08/31/05	4,500.00
106	400922 Summer Immersion Leadership Camp	DOS/PAS	07/01/05	08/31/05	10,000.00
107	400923 EAC Sughd Region	DOS/PAS	05/01/05	10/31/05	3,960.00
108	400924 Summer Immersion Leadership Camp	DOS/PAS	07/01/06	08/31/06	12,523.00
109	400925 Discovering through Art	DOS/PAS	09/26/06	10/25/06	300.00
110	400926 Leadership Summer Camp	DOS/PAS	07/15/07	08/31/07	8,789.00
111	400927 Travel Support for FLEX recruitment	DOS/PAS	09/01/07	9/31/07	688.00

112	400928 Youth Enrichment Program 08	DOS/PAS	04/01/08	08/31/08	33,986.00
113	400929 Camp America 2009 (YEP)	DOS/PAS	04/01/09	09/30/09	40,000.00
114	400931 UTA Intl Educ in Russia	DOS/PAS	03/01/05	03/31/05	43,112.40
115	410004 Russian High Stakes Assessment	DOS/PAS	12/14/04	12/31/05	99,282.00
116	410005 Russian High Stakes Assessment-2006	DOS/PAS	02/01/06	12/31/06	125,000.00
117	410006 2008 Russian EGE Support	DOS/PAS	12/19/07	06/30/09	50,000.00
118	410105 Ukraine Testing	DOS/PAS	09/12/05	10/11/06	220,000.00
119	410190 JICE EL Testing	DOS/PAS	12/16/04	01/31/05	4,772.24
120	410191 05-06 P4L Ugrad TOEFL	DOS/PAS	02/16/05	03/31/05	881.00
121	420000 Ukrainian Testing - USETI	USAID/AIR	04/16/07	09/30/09	4,062,623.00
122	500136 Contemporary Russia	DOE	04/01/07	03/31/08	55,000.00
123	500138 FY2008 GPA PROGRAM	DOE	03/01/08	02/28/09	71,000.00
124	500187 Fullbright-Hays 05-06	DOE	06/01/05	05/31/06	220,000.00
125	500188 Fullbright-Hays 06-07	DOE	05/01/06	05/31/07	230,000.00
126	500189 Fullbright-Hays 07-08	DOE	06/01/07	05/31/08	230,000.00
127	500191 Fullbright-Hays 08-09	DOE	04/01/08	03/31/09	340,000.00
128	500402 Admin Flagship 2005	NSEP	01/01/05	05/31/05	59,500.00
129	500403 Admin Flagship 05-06	AED	06/01/05	06/30/06	255,860.00
130	500405 Russian Flagship- Domestic 05-06	NSEP	07/01/05	06/30/06	49,839.00
131	500408 Russian Flagship- Stateside	NSEP	07/01/06	06/30/07	74,230.00
132	500410 Russian Overseas Flagship Program	NSEP	07/01/07	06/30/10	1,037,572.00
133	500411 Russian Flagship- Stateside	NSEP	07/01/07	06/30/10	248,357.00
134	500455 Persian Overseas Flagship Program	NSEP	07/01/07	06/30/10	498,659.00
135	500457 Central Asian Overseas Flagship Program	NSEP	07/01/08	06/30/10	242,073.00
136	500460 Arabic Flagship Research and Dev.	NSEP	01/15/07	06/30/07	253,061.00
137	500465 Arabic Flagship Overseas Program	NSEP	07/01/07	06/30/10	1,656,570.00
138	500500 CAAFR Languages Test Development	NSEP	02/01/08	03/07/09	985,000.00
139	500510 Diffusion of Innovation	NSEP	10/01/07	09/30/08	100,000.00
140	501120 Title 8, Am. 20 RELP	DOS/ECA	09/15/05	08/31/08	218,000.00
141	501121 Title 8, Am. 21 RELP	DOS/ECA	09/01/06	08/31/09	240,206.00
142	501122 Title 8, Am. 22 RELP	DOS/ECA	09/24/07	08/31/10	240,000.00
143	501123 Title 8, Am. 23 RELP	DOS/ECA	08/28/08	09/30/11	416,461.10
144	502120 Title 8, Am. 20 CRLTRP	DOS/ECA	09/15/05	08/31/08	207,000.00
145	502121 Title 8, Am. 21 CRLTRP	DOS/ECA	09/01/06	08/31/09	168,884.00
146	502122 Title 8, Am. 22 CRLTRP	DOS/ECA	09/24/07	08/31/10	120,000.00
147	502123 Title 8, Am. 23 CRLTRP	DOS/ECA	08/28/08	09/30/11	318,753.60
148	503120 Title 8, Am. 20 Central Europe	DOS/ECA	09/15/05	08/31/08	100,000.00
149	503121 Title 8, Am. 21 Central Europe	DOS/ECA	09/01/06	08/31/09	98,912.00
150	503123 Title 8, Am. 23 Central Europe	DOS/ECA	08/28/08	09/30/11	181,200.80
151	690105 JFDP Eurasia 05-06	DOS/ECA	07/17/05	12/31/06	1,499,401.00
152	690106 JFDP Eurasia 06-07	DOS/ECA	07/30/06	12/31/07	1,500,000.00
153	690107 JFDP 2007	DOS/ECA	08/01/07	12/31/08	1,450,000.00
154	690108 JFDP 2008	DOS/ECA	08/04/08	12/31/09	1,450,000.00
155	800673 EHU Int'l Distance Learning Prgm	DOS/ECA	03/31/05	03/31/06	100,000.00
156	800674 2006 EHU Int'l Dist Learning Prgm	DOS/ECA	01/01/06	12/31/06	300,000.00
157	800675 FLEX Russia US Election Seminar	DOS/ECA	01/17/08	03/10/08	8,600.00
158	801005 Open World Prgm 2005	LOC	06/01/05	4/31/2006	7,243,428.00
159	801006 Open World Prgm 2006	LOC	07/01/06	04/28/08	14,630,648.00
160	801008 Support Open World Programs	LOC	04/28/08	01/31/09	6,841,876.00
161	801009 Open World 2009	LOC	01/29/09	01/30/10	8,253,091.00
162	801100 Open World Alumni Network	LOC	05/29/08	05/28/09	199,775.62
163	801700 Qualification in Language Teaching	DOS/PAS	09/19/06	07/30/07	127,705.00
164	801701 REAC Supporting Program	DOS/IE	02/20/07	01/30/09	365,679.00
165	801702 Afghan English Immersion Train	DOS/PAS	11/01/07	01/31/08	99,618.00
166	801703 Afghanistan Teacher Training Program	DOS/PAS	09/25/07	07/30/08	885,273.00

134,322,321.77

Outside Witness Testimony for FY2010
Written Statement for the Record

by Adil Baguirov, Ph.D.
Managing Director and co-founder, U.S. Azeris Network (USAN)
Washington, D.C.

Before the United States House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

March 10, 2009

P.O. Box 76044, Washington, D.C., 20013-6044 – Phone: (202) 280-6702
Email: adil@usazeris.org On the web: www.usazeris.org

Chairwoman Lowey, members of the subcommittee, it is indeed an honor to have the opportunity to provide input as you and your colleagues take up the important task of crafting a new appropriations bill. My name is Adil Baguirov, Ph.D., and I am the Managing Director of the U.S. Azeris Network (USAN), the first and only not-for-profit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian volunteer grassroots organization dedicated to voter education and advocacy for the Azerbaijani-Americans and their friends, and in light of this, advancement of strategic allied relations between U.S. and Azerbaijan, with special attention given to issues of energy security, ethnic and religious tolerance, military and security relations, nuclear non-proliferation, foreign aid and technical assistance, compliance with international law and UN resolutions.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

USAN and its members **fully support** retaining the Administration's FY2009 proposed, and committee recommended, budget request of at least \$19.5 million to remain for the valuable strategic U.S. ally nation of Azerbaijan. USAN also recommends the same amount (parity) for Armenia. Also, USAN **fully supports** Administration's proposals to **not** include **any** direct assistance for the Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan. Furthermore, USAN fully supports Administration's request of at least \$900,000 in International Military Education and Training (IMET) aid to Azerbaijan and than \$300,000 for Armenia, as well as \$8 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Azerbaijan and \$3 million for Armenia.

Administration's request is sound and logical, based on past performance and real needs assessment of these nations by the State Department and the Pentagon. USAN also supports previous indications that all aid to Armenia, including the \$235.6 million MCC compact, be reviewed and disbursed more carefully in light of the emergency rule there due to hundreds of peaceful protesters being killed and wounded in March 2008.

INTRO – AID TO ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN SINCE 1992

When Armenia established its independence in the aftermath of the Soviet break-up, U.S. undertook massive financial aid and assistance to that nation. From day one, Armenia became the second largest per capita recipient of U.S. aid in the world. Since 1992 Armenia has received over \$1,777 billion in US aid, plus \$236 million for 5 years in MCC funds.

According to the CRS calculations, Armenia has received **\$225 million in cumulative budgeted U.S. foreign assistance for democratization** (about 13 percent of all aid to that nation) from FY1992 through FY2006 (RS22675, Jun 8, 2007, p. 6). These figures do not include millions in additional democratization aid appropriated in FY07 and FY08. Naturally, it was expected that these extremely generous funds would result in more, not less, democracy in Armenia, as well as more stable region. Unfortunately, as time has shown, both expectations were not fulfilled, as indeed, there is less stability and less democracy in Armenia than in the 1990s.

As all the elections in Armenia have shown, most vividly the February 2008 presidential elections and its violent aftermath, U.S. efforts have failed and money was all but wasted. Consider the official facts (independent and opposition report offer far higher figures): at least 8 people killed, over a hundred wounded, tanks and army patrolling the streets of the capital, full-scale government censorship of all communications for at least 20 days, and main opposition contender under house arrest. "Unreliable" officials were dismissed while opposition arrested. Additionally according to the CIA World Factbook and all other U.S. government sources, including the White House, State Department and the CRS, **Armenia is also militarily occupying 16% of neighboring Azerbaijan (including the NK region), displacing 800,000 ethnic Azeris in the process, placing an even harder moral and financial burden on its population, to sustain and support its military machine.** Indeed, Congress and CRS note, "Armenia's shift away from a war footing would also further U.S. interests in Armenia's

economic development and improved standards of living (Congressional Budget Justification for Foreign Operations, FY2007)” (RL30679, Updated Jan 31, 2008, p. 29).

Compare this with **Azerbaijan, a victim of occupation and ethnic cleansing by Armenia, yet has received only \$746 million in cumulative budgeted U.S. foreign assistance from FY92 through FY08, of which only about \$75 million were for democratization. No other loans, grants or MCC compacts were given to Azerbaijan. Thus, larger Azerbaijan, a strategic U.S. ally, has received some four (4) times less aid than a smaller and highly militarized Armenia.** As the CRS report notes, “The United States has provided most assistance for democratization to Armenia, and somewhat less for Georgia. U.S. aid for democratization in Azerbaijan was explicitly permitted by Congress [only] in FY1998 and thereafter” (ibid., p. 48). **To put it into perspective, in spite of Armenia being the second largest U.S. aid recipient in the world, it ended up having markedly worse presidential elections than Azerbaijan did in 2003.** It should be noted that Azerbaijan is suffering from occupation of its lands by Armenia and has to grapple with 10% of its entire population being displaced. This shows that the disproportionately high, no-strings-attached U.S. aid to Armenia has been ineffective at best and has failed at worst, which was in line with the signs that the MCC, Freedom House and other respected groups have started to publicly notice years ago.

This is the wrong message to send – we should not be rewarding a corrupt and militaristic regime in Armenia, which is not only occupying its neighbor’s lands, conducts ethnic cleansing and engaged in crimes against humanity (e.g., Khojaly Massacre), but also violently kills its own citizens during its elections and conducts markedly worse elections than its neighbors.

NO DIRECT AID TO NAGORNO KARABAKH SHOULD BE PERMITTED

Direct aid to the Armenia-occupied Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan obviously causes irritation and protests on the part of both Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijani-Americans, and spoils the relations between allies significantly. **U.S. is the only country in the world to allocate aid directly to the occupied region, bypassing central authorities in Baku.** Aside from this move sending the wrong message symbolically, this money, which is at 10-15% of the total economy of the occupied territories, **frees up funds for the Armenian armed forces to continuing illegal occupation of 16% of Azerbaijan, buying arms, as well as serving as a black hole for**

narcotics and drug trade, arms smuggling (there is a 132 km border with Iran), diamond and precious metals trade, etc. I am submitting several proofs of this for the record below. Hence, it is absolutely essential that the counter-productive and inappropriate allocation of direct U.S. aid to the occupied Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan be finally put to stop this year.

Official U.S. government position on the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict over NK region of Azerbaijan: “The actions taken by the government of Armenia in the context of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh are **inconsistent** with the territorial integrity and national sovereignty principles of the Helsinki Final Act. **Armenia supports Nagorno-Karabakh separatists in Azerbaijan both militarily and financially. Nagorno-Karabakh forces, assisted by units of the Armenian armed forces, currently occupy the Nagorno-Karabakh region and surrounding areas in Azerbaijan.** This violation and the restoration of peace between Armenia and Azerbaijan have been taken up by the OSCE.” (Presidential Determination (PD) No. 99-8 of December 8, 1998, and PD No. 98-11 of January 26, 1998, Memorandum for the Secretary of State, Re: "Assistance Program for the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union.")

“Furthermore, the occupation of 20% of the Azerbaijani territories by Armenian military forces that resulted in 132 km of the state border with Iran not being controlled by the Government of Azerbaijan, constitutes a major impediment for achieving progress in the fight against trafficking not only in Azerbaijan but also in the entire region, since this border area, the so-called “criminal black hole”, is used as an attractive trafficking channel.” (11th OSCE Economic Forum on Trafficking in Human Beings, Drugs, Small Arms and Light Weapons: National and international economic impact. Country Report: Azerbaijan).

“There were credible reports that **Armenian immigrants from the Middle East** and elsewhere, had settled in parts of **Nagorno-Karabakh and possibly other Azerbaijani territories occupied by Armenian forces.**” (Department of State, 31 March 2003, sect. 2d)

MILITARY AND SECURITY AID

I believe that Azerbaijan’s one-of-a-kind record as a predominantly Shi’a Muslim nation that sent peacekeepers to Kosovo, Afghanistan and Iraq, was among the first to offer assistance after the tragedy of September 11, offered aid to the Katrina victims, extradited international terrorists, prevented nuclear and arms smuggling and proliferation, etc., speaks for itself. However, in light

of recent escalation of violence between the Azerbaijani army and the Armenian occupational army stationed in Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan and seven other Azerbaijani regions adjacent to it, the State Department's statement on Armenia's military and occupation speaks for itself:

"Armenian compliance with CFE has been uneven. In addition to Armenia's longstanding failure to properly notify or carry out reductions required by the Treaty, there are serious concerns about the completeness of Armenia's data on equipment holdings. Also of concern are: evidence that Armenia may have failed to notify increases in unit holdings involving CFE Treaty limited equipment transferred from Russia, the fact that Armenia continues to station troops and CFE limited equipment on the territory of Azerbaijan without Azerbaijani permission, and evidence that Armenia made a late notification of the entry into service of multiple rocket launchers purchased from China. Another area of concern is Armenia's failure to report the apparent transfer of TLE from Russia in the mid-1990s. There has been no change in this issue by the Armenians. Armenia has taken no new steps toward resolving this issue since the Trilateral Commission, established in 1997 to investigate the transfers, stopped meeting in April 1998. Both Armenia and Azerbaijan have maintained that it is impossible for them to meet certain Treaty obligations because of security concerns associated with the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.... On May 9, 2002, the U.S. imposed sanctions on two Armenian entities – Lizin Open Joint Stock Company and Armenian national Armen Sargasian – pursuant to the Iran Nonproliferation Act for the transfer of Australia Group-controlled items to Iran in the second half of 2001." ("U.S. Government Assistance to and Cooperative Activities with Eurasia -FY 2003", Released by the Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs, January 2004, <http://www.state.gov/p/eur/rls/rpt/37969.htm>)

CONCLUSION - USAN makes the following requests for Azerbaijan and Armenia:

Armenia – \$19.5 million development aid; military: \$3 million FMF, \$300,000 IMET

Azerbaijan – \$19.5 million development aid; military: \$8 million FMF, \$900,000 IMET

Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan - \$0.00 (zero) million

Chairwoman Lowey, members of the subcommittee, thank you once again for this opportunity to address you on this important matter.

Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Required Witness Disclosure Form

House Rules* require nongovernmental witnesses to disclose the amount and source of Federal grants received since October 1, 2004.

Name: Adil Baguirov, Ph.D.

Address: P.O. Box 76044, Washington, D.C., 20013-6044

Telephone: (202) 280-6702

Organization you represent (if any): U.S. Azeris Network (USAN)

1. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) you have received since October 1, 2004, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract. House Rules do **NOT** require disclosure of federal payments to individuals, such as Social Security or Medicare benefits, farm program payments, or assistance to agricultural producers:

Source: None Amount: 0

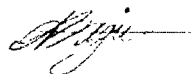
Source: _____ Amount: _____

2. If you are appearing on behalf of an organization, please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) the organization has received since October 1, 2004, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract:

Source: None Amount: 0

Source: _____ Amount: _____

Please check here if this form is NOT applicable to you: _____



Signature: _____

* Rule XI, clause 2(g)(4) of the U.S. House of Representatives provides: *Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by any entity represented by the witness.*

PLEASE ATTACH DISCLOSURE FORM TO EACH COPY OF TESTIMONY.

**Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Information Required From Non-governmental Witnesses**

Adil Baguirov, Ph.D. is the co-founder and Managing Director of the U.S. Azeris Network (USAN), a not-for-profit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian volunteer grassroots organization dedicated to voter education and advocacy of the Azerbaijani-Americans and other Turkic-Americans. USAN is the first genuine grassroots organization which is making a nationwide attempt to bring all the Azerbaijani-American current and potential voters together, to educate them about the importance of voter registration and voting in all elections, engage them into the American political debate, energize them to vote and be active on important issues facing the Azerbaijani-American community and the country at large, link and unite the Azerbaijani-American voters, strive to be recognized as a voice on the issues pertaining to the Azerbaijani-American voters, particularly relations between U.S. and Azerbaijan and the greater Caucasus and Caspian, in the areas of energy security, ethnic and religious tolerance, military and security relations, foreign aid and technical assistance.

Dr. Adil Baguirov is currently a post-doctoral fellow in energy security studies at the MGIMO University's Institute of Energy Politics and Diplomacy, and holds degrees in International Relations and Business Administration from the University of Southern California (1999), and a Ph.D. in Political Science from Moscow State Institute of International Relations (2003).

Dr. Baguirov held numerous speaking engagements on various political and economic developments in the Caspian area and Former USSR at such research centers as the RAND Corporation (Los Angeles), The Heritage Foundation (Washington DC), Central Asia-Caucasus Institute (CACI) of Johns Hopkins University (JHU), was the co-chair at the energy security panel at the Riga NATO Summit's Young Leaders Forum (November 2006), "Caucasus in 20 years" forum at the French Senate (February 2008), and a Guest Lecturer at several institutions of higher learning in the United States, Azerbaijan and Russia. Dr. Baguirov is a frequent speaker and chair at various Eurasia-related conferences in the U.S., such as at Columbia University, Utah University, Montana University, University of California at Los Angeles, University of California at Berkeley, and Georgetown University.

In addition to publishing a monograph, "Internet as a factor in globalization of international relations and world politics" (2003, ISBN 5-901931-08-4) and an encyclopedia chapter on FSU in the "International Security and the United States [Two Volumes]: An Encyclopedia", Karl DeRouen and Paul Bellamy (eds.), Greenwood Press, 2008, as well as numerous scholarly articles, his articles and op-eds on Caspian energy, Caucasus geopolitics and democratization, and history of the region, have been published in The Washington Times, The Los Angeles Times, Azerbaijan International (USA), The Asia Times (China), ISN (Switzerland), Echo (Azerbaijan), Zerkalo (Azerbaijan), Day.az, The Journal of Turkish Weekly (Turkey), The Moscow Times (Russia), The Caucasian Review of International Affairs (Germany), Georgetown University's ENERGIA journal (USA), International Affairs (Russia), Russia Profile magazine (Russia), Oil of Russia (Russia), and Oil and Gas Vertical (Russia).

**Testimony of
Rev. Canon Brian Grieves and Alexander D. Baumgarten¹
on behalf of The Episcopal Church
Submitted to the United States House of Representatives, Committee
on Appropriations, Sub-Committee on State, Foreign Operations.
March 18, 2009**

On behalf of the Episcopal Church we are pleased to present this testimony regarding human rights in the Philippines and U.S. military assistance there to the Committee on Appropriations, Sub-Committee on State, Foreign Operations. In February of this year, we joined other faith and citizen groups as well as NGOs in a letter expressing our appreciation for efforts by members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees to ensure that our military aid to the Philippines is not exacerbating an already tragic situation regarding human rights. In 2007, the Congress voted for the first time to attach human rights conditions to the military aid our government is providing the Philippine government. Partly as a result of oversight by the Congress, there was a decline in the extra-judicial killings in 2008. Unfortunately, widespread human rights abuses continue and Congress must take additional action in order to improve conditions in the Philippines.

It is because of those continuing abuses that we submit this testimony today. In particular, we want to highlight the case of James Balao, a member of the Episcopal Church of the Philippines who was abducted in September of 2008. The Episcopal Church has strong ties to our partners in the Philippines dating back to 1898. The Episcopal Church in the Philippines now numbers more than 150,000 members in more than 400 parishes. While Episcopalians are a small portion of the

¹ The Rev. Canon Brian Grieves is Director of the Advocacy Center of the Episcopal Church; Alexander D. Baumgarten is International Policy Analyst

Christian community, our many institutions, including medical centers and schools for all ages, serve the country in important ways and give us important insights into the people and their concerns. In 1994 our General Convention passed a resolution urging "the U.S. government to adopt a foreign policy for the Philippines which promotes the protection of human rights ...and to terminate direct and indirect military aid."²

We have been painfully aware of the extra-judicial killings and disappearances that have terrorized the human rights community of the Philippines and deeply disappointed at the lack of response from the Philippines Government and with the continuation of U.S. military aid despite the lack of progress on human rights. Our Anglican partners in the Philippines tell us that the military includes them as "terrorists" because of the church's mission work in far-flung villages considered revolutionary strongholds.

While some had hoped that the Writ of Amparo, a special writ of protection created by the Philippine Supreme Court against any "violation by an unlawful act or omission by a public official or employee,"³ would provide Filipinos safety, in practice it has proven to be woefully lacking. According to the Philippine Commission on Human Rights, although the writ has led to some important breakthroughs, it "only represents the hope that justice can be had. It cannot be underscored enough that hundreds remain missing, and hundreds dead without vindication in the courts of law."⁴

Today we are testifying in particular regarding the disappearance in 2008 of James Moy Balao, a member of the Episcopal Church of the Philippines. Balao's case

² Episcopal Church Archives: 1994-A097 Urge the US Government to Adopt a Policy of Peace and Justice in the Philippines

³ Keynote Address of Chief Justice Reynato Puno delivered on the occasion of the National Consultative Summit on Extrajudicial Killing and Enforced Disappearances, Centennial Hall, Manila Hotel, July 2007.

⁴ State of the Philippines Human Rights Situation, Address given by the Hon. Leila De Lima, Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Human Rights, Dec. 10, 2008.

exemplifies the failure of the Writ of Amparo. Balao is a well-respected researcher, mediator, and a founder of the Cordillera People's Alliance (CPA), a federation of grassroots organizations dedicated to the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights. Over the past three years, the military has been publicly denouncing the CPA as a "front organization" for the Communist party and accusing James of being a leader in the Communist party in the Cordilleras. As a result, CPA members are being assassinated, forcibly abducted, and tortured.

According to eyewitnesses, On September 17 James was supposed to visit his parents and others relatives when five men in a white SUV forcibly took him. While two men held James at gunpoint, two others dragged him into the SUV, and the fifth waved his gun at the shocked onlookers telling them that James was a wanted drug dealer. His disappearance came four months after he complained to family and friends that he was under constant surveillance.

As the Regional Trial Court found in its recent decision in Balao et. al. v. President Arroyo, et. al., the likely motive for James's disappearance was "his activist/political leanings,"⁵ which includes his life's work advocating for indigenous peoples rights; helping draft Constitutional protections for indigenous peoples while serving on the staff of Commissioner Pons Benagen at the 1986 Constitutional Commission; researching and teaching about issues of tribal conflict, ancestral lands, and agriculture liberalization; documenting the clan's geneology as president of the Oclupan Clan Association; and serving as a mediator for parties to clan and tribal conflicts.

As Judge Galacgac explained further,

[James's] abduction came at a time when the government is engaged in an all out war against its perceived enemies and those critical of its

⁵ Judgment of the Regional Trial Court in Authur Balao et al. v. President Arroyo, et. al., No. 8-AMP-0001, January 19, 2009.

policies, which has resulted in unabated extrajudicial killings, abductions, political persecution and violations of civil and political rights of the people. It happened at a time when organizations and individuals critical of the government are tagged as terrorists or enemies of the state.⁶

Three months ago, on December 18, 2008 – the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church, the Most Rev. Katharine Jefferts-Schori wrote to President Macapagal-Arroyo and to Gen. Alexander B. Yano Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines saying:

Our church and others here in the US, as well as many of our ecumenical colleagues, have been waiting for news from your government concerning this case, to no avail. No word has been given concerning his whereabouts, what possible charges there might be against him, nor even whether he is alive or dead. This is unconscionable.

We have heard from our counterparts in the Philippines, however, that the number of documented disappearances of your citizens has continued to rise. Surely this is not something you are proud of! At this particular time, when the entire world is marking the 60th anniversary of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, surely you want to demonstrate your commitment to the constitutional rights of every citizen of the Philippines. We have yet to receive an answer.

James Balao is clearly not alone. In 2008, the State Department reported, "According to local human rights NGOs, government forces were responsible for

⁶ Id.

disappearances. By year's end the CHR investigated 20 new cases of enforced disappearances, abductions, and kidnappings involving 27 victims."⁷

The Writ of Amparo is not enough to address the rampant impunity enjoyed by human rights abusers in the Philippines. In a recent case of two farmers who had been abducted by the military, the court issued a Writ of Amparo for their protection, but the Appeals Court found that "General [Jovito] Palparan's participation in the abduction was established."⁸ Yet, the Philippine government has yet to open an impartial investigation.

As we wrote in our February letter to Congress: "The perpetrators of these abuses continue to enjoy impunity and there is strong evidence that Philippine military officials responsible for human rights abuses will never face justice." Despite the fact that the Philippine government did not meet any of the human rights conditions for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) in 2008, the Department of State provided the Philippines with the full FMF allocation. We again ask that in order to receive FMF funding, the Philippine government must successfully implement the recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur; those in the military and others responsible for the human rights violations must be prosecuted; and the vilification of legal civil society organizations by the military must end.

Additionally, we recommend that the United States Government undertake a thorough investigation as to where and how U.S. military aid to the Philippines has been spent, with particular emphasis on whether these funds are being used in ways that violate the people's right to life, liberty, and security. We believe the rights and freedom of the Filipino people, including James Balao, cannot be fully realized until these steps are taken.

⁷ U.S. Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Philippines, February 25, 2009, Sec. 1(a)

⁸ *Sec'y of Nat'l Defense, et. al. v. Raymond Manalo, et. al.*, G.R. No. 180906, Oct. 7, 2008.

ALEXANDER D. BAUMGARTEN

Alex Baumgarten is International Policy Analyst the Episcopal Church. Based in Washington, DC, he is responsible for the Church's advocacy to the U.S. government in the areas of global poverty, HIV/AIDS, international development, trade, debt cancellation, conflict, and other foreign-policy issues. He also chairs the Episcopal Church's staff team that advises the Presiding Bishop on global-poverty issues, and serves by appointment of the Archbishop of Canterbury on the Anglican Communion's Poverty and Trade Task Force. Mr. Baumgarten is the co-author of *God's Mission in the World, An Ecumenical Study Guide on Global Poverty and the Millennium Development Goals*, along with numerous articles and essays related to foreign policy. He sits on the Boards of Directors for Jubilee USA and the Washington Office on Africa (WOA), for which he serves as chairman. Prior to joining the staff of the Church in the spring of 2004, Mr. Baumgarten served as a lobbyist in Washington's non-profit community in the areas of health policy and civil liberties, and worked as a strategist on multiple federal and state campaigns. He is a graduate of the American University in Washington.

THE REVEREND CANON BRIAN J. GRIEVES

The Rev. Canon Brian Grieves is the Senior Director for Mission for The Episcopal Church and Director of its Advocacy Center. He began his ministry at the Episcopal Church Center in New York in 1988 and is currently serving his third Presiding Bishop. He is the recipient of the Francis Nevin Sayre Peace Award by the Episcopal Peace Fellowship on July 21, 1997. In October, 2004, he was awarded an honorary doctorate from the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, where he was first ordained. In June, 2006, Grieves was presented with the William Scarlett Award from The Witness for "devotion and life commitment to upholding a vision of justice, peace, and social change." In 1993, he was elected a lifetime Honorary Canon of St. George's Cathedral, diocese of Namibia, in recognition of his long time work against apartheid. In 1997, he edited the book "No Outcasts", a compilation of former Presiding Bishop Edmond Browning's public ministry.



The American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association

Written Testimony

FY10 Funding: Voice of America's Greek Service

Prepared for presentation to the U.S. House of Representatives Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Written Testimony for FY10 Funding

Submitted By:

Ike Gulas
National President
American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA)
1909 Q Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
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March 25, 2009

Madam Chairwoman and distinguished Members of the Committee, the members of the **American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association (AHEPA)**, the nation's leading organization of three million American citizens of Greek heritage, and countless Philhellenes; are requesting that funding in the amount of \$500,000 be appropriated to the FY10 budget for the **Broadcasting Board of Governors, International Broadcasting Operations (IBO)** program to continue the operation of Voice of America's Greek Service.

Significance to the Eastern Mediterranean & U.S. Interests

The continuation of the Greek Service Desk is paramount to achieving peace and stability in the Eastern Mediterranean, which is in the best interest of the United States. The service helps foster the ongoing rapprochement between Greece and Turkey, both NATO allies. Moreover, the Greek and Turkish VOA Services have proposed a joint program to promote an end to the division of

AHEPA Written Testimony: FY10 VOA Funding Greek Service

Cyprus, utilizing the media of television and radio. For example, a VOA interview with a former Cypriot Ambassador to the United States was able to be broadcast to Turkey due to the fine-working relationship between the two desks. This is a bold initiative and one that we enthusiastically applaud. In fact, AHEPA has explored the role the media can play to promote a solution to the island's 35-year-old division when it hosted a public forum featuring Greek-Cypriot and Turkish-Cypriot journalists and experts in the field of conflict resolution in 2003.

Furthermore, Voice of America is an important priority in the Eastern Mediterranean region because Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus all lie at the doorstep of two significant and active geopolitical spots in the world: the Balkans and the Middle East. Imagine an Eastern Mediterranean lacking the services of an inadequately-funded Voice of America in close proximity to these two regions. How can we be confident America's policy initiatives in the Balkans and the Middle East are communicated effectively? The door will be opened to slanted and unreliable news reporting. Just like in the United States, where salacious stories about celebrities and infamous personalities tend to sell more newspapers than the "local man or woman makes good" feel-good story; what sells newspapers overseas are stories projecting America's policy positions in a poor or dubious light. Voice of America, a respected and credible broadcast outlet because of its straight-forward reporting in a country's native language, is needed in such a crucial region to ensure unbiased reporting will be conducted. Furthermore, Voice of America's ratings supports the fact that VOA's reporting is well-received.

Successful Ratings: VOA Greece

Voice of America's reporting in Greece is well-received by Greek audiences. For example, the Committee should take the following into consideration:

- VOA in Greece receives a 4.5% rating for broadcast via Alpha TV Network, which in a country of its size, is a substantial audience
 - The broadcast rating in Athens is 5.2%.

AHEPA Written Testimony: FY10 VOA Funding Greek Service

- VOA coverage over Radio Skai receives a 2.9% rating.
- Approximately one million people in Greece receive VOA either via TV, Radio, or the Internet
- An AHEPA event held March 2006 in Washington, DC was viewed by approximately 450,000 persons in Greece
- The 2006 Greek Independence Day Parade in Baltimore drew 419,000 viewers in Greece¹

These basic facts are a testament to the success of the quality of VOA's reporting, and the importance of its substance, to a Greek audience. Unfortunately, the current budget for VOA Greek Service doesn't allow for it to conduct a research survey for Cyprus where VOA is carried by CYBC-1 Network.

Importance to the American Hellenic Community

We strongly contend that Voice of America is an important component for projecting our message—as American citizens of Greek heritage—abroad. Through Voice of America, we have been able to demonstrate a strong bond between the American Hellenic community and audiences in the Eastern Mediterranean which also benefits the United States and its interests in the region. In one example, the Greek Service profiled the efforts of the American Hellenic community of New Orleans to rebuild following the devastation of Hurricane Katrina and the charitable contributions made by the people of Greece to Katrina victims. In addition, the Greek Service reported on the same type of humanitarian efforts undertaken by the American Hellenic community to provide relief to the victims of the Greek Wildfires that engulfed Greece in the summer of 2007. In essence, this programming serves as a bridge between the American Hellenic community and the people of the Eastern Mediterranean.

Moreover, we rely heavily on the professionalism of Voice of America to report an accurate and balanced message to a global audience. Voice of America has reported on AHEPA's efforts to promote rapprochement and reconciliation in the Eastern Mediterranean. This fact helps us in our effort to serve as a viable, effective conduit between nations.

¹ All ratings as reported by AGB Nielsen Nationwide People Meters Panel

*AHEPA Written Testimony: FY10 VOA Funding Greek Service***Recommendation**

In the First Session of the 110th Congress, we applauded Congress, and this subcommittee under your leadership as Chairwoman, for fully restoring funding, \$480,000, to the Voice of America's Greek Service. In the 109th Congress, we were proud of the fact that both the Congressional Caucus on Hellenic Affairs and the Congressional Caucus for Turkey were able to come together with one voice in the House of Representatives to ensure that funding for the Greek and Turkish Services was restored in the House FY2007 Science, State, Justice, and Commerce Appropriation Bill.

For FY10, therefore, we respectfully request the Committee continue funding of Voice of America's Greek Service at \$500,000; a minuscule, yet significant investment. This funding level is slightly increased to compensate for the flat-funding the Greek Desk Service has endured during past six years.

Conclusion

Simply stated, Voice of America's Greek Desk Service offers a significant contribution to the national interests of the United States in the Eastern Mediterranean. It is a dependable and valuable service; one that arguably projects the best of American journalistic qualities to a vital region in the world. Our nation's national security and public diplomacy efforts will be enhanced with the proper funding of the Greek Desk Service. Moreover, the American Hellenic community would retain an essential communications vehicle through which we rely on to disseminate an accurate and balance message to crucial audiences abroad.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our written testimony to the Committee.

**Testimony of
Andrea Johnson, Director of Forest Campaigns
of the
Environmental Investigation Agency
before the
Committee on Appropriations,
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
U.S. House of Representatives
March 18, 2009**

Chairwoman Lowey and Members of the Subcommittee, the Environmental Investigation Agency (EIA) is grateful for this opportunity to provide written testimony related to the need for appropriations to implement, enforce and disseminate information concerning of new provisions of the U.S. Lacey Act, at an international level. EIA has investigated international trade and its environmental consequences for 20 years, and is globally recognized for its expertise in the problems of illegal logging and trade in illegal timber, wildlife, and ozone depleting substances.

On May 22, amendments to the Lacey Act passed as Section 8204 of the Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008. These amendments make it unlawful for any person to “import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase” illegally harvested wood and wood products into the U.S. – making ours the first country in the world to prohibit commerce in illegal wood. The United States has thus become a leader in tackling a complex global environmental problem with strong ramifications for climate change; it is critical that we implement this law to the fullest extent possible in order to realize the benefits it can have for forest governance and protection. Moreover, it is crucial that the effort of education and enforcement be collaborative processes with the producer countries whose forest laws the Lacey Act provisions can be a tool to uphold.

Prior to this law, the United States—as the world’s largest consumer of wood products—had played a key role in illegal logging. Illegal logging, defined here as the harvesting, transporting, processing or trading of wood in contravention of national and international laws, plagues the global forest products industry. The criminal wood trade transpires in a number of ways, from logging in protected areas or national parks, to over-harvesting or disobeying cutting permit prescriptions, to avoiding government tax and royalty payments. Roughly one-third of hardwood products traded globally are thought to be of suspicious origin and 10% of U.S. wood-based imports are sourced from areas of high risk for illegal wood export¹. While systemically illegal forest harvesting is mostly relegated to developing and transitional economies marked

¹ No Questions Asked. EIA 2008. See www.eia-global.org/lacey for PDF.

by poor national governance and corruption, much of this wood enters the global market – indeed, is driven by consumer economies. The United States, as the largest forest products consumer in the world, imports 20% of global forest product exports and is a significant importer of “emerging market” wood where illegal logging is at its worst. American consumers are unwittingly complicit in driving illegal logging overseas.

Background on Illegal Logging

From an environmental perspective, illegal logging contributes to uncontrolled deforestation and degradation; each year we permanently lose 50 million square miles of forest, roughly the size of Louisiana, to non-forest land uses of lesser environmental value. Forests, in protecting wildlife and fish habitat, biodiversity, soil, water and air quality, play an irreplaceable role in ecological and human health. Illegal logging jeopardizes these values.

In addition, given that nearly 25 percent of all global greenhouse gas emissions are a result of deforestation, the Lacey Act amendments can play an important role in underpinning efforts to reduce climate change. The climate change link has been recognized by President Obama himself, whose campaign environmental platform stated that the passage of the Lacey Act amendments “would make foreign companies much less likely to engage in massive, illegal deforestation in other countries. Saving these endangered forests preserves a major source of carbon sequestration.”

Furthermore, illegal logging has been associated with a number of separate but indirectly related natural resource crises such as wildlife smuggling, damaging floods in deforested watersheds, the criminal setting of large-scale forest fires for the purpose of land conversion to monoculture commodities such as palm oil, and the building of non-sanctioned and poorly designed road systems throughout tropical ecosystems. These serious environmental issues are oftentimes accompanied by even more serious social issues. Over 50 million indigenous people live and depend on forests for their livelihood and cultural identity. Native customary land rights, whether communal or otherwise, for hunting, gathering fishing, and farming are put at risk by black market timber traffickers. Competition over resources sometimes results in violence and human rights violations. In many developing economies where gazetting of land and legal establishment of land tenure are incomplete, local communities and indigenous groups are especially challenged with defending their land and forest rights. Poor forest governance contributes both to environmental and social degradation.

For some, even more alarming than these environmental and social impacts are the economic repercussions of the illegal logging trade. Illegal logs can be bought at half the price of legal timber in certain regions,

artificially depressing global wood prices by 7-16%. The World Bank estimates that illegal logging costs the forest industry over \$10 billion per year and governments an additional \$5 billion annually. In the United States alone, the domestic forest product industry loses approximately \$1 billion a year in export opportunity costs and undervalued sales. In an industry where wood purchases comprise up to 40% of the cost of production, these losses represent a significant hit on margin.

The myriad impacts of illegal logging are clearly demonstrated in the case of Indonesia, where the forest products industry accounts for 20% of the nation's non-energy exports. Even the most conservative estimates indicate that over 60% of Indonesia's natural hardwood production is illegitimate. The country is losing forests at an unprecedented level, with nearly 7,800 square miles disappearing annually. Most of its tropical lowland forests are expected to be cut over within the next decade, jeopardizing the thousands of endemic species which inhabit them, and the long-term survival of some of the most charismatic fauna in the world such as the endangered tiger, Asian elephant, Sumatran rhinoceros, and orangutan. Valuable tropical tree stands are cut unsustainably and are rapidly replaced with acacia and palm oil monocultures, leading to a decrease in tropical timber wood supply, a simplification of the forest products economy and significant opportunity costs to national economic development. Furthermore, the Indonesian government is deprived of over one third of its potential forest industry revenues in unpaid taxes and fails to collect on \$650 million annually in reforestation fund repayments and royalties alone. Losses of potential revenue translate to lost opportunity for sustainable economic development. Clearly Indonesia is suffering on several levels as a result of the unlawful timber trade. And, despite the country's attempts to control illegal logging, the massive ongoing profits generated by international market forces have continued to overwhelm the government's capacity to better govern its forests and enforce its laws.

The Lacey Act and Its Early Impacts

The Lacey Act amendments passed with overwhelming congressional, industry, labor, and environmental organizational support. The amendments make it unlawful to trade wood products or other plants taken in violation of the laws of either a U.S. state or a foreign country and establishes strong incentives for companies to ask the right questions about their wood sources. The Lacey Act is already leading to a systemic shift in the practices of retailers, importers, manufacturers and logging companies. Companies and governments have expressed support of the U.S.'s new ban on trade in illegally sourced plants and plant products and are gearing up to comply.

U.S. action is also serving to prod other industrial nations to fulfill their commitments to combat illegal logging. The European Union's work on illegal timber imports has been energized considerably by the

Lacey Act. According to one European expert involved in negotiations, “The revision of the Lacey Act demonstrated that the U.S. is willing to shoulder its responsibilities as a consumer of potentially illegal wood from around the world, and it is already clear that the Act is generating a swell of private sector support for credible schemes that demonstrate the legality of timber. In parallel the European Union is negotiating a series of bilateral partnership agreements with countries in Asia and Africa which will commit the parties to importing and licensing only legal products respectively – agreements which, it is hoped, will be able to deliver exactly the sort of robust mechanism for legality verification that can give companies in both the EU and US confidence that they are making responsible buying decisions.”²

If implemented effectively, the new law is expected to help American forest product companies compete fairly in the global marketplace and deter the destructive impacts of illegal logging to forests in developing countries.

Companies’ responses to the Lacey Act have made clear that the amendment will necessitate change in their practices. When 48 NGOs and industry associations join together in a statement about pragmatic Lacey implementation, “united in our strong belief that more needs to be done to address illegal logging, a problem which has serious global environmental and economic consequences,” it’s clear that this law matters.³

The implementation process is not without its growing pains, as the private sector and the government learn from each other about the realities of enforcing and implementing such a significant new law.

Yet the increased awareness of the need for transparency, risk management and legal sourcing in a global economy is precisely the objective of the Lacey Act.

Moving Forward: What the Lacey Act needs to maximize its effectiveness

The Department of Justice and USAID have been able to organize efforts in a few key producer countries to communicate the Lacey Act internationally, including Indonesia, and have been invited to participate in other events organized by civil society or other institutions. However, for the Lacey Act to be leveraged for maximum effectiveness, dissemination efforts with government agencies, private sector and civil society in wood producer countries must be strengthened and broadened.

Moreover, for the law to be most effective, training and outreach efforts on the legal requirements as well as on wood identification, tracking, and risk assessment is needed both within relevant U.S. agencies and

² Jade Saunders, Policy Analyst, FLEGT Facility, European Forestry Institute.

³ 14 October, 2008 letter to implementing agencies.

within the relevant agencies of major wood producing and trans-shipping countries thought to be at risk for exporting illegal wood products. Moreover, laboratory research is needed on these same issues of identification and tracking, in order to (1) create an effective enforcement strategy for US officials and their counterparts, and (2) create tools that can modernize and assist the private sector in cleaning up its supply chains in the years ahead.

To this end, the coalition of over 35 organizations that support the strong implementation of the Lacey Act plant provisions has recommended that \$3 million be allocated in the FY10 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Act to the Department of State Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs for enhanced Lacey Act enforcement and interagency cooperation outreach efforts, including capacity building to improve plant identification and tracking techniques, of which we request \$2 million to be allocated to the U.S Forest Service International Program.

The Lacey Act is empowering communities and civil society around the world in their efforts to combat illegal logging. It provides a critical new tool to bring elusive international criminals to justice. Proper implementation and enforcement of the Lacey Act will not be simple—but the law is changing business as usual and sending signals into the global marketplace that the U.S. will no longer support illegal and destructive business practices. We urge you to allocate the amount recommended above to ensure that this critical new law is able to have the impact we believe it can over forest governance worldwide.

Thank you.

For more information please view www.eia-global.org.

Contact Anne Middleton (anne@eia-international.org) with any questions.

ANDREA E. JOHNSON

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 ANDREAJOHNSON@EIA-INTERNATIONAL.ORG

EXPERTISE

- ◆ Social, institutional, and ecological aspects of tropical conservation
- ◆ Advocacy campaign work and field project management
- ◆ Research, writing, and copy-editing for grants, reports, and publications

WORK EXPERIENCE

- 9/2008- Director of Forest Campaigns, Environmental Investigation Agency**
- ◆ Responsible for the overall direction and management of the organization's forest campaigns.
- 2006-2008 Forest Campaigns Coordinator and Senior Campaigner, Environmental Investigation Agency**
- ◆ Responsible for researching, crafting and implementing advocacy strategies for global forest conservation, within U.S. and international policy fora including UNFCCC, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, U.N. processes, U.S. Congress.
 - ◆ Collaborate with and provide support and expertise to civil society and government partners in countries including Honduras, Peru, Indonesia.
- 2006 Project Lead, PRORENA (Program for Reforestation with Native Species), Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama City, Panama**
- ◆ Led the socio-economic and institutional components of in-depth evaluation and restructuring of a partner NGO's 10-year reforestation program in the Panama Canal watershed.
 - ◆ Conducted extensive fieldwork (surveys, interviews, site visits) with cattle producers and related institutional contacts throughout the Canal region and Panama City.
- Fall 2005 Heinz Scholar Research, Bogor, Indonesia**
- ◆ Researched and produced recommendations on how ecological research stations can more effectively serve host country capacity building, protected areas management, and local needs.
- 2003-2005 Tropical Resources Institute, New Haven, Connecticut**
- ◆ Co-editor of *TRI Bulletin*, a yearly professional publication of graduate-level research. Responsible for shaping content and design, working closely with students to conceive, craft, and edit articles.
- 2002-2003 Tambopata Macaw Project, Madre de Dios, Peru**
- ◆ Field Manager for community-based component of ongoing research on macaw conservation ecology. Coordinated local outreach, logistics, and data collection by ten employees/volunteers.
- 2001 Community Forestry and Conservation Project, West Kalimantan, Indonesia**
- ◆ Short-term Consultant to USAID-funded project promoting economic alternatives in buffer-zone communities of a national park. Facilitated donor reporting and partnership building.
- 2000-2002 Gunung Palung Orangutan Project, West Kalimantan, Indonesia & Cambridge, Massachusetts**
- ◆ Field Leader of ten-member team for first orangutan population census in one of Borneo's last intact lowland forests. Published, translated, and distributed results in Indonesia.
 - ◆ Research Project Manager and Interim Conservation Team Leader: Coordinated ecological data collection, field station operations, stakeholder communication, education and outreach activities. Responsible for twelve Indonesian staff. Provided financial and programmatic reporting to donors.

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- 1999 Kekchi Council of Belize, Punta Gorda, Belize**
- ♦ Assisted Mayan organization creating a multi-community coalition to implement co-management plan for a national park. Drafted large-scale institutional strengthening grant proposal.
- 1998-1999 Conservation and Biodiversity Tutorial, Cambridge, Massachusetts**
- ♦ Teaching assistant for 16-student field-based course on conservation ecology and social science.
 - ♦ Editorial assistant on interactive CDROM "Conserving Earth's Biodiversity with E. O. Wilson."

EDUCATION AND AWARDS

- 2005 Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, New Haven, Connecticut**
- ♦ Master's of Environmental Science, focus on social sciences and tropical conservation.
 - ♦ Master's thesis: Civil Society Influence on the Camisea Natural Gas Project, Peru.
 - ♦ Robert and Patricia Switzer Foundation Fellowship for Young Leaders 2004-2005.
 - ♦ Teresa Heinz Scholars for Environmental Research Grant 2004.
- 1999 Harvard-Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts**
- ♦ BA in Environmental Science and Public Policy. Phi Beta Kappa.

PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

- ♦ "Change the Focus." Point of View columnist, *Orion Magazine*, March-April 2007.
- ♦ Joint guest editor for *Journal of Sustainable Forestry* Special Issue, 2006: A Rapid Assessment of Podocarpus National Park, Ecuador. Author [same volume], "Money matters: Financial flows and priority setting at Podocarpus National Park."
- ♦ "A survey of the orangutan (*Pongo pygmaeus pygmaeus*) population in and around Gunung Palung National Park, West Kalimantan, Indonesia based on nest counts." January 2005. Andrea E. Johnson, C.D. Knott, B. Pamungkas, M. Pasaribu, A.J. Marshall. *Biological Conservation*.
- ♦ "Social Movements and the Scholar: Dispatches from the World Social Forum." 2004. In *Tropical Resources Institute Bulletin, 2003-2004*.
- ♦ *Let's Go Travel Guidebook Series*. Researcher-author for first edition of *Let's Go: New Zealand* (1997).

SKILLS

- ♦ **Languages**. Fluent in Spanish and Indonesian.
- ♦ **Training Courses**. PADI scuba certification (May 2006). Conflict resolution training (Sep. 2004). Smartwood assessor course to conduct Forestry Stewardship Council certification (May 2004). Grassroots advocacy and media skills trainings with Rainforest Action Network (Feb., April 2005).
- ♦ **Computer Software**. Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint; Microsoft Access database management; Filemaker Pro; Quark Express; Distance (animal population estimation); ERMapper (satellite image interpretation); basic ArcView (GIS) skills.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Andrea Johnson
Director of Forest Campaigns
Environmental Investigation Agency
P.O. Box 53343
Washington, DC 20009
(202) 483-6621

Please contact my assistant campaigner on this issue:

Anne Middleton
Assistant Campaigner
(202) 483-6621
anne@eia-international.org


1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

Environmental Investigation Agency

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

No.

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature:  Date: March 18, 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

**Written Testimony of
Antony Kalm**

**Medicines for Malaria Venture
Before the
The House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and
Related Programs**

Madam Chairman, Representative Granger, and Members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to submit written testimony to you regarding fiscal year 2010 funding that this Committee and Congress will provide to USAID for malaria control programs.

My name is Tony Kalm. I am the Executive Vice President for Corporate Development of Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV). MMV is a Swiss nonprofit at the forefront of global efforts to combat malaria. MMV is dedicated to reducing the burden of malaria in disease-endemic countries by discovering, developing, and delivering new, affordable antimalarial drugs through effective public-private partnerships.

MMV is currently receiving a four-year \$8-million grant from USAID (Grant number GHS-A00-0400014-00) (FY 2009-2012). The purpose of this grant is to support MMV's work to discover and develop new antimalarials.

In order to continue its important work, MMV is asking Congress and USAID for \$10 million for fiscal year 2010. The scale of the Malaria threat is staggering and more resources are needed to fund the research, development, and delivery of new cures. With your support malaria control has gained momentum, and is at a tipping point. Now more than ever malaria R&D needs increased support.

We appreciate the time, support, funding, and leadership the Subcommittee has already provided in the fight against malaria and for recognizing the depth of the global challenge we face.

I begin my testimony with an overview of the current state of malaria and malaria treatment. I then review the role MMV intends to play in malaria's eventual eradication. I conclude by explaining the need for this critical increase in funding.

Malaria

Due to a rapid increase in resistance to widely used drugs and insecticides, malaria is on the rebound in many parts of sub-Saharan Africa. The following facts illustrate the grave nature of the problem:

- Between 250 and 330 million people suffer malaria annually
- An estimated 1 million people die each year
- Over 90% of deaths are in Africa
- 85% of deaths are in children under the age of 5 in Africa
- Over 40 percent of the world's children live in malaria-endemic countries
- Malaria kills more children in Africa than any other disease
- Malaria accounts for 1-in-5 of all childhood deaths in Africa
- A child dies from malaria every 30 seconds

Fortunately, the future does not have to be so grim. The world has recently united in an effort to eradicate malaria, a goal which MMV fully supports, and progress is being made on various fronts. To reach this long-term goal, both innovation and the increased use of the best existing tools are essential. The development and delivery of effective artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs) will play a central role. These therapies rapidly cure the disease and can even inhibit or prevent transmission. Two high quality ACTs are in the last stages of clinical development. In addition, MMV in partnership with Novartis recently launched Coartem® Dispersible, an ACT formulated specifically for children. More antimalarials are now in development than ever, and MMV is poised to deliver many new medicines. These medicines, along with other tools and strategies, such as long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, indoor residual spraying, a vaccine, and improved diagnostics, will help us rid the world of malaria.

Medicines for Malaria Venture

Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV), a not-for-profit public-private partnership, was established as a foundation in Switzerland in 1999. It is dedicated to reducing the burden of malaria in disease-endemic countries by discovering, developing, and facilitating delivery of new, effective, and affordable antimalarial drugs.

MMV's mission is to bring public, private, and philanthropic partners together to fund and manage the discovery, development, and delivery of new medicines for the treatment and prevention of malaria.

Public-Private Partnership

Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) have become one of the preferred ways of addressing health care issues that neither the public nor the private sectors can solve alone. MMV is among the first of these PPPs established to fight a major global disease. The initiative arose from discussions between the World Health Organization and the International Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Associations, the representative body of the pharmaceutical industry. The combination of the pharmaceutical industry, with its knowledge and experience in drug discovery and development, and the public sector, with its expertise in basic biology, clinical medicine, field experience, and above all its public remit, constitutes the rationale for MMV.

MMV's Antimalarial R&D Portfolio

MMV is currently managing the largest portfolio of antimalarial projects in history in collaboration with over 100 pharmaceutical, academic, nonprofit, and endemic-country partners in 38 countries. The renewed emphasis on eradication has encouraged MMV to take a new direction. The portfolio today includes not only projects that show promise against the dangerous *Plasmodium falciparum* malaria which is decimating the African continent, but those that will treat the rarer *Plasmodium vivax* malaria, tackle emerging resistance, and stop transmission of infection.

People often ask if so many new medicines are needed. Wouldn't one suffice? The answer is a resounding "No." The risk of attrition in drug development is high, and reliance on just one or two new malaria drugs is imprudent. Already in our clinical studies we see dissimilarities in the way the disease responds to different medicines. With adequate funding, MMV will perform more clinical studies in specific patient groups: small children, expectant mothers, and patients who have malaria along with AIDS or tuberculosis. A choice of different malaria medications will be crucial if the long-term goal of eradication is to be achieved.

Coartem Dispersible (Coartem D)

The January 27 launch of Coartem Dispersible (Coartem D) is an MMV success story. Responding to an international call for pediatric formulations of medicines, Novartis and MMV signed a collaboration agreement in 2004 to develop the first artemisinin-based combination therapy (ACT) especially for children with malaria. Coartem D is easy and cost-effective to manufacture, and it uses the well-known WHO package format currently used by Coartem® (the parent drug and leading ACT in Africa). Coartem D is a 97.8-percent effective antimalarial formulated especially for children. It masks the bitter taste of active ingredients with cherry flavoring. Previously, health care workers and parents had to crush bitter-tasting antimalarial tablets so children could swallow the medicine.

Dr. Chris Hentschel, President and CEO of Medicines for Malaria Venture, said Coartem D is a significant improvement. "Getting babies to take bitter malaria medicines is always difficult, but now mothers in Africa can easily give their children a sweet tasting and effective cure which will save their lives. This could not have happened without the support of our funders who are all committed to malaria innovation and one day, eliminating this deadly disease," he said.

In 2009, MMV and Novartis have set a goal of switching treatment for children from Coartem to Coartem Dispersible. Since its launch in February 2009, two countries (Zambia and Mozambique) have purchased the drug. Sixteen additional countries have registered Coartem D, and MMV expects that over 20 regular Coartem countries will switch to Coartem D for first-line treatment by the second half of 2009. Depending on the speed of the transition, 20 to 30 million children could be taking this new pediatric formulation within the first year of its use.

Sources of Funding for MMV

Medicines for Malaria Venture receives funding and support from government agencies, private foundations, international organizations, corporations, corporate foundations, and private individuals. These funds finance the MMV portfolio of research and development to provide new, effective, and affordable medicines for the treatment and prevention of malaria.

To support this project and the largest malaria research and development pipeline in history, MMV receives funding from the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Irish Aid, Netherlands Minister Development Co-Operation, Rockefeller Foundation, Spanish Government, Swiss Government, UK DFID, USAID, U.S. National Institutes of Health, Wellcome Trust, WHO/RBM, World Bank, BHP Billiton and the Exxon Mobil Foundation.

In-kind Contribution from Research Partners

MMV works with over 100 partners and more than 600 scientists and clinicians in 38 countries including the United States. Each pharmaceutical, academic, and endemic-country partner brings expertise, enabling technologies, and research facilities. Funding from private foundations and governments is used to leverage additional private sector assets. The success of this model creates a virtuous circle that brings in new donors and stakeholders.

A short list of some key partners in the United States includes:

Baltimore Department of Biochemistry
 Broad Institute of MIT and Harvard
 Columbia University
 Drexel University
 Harvard School of Public Health
 Johns Hopkins University
 Merck & Co., Inc.
 MicroChem Corp
 North Carolina State University
 Pfizer
 Rutgers University
 St Jude Children's Hospital
 Texas A&M University
 University of California at San Francisco
 University of Iowa
 University of Maryland
 University of Mississippi
 University of Nebraska
 University of South Florida
 University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center

University of Utah
University of Washington
VA Hospital of Portland
Walter Reed Army Institute of Research

What Is Needed

In 2007, the eradication of malaria regained credibility as a global public health objective. However, not even the most optimistic opinion leaders now suggest that eradication will be achieved in a few decades or without spending billions of dollars, both for new tools and for integrated control programs.

Medicines for Malaria Venture is a cost-effective and results-oriented public-private partnership that undertakes crucial research, development and delivery of antimalarial drugs. We are the tip of the spear in the battle against malaria. Unfortunately, the global recession is challenging the organization's ability to maintain the flow of desperately needed financial resources.

To continue its important work MMV is seeking an increase in funding from Congress and USAID to \$10 million for fiscal year 2010. This amount of funding will significantly advance MMV's drug discovery and development efforts, expedite registration by a stringent regulatory authority of the two high-quality ACTs that are in the last stages of clinical development, and help fund continued research into the other 50 research projects in its portfolio. With your support, MMV will be able to continue to work towards the eradication of malaria.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement and funding request.

ANTONY W. KALM

Route de Malagnou 28, 1208 Geneva Switzerland
 +41 79 789 3427
 kalma@mmv.org

CAREER FOCUS

**MANAGER/DIRECTOR LEVEL ~ GLOBAL NOT-FOR-PROFIT MANAGEMENT ~
 STRATEGIC PLANNING / RESOURCE MOBILIZATION / EXTERNAL RELATIONS**

WORK EXPERIENCE

Executive Vice President, Corporate Development and Advocacy
Medicines for Malaria Venture; Geneva, Switzerland 2008 – present

Medicines for Malaria Venture is a non-profit organization created to discover, develop and deliver effective and affordable anti-malarial drugs through public-private partnerships. Our vision is a world in which these innovative medicines will cure and protect the millions at risk of malaria and help to ultimately eradicate this terrible disease.

Responsible for fundraising, communications and advocacy worldwide. Manage a team of four to meet an annual operating budget of over \$60 million from governments, foundations, corporations, and individuals. Responsible for the organization's voice and profile among numerous stakeholder groups.

Managing Director
KSD Partners, LLC; Washington, DC 2006 - 2008

A consulting firm specializing in creative and effective solutions for non-profit and international organizations of every size and purpose: to help established institutions leverage their impact, leadership and profile; and, to assist new and emerging organizations build capacity for sustained growth.

Founder and director responsible for all aspects of the firm's operations, including business development, marketing, project and contractor management, and administration; promoted the company via web and conference presence. Among other accomplishments, the firm has helped clients to raise funds (more than \$200 million), elevate their profile (through media placements and participation at UN conferences, the World Economic Forum, and Technology, Education and Design), and expand operations internationally. KSD Partners has provided strategic and operational support most recently to the following organizations:

- Center for Women Policy Studies
- Civilian Research and Development Foundation
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
- Frederick P. Rose Architectural Fellowship
- Global Water Challenge
- Grameen America
- Pan-African Christian AIDS Network
- The Nature Conservancy
- Young Playwright's Theater

Vice President for Development 2004 to 2005
Global Health and Security Initiative / Nuclear Threat Initiative; Washington, DC, Moscow, Russia

A non-governmental organization whose mission is to reduce the risk of use and prevent the spread of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons. GHS/NTI is co-chaired by philanthropist Ted Turner and former U.S. Senator Sam Nunn, advised by Berkshire Hathaway Inc. CEO Warren Buffett, and governed by Trustees from nine nations.

- Designed and created the organization's development department;
- Guided leadership and staff fundraising efforts to meet program and project financial needs and priorities;
- Prepared and presented regular fundraising progress reports to the CEO, President and Board of Directors.

Select Accomplishments:

- Individual giving increased by \$83 million. Notably: one private donor contributed \$25 million to cover overhead and permit all additional funds raised to directly benefit programs and projects; another pledged \$50 million to leverage greater support from governments and the private sector for multi-lateral threat reduction activities; two others increased their support to the organization by \$4 million each.
- European governments pledged \$15 million, and agreed to seek matches from 5 other nations.

Antony W. Kalm, Page 2

- The Carnegie Corporation, as well as the MacArthur, Sloan and Saga Foundations, expanded their partnership with NTL, while the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation made its first “global security” grant to the organization.

Vice President, Development and Communications 2003 to 2004
African Wildlife Foundation; Washington, DC, Nairobi, Kenya

The African Wildlife Foundation is the leading conservation organization focused exclusively on Africa, building the capacity of its people and institutions to manage the continent's natural resources.

- Served as chief development and communications officer and strategist responsible for all development programs. Responsible for mobilizing \$15 million annually in operating funds from public and private sources, as well as preparing the organization for its first-ever capital campaign of \$100 million.
- Secured press coverage of organizational impacts in the U.S., U.K., Kenya and South Africa.
- Directed and supervised fundraising and communications operations for a staff of ten.
- Increased the organization's membership from 19,000 to 57,000, and annual revenue by 28%.

Executive Director 2000 to 2003
Community Counseling Service, Inc.; New York, NY, Rome, Italy, Dublin, Ireland, London, UK

Community Counseling Service is an international fund raising/consulting firm that consistently raises more than \$2 billion annually for its non-profit clients.

- Served as senior executive for the company on the European Continent, working with such organizations as the Global Crop Diversity Trust, FAO, IFAD, Greenpeace International, Green Cross, Tevereferno, the Pontifical University of Saint Thomas Aquinas (the Angelicum), and the Pope John Paul II Cultural Center.
- Led numerous campaigns – collectively raising over \$150 million – including an initiative to conserve agricultural biodiversity on behalf of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization and the World Bank's Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.
- Accompanied a delegation of senior government and industry officials to the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg, August 2002, launched the Global Crop Diversity Trust, and secured more than 120 media placements internationally.
- Managed campaign cabinets comprising ministers of national governments, corporate and NGO leaders.
- Counseled and trained organizational leadership and governance for efficiency and impact, with donors, media, stakeholders and project partners.

Director, Planning & Development 1999 to 2000
American Academy of Anti-Aging Medicine; Chicago, IL

The American Academy of Anti-Aging Medicine is an organization of 7,000 physicians and scientists from 50 countries working to shorten the period of illness at the end of life.

- Created the organization's first comprehensive development strategy.
- Trained staff, managed operations, and executed against budget.
- Secured sponsorships from major pharmaceutical companies; directed membership marketing, designed membership information resources, and increased physician membership by 15% in one year.
- Devised and implemented a public relations campaign and helped design a consumer website that received 1 million hits per month (www.worldhealth.net).

Research Scientist 1997 to 1998
Medical Research Council (AIDS Project); Durban, South Africa

Antony W. Kalm, Page 3

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- Developed and carried out benchmark clinical research to raise the awareness of government leaders to the devastation of HIV/AIDS in South Africa and the world. Drew attention to the scope and scale of the problem to seek solutions, increase funding, and design action plans to prevent the disease and treat patients.
 - Managed a clinic for at-risk populations. Recruited and trained field workers. Delivered culturally appropriate training on STD transmission and prevention. Compiled data from analyses and reports for publication and presentation at international symposia.

Peace Corps Volunteer-Community Health & Development 1996
United States Peace Corps; Galle, Sri Lanka

- Worked with rural communities to help develop the health care infrastructure. Engaged in hands-on practical work to improve health conditions: led projects in sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, and peer counseling. Planned and coordinated community workdays. Taught culturally appropriate classes to locals.
- Liaised with governmental organizations working to improve health conditions in areas of extreme poverty.

Research Assistant 1991 to 1996
Fox, Bennett & Turner; Washington, D.C.

- Served as a lobbyist/advocate and met with government health officials in the United States and internationally on behalf of patient survivor groups.
- Researched and analyzed international, federal, and state health legislation. Assisted with legislative and regulatory efforts on behalf of firm clients including: pharmaceutical companies, patient advocacy groups, membership organizations, and trade associations.
- Created speeches, drafted legislation, and prepared briefings for the Executive Branch and Congress.
- Facilitated a cooperative research effort between government and industry for novel anti-cancer treatments. Worked on a public/private partnership to bring novel anti-cancer drugs to market.

EDUCATION

-
- | | |
|---|---------------|
| ➤ Johns Hopkins University Bloomberg School of Public Health | Baltimore, MD |
| Master of Public Health | 1995 |
| ➤ Cornell University | Ithaca, NY |
| Bachelor of Arts | 1990 |

LANGUAGES

-
- English mother tongue. Speak, read and write German (advanced intermediate), Italian (advanced intermediate), and French (intermediate).

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Antony Kalm, EVP, Corporate Development Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV), 20 route de Pre-Bois, 1215 Geneva 15, Switzerland Tel: +41 79 789 3427 or local 202 714 0202</p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. Representing non-governmental organization Medicines for Malaria Venture (MMV)</p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes</p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing. USAID Grant#GHS-A00-0400014-00 Award USD 8 Million 2004 - 2008 / Appropriated USD 6 Million Recipient Organisation: MMV - Medicines for Malaria Venture NIH/NIAID Grant#5U01AI075594-02 Award USD 1.4 million 2007/8 Recipient Organisation: MMV - Medicines for Malaria Venture</p>

Signature: 

Date: 4/9/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.



**American Friends
Service Committee**

Washington Office

1822 R Street, NW · Washington, DC 20009 · 202/483-3341 · fax 202/232-3197 · www.afsc.org

June 15, 2009

Chairwoman Nita M. Lowey
House Appropriations Committee
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Room HB-26, U.S. Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

**RE: Program FY10 Military Assistance Funding for Israel to Support a
Middle East Peace Process**

Dear Chairwoman Lowey,

On behalf of the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC), I ask that the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs reconsider this year's requested \$2.775 billion military assistance appropriation to the State of Israel. In the interest of Israel's long-term well-being, U.S. interests, as well as our grave concern for Palestinians living under occupation without freedom and dignity, we ask the Committee to consider reprogramming U.S. military funding for Israel to instead fund two immediate priorities for Israeli and Palestinian long term peace and security: robust diplomatic efforts to bring Israel and Palestine together into negotiations leading to a too-long delayed peace, and non-military assistance funds to be provided specifically to implement the terms of a peace agreement that ends the occupation and meets the human rights and needs of both Israel and Palestine.

As an organization founded by the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) in 1917, AFSC is profoundly opposed to all foreign military assistance on the basis of the belief that peace can never come from violence. At this time when peace between Israel and Palestine is more possible and more immediately essential than ever before, we believe that increasing US military aid to Israel rather than offering alternative forms of support as "carrots" for meaningful engagement in final status negotiations is a missed opportunity to advance the cause of peace, and ultimately runs counter to US interests.

AFSC's concern for peace between Israel and Palestine is rooted in our direct experiences with the human cost of war and dislocation in the region. During the Second World War our staff members in Europe witnessed first-hand the horrors of the Holocaust, and assisted in the resettlement of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons after the war. In 1949 at the request of the United Nations AFSC helped to receive nearly 200,000 Palestinian refugees entering the Gaza Strip after fleeing or being expelled from their homes in what had become the State of Israel. Since that time AFSC has had a near continuous presence in Israel and Palestine and has continued to witness the futility of violence and the threat of violence as a means to resolve the Israeli-Arab, Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

Quaker values in action

The annual allocation of assistance to Israel is a result of agreements made under the Camp David Accords reached between Egypt and Israel. Initially that assistance included both development assistance and military aid, and was linked closely to implementation of the Camp David Accords. But in recent years U.S. assistance to Israel has been entirely directed toward military financing, and the goal of fueling steps toward peace with U.S. assistance has been lost.

A significant portion of Israel's military budget is devoted to the expansion and protection of Jewish settlements in the West Bank. President Obama, Secretary Clinton, and former Secretary of State Baker have affirmed the reality that these illegal settlements pose a serious obstacle to achieving peace. In addition Israel used weapons purchased through US military assistance in its recent war on Gaza, killing thousands of civilians and inflicting devastating damage to Gaza's civilian infrastructure that will cost billions of dollars to repair. AFSC staff in Gaza lived through the war and experienced personal losses. Our staff members in the region are now working with others to repair the damage as best they can. The extreme militarization of this conflict wrought by massive infusions of US military assistance come at a tremendous cost to US interests, regional goodwill, and prospects for peace.

Israel has significant security needs, but as the recent war in Gaza and the war in Lebanon in 2006 demonstrated, the use of military force has not changed the conditions in the Middle East that cause insecurity for Israel – it merely fuels a regional arms race, bringing greater insecurity to Israel and the region at large. Only the hard work of forging and implementing a final status agreement between Israel and Palestine that ends the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and allows both Palestinians and Israelis to live in freedom, peace, and security, will bring an end to insecurity in the region. In the interest of Israel's long-term well-being, U.S. interests, and the right of Palestinians to live with liberty and freedom from occupation, we ask the Committee to consider reprogramming U.S. military funding for Israel to seize the historic opportunity before us to invest in peace for Israel, Palestine, and the region at large.

Respectfully,



Mary Ellen McNish
General Secretary

AZERBAIJAN AND ARMENIA

STATUS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Testimony for the Record

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs
Committee on Appropriations
US House of Representatives

Presented By:

Dr. L. R. Lawrence, Jr.
President
Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc
Alexandria, VA 22314

Washington, DC
March 18, 2009

Biography

Dr. Lloyd R. (Bob) Lawrence, Jr.
President and CEO
Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc.

Dr. L. R. (Bob) Lawrence, Jr. is President and CEO of Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc.(BL&A), a consulting firm based in Alexandria, VA. He has spent his career in high level government positions, as a corporate level executive in a high technology company, and as CEO of BL&A. He has been an expert witness before the United States Congress on various matters for over 25 years.

BL&A carries out a variety of Washington based activities including representation, strategic planning and implementation, embassy liaison, corporate representation, international trade, and government program support. The firm employs 30 people, including part-time employees, and specializes in the fields of Energy, Agriculture, Defense, Infrastructure, International Trade, and the Environment.

Dr. Lawrence began his career with the United States Air Force. In 1974, he was an Air Force Nominee for America's Ten Outstanding Young Men of the Year, based on his work managing Basic Research for the Air Force. By 1975, he was the Air Force Program Manager for Energy Conversion Research within the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. In the summer of 1975, he left the Air Force and was one of the first executives selected to manage the programs of the Energy Research and Development Administration, the precursor to the Department of Energy. In 1977, Dr. Lawrence became the Director, Energy Conservation Research at the Gas Research Institute (GRI), and played a major role in initiating that organization. He headed all End-Use Research and Development with the responsibility for approximately ½ of the total R&D contract dollars of GRI. From 1977 to 1979, as a GRI executive, he represented the Gas Industry's end-use R&D interests in testimony before the United States Congress.

In 1979, Dr. Lawrence became Director, Technical Development for Mechanical Technology Incorporated, a high technology corporation with some 850 employees. He soon became a Vice President of the Corporation reporting to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer. Between 1980 and 1987, he routinely testified before the Congress and developed the strategy for successful, major, contract acquisitions within the Department of Energy, the Department of Defense, NASA and the Gas Research Institute.

In January of 1987, Dr. Lawrence founded Bob Lawrence & Associates. Since that time, BL&A has grown in size and scope to the variety of subjects and organizations that it is involved with, today.

Dr. Lawrence holds a Ph D in Engineering and a Bachelor's degree in Physics. His original research work was once a part of the Graduate curriculum at MIT.

Azerbaijan and Armenia:
Status and Recommendations

Presented By:

Dr. L. R. Lawrence, Jr.
Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc.
March 18, 2009

Madame Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: My name is Bob Lawrence, and I am President of Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc., a consulting firm of 30 persons (including part time employees), headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia. It is my pleasure, today, to represent Renaissance Associates, headquartered in Azerbaijan's capital city of Baku. Renaissance Associates consists of a group of private sector businessmen and educators, committed to fostering democracy in their county as well as defending the interests of their country abroad. Regarding the various appropriations line items of military, humanitarian, and economic assistance to Azerbaijan, we support the President's budget. We are not suggesting or asking for any more.

As you are aware, Azerbaijan and Armenia have a history which has seldom been friendly, although there have been historic periods where they have had good relationships. Sadly, today is not a good time, due to the problems surrounding an Armenian attack into the Azerbaijan province of Nagorno-Karabakh and the seven provinces surrounding it. Historically, the province of Nagorno-Karabakh has been combined with Azerbaijan as an integral province or, most recently, an "Autonomous Oblast." During the past 200 years, the population of Nagorno-Karabakh has consisted of both Armenians and Azeris. In general, the two ethnic populations lived peacefully together and regularly intermarried. However, occasional clashes did occur, and in 1988, the intensity of these clashes began to increase.

In 1991, backed by Russian military power, Armenia started an undeclared war against Azerbaijan, creating a brutal and tumultuous period after the declaration of independence. At that period of time, there was a Russian Regiment, the infamous 366th Regiment, which was stationed in Nagorno-Karabakh. The regiment became "out of control" of both the USSR and Azerbaijan, and lost all discipline. When the Soviet Union disintegrated, in 1991, this regiment became the source of heavy weaponry and mercenaries for Armenian aggressors and marauders, who moved to occupy Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding Azerbaijani provinces through ethnic cleansing, brutality, and routinely extreme atrocities and depravity, committed upon the unarmed Azerbaijani population. In the process, the Armenians killed a documented 30,000 Azeris and created a refugee population in Azerbaijan (Internally Displaced Persons) of nearly 1,000,000 people (over 900,000 interviewed and documented).

Today, the Armenians occupy a total of eight provinces of Azerbaijan's internationally-recognized territory. It is hoped that the present, intense, discussions and negotiations

concerning this situation can be resolved in a fair and satisfactory manner. Under the auspices of the Minsk Group (a subgroup of OSCE consisting of Russia, France, and the United States), negotiations have been conducted between President Aliyev of Azerbaijan and President Sargsyan of Armenia, with the deep involvement of the Foreign Ministers of each country. These are continuing with the whole-hearted support of the Obama Administration, and with the direct involvement of Secretary Clinton and President Obama. We strongly encourage all parties to allow these negotiations to proceed without interference, in order to achieve a mutually acceptable solution and resolution of this intense problem. The official policy of the U. S. Department of State on the issue is as follows:

The United States does not recognize Nagorno-Karabakh as an independent country, and its leadership is not recognized internationally or by the United States. The United States supports the territorial integrity of Azerbaijan and holds that the future status of Nagorno-Karabakh is a matter of negotiation between the parties with the aim of achieving a lasting and comprehensive political resolution of the conflict. The United States remains committed to finding a peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict through the Minsk Group process.

Another aspect of this situation which seems to come up annually, brought up by the Armenian lobbying organization ANCA, is the subject of "Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act." Section 907 is an ill-advised piece of legislation which restricts the relationship between the United States and Azerbaijan. It is the brainchild of an Armenian lobbyist and Chairman of ANCA in the early 1990's, Mourad Topalian. This lobbyist went on to be convicted of Terrorism in the United States, admitted to this in a plea bargain, and served a federal sentence of six years without parole. Section 907 is, fortunately, waived every year by the President. It should be rescinded, once and for all. It is an insult to our extremely important strategic ally, Azerbaijan. Moreover, the very existence of Section 907 undermines the advantage of credibility the U.S. generally has with Azerbaijan over the other co-mediators, France and Russia.

Azerbaijan Today:

Azerbaijan is a critical ally to the United States, providing a pathway for logistics supply for the war in Afghanistan and contributing troops to the international coalition there. It also provides a present and potential supply of oil and gas to the European region. This past winter, T. Boone Pickens ran ads on TV about the effect of the Russian gas supply cutoff to Europe. The message is that Russia has Europe in its energy grip, being the major provider of natural gas to the region. What Russia learned this winter is, that if they cut off the gas supply, Europe immediately dissolves into individual countries cutting individual deals with Russia. Any teamwork, such as NATO or the European Union, evaporates into individual relationships with Russia. The main competition to Russian gas supply is Caspian supply, from Baku, Azerbaijan, or from (potentially) Turkmenistan to Baku, and then into the supply network. A gas pipeline (Nabucco) is planned to follow a route from Baku, going through Turkey, across the Dardanelles (or Bosphorus), and up into Europe as a competitive supply. But Putin is a chess player, as well as an expert in psychological threats and physical threats. During the war with Georgia, Putin directed a battalion of Chechen infantry to ravage the Georgian city of Gori. This dedicated

gang rape, murder, and brutalization of the city's inhabitants was a chilling message to Azerbaijan and the other former Russian Republics as to what lay in store for them if their relationship with NATO became too strong. In January of this year, the Russians moved several hundred tanks and 5000 additional Russian troops into bases in northern Armenia, just south of the B-T-C pipeline, on the southern border of Georgia, and the Western border of Azerbaijan. Then, the Armenians denied this obvious move, as the Russians, themselves, also denied it. The world's satellites could see it happen. Administration intelligence sources should confirm this. Clearly, one possible course of action is for Russia to occupy Azerbaijan and Baku, take over the oil and gas pipelines, and strangle Europe. Who would stop them? What would the EU and NATO responses be, except for member countries to beg, individually, and politely, for their own, individual, oil and gas supplies and their individual relationships with Russia. In a world where energy is increasingly becoming an integral part of overall security, this is clearly a potential threat for NATO and the EU.

The economy of Azerbaijan is the fastest growing economy in the world. Recent reports show this growth to be 35% annually. Over the past two years, the average salary in Azerbaijan has doubled. Recently, "Doing Business," a joint program of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, recognized Azerbaijan as the "best performer of 2008." The government of Azerbaijan is to be commended for the broad-ranging investment of its new-found oil wealth. The use of oil revenues is transparently distributed under internationally accepted norms established by the international Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). Azerbaijan has recently received high praise from this group, and, in fact, has become the first nation ever to be certified as EITI compliant. To help raise the economic state of the average citizen, Azerbaijan is making broad investments in construction, infrastructure upgrading, information technology, agriculture, and communications. International, independent polling has found that the population of Azerbaijan approves of the present government and governmental policies by an overwhelming 77%.

The Situation in Armenia:

Madame Chairman, we are deeply concerned about the situation in Armenia, today, across a broad front of issues. First of all, the OSCE has issued statements describing irregularities in last year's voting, although not of enough degree to change the ultimate result. However, approximately 15 thousand Armenians, as reported in the international press, took to the streets for some 20 days in protest. This was followed by the crushing of dissent, beatings and killings of some 30 protesters by Armenian police, the expulsion of foreign journalists, the restriction of news to only government-issued news, and the implementation of martial law. Videotapes of these atrocities were taken by an Armenian, independent news agency in Yerevan, called A-1 Plus. The tapes were smuggled out of the country just before A-1 Plus was also kicked out of the country. The tapes show the brutal, dedicated, killing of Armenian civilians by Armenian police. The Millennium Challenge Corporation has now suspended its assistance to Armenia based on its poor human rights record.

Last year, I reported on the Armenian - Iranian Defense Cooperation Agreement. More recently, an article appeared in the Eurasian Daily Monitor, Volume 6, Issue 82, written by Armenian journalist Emil Danielyan, entitled: "Yerevan and Tehran Strengthen Economic Cooperation." It states that, "Armenia and Iran have agreed to deepen their already close relationship by pressing ahead with several large-scale, commercial projects..... The two neighboring states formalized these plans during Armenian President Serzh Sargsyan's recent official visit to Tehran. Iranian leaders used the trip to reaffirm, in unusually strong terms, their commitment to enhance political and economic cooperation with Yerevan." Sargsyan was quoted by his press office as saying, "Armenia attaches special importance to the dynamic expansion of relations with Iran."

In contrast, respect for Azerbaijan and its prominence in the region continues to rise. An example of this is the upcoming visit to Baku by Israeli President Shimon Peres. Tom Neumann, Executive Director of the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA), recently stated in an interview that the Peres visit "reaffirms what we've always believed, there is a natural and historical relationship between Israel and Azerbaijan." In fact, Azerbaijan provides 25 - 30% of the oil used by Israel. Iranian officials condemned the Peres visit to Baku, scheduled for June 28, saying it was detrimental to the Muslim regional community. Ali Hasanov, a public affairs official for Azeri President Ilham Aliyev, said that while Tehran and Baku enjoy warm relations, Iran has no right to interfere. Azeri Foreign Minister Elmar Mammadyarov expressed his surprise at Iran's interference with sovereign decisions made by the Azerbaijani Leadership.

Madame Chairman, regarding the Nagorno-Karabakh situation, it is our contention that the peaceful process of mediation by the Minsk Group is the best route towards normalization of relations between Armenia and Azerbaijan, and the best hope for the lives of the million plus human beings who are caught in this dramatically awful affair. We would strongly hope that this well-meaning, caring, Subcommittee would not, inadvertently, take any action in the appropriations process that might encourage rogue Armenian elements who wish to upset the peace process. In order to avoid such a mishap, we respectfully request that the Subcommittee vet any proposed appropriations actions in the region with the Minsk Group Co-Chairs.

In reviewing the recent record, we note that there are some Members who are supporting the Armenian call for less support and increased sanctions on Azerbaijan. We respectfully submit that such actions would be ill-timed and unfounded. We should be encouraging our ally Azerbaijan, a stance recently recognized by such prominent members as Senator Lugar, for example, and Congressmen Shuster and Wexler. These prominent elected officials have introduced legislation to repeal the Jackson-Vanik restrictions on trade with Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, and Moldova. We strongly support this repeal.

We thank you very much for the opportunity to present this testimony at this time.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:</p> <p>Dr. L.R. (Bob) Lawrence, Jr. Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc. 175 S. Patrick St. Alexandria, VA 22314</p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p>Renaissance Associates, S.A. c/o Baku, Azerbaijan and Zug, Switzerland</p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p>

Signature:

Date:

June 12, 2004

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

U.S. Commissioners
David Bedford
Jeff Koenings
Olney Pai, Jr.
Larry Rutter

**UNITED STATES SECTION
of the
PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION**

Office of the
U.S. Section Coordinator
7600 Sand Point Way N.E.
Building 1, F/NWR2
Seattle, WA 98115
Phone: 206-526-6155
526-6156
526-4140
Fax: 206-526-6534

TESTIMONY OF JEFF KOENINGS
U. S. COMMISSIONER
U.S. SECTION OF THE PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION
ON THE FY 2010 BUDGET FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE,
FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
March 2009

Mr. Chairman, today I present this testimony on behalf of the United States Commissioners to the U.S. Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission (PSC). I am Jeff Koenings, one of the U.S. Commissioners. The PSC was established in 1985 under the Pacific Salmon Treaty (Treaty) between the U.S. and Canada to oversee implementation of the Treaty. In May of 2008, the PSC concluded an agreement that established new salmon fishing regimes to replace regimes set to expire at the end of 2008. The U.S. Section of the PSC recommends that a total of \$18,250,000 for the PSC be provided to the Department of State in FY 2010 as detailed below. This funding comprises \$3,250,000 for U.S. Section operations and \$15,000,000 in supplemental funds called for in the 2008 Agreement noted above.

The \$3,250,000 recommended for U.S. Section activities is required to implement the provisions of the Treaty including travel costs for U.S. Commissioners, panel members, and technical committee members as well as stipends for

Commissioners and panel members authorized to receive them. The 2008 Agreement requires additional funding to carry out the technical assignments and implementation activities related to its revised and updated fishing regimes. The base funding also provides for the United States share of the costs for the operation of the PSC offices in Vancouver, British Columbia. The requested increase over FY 2009 reflects the fact the U.S. Section faces rising travel costs and the need to renegotiate Fraser River fishing regimes that expire at the end of 2010.

The requested FY 2010 supplement of \$15 million represents the first of two equal installments to be provided to Canada under the terms of the 2008 Agreement noted above. These funds will be used by Canada to help mitigate the economic effects of a significant reduction negotiated for Canada's Chinook fishery off the west coast of Vancouver Island. The reduction is a key element of the Agreement sought by the United States because of that fishery's significant impact on a number of U.S.-origin Chinook stocks listed under the U.S. Endangered Species Act (ESA). The reduction in this fishing mortality will contribute significantly to major efforts underway in the Pacific Northwest to recover these stocks and has generated positive findings on the new fishing regimes in the ESA review process. The Canadian government will also contribute funds to facilitate the fishery reductions. In the event the United States fails to provide the agreed funding in FY 2010, all of the Agreement's bilateral Chinook salmon

research and regulatory obligations will be suspended, the positive benefits of the Agreement lost, and the recovery of affected U.S.-origin stocks negatively affected.

The U.S. Section also recommends that a total of \$28,576,000 for the Department's International Fisheries Commissions commitments be funded in FY 2010, including the \$3,250,000 for PSC operational funds. This figure would be in addition to the \$15,000,000 supplement for the Canadian fishery mitigation money mentioned above. Funding at this level will ensure that all the important international agreements and activities of the International Fishery Commissions, including those addressed under the Pacific Salmon Treaty, will be carried out in order to protect and sustain important fishery resources.

This concludes the statement of the U.S. Section of the PSC submitted for consideration by this Committee. We wish to thank the Committee for its consideration of our request and its continued support.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: <p style="text-align: center;"><u>E X E M P T</u></p>
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes No
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature:

Date:

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.



March 18, 2009

The Honorable Nita M. Lowey
Chairwoman, Appropriations Subcommittee on
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
House of Representatives
Room HB-26 The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Kay Granger
Ranking Member, Appropriations Subcommittee on
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
House of Representatives
Room HB-26 The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairwoman Lowey and Representative Granger:

Legacies of War is writing to request an increase in the 2010 budget of the State Department's Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement (PM/WRA) for Laos to \$6 million, and for the opportunity to testify before the subcommittee detailing the urgent need for additional funding. This increase would be an important step toward fully funding unexploded ordnance (UXO) removal on high priority lands and victim assistance for Laos over the next three to five years.

Legacies of War is a United States (U.S.) based nongovernmental organization formed in 2004 to raise awareness about the history of the Vietnam War-era bombing in Laos and advocate for the removal of unexploded bombs in Laos, to provide a space for healing the wounds of war,

and to create greater hope for a future of peace. The organization strives to represent the 200,000 Laotian Americans and millions of other Americans who seek to address the terrible lingering effects of U.S. involvement in the wider Vietnam War, including Laos and Cambodia. Our request comes after consultation with other organizations and individuals working on this issue both in the U.S. and Laos, including the U.S. Campaign to Ban Landmines, United Nations Development Program (UNDP) Laos, Mines Advisory Group, Mennonite Central Committee, Handicap International, War Legacies Project, and Friends Committee on National Legislation.

Legacies of War appreciates that the U.S. has contributed an average of *\$2.9 million a year* over the past 13 years for the removal of UXO and victim assistance in Laos.¹ However, to put this in perspective, it is important to remember that the U.S. spent an average of *\$2 million a day* for nine years bombing Laos—or approximately \$7 billion. Without substantial increases in funding, the presence of UXO will remain a threat to the people of Laos for up to 100 years. We fully support funding for UXO removal in all countries burdened by this problem, but please note that the level of funding for Laos has not been proportionate to the scope of the contamination in comparison to funding for other nations, e.g. Kosovo and Bosnia where UXO has nearly been eradicated. While Laos has some of the most heavily contaminated lands in the world and accounts for half of all cluster munitions casualties worldwide², it has received on average three percent of total U.S. funding for UXO removal since 1993—4.6 percent in 2006 and 3.2 percent in 2007³. We ask only that Laos be given commensurate levels of funding to solve this devastating humanitarian situation.

Laos has the tragic distinction of being the most heavily bombed country in the world. From 1964 to 1973 the U.S. dropped over two million tons of ordnance on Laos, the equivalent of

¹ U.S. State Department, *Talking the Earth in Safety*, 2008.

² *Circle of Impact: the Fatal Footprint of Cluster Munitions on People and Communities* Handicap International, May 2007.

³ U.S. State Department, *Ibid.*

a bombing mission every 8 minutes, 24 hours a day, for 9 years.⁴ U.S. bombing left close to 50 percent of the country contaminated with vast quantities of unexploded ordnance (UXO), including 78 million unexploded cluster bomblets that litter forests, rice fields, villages, school grounds, roads, and other populated areas. Accidents involving UXO have caused over 50,000 civilian casualties since 1964 and 34,000 since the end of war in 1973--40 percent of these resulted in death. *Close to 60 percent of the victims are children.*⁵ Every year at least 300 new UXO casualties occur, primarily from unexploded cluster bomblets. It is worth repeating that half of the cluster munitions casualties worldwide have occurred in Laos.

Thousands of people have been left without limbs or with other severe injuries. Aea Lee, a young husband and father, lost both his lower legs in November 2008 while working in his rice fields. Without receiving prosthetic limbs he will not be able to support his family. Bounmi is a young man who lost half his left arm at age 16 as he was digging a fishing pond for his family. He now volunteers with World Education/Consortium to help new cluster bomb victims. Xer Yang is a little boy who was blinded by shrapnel from a cluster bomb a year ago. Without help, his future is dismal.

In addition to the terrible human cost of deaths and injuries, the impoverished Lao economy is further stymied by the presence of UXO. Hundreds of children have been orphaned. Families are left without the main breadwinner and struggle to survive. The extremely limited health care system within Laos is overwhelmed by the medical needs of UXO victims. The available funding does not begin to meet the demand for artificial limbs or employment retraining. As the population of Laos grows it is becoming more and more difficult to grow enough food. Over half of the arable land is littered with UXO. Many farmers have little choice

⁴ Senate Congressional Record, May 14, 1975, pg. 14,266.

⁵ Preliminary data from new Lao PDR National Regulatory Authority survey.

but to risk death or injury by planting in contaminated fields in order to feed their families. A recent United Nations study found half the children in rural areas are severely malnourished. Most infrastructure projects are burdened with the increased cost of first removing UXO.

The Lao PDR government and nongovernmental organizations, with assistance from the U.S., eighteen other countries, and the UNDP, have made modest progress in removing UXO in several provinces. However, funding is grossly inadequate to the enormity of the task. Funding must be increased to speed up the removal of UXO on high priority lands for villages, agricultural fields, and infrastructure development.

Recently, the Lao PDR was one of the first of 95 countries to sign the international Convention on Cluster Munitions in December 2008 in Oslo, Norway. And on March 16, 2009, Laos became the fifth country to ratify the Convention, which takes effect six months after the 30th country ratifies the treaty. As such, Laos has committed to implementing the terms of the Convention for UXO removal and victim assistance. The Lao government and the UNDP prepared a comprehensive proposal for implementation with projected funding at \$73 million over three years.⁶

An increase to \$6 million for Laos in the PM/WRA 2010 budget would enable Laos to move more quickly in implementing the comprehensive plan for UXO removal on priority lands and victim assistance.

The U.S. and Lao PDR governments have made great strides in improving relations in recent years, e.g. extending normal trade relations. But more than 35 years after the end of war, the U.S. has not taken full responsibility for the long term consequences of its bombing campaign. Our government must provide substantial funding to resolve a critical humanitarian issue. This

⁶ The Scourge of Cluster Munitions in the Lao PDR: Meeting Treaty Obligations and Scaling Up the Response Lao PDR National Regulatory Authority and United Nations Development Program, October 2008.

act of reconciliation would not only help Laos, but would be another step forward for the U.S. in repairing our image abroad. It would help increase respect for our country among both allies and former adversaries.

Thank you for your thoughtful consideration of our request. We understand that budgets are tight but we are confident that you find removal of UXO on high priority lands and victim assistance in Laos to be an important humanitarian priority and in our national interest.

Sincerely,

Channapha Khamvongsa, Director

Legacies of War
3233 M Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007

cc: President Barak Obama
Secretary of State Hilary Clinton
Director, Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement, U.S. Department of State

Other members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: Representatives Jesse L. Jackson, Jr., Adam Schiff, Steve Israel, Ben Chandler, Steven R. Rothman, Barbara Lee, Betty McCollum, David R. Obey, Ex Officio, Mark Steven Kirk, Ander Crenshaw, Dennis R. Rehberg, Jerry Lewis, Ex Officio

Senator Patrick Leahy, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Senators Diane Feinstein, Jeff Merkley, Robert Menéndez, Jeff Bingaman, Susan Collins, Sherrod Brown, Benjamin Cardin, Edward Kennedy, Maria Cantwell, Barbara Boxer, Olympia Snowe, Robert Casey, Debbie Ann Stabenow, Patty Murray, Russell Feingold, Richard Durbin, Barbara Mikulski, Bernard Sanders, Sheldon Whitehouse, Tim Johnson, Ron Wyden

Representatives Jim McGovern, Tammy Baldwin, Charles Boustany, Peter DeFazio, Lloyd Doggett, Keith Ellison, Sam Farr, Bob Filner, Raul Grijalva, Maurice Hinchey, Michael Honda, Darrell Issa, Henry Johnson, Barbara Lee, John Lewis, Betty McCollum, James Moran, John Oliver, Nick Rahall, Janice Schakowsky, and Lynn Woolsey

Channapha Khamvongsa
3233 M Street NW
Washington, DC 20007
(703) 868-0030

Education

Masters of Public Policy, May 2000
Georgetown University, Washington, DC

Bachelors of Science in Public Administration, May 1996
George Mason University, Fairfax, VA
Cum Laude

Work Experience

Legacies of War, 2004 to Present

Executive Director

Co-founded and manage the NGO to raise awareness about the long term impact of war on civilian populations, including deadly cluster bombs on the Laotian population.

Public Interest Projects, 2002 to 2008

Program Officer, American Dream Fund

Manage a \$6 million grantmaking budget to support immigrant and refugee communities in the Knight Foundation's 26 communities.

Ford Foundation, August 2000 August 2002

Program Associate, Peace and Social Justice Unit

Conducted research and performed due diligence on prospective grantee organizations domestically and internationally to support program officers working on the U.S. political participation and global civil society portfolios.

Center on Voluntary Organizations and Service, June 2001 May 2002

Georgetown University, Washington, DC

Research assistant to Pablo Eisenberg and co-authored a publication on the trustee fees of foundations.

Gates Millennium Scholars Program, September 2001

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Conducted outreach to Southeast Asian American communities throughout the country to encourage application to the scholarship fund.

National Asian Pacific Center on Aging, September 1997 August 2000

Policy Coordinator

Monitored and analyzed policy related to the aging Asian American population. Worked on issues related to the impact of welfare reform on the population and on the Asian American seniors' access to healthcare.



Academy for Educational Development

STATEMENT BY

ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

**BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
EXPORT FINANCING, AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

NADRA FRANKLIN

**VICE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTOR,
IMPACT ASSESSMENT
ACADEMY FOR EDUCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

MARCH 26, 2009

Madam Chairwoman, I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to submit testimony in support of continued funding for malaria control programs in sub-Saharan Africa. I urge the Committee to endorse a comprehensive approach to address the effects of malaria on productivity, morbidity and mortality, and to recognize the need to rapidly address this disease with immediate solutions, while also laying the groundwork for sustained, locally controlled and financed programs that can be implemented into the future.

It is important to recognize that the globalized economy facilitates the spread of disease through military, trade, and population movements. Every year, millions of Americans travel to and from malaria endemic regions on military and diplomatic missions, as well as on vacations. With this exposure, Malaria becomes a major threat to Americans' health and life.

The United States has taken the global lead in the fight against malaria. In addition to increasing the resources being made available to fight malaria, the U.S. government, through the Agency for International Development (USAID) and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), is expanding its support to include all effective tools for prevention and treatment, and has put in place an improved system that ensures results-based management and resource allocation.

We must remain mindful that achieving high coverage program targets by 2010 is the first phase of a long-term effort that will require the increased and sustained commitment of African governments, commercial distributors of malaria prevention and treatment products, and continued technical and financial support of the international community to fill the gap.

Malaria – The Silent Tsunami

Malaria kills more than two million people in Africa each year, mainly in the sub-Saharan region. Between 300 and 500 million people suffer from malaria; one out of 20 children in Africa dies of malaria before the age of five, and one million die per year. Families are often forced to spend approximately 20 percent of their income on malaria treatments, and public health institutions spend up to 40 percent of their budgets on outpatient malaria treatment.

In addition to its impact on health, malaria is also responsible for an economic loss of \$12 billion to economies in Africa each year, slowing economic growth by approximately 1.3%. Impacting the future as well, malaria is also the leading cause of absenteeism in African schools.

A Devastating but Preventable Disease

Insecticide-treated bednets (ITNs) are a proven, practical preventive tool for preventing malaria. Overwhelming scientific evidence shows treated bednets protect children and families while they sleep, providing protection against 97% of malaria bites, which occur between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Because ITNs can be obtained by families immediately through local markets, or distributed by governments, NGOs and faith-based organizations on a subsidized or free basis, they are one of the most practical and effective weapons in the fight against malaria.

Other effective tools in preventing malaria include Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) and intermittent presumptive therapy of pregnant women (IPTp). All prevention methods should be

viewed as complementary. It is critical that decisions about the most appropriate mix of prevention interventions be driven by local experts in each country, and be based on the specific nature of malaria transmission in the country and the availability of resources. Only a locally driven and systematic approach that includes multiple tools and partners will succeed, and comprehensive plans must not exceed the combination and evolution of funding over time.

Need to Improve Targeting of Subsidies

We have heard much debate about whether malaria prevention tools should be distributed through the African commercial sector, or distributed for free. The fact is, we need both. Free campaigns are excellent tools to quickly increase coverage. These campaigns typically target pregnant women and children under five, the most vulnerable, but leave other family members exposed, e.g., the elderly, women who are not pregnant, male bread-winners, and adolescent children, who end up becoming unaddressed malaria parasite reservoirs causing re-infection of vulnerable groups.

We do not have the resources over the long term to provide all vulnerable populations with ITNs, IRS, and prevention therapy for free. Free distribution is expensive, logistically challenging, and not sustainable on a national scale. These critical and life-saving efforts must judiciously target the most vulnerable and those who cannot afford products in the commercial sector, where Africans obtain most of their products and services.

In addition to targeting free distribution to pregnant women and children under-five, we must also take into account the needs of other family members, including adult bread-winners affected by malaria and who may compete in the household for use of the available ITNs. Strategies must also be in place to reach under-fives born in years when campaigns are not taking place and to ensure that as they age, children still have access to an ITN for sleeping.

We need better systems in place to improve targeting of donor resources and ensure that mass procurements are handled in the most cost-effective way. This should include holding implementing agencies accountable for what happens to commodities once they reach a country, and ensuring that the commodities reach their intended populations. Targeted distribution must be accompanied by education in order to convert ownership to use, and behavioral messages to support optimal use of the nets.

Support of programs to increase net ownership and use must be done in the most cost-effective manner, which may not be solely relying on free distribution. Distribution by the commercial sector, with support from USAID's NetMark project, costs the taxpayer only \$1.74 per ITN, with the cost of the net paid assumed by the consumer. NetMark was able to procure and distribute free nets to the district level in Uganda, a land-locked country, for \$5.50, while other donor-funded programs have spent as much as \$10 per net delivered in coastal Ghana.

For countries already struggling to provide basic services such as routine vaccination it is important to have a balanced approach including free, subsidized, and commercially available products. All U.S. programs should be held accountable for addressing both equitable coverage and local capacity building for sustainable delivery through both commercial and public sector

channels. We should also consider alternatives to procurement and distribution through over-burdened public sector networks, using vouchers where possible. Vouchers have been proven an effective strategy across Africa – 88% of 1.8 million vouchers have been redeemed for an ITN. This type of innovative approach to reach the poorest sectors of society can help PMI achieve its goals on a more cost-effective basis while also supporting the growth of the African private sector.

NetMark – An Example of USAID Achieving Cost-effective Impact and Sustainability in Malaria Prevention

NetMark is working to reduce malaria cases and deaths in Africa by increasing the availability, affordability and use of insecticide-treated bednets through partnerships with commercial net and insecticide manufacturers, their African distributors, ministries of health, and NGOs. USAID established the NetMark program in 1999 and it is managed by the Academy for Educational Development (AED).

NetMark uses three strategies to increase the availability, affordability and use of ITNs:

- creation and expansion of commercial ITN markets to help make this lifesaving product readily available long after NetMark ends
- promotion of ITNs through public education about malaria and correct net use
- targeted subsidies to help the poorest and most vulnerable obtain subsidized or free ITNs with discount vouchers redeemable through the same convenient commercial outlets used by wealthier populations.

NetMark has achieved unprecedented results through public-private partnership:

- Since 1999, NetMark has developed partnerships with 38 African and 9 international commercial partners which have invested over \$88.5 million dollars in country programs and restructured to develop and support retail markets. This translates into approximately \$1.47 invested by the commercial sector for every dollar invested by USAID.
- Since 2002, the African commercial sector, under the umbrella of NetMark support, has delivered over 123.3 million nets and 33.1 million insecticide treatment kits.
- Over 1.8 million pregnant women and mothers of children under five have benefited from discount vouchers from NetMark, and 500,000 women in Mali alone received insecticide treatment kits.
- Over 2 million LLINs were distributed for free to the most vulnerable in Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Uganda.
- NetMark's communication activities have helped reach more than 160 million people (with information) about the dangers of malaria and how ITNs can prevent it.

- Awareness of ITNs has increased from an average of 43% in 2000 (Nigeria, Ghana, and Senegal) to 82% in 2004; and ownership of ITNs has increased from 5% to 27% over the same period in those countries.
- Before NetMark, few nets were treated with insecticide, which makes them twice as effective at preventing malaria. Now, 65% of nets owned in NetMark countries have been treated.
- ITNs now cost 30% - 75% less than untreated nets did in 2000, because of more ITN brands and competition in the market that has been established by NetMark.
- Taxes and tariffs on ITNs have been reduced or eliminated in ALL seven NetMark target countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Uganda and Zambia)
- NetMark's programs have benefited the lower socio-economic groups as much or more than the wealthiest groups. In Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and Zambia, the poorest 40% of the population own 33% of the nets.
- Prior to NetMark's recent launch in Ethiopia, 66% of public sector nets went to wealthiest 40% of the population, while only 2% went to the poorest 20%.
- NetMark has developed a new process to produce state-of-the-art, long-lasting ITNs (LLINs), which led to the construction of privately-funded factories in Thailand and Tanzania.

NetMark has developed a model that works through public-private partnership to achieve both short and long-term public health impact. This model, based on efficient and effective delivery of ITNs, could easily be applied to other areas of malaria prevention.

I urge the committee to recommend the following in the fiscal 2010 bill:

- Using the full range of malaria control tools and approaches based on joint planning with health specialists in each country;
- Requiring malaria control programs to address building local capacity of commercial and public sector delivery mechanisms;
- Demanding accountability for country programs for cost-effectiveness, distribution equity and sustainability.

I thank you for your consideration.

Nadra Franklin, Ph.D.,

Dr. Franklin is Vice President and Director, Impact Assessment for the Academy for Educational Development's Global Health, Nutrition and Population Group. She was M&E Manager for AED's LINKAGES Project, responsible for the full M&E reporting of project activities, both at country and global levels. Under LINKAGES, Dr. Franklin coordinated 45 surveys dealing with country programs and provided impact-level results data to USAID and project process and impact data for USAID SO reporting. Formerly at the University of Michigan's Population Studies Center, she was Principal Investigator of a study in Northern Ghana dealing with marriage practices for the Navrongo Health Research Center. For three years, she was Africare's Associate Program Manager for West Africa. While at Michigan, Dr. Franklin helped design ongoing research to better capture HIV-related effects of race and class among U.S. minorities.

DONNA J. BARRY, RN, NP, MPH

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EDUCATION

MGH INSTITUTE OF HEALTH PROFESSIONS, Boston MA. RN/MSN. *May 2001*
Nurse Practitioner Specialties: Adult Health and Women's Health.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, New York NY. MPH & MIA, *May 1992*
Concentrations in Reproductive Health, MCH, International Development, and the former Soviet Union. Member of the Harriman Institute.

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY, St. Louis MO. B.A., *May 1989*
Double Major: Political Science and Russian. Honors: Phi Beta Kappa, Dean's List, Alpha Sigma Nu and Magna Cum Laude.

LICENSING/CERTIFICATION:

- Massachusetts Registered Nurse License; Nurse Practitioner License
- ANCC certification as an Adult Nurse Practitioner, June 2001
- NCC certification as a Women's Health Nurse Practitioner, July 2001

EXPERIENCE

PARTNERS IN HEALTH, Boston, MA (*May 2007 - present*)
Advocacy and Policy Director. Directing PIH's advocacy and policy work locally, nationally and internationally. Collaborating with other NGOs, international organizations and donors to further PIH's core principles of poverty alleviation and health for all. Day-to-day management of PIH's Institute for Health and Social Justice including tying research and fieldwork to policy development and implementation. Track domestic and international policies and legislation that affect PIH's key issues. Represent PIH among policymakers, the broader community and among colleague organizations. Anticipate and identify key opportunities to advance PIH's agenda in all these areas. Presentations and panel member at the UN, US Congress, multiple universities and conferences. Conceptualize and coordinate conferences, meetings and symposia. Manage summer internship program. Coordinate PIH's Women's Health and Nursing Programs.

PARTNERS IN HEALTH, Boston, MA (*September 2006 – April 2007*)
Acting Co-Director of Women's Health. Provided guidance to Reproductive Health and MCH projects. Assessed STI services and treatment protocols. Frequent travel to sites.

MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL Sexually Transmitted Infections Clinic, Boston MA (*February 2005 –September 2006*)
Nurse Practitioner Provided assessment, diagnosis and treatment for all STIs in female and male clients. HIV counseling and testing. Hepatitis counseling and vaccinations. Trained medical residents, ID fellows and nurse practitioner students in addition to participants in DPH STD courses. Collaborated with other unit staff and hospital employees in conducting HPV and HSV research studies.

PARTNERS IN HEALTH Harvard Medical School, Department of Social Medicine, Boston MA
(June 2001 – January 2005)

Project Director – Russia Coordinated a multi-disciplinary team to provide DOTS-plus treatment for Multiple-Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in Russia. Managed all aspects of the program including daily management, drug supply, training, research, clinical management and advocacy. Provided clinical and program support to comprehensive women's health projects at Haiti sites.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD LEAGUE OF MA, Boston MA (February 2001 – September 2001)

HOPE Nurse for the HOPE program providing hormonal methods of contraception in the gynecology services department. Collaborated with nurse practitioners and other nurses to provide hormonal contraceptive initiation and management, and counseling about contraceptive options.

DOCTORS OF THE WORLD, U.S.A. St. Petersburg, Russia (June 2000 – August 2000)

Interim Project Director for the Russian project for at-risk children and youth. Restructured financial reporting systems. Secured funding from local donors for summer camp repair and from UNICEF for new project initiatives. Responsible for local project management and co-ordination with home office, other DOW affiliates, local government and NGOs.

INITIATIVES, INC., Boston MA (June 1998 - May 2000)

Program Officer Assisted with proposal development, research and coordinating project activities for this international health company. Contributed to research, editing and annex development for handbooks on Safe Motherhood and infection prevention.

LINCOLN/LANCASTER CO. HEALTH DEPARTMENT Lincoln NE (Sept. 1997-May 1998)

Health Educator-Outreach Implemented outreach activities to women with limited incomes to enroll them in free and low-cost cancer screening programs. Collaborated with employers to interest them in helping enroll their employees. Introduced the program to new immigrant groups in the community, including those from the former Soviet Union and Arabic-speaking countries. Developed outreach materials.

WORLD LEARNING INC. PVO/NIS PROJECT - Moscow, Russia (December 1994 - July 1997)

Senior Project Officer - Health and NGO Development Managed and monitored a portfolio of over 10 US - Russian partnership projects working in the public health sector which totaled over 6.5 million dollars from USAID. Managed support staff in the field office. Represented the field office at donor meetings and local assistance coordination meetings. Assisted with developing and organizing training for local NGOs on financial management, public education through the media and human resources development.

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL, Research Triangle Park NC (August 1993-Nov. 1994)

Program Officer Coordinated FHI programs in the former Soviet Union, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Planned and implemented training seminars and conferences in support of identified country needs. Developed and monitored reproductive health projects. Coordinated divisional technical assistance. Developed proposals and budgets for extensive training programs in reproductive health for all Central Asian countries which were fully funded by UNFPA.

VIRTUS LIMITED, New York NY (September 1991-May 1993)

Program Manager Managed first semester Russian language and culture program in Nizhni Novgorod, Moscow, Chelyabinsk, and St. Petersburg. Interacted with university presidents, faculty, and administrations to achieve excellent academic standards. Responsible for analysis and restructuring of the educational program based on student and faculty evaluation. Also managed the 10-week course in Sochi, Russia, Summer 1992.

FAMILY CARE INTERNATIONAL, New York NY (September 1990-October 1991)

Intern Research and Project Assistant Assisted with projects related to safe motherhood and reducing maternal mortality in Africa and the former Soviet Union. Completed an annotated bibliography on training Traditional Birth Attendants, a research paper on women's health and reproductive rights in East-Central Europe and the former USSR and other projects.

CONSULTING

- **WORLD LEARNING INC., Moscow, Russia (March 1998)** Proposal development for NGO sector support project which was funded by USAID. Researched partnership possibilities. Met with local staff to develop program design.
- **EURASIA FOUNDATION, Moscow, Russia (May 1997)** Proposal review and critique of NGO projects.
- **WINROCK INTERNATIONAL - WOMEN'S CONSORTIUM, Moscow, Russia (April 1997, April 1996)** Proposal review and critique of projects from women's groups.
- **SAVE THE CHILDREN - RUSSIA, Moscow, Russia (November 1996)** Proposal review and critique of health sector projects.

LANGUAGES

- Fluent Russian
- Beginners French, Spanish, Haitian Creole

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS & APPOINTMENTS

- Member, American Academy of Nurse Practitioners
- Member, American Public Health Association
 - Action Board Member, 2007-Present
 - Section Councilor, 2004-2006
- Researcher, Division of Social Medicine and Health Inequalities, Brigham & Women's Hospital

PUBLICATIONS

- Several articles related to Russia TB project
- Nicholas, P., Mauceri, L., Ciampa, A., Corless, I., Raymond, N., Barry, D., Ros, A. Distal Sensory Polyneuropathy in the Context of HIV/AIDS. JOURNAL OF THE ASSOCIATION OF NURSES IN AIDS CARE, Vol. 18, No. 4, July/August 2007, 32-40
- The PIH Guide to the Management of Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis, Partners In Health, 2003 (contributing author) English and Russian versions.
- The PIH Guide to the Community-Based Treatment of HIV in Resource-Poor Settings, Partners In Health, 2004 (co-authored sections on STI detection and treatment, discordant couples and family planning)
- Handbook on Prison Health, Open Health Institute and Russian Ministry of Justice, January 2005, (lead author of chapter on tuberculosis in prisons)

VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES

- Ward 3 Chair, Cambridge MA Democratic City Committee (2006-present)
- 2008 Primary Coordinator, Cambridge MA Obama Campaign
- 2008 General Election Co-Coordinator, Cambridge-Somerville MA Obama-Biden Campaign
- 2008 NH Primary and General Election Volunteer, Obama-Biden Campaign, Littleton NH
- 2006 Ward 3 Coordinator, Deval Patrick Campaign for Governor

Written Testimony of Donna J. Barry

For

Partners In Health

Nearly four million people are alive today because of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund). Over 3,900 patients receive life-saving antiretroviral therapy and are alive today in Haiti's Central Plateau and Artibonite regions because of PEPFAR and the Global Fund. Today, Joseph is alive in Lascahobas, Haiti and a HIV Outreach Worker for our partner organization, Zanmi Lasante (ZL). In 2003, he was carried 5 miles to our clinic on a stretcher by four neighbors who thought they were bringing him to the hospital to die. Joseph, his family, and their neighbors all believed that the diseases that left him unable to get up from the floor of his family's house, let alone work and provide for his family, were incurable. But at ZL, Joseph was diagnosed with AIDS and tuberculosis and promptly began successful treatment made possible by monies funds Partners In Health (PIH) and Zanmi Lasante received from the first grant approved by the Global Fund. As Joseph so eloquently states, "When I was sick I couldn't farm the land, I couldn't get up to use the latrine; I couldn't even walk. Now I can do any sort of work. I can walk to the clinic just like anyone else. I care as much about my medications as I do about myself. There may be other illnesses that can break you, but AIDS isn't one of them. If you take these pills, this disease doesn't have to break you."

There are over four million people today who have stories that mirror Joseph's. Due to the generosity of the United States and other major donors, not only people with HIV/AIDS, but also those with tuberculosis, malaria, and many other treatable conditions and diseases are not

only alive today, they are able to contribute to their communities; they are parents who continue to care for their families and communities; they are children who can go back to school and become health care providers to care for their neighbors.

We are lucky today that we have stepped up as a country to the challenge of funding programs that prevent and treat these diseases and do not have to look back and see a trail of inaction and death. The United States has contributed billions of dollars to both PEPFAR and the Global Fund over the past five years and there is much to be proud of. However, both programs are in critical stages today – one, PEPFAR, at risk of being underappropriated based on authorizing levels approved last year and the other, the Global Fund, at risk of not being able to continue its phenomenal work around the world due to complacency and competing priorities, both domestic and international.

In stark opposition to the failed financial policies of U.S. banks and financial institutions, that have nonetheless received hundreds of billions of U.S. taxpayer dollars in bailouts, both PEPFAR and the Global Fund are unqualified successes. In its first five years, PEPFAR provided antiretroviral treatment to 2.1 million people; supported prevention initiatives that reached nearly 60 million people; and provided treatment to prevent HIV transmission from mother to child in nearly 16 million pregnancies. Global Fund resources have supported antiretroviral treatment for 2 million women, men, and children; funded 62 million HIV counseling and testing encounters; provided 70 million bed nets to protect families from malaria; delivered 74 million malaria treatments; and financed detection and treatment for 4.6 million cases of tuberculosis.

In Haiti, where Partners In Health has received \$17.5 million from PEPFAR and \$15.6 million from the Global Fund, nearly 4,000 patients are receiving life-saving antiretroviral therapy and we are following 15,500 HIV positive patients across our ten sites in the Central Plateau and Artibonite. In 2008 alone, our staff provided HIV counseling and testing to 226,314 people, including 56,226 pregnant women. With Global Fund support one of our clinics in impoverished, Central Haiti became the first referral treatment center for multi-drug resistant tuberculosis in the country. We recorded over 1.9 million patient encounters at public clinics and hospitals in 2007, not including a comparable number of daily home visits to HIV patients by community health workers, with PEPFAR and Global Fund monies covering nearly half the funding to support those visits and follow-up care.

Of course, most patients do not arrive at our clinics asking for a test for HIV, TB or malaria – they arrive with headaches, fevers, weight loss, coughs, symptoms of hunger and malnutrition and a host of other complaints. Thankfully, many of them are not infected with AIDS, TB or malaria but the PEPFAR and Global Fund monies have allowed us to support Ministry of Health hospitals and clinics that provide comprehensive primary health care including vaccinations, maternity care, hypertension treatment, and other services that save the lives of millions more and improve child and maternal health.

There is still much work to be done. Worldwide, millions more people need access to antiretroviral therapy. According to the latest estimates from UNAIDS, every day more than 7000 people are newly infected with HIV; for every two people put on treatment, five are newly infected. Two million people are still dying each year from AIDS. The World Health Organization estimates that over 2 billion people are infected with tuberculosis and of that

number, 1.5 million patients are awaiting treatment for multidrug-resistant tuberculosis. Malaria is responsible for 300 million acute illnesses and 1 million deaths each year.

The harsh reality is that we know how to prevent and treat all of these diseases, but we have yet to provide the resources to scale up successful programs to reach everyone who needs them, meanwhile infection rates continue to increase and people continue dying. For less than one half of one percent of what the G8 countries have approved to bail out failing banks in the past few months, we could fill the \$5 billion dollar shortfall the Global Fund now faces. The U.S. does not have to do this alone, but it will require U.S. leadership. History shows that for every one dollar given to the Global Fund by the United States, other countries match this two dollars.

The Global Fund has developed as planned, starting with relatively small grants in response to small and limited proposals from countries in need. After proving its effectiveness and efficiency and matching country needs, the Global Fund is now receiving large-scale proposals from countries. In Round 8 last fall, the Global Fund Technical Review Panel recommended total funding of \$3 billion – nearly three times the size of the previous round. The anticipated need for funding rounds in 2009 and 2010 is \$8 billion, but only \$3 billion has been pledged – thus the \$5 billion gap.

Preparing a Global Fund proposal is a long, arduous task that requires enormous effort at the country level, taking time from ministry officials, civil society representatives, and clinicians. If countries submit proposals and are met with a response of “sorry, we don’t have enough money,” proposal submissions will undoubtedly decline with the result that patients will suffer and die and the strong reputation of the Global Fund will be lost. The United States’ fair share

for the Global Fund for FY 10 is \$2.7 billion. I hope that we can be counted upon to meet this goal.

In September 2007, my colleague, Dr. Joia Mukherjee, the Chief Medical Officer at Partners In Health, testified before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and made one of the first public requests that we fund PEPFAR 2 at a level of \$50 billion. Some laughed, others gasped and a few believed, but eventually nearly all members of both the House and Senate believed when reauthorizing this life-saving legislation last year at \$48 billion. Now is the time to concretely fulfill that commitment and appropriate the \$9 billion dollars called for in the reauthorization for FY 10. We have expanded the program to include far more funding than ever before for tuberculosis and malaria and based on the numbers of infected cases around the world that I stated earlier, this is desperately needed to stop the tide of infections and to treat those who are already infected.

The new Congress and Administration have the opportunity to restore the world's confidence in our foreign assistance and to reassure our taxpayers that their funds are being spent wisely. PEPFAR and the Global Fund are two of the soundest investments we have made over the past five years and two we should make again this year. With continued support we can provide care and treatment for those millions who are infected and awaiting treatment as well as prevent millions from succumbing to malaria, TB and HIV. We urge you to fully support and fund PEPFAR and the Global Fund and continue to save millions of lives around the world. On behalf of Joseph in Central Haiti, of four million others who are alive today thanks to PEPFAR and the Global Fund and millions more who are still awaiting treatment around the world, I thank you.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Donna Barry 800 Boylston Street, 47th Floor Boston, MA 02199 (617) 432-6017</p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Partners In Health</p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p><input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes No</p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Please see attached A-133 schedules.</p>

Signature: *Donna Barry*

Date: 3/17/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

PARTNERS IN HEALTH, A NONPROFIT CORPORATION

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2005

<u>Federal grantor/passed through granted program title</u>	<u>Passed through grantor number</u>	<u>CFDA number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:			
Global Aids		93.067	\$ 526,499
Passed through the University of Washington:			
HRSA - AIDS Education and Training Center	937694	93.145	274,632
HRSA - AIDS Education and Training Center	846757	93.145	44,954
HRSA - AIDS Education and Training Center	846763	93.145	14,734
HRSA - AIDS Education and Training Center	101768	93.145	1,066,627
Passed through Harvard Medical School:			
Scale-up of Community-Based HIV Prevention and Care	5-D43-TWO00018-18	93.989	75,681
Passed through Brigham and Women's Hospital:			
Perinatal Outcomes and Novel HIV Assessment in Infants	5-D43-TWO-00018-2	93.RD	26,099
			\$ <u>2,029,226</u>

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

PARTNERS IN HEALTH, A NONPROFIT CORPORATION

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2006

<u>Federal grantor/passed through granted program title</u>	<u>Passed through grantor number</u>	<u>CFDA number</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Research and Development Cluster:			
United States Agency for International Development:			
Child Survival and Health Initiatives		98.001	\$ 1,172,422
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:			
Global Aids		93.067	3,918,309
Passed through the University of Washington:			
HRSA – AIDS Education and Training Center	101768	93.145	271,834
Passed through Harvard Medical School:			
Scale-up of Community-Based HIV Prevention and Care	5-D43-TWO00018-18	93.989	117,343
Psychosocial intervention for HIV-affected children in Haiti	149819-0002	93.242	85,308
Passed through Brigham and Women's Hospital:			
Perinatal Outcomes and Novel HIV Assessment in Infants	1-R21-MH076447-01	93.RD	<u>11,613</u>
Total Research and Development Cluster			<u>\$ 5,576,829</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report and notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

PARTNERS IN HEALTH, A NONPROFIT CORPORATION

Exhibit II

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Six-month period ended June 30, 2007

Federal grantor/passed through granted program title	Passed through grantor number	CFDA number	Expenditures
Research and Development Cluster:			
United States Agency for International Development: Child Survival and Health Initiatives		98.001	\$ 636,645
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention: Global Aids		93.067	2,073,637
Passed through Harvard Medical School:			
Scale-up of Community-Based HIV Prevention and Care	5-D43-TWO00018-18	93.989	20,315
Psychosocial intervention for HIV-affected children in Haiti	149819-0002	93.242	57,955
Passed through Brigham and Women's Hospital: Perinatal Outcomes and Novel HIV Assessment in Infants	1-R21-MH076447-01	93.RD	3,737
Total Research and Development Cluster			<u>\$ 2,792,289</u>

See accompanying independent auditors' report and note to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

PARTNERS IN HEALTH
 Draft Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
 Year ended June 30, 2008

Federal grantor/pass-through grantor/ program title/pass-through grantor's number	Passed through grantor number	CFDA number	Expenditures
<u>United States Agency for International Development</u>			
Child Survival and Health Initiative		98.001	190,933
<u>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</u>			
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:			
Global Aids		93.067	4,987,141
Rapid Diagnostics for Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in Lima, Peru	N/A		90,729
Public Health Service, Office of Minority Health: 2007 Community Partnerships to Eliminate Health Disparities		93.137	249,883
Passed through Havard Medical School:			
Scale-Up of Community Based - HIV Prevention and Care	5-D43-TWC00018	93.989	69,505
Psychosocial Intervention for HIV-Affected Children in Haiti	149819-0002	93.242	120,977
Epidemiology of Multi Drug Resistant Tuberculosis in Peru	149821-0003	93.855	51,987
Passed through Brigham and Women's Hospital:			
Host and Microbial Risk Factors for Drug Sensitive and Resistant Tuberculosis	103086-2	93.855	42,537
Total Federal Expenditures:			<u>5,803,692</u>

See accompanying note to the Schedule of expenditures of federal awards.



www.globalministries.org

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 (317) 713-2575
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 email: dom@disciples.org

Testimony of Rev. Ann C. Rogers-Witte on behalf of Global Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and United Church of Christ Submitted to the United States House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations, Sub-Committee on State, Foreign Operations.

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March 18, 2009

Global Ministries is the international partnership and mission agency of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and the United Church of Christ, of which I am an Executive Minister.¹ Global Ministries has an historic partnership with the United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP), founded over 100 years ago through the work of our predecessor denominations. The UCCP formed in the 1930s from a merger of the Congregational, Presbyterian, and Disciples churches in the Philippines, and is now the largest Protestant Christian church in the predominantly Roman Catholic country.

Global Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and United Church of Christ hereby submits this testimony to the Committee on Appropriations, Sub-Committee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs because we are alarmed at reports that the Philippine military has been conducting a campaign of human rights abuses against church workers, political activists, labor leaders, and lawyers. Abductions and disappearances, intimidation and torture are perpetrated against those who uphold the rights of the poor. Since 2001 twenty-six members of the UCCP, including one Conference Minister, have been

¹ The United Church of Christ, founded in 1957 as the union of several much older European Protestant traditions, today has nearly 5,600 congregations of about 1.2 million members. The Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) emerged on the American frontier in the early 1800s and counts about 700,000 members in the United States and Canada in about 3,700 congregations. In 1989 the UCC and the Disciples of Christ approved a historic partnership of full communion.

Indianapolis
 Rev. David Vargas
 Co-Executive, Global Ministries
 President, Division of Overseas Ministries

Cleveland
 Rev. Abby Rogers-Witte
 Co-Executive, Global Ministries
 Executive Minister, Wider Church Ministries

killed, disappeared or illegally detained. In 2007 the national assembly of the UCC approved a Resolution to advocate with US leaders “that any future appropriations...to the Philippines should be conditioned on the demonstrated promotion of human rights through effective prosecution, trial and appropriate punishment of those alleged to perpetrate, assist, tolerate or are otherwise responsible for human rights violations against civilian populations.”² As long as these abuses continue, we ask that the US government stop providing assistance to the Philippine military, which currently receives tens of million of dollars in U.S. military assistance from the U.S. Congress.

In 2008, the Philippine military’s harassment and intimidation of church workers continued as the military began to file politically-motivated criminal charges against social activists. Political detentions, often based on non-bailable charges such as murder, and interrogations, often accompanied by torture and other coercive measures, are becoming key components of the military’s counter-insurgency campaign that has increasingly targeted civilians.³ The U.S. Department of State has reported, “the police and the [Armed Forces of the Philippines] arrested and detained citizens arbitrarily,” and at least 55 cases of illegal arrests and detention by government security forces were reported in 2008. Often, those charged are held in primitive jails for months or possibly years awaiting hearing.⁴

Church pastors, like Berlin Guerrero and Edwin Egar of the UCCP, have borne the brunt of this counter-insurgency campaign and have faced abduction and detention by the Philippine military. Though Pastor Egar was eventually released after being interrogated, his

² UCC General Synod XXVI Resolution of Witness, “A Call for Solidarity with the Persecuted in the Philippines, and an End to Extrajudicial Killings and other Human Rights Violations,” <http://www.ucc.org/synod/resolutions/persecuted-in-the-philippines-final.pdf>.

³ The New People’s Army is local, armed insurgent group engaged in 40 year rebellion against the Philippine military. It was a designated a terrorist organization by the State Department pursuant to the U.S.A. Patriot Act, 8 U.S.C. §1182 *et. seq.* in 2004.

⁴ U.S. Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Philippines, February 25, 2009, Sec. 1(d).

experience exemplifies ways the military harasses and intimidates church workers.⁵

Philippine military forces began harassing Pastor Egar, a UCCP pastor assigned to a local church in his hometown in Batangas Province, several years ago while he was working for the Promotion of Church People's Response (PCPR), which is an ecumenical advocacy organization working to promote progressive, pro-poor social policy reform and programs emphasizing respect for human rights. Three years ago, when Pastor Egar decided to devote all his time to church work within the UCCP, Pastor Egar's responsibilities grew as human rights violations across Southern Tagalog became more widespread. He visited political detainees in prison and participated on quick reaction teams to document and preserve evidence in suspected human rights abuses. He also became involved in local politics in his hometown where he is municipal coordinator for Bayan Muna, a nationwide political party that currently has two seats in the Philippine House of Representatives. He also spends one week each month studying at the UCCP's Ecumenical Theological Seminary located several hours from his home.

As a result, Pastor Egar's social work caught the attention of the military. In early summer 2008, he discovered for the first time that the military had listed him on its Order of Battle, which is a list of people the military accuses of supporting the New Peoples Army. The military also began holding village "education forums" at which they told the chairperson of Pastor Egar's UCCP church and also the local village head that his town has been designated an NPA stronghold. At the meeting, military officials openly accused the UCCP of being a "front organization" for the NPA and announced that they had

⁵ The State Department also reported that on March 15, 2008, Pastor Mel Abesamis, a United Methodist Church pastor, was abducted by government security forces, went missing for two days, and later turned up in the Mindoro provincial jail. Similar to Pastor Egar, the government has accused Pastor Abesamis of participating in a NPA ambush in 2007 charging him with four counts of murder. See US Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Philippines. Sec. 1(d).

placed the whole community under surveillance. Then, according to Pastor Egar, military officials began to openly tell members of his local community that he was an insurgent, or member of the NPA. Fearing for his safety, Pastor Egar fled from his home to seek sanctuary with the UCCP in Manila, and continue his divinity studies.

Then, in October 2008, the military accused Pastor Egar and seventy-one other people, about thirty of whom are well-known church, labor and political activists from Southern Tagalog, of murdering three police officers who were victims of an attack by the NPA in a different province. Local prosecutors in Mindoro province, working with military intelligence from Southern Tagalog, amended the original 2006 criminal complaint, which had listed as culprits of the ambush “fifteen or more” John Does, and replaced John Does with the names of at least thirty church, political and labor activists from Southern Tagalog based solely on the statement of one government agent. Military units, working hand in hand with the police, began rounding up those persons whose names were listed in the Mindoro criminal complaint. Before they could arrest Pastor Egar, though, the local Regional Trial Court in Mindoro put a stop to the military’s efforts when on February 5, 2009, the judge dismissed the case because the prosecutor failed to provide enough evidence that would provide the accused with the “necessary knowledge . . . to enable to prepare his defense.”⁶

This did not stop the military, though, who detained and interrogated Pastor Egar on February 11, 2009, six days after the case had been dismissed. Pastor Egar was abducted by six plain clothed military agents in two unmarked vehicles right in front of his family. The agents held a gun to Pastor Egar’s head and claimed to have a warrant for his arrest. Without allowing anyone to examine the alleged warrant, they cuffed him, tied

⁶ People of the Philippines v. Rustom Simbulan, Order of the Regional Trial Court, at 7. February 5, 2009.

a blind fold around his eyes, and dragged him into the vehicle. He was brought to a police camp where he was interrogated by the regional intelligence unit of the military. After several hours of interrogation, Pastor Egar was asked to sign a statement indicating that he had been “invited” to meet with the military at the camp; that he voluntarily agreed to accompany them; and that he was not harmed in any way. After more than five hours of interrogation, he was released without charge.

The Philippine government’s continual harassment of Pastor Egar has had a lasting negative impact on him and his family. He lives in constant fear for his life and security, knowing that since 2001 twenty-seven clergy and church workers have been assassinated, most recently, in January 2008, when UCCP Pastor Felomino Catambis was assassinated in Abuyog, Leyte by two unidentified men.⁷ Pastor Egar also fears more abductions and long detentions in primitive jails facing politically-motivated prosecutions. As for his family, after witnessing military agents point weapons at her father’s head and dragging him away blindfolded, his daughter has suffered from sudden bouts of crying followed by vomiting, clearly traumatized by the experience.

In 2007, this Congress voted to restrict military aid to the Philippine military until they implemented reforms necessary to ensure that the rights of Filipino citizens were respected. Since that time, though, we have seen little in the way of meaningful reform. Before the U.S. government considers providing one more penny to the Philippine military, we have a duty to ensure that we are not enabling the Philippine military to harass and abuse their citizens with impunity; that the people of the Philippines can live free from state oppression; and the people of the Philippines achieve a lasting peace with prosperity.

⁷ US Department of State, Country Report on Human Rights in the Philippines. Sec. 1(a).

Executive Minister



Rev. Cally Rogers-Witte

Biographical Summary

The Rev. Cally Rogers-Witte is Executive Minister of Wider Church Ministries (WCM), one of four Covenanted Ministries in the United Church of Christ, and serves as co-executive of the UCC/Disciples Global Ministries. She is also a member of the United Church of Christ's five-person Collegium of Officers.

Programs of Wider Church Ministries include Volunteer Ministries and National Disaster Ministries, as well as ministries of Refugee & Immigration, Health & Wholeness Advocacy, and One Great Hour of Sharing.

Wider Church Ministries is also in partnership with the Division of Overseas Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) in common Global Ministries—the worldwide mission program of both denominations. The two denominations do together, in "common", all their work in relation to mission partnerships and missionaries.

Cally has a diverse background and a commitment to international and cross-cultural issues dating back to her ordination in 1973. She was a member of the National Council of Churches' Governing Board and attended three international assemblies of the World Council of Churches, in Australia, Zimbabwe, and Brazil. Early in her career, she served as Director of Christian Education at the American Church in Paris, France. In 2000, she spent time during her sabbatical studying Spanish and living with families in Guadalajara and Morelia, Mexico.

Prior to coming to her current position with WCM, Cally served for ten years as Conference Minister of the UCC Southwest Conference and before that was pastor of the Community United Church of Christ in Raleigh, N.C. for eighteen years.

Cally is a graduate of Mary Baldwin College in Virginia, Yale Divinity School (M.A. in Religion) and UCC-related Pacific School of Religion (M. Div.). Her husband Frank is a Clinical Psychologist currently working with Hewlett-Packard. They have two daughters, Mary Ann and Beth.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:</p> <p>Rev. Ann C. Rogers-Witte 700 Prospect Avenue, 7th Fl. Cleveland, Ohio 44115-1100 1-216-736-3201 rogersc@ucc.org</p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.</p> <p>Global Ministries of the Christian Church (Disciples of Christ) and United Church of Christ</p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> (No) <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p>

Signature: *Ann Calvin Rogers-Witte* Date: 3-18-09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Making the Case
for U.S. International Family Planning Assistance

Statement by

Duff Gillespie, Professor, Johns Hopkins University

On behalf of

Elizabeth Maguire, President and CEO, Ipas
Margaret Neuse, Independent Consultant
Steven W. Sinding, Senior Scholar, Guttmacher Institute
J. Joseph Speidel, Adjunct Professor, University of CA, San Francisco

For the

State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives
Fiscal Year 2010

March 18, 2009

I would like to share with you the results of an analysis of the United States foreign assistance in international family planning carried out by five former directors of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) population and reproductive health program. We have close to 200 years of combined family planning program experience. We have had the unique opportunity to observe USAID's programs from both inside and outside, and from both headquarters and the field. Our leadership spanned every presidential administration from Jimmy Carter to George W. Bush, and we all remain deeply engaged in the issue. We serve on the boards of major population organizations and as executives, scholars, advocates, consultants, and board members of population organizations.

We have watched with concern the stagnation in funding for family planning and reproductive health over the past several years, the decline in donor interest and the growth of administrative restrictions on existing funding. We believe these trends must be reversed if the overall development objectives of the United States, the international community, and developing nations are to be realized.

At the same time, donor interest in family planning has stagnated, in part from the mistaken belief that rapid global population growth has been halted. The world's population is now at 6.7 billion, and even with increased contraceptive use, it is projected to reach 9.2 billion by 2050. If birth rates stay where they are today, the population would rise to 11.9 billion. We believe that the U.S. government and USAID in particular have unique capacity to address the urgent need for greater family planning assistance and to lead other donors and host-country governments to increase their commitment to this most important development problem. We lay out how the United States can reestablish its leadership in a report, *Making the Case for U.S. International Family Planning Assistance*.

Making the Case is an evidence-based plea to return the United States to global leadership in providing assistance to family planning programs in the developing world. Although we also fully support strengthening other priority reproductive health programs, such as those addressing HIV/AIDS and maternal health, we focus here on family planning because of its central importance to women's health and to overall development, as well as because of its low priority and funding in recent years.

Our report documents the urgent need for greater U.S. assistance to family planning programs in the developing world and recommends targeted investment in such programs, primarily through USAID. More than 200 million women have an unmet need for family planning. These women want no more children or do not want to have a child in the next two years, but are not using contraceptives. This enormous pent-up and growing unmet need for family planning coexists with a basically favorable policy climate among developing country governments. The great majority of these governments are willing if not eager to make family planning and other reproductive health services more available.

The demand is not surprising, given family planning's global success. It has proved to be a powerful health intervention, saving and enhancing millions of women's lives, and has slowed worldwide population growth and spurred economic development. An investment in family planning makes it easier for countries to achieve other development goals.

Research sponsored by USAID shows that \$1.00 invested in family planning saves \$4.00 in the cost of educating and immunizing children, providing potable water, serving the health needs of pregnant women, and preventing malaria.

In estimating the resources needed to satisfy this demand, we recognize and applaud the work that developing country governments and NGOs are doing by themselves. We also base our assessment on a solid understanding of what other donors—bilateral,

multilateral, and private foundations—are providing, and our review of USAID’s current population and reproductive health programs in 53 countries and at headquarters.

We find that USAID continues to have a technically strong core of professionals in Washington and its missions who oversee family planning. The agency supports a global network of expert non-governmental organizations that provide technical assistance to governments and local NGOs in developing countries.

We recommend that U.S. funding for USAID’s international family planning assistance be increased to \$1.2 billion in FY 2010, up from \$457 million in 2008, for use in:

- **Increased support for core areas such as training and equipping health care providers;**
- **Expansion of existing successful programs;**
- **Expansion of programs into additional underserved countries;**
- **Assurance of USAID’s technical leadership; and**
- **Renewed U.S. leadership and funding for global organizations.**

We recommend that the new funding be raised gradually to \$1.5 billion annually by 2014. This would represent an appropriate American contribution to international efforts to achieve the global consensus Millennium Development Goal of *universal access to reproductive health services*, including family planning, by 2015.

In our recommendation, we carefully consider the Agency's ability to quickly and effectively use these additional resources. We are quite confident that these additional funds can expeditiously result in a marked increase of high quality family planning services. USAID has a strong core of professional staff that knows how and where to program funds most effectively. Indeed, the Agency has a large portfolio of existing projects suitable for expansion. Lastly, in large part as a result of earlier investments by the United States, USAID can access a large, global network of flexible international NGOs and hundreds of local NGOs who can quickly expand their programs.

We believe deeply in the right of all couples and individuals to decide freely and responsibly the number, spacing, and timing of their children and to have the information and means to do so. This right has been affirmed repeatedly during the last four decades by governments around the world, including the United States, and should be supported by increased U.S. funding as soon as possible.

We also believe that the United States' leadership in international family planning would be welcomed not only by the developing world, but throughout the donor community. Based on conversations, we believe that a return to its traditional leadership role would have a catalytic effect among donors, resulting in an increase in the priority they give this important, but neglected area.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Duff Gillespie, Professor
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
615 N. Wolfe Street, Suite W4503D
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.502.0696

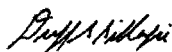
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

Representing five former directors of USAID's Population and Reproductive Health Program: Duff Gillespie, Elizabeth Maguire, Margaret Neuse, Steven W. Sinding, and J. Joseph Speidel

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.



Signature:

March 18, 2009

Date:

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

January 29, 2009

CURRICULUM VITAE

Duff G. Gillespie

PERSONAL

Home:
3305 Wake Drive
Kensington, MD 20895
Tel. 301.933.6350
Email: djgillespie@comcast.net
Mobile: 240.441.5239

Business:
Senior Scholar and Professor
Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population
and Reproductive Health
Population, Family and Reproductive Health,
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health
615 N. Wolfe Street, Room 4503D
Baltimore, MD 21205
Tel. 410.502.0696
Email: dgillesp@jhsph.edu

EDUCATION

Ph.D., Sociology, 1969
M.A., Sociology, 1966
B.A., Political Science, 1964

Washington University, St. Louis, MO
Washington University, St. Louis, MO
Washington University, St. Louis, MO

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Senior Scholar and Professor, February 2004 to Present
The Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health
Department of Population, Family and Reproductive Health
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

My main areas of interest are reproductive health, HIV/AIDS, and health policy. I am involved in primary and secondary research in all of these areas. I am the Principal Investigator of a study in Ethiopia to determine changes in risk-taking behavior among VCT clients in standard of care VCT facilities and those using facilities with robust family planning services. Research undertaken with Hopkins' colleagues include a series of studies on inequities in the use of reproductive and maternal health services with the first article of the series published in the *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, February 2007; a comprehensive literature review of HIV status, fertility intentions and behavior; a report on the scaling up of health technologies for maternal and child health submitted to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation; and finally, a background review of VCT and its effectiveness on changing attitudes and behavior. I was instrumental in establishing an evidence-based advocacy project in Nigeria, *AdvocacyNigeria*, to increase government and donor investments in reproductive health. *AdvocacyNigeria* is a part of a larger effort, *Country to Global Pathways*, undertaken in cooperation with IPPF, London. Lastly, I am heavily engaged in an evidence-based advocacy with four other former directors of USAID's population program. *Making the Case for International Family Planning Assistance* is focusing on the new U.S. Congress and White House.

Visiting Scholar, January 2003 - February 2004
The David and Lucile Packard Foundation

As a Visiting Scholar I concentrated on increasing the priority of reproductive health, child survival, HIV/AIDS, maternal health and nutrition by garnering and disseminating convincing evidence and facilitating coordination between like-minded individuals and organizations. Examples of this effort include participating in the Bellagio Working Group on Child Survival (now Child Survival Partnership) and developing an initiative with WHO, USAID and the Packard, Hewlett and Gates foundations to incorporate family planning into Prevention of Mother-To-Child Transmission (PMTCT) programs. I advised the Packard Foundation on a range of issues, including: assessments of their country programs in the Philippines and India, their long term strategic plan, and the development of a monitoring and evaluation system.

Senior Deputy Assistant Administrator (SDAA/GH), December 2001 - December 2002
Global Health Bureau, United States Agency for International Development

This is the most senior career position in the health sector. The Bureau for Global Health (GH) oversees a global program with a fiscal year 2002 budget of \$1.7 billion dollars with activities in 56 countries. GH has staff of 160 professionals and manages \$760 million. The SDAA acts as the CEO of the Bureau. The Bureau is the locus for strategic planning, donor coordination, technical assistance, research, public affairs, and monitoring and evaluation. The sector areas covered by GH are child survival, family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, and maternal health. Among my special assignments were revising the Agency's HIV/AIDS strategy and the formal establishment of the new Bureau, including the Office of HIV/AIDS.

Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA/PHN), July 1994 - November 2001
Population, Health and Nutrition Office, United States Agency for International Development

I was responsible for the overall direction and implementation of PHN programs worldwide in 54 missions. The PHN budgets for this seven-year period ranged from \$800 million to \$1.4 billion. The PHN program had 140 Washington-based staff and 250 overseas staff. I was responsible for a range of programs, including biomedical research, policy development, evaluation, information and communication, operations research, training, contraceptive procurement, management, and service delivery. The program focused on child survival, family planning, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, and micronutrient supplementation and fortification. During this period, the program experienced significant growth and started major, new initiatives. The population program reached a new high, going from \$350 million to \$580 million in one year, then plummeting to \$350 million, and climbing back to \$435 million in 2002. Since 1999 the HIV/AIDS budget grew from \$125 million to \$335 million. In 1999 USAID had no TB program. In three years a \$70 million TB program was established. The malaria program doubled in size, to \$60 million, over a three-year period. Designing the expanded programs was one of my principal assignments. I also led the initiation of global partnerships in vaccine development, microbicides, immunization, malaria, TB, HIV/AIDS, micronutrients, and contraceptive security. I advised the Agency's political leaders about health issues and represented the Agency to other parts of the executive branch, Congress, donors, private organizations, and the media.

Acting Deputy Assistant Administrator (DAA), January 1993 - June 1994
Global Bureau, United States Agency for International Development

I was appointed Acting DAA until the Bureau's political leadership was in place. My primary responsibilities included supervising 15 office directors, preparing the bureau's budget submissions, formulating and overseeing the creation of the new Global Bureau, directing the preparation of briefings for the Clinton Administration and Congress, and serving as the Acting Assistant Administrator. The Bureau's major programs were population, environment, health, agriculture research, education, economic growth, democracy, and women in development. The Bureau had a staff of 280 and an annual budget of \$850 million.

Agency Director, June 1986 - January 1993
Office of Population, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Deputy Director May 1984 - June 1986
Office of Population, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Associate Director, February 1982 - May 1984
Office of Population, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Chief, Research Division, August 1977 - February 1982
Office of Population, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Deputy Chief, Research Division, December 1974 - August 1977
Office of Population, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Health Administrator, Research Division, July 1973 - December 1974
Office of Population, United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Health Administrator, Office of Planning and Evaluation, May 1972 - July 1973
Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), Washington, DC

Sociologist, Center for Population Research, July 1970 - May 1972
National Institutes of Health (NIH), Bethesda, MD

Assistant Professor, Department of Sociology, September 1969 - July 1970
Washington University, St Louis, MO

Director, Law Enforcement Study Center, July 1968 - July 1970
Social Science Institute, St Louis, MO

Research Fellow, September 1966 - July 1968
St. Bernard's Hospital, London

SELECTED PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

Member of Board of Directors
 Population Connection, 2008 to present

Member

World Bank-NGO Consultative Group on Sexual and Reproductive Health, 2007 to present

Member

International Support Group, Ministry of Population Welfare (MOPW), Pakistan, 2006 to 2008

Consultant

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, *Inception Report for the Design of the Five-Year Evaluation of The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria*, August 2006

Member of Board of Directors

IntraHealth, 2005 to present

Member

Global Health Opportunities, Women's and Reproductive Health Technical Expert Group, Global Health Council, 2005 to present

Member of Board of Directors

Population Action International (PAI), 2004 to present

Member

UNFPA HIV/AIDS Sexual and Reproductive Health Working Group, 2004 to present

Member

Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Integration Working Group, 2004 to present

Member of Interim Board of Directors

International Child Survival Partnership, 2004 -2005

Member of Advisory Board

Global Health Policy Research Network, Center for Global Development, 2003 to present

Member of Consultative Group

USAID/Wellcome Trust Consultation on a multidisciplinary research based initiative on mothers, infants, and their nutrition, 2002 - 2004

Member of U.S. Delegation

UN Special General Assembly on Children, 2002

Board Member

Interim Board, Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition (GAIN), World Health Organization, 2001 - 2002

Member of U.S. Delegation

UN Special General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, 2000

Member of U.S. Delegation

Donor Meetings on Formation of Global Fund for HIV/AIDS, TB and Malaria, 2000

Head of U.S. Delegation

The Hague International Forum, 1999

Member

Population Advisory Committee, The David and Lucile Packard Foundation, 1999 to present

Chair

UNAIDS Taskforce on Indicators and Evaluation, 1996 - 1999

Head of U.S. Delegation

Policy Coordination Board, United Nations AIDS Program, 1995 - 2001

Co-Chair

USAID-ODA Donor Workshop on the Cairo Plan of Action, New York, 1995

Member of U.S. Delegation

International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo, 1994

Head of U.S. Delegation

Health, Population and HIV/AIDS Section, U.S.-Japan Common Agenda, 1993 - 1999

Head of U.S. Delegation

United Nations International Forum on Population and Development, Amsterdam, 1989

Head of U.S. Delegation

United Nations International Forum on Population and Development in the 21st Century, Amsterdam, 1989

U.S. Representative

International Planned Parenthood Federation's Annual Donor Meeting, 1985 - 1993

Head of U.S. Delegation

Policy Planning Board, Special Programme on Human Reproduction, WHO, 1983 - 1993

EDITORIAL ACTIVITIES**Member**

INFO Editorial Advisory Committee, 2004 to present

Reviewer

The Lancet, Demography, PLOS Medicine, Health Affairs, Studies in Family Planning, and International Family Planning Perspectives, Bulletin of WHO, Health Policy and Planning

AWARDS***Administrator's Distinguished Career Service Award, 2003***

Awarded by the Administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development and is the Agency's highest award.

Lifetime Recognition Award, 2003

Awarded by the Global Health Council.

Presidential Rank Award, Meritorious Executive, 2001

Awarded for "...sustained superior accomplishments in the management of programs of the United States Government and for noteworthy achievement of quality and efficiency in public service."

USAID Group Award, Global and Legislative and Public Affairs Bureaus, 1997

Awarded for receiving "...Congressional approval of funding for urgently needed family planning services"

USAID Superior Honor Award, 1995

"In recognition of his critical role in encouraging Japan to join USAID in supporting HIV/AIDS and population programs. His leadership ensured success for years to come in the U.S.-Japan Common Agenda effort." This is the Agency's second highest Award.

Presidential Rank Award, Meritorious Executive, 1990

Given for general leadership of USAID's population program.

Presidential Rank Award, Distinguished Executive, 1988

Award was for the expansion of family planning programs throughout the developing world.

Arthur S. Flemming Award, Science Category, 1977

Awarded for my establishment and leadership of USAID's operations research program.

National Institute for Mental Health Fellowship, 1966 - 1968

Fellowship to conduct research on drug abuse in England.

PUBLICATIONS***Journal Articles***

- H. Bradley, A. Bedada, A. Tsui, H. Brahmhatt, D. Gillespie, A. Kidanu, "HIV and family planning service integration and voluntary HIV counseling and testing client composition in Ethiopia," *AIDS Care*, 20 (1). January 2008, pp. 61-71.
- H. Bradley, A. Bedada, H. Brahmhatt, A. Kidanu, D. Gillespie, A. Tsui, "Educational attainment and HIV status among Ethiopian voluntary counseling and testing clients," *AIDS and Behavior*, Vol. 11(5). September 11, 2007, pp. 731-742.
- D. Gillespie, S. Ahmed, A. Tsui, S. Radloff, "Unwanted fertility among the poor: an inequity?" *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, Vol. 85 (2). February 2007, pp. 100-107.
- J. Bryce, S. El Arifeen, Z.A. Bhutta, R.E. Black, M. Claeson, D. Gillespie, et.al., "Getting it right for children: a review of UNICEF joint health and nutrition strategy for 2006-15," *The Lancet*, Vol. 368. September 2, 2006, pp. 817-819.

- D. Gillespie, "Buying health in Honduras," The Lancet, Vol. 364. December 4, 2004, pp. 1996-1997.
- D. Gillespie, "The meeting that did not happen: Cairo, 10 years on," The Lancet, Vol. 364. October 30, 2004, pp.1566-1577.
- D. Gillespie, "Whatever happened to family planning and for that matter, reproductive health?" International Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 30, No. 1. March 2004, pp. 34-38.
- D. Gillespie, "Making abortion rare and safe," The Lancet, Vol. 362. January 3, 2004, p. 72.
- M. Claeson, D. Gillespie (corresponding author), H. Mshinda, H. Troedsso, and C. Victora, "Knowledge into action for child survival," The Lancet, Vol. 362. July 26, 2003, pp. 323-327.
- N. Nossair, J. McCarthy, D. Gillespie, and F. Shah, "Using Mini-Surveys to Evaluate Community Health Problems," Health Policy and Planning, Journal on Health and Development, Vol. 1, No. 1. March 1986, pp. 67-74.
- S. Gadalla, N. Nossair, and D. Gillespie, "Household Distribution of Contraceptives in Rural Egypt," Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 11, No. 3. March 1980, pp. 105-113.
- L. Okada and D. Gillespie, "Impact of Family Planning Programs on Unplanned Pregnancies," Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 9, No. 4. July-August 1977, pp. 173-176.
- D. Gillespie, M. Glatt, D. Hills, and D. Pittman, "Drug Dependence and Abuse in England," British Journal of Addiction, No. 62. 1967, pp. 155-176.

Books or Monographs

- D. Gillespie, (ed.), A.I.D.'s Population Program: Response to the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, Washington, DC, and USAID, 1991.
- J. Gardner, R. Wolff, D. Gillespie, and G. Duncan, eds., Village and Household Availability of Contraceptives: Southeast Asia, Seattle, Battelle, 1976.
- D. Gillespie, Drug Abuse and Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement Study Center, Social Science Institute, Washington University, Saint Louis, 1970.
- M. Glatt, D. Pittman, D. Gillespie, and D. Hills, The Drug Scene in Great Britain: The Journey Into Loneliness, London, Edward Arnold Ltd., and Baltimore, MD, Williams and Wilkins Co., 1967 (Revised Ed., 1969).
- D. Gillespie, Alcohol, Alcoholism, and Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement Study Center, Social Science Institute, Washington University, Saint Louis, 1969.

Articles, Reports and Editorials not peer reviewed

- D. Gillespie, "Men gone wild? The politics of population control," The Lancet, Vol. 372. August 2, 2008, pp. 363-364.

- D. Gillespie, review of J.F. Kantner and A. Kantner's "The Struggle for International Consensus on Population and Development," Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 38, No. 3. September 2007.
- D. Gillespie, H. Brahmabhatt, H. Bradley, S. Karklins, A. Tsui, "Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing Integrated with Contraceptive Services Study (VICS), Ethiopia: Baseline Preliminary Analysis," June 2007.
- D. Gillespie, S. Karklins, A. Creanga, S. Khan, N. Cho, "Scaling Up Health Technologies," report to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, May 2007.
- D. Gillespie, "Contraceptive Use and the Poor: A Matter of Choice?" PlosMedicine, Vol. 4, No. 2. February 2007.
- D. Gillespie, review of P. W. Eager's, "Global Population Policy: From Population Control to Reproductive Rights," ESP Report 11, Woodrow Wilson Center, November 1, 2005.
- D. Gillespie, "Lifeline," The Lancet, Vol. 363. March 27, 2004, p. 1086.
- D. Gillespie, "Reimert T. Ravenholt," Population Today, October, 2000, pp. 3-4.
- D. Gillespie, "USAID Begins Initiatives, Continues Long-Standing Commitment," Network, Vol. 15, No. 3. March 1995, pp. 25-27.
- D. Gillespie, "A Source of Innovation," Integration, No. 32. December 1992, pp. 2-7.
- J. Foreit, M. Gorosh, D. Gillespie, and C. Merritt, "Community-Based and Commercial Contraceptive Distribution: An Inventory and Appraisal," Population Reports, Series J, No. 19. March 1978, pp. 1-29.
- R. Ravenholt and D. Gillespie, "Striking Results of Household Distribution," People, Vol. 4, No. 1. 1977, pp. 4-5.
- D. Gillespie, "Review of 'Delinquency Behavior' by Don C. Gibbons," Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology, and Political Science, 61:31. 1970, pp. 432-33.

Chapters

- D. Gillespie, "Family Planning Programmes: The Challenge of Rising Expectations," P. Senanayake and R. Kleiman, (eds.) Family Planning, Meeting Challenges, Promoting Choices, New York, Parthenon, 1993, pp. 375-382.
- D. Gillespie and J. Seltzer, "The Population Assistance Program of the U.S. Agency for International Development," H. Wallace and K. Giri, (eds.), Health Care of Women and Children in Developing Countries, Oakland, CA, Third Party Publishing, 1990, pp. 562-569.
- D. Gillespie, H. Cross, J. Crowley, and S. Radloff, "Financing the Delivery of Contraceptives: The Challenges of the Next Twenty Years," S.J. Segal, et.al., (eds.), Proceedings of a Conference on Demographic and Programmatic Consequences of Contraceptive Innovations, New York, Plenum, 1989, pp. 263-301.

- D. Gillespie, "Issues in Integrated Family Planning in Community-Based Distribution Programs," M. Waiver, et al., (eds.), Health Policy Planning, Journal on Health and Development, Boulder, Westview Press, 1985, pp. 25-42.
- M. Mamlouk and D. Gillespie, "The Importance of Control Groups in Testing Health and Family Planning Interventions," M. Waiver, et al., (eds.), Health Policy Planning, Journal on Health and Development, Boulder, Westview Press, 1985, pp. 49-56.
- D. Gillespie, M. Mamlouk, and K. Marnie Chen, "Cost-Effectiveness of Family Planning in Sirageldin, Ismail, et al., eds. Evaluating Population Programs, New York, St. Martin's Press, 1983, pp. 103-140.
- D. Gillespie, "Family Planning: Integration and Technology," Saad Gadalla, (ed.), Social Research for Development, Cairo, American University Press, 1981, pp. 52-75.
- J. Speidel, D. Gillespie, and E. Maguire, "Experiencia Mundial Relative Aos Programas de Planejamento Familiar," M. Nakamura, et al, (eds.), Avancas No Controle da Fertilidade, Sao Paulo, Editora Manole, 1979, pp. 3-27.
- D. Gillespie, W. Spillane, and P. Ryser, "Sociological Aspects of Contraceptive Sterilization: The Role of Knowledge and Attitudes," S. Newman and Z. Klien, (eds.), Behavioral - Social Aspects of Contraceptive Sterilization, Lexington, Massachusetts, Washington, DC, Health and Co., 1978, pp. 161-184.
- R. Karp and D. Gillespie, "Motivation and Education in Voluntary Sterilization Programs: Workshop Proceeding," J. Gardner, R. Wolff, D. Gillespie, G. Duncan, eds., Village and Household Availability of Contraceptives: Southeast Asia, Seattle, Battelle, 1976, pp. 322-326.
- D. Gillespie and W. Spillane, "Knowledge and Approval of Vasectomy in the United States: Implications for Educational Programs," M. Schima, et al., (eds.) Advances in Voluntary Sterilization, Princeton, Excerpta Medica, 1974, pp. 338-345.
- D. Pittman and D. Gillespie, "Social Policy as Deviancy Reinforcement: The Case of the Public Intoxication Offender," D. Pittman (ed.) Alcoholism, New York, Harper and Row, 1967, pp. 106-123.
- D. Gillespie, "The Fate of Alcoholics: An Evaluation of Alcoholism Follow-Up Studies," D. Pittman (ed.) Alcoholism, New York, Harper and Row, 1967, pp. 159-176.
- N. Nosseir, J. McCarthy, D. Gillespie, and F. Shah, "Using Mini-Surveys to Evaluate Community Health Problems," Health Policy and Planning, Journal on Health and Development, Vol. 1, No. 1. March 1986, pp. 67-74.
- S. Gadalla, N. Nosseir, and D. Gillespie, "Household Distribution of Contraceptives in Rural Egypt," Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 11, No. 3. March 1980, pp. 105-113.
- L. Okada and D. Gillespie, "Impact of Family Planning Programs on Unplanned Pregnancies," Family Planning Perspectives, Vol. 9, No. 4. July-August 1977, pp. 173-176.
- D. Gillespie, M. Glatt, D. Hills, and D. Pittman, "Drug Dependence and Abuse in England," British Journal of Addiction, No. 62. 1967, pp. 155-176.

RESEARCH GRANT PARTICIPATION**Principal Investigator**

“Making the Case for U.S. International Family Planning Assistance,” funded 2008 by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation-\$190,000 for 8 months

“Scaling-up Child Survival and Maternal Health Technologies,” funded 2006 by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation-\$40,800 for 9 months

“Voluntary HIV testing and counseling integrated contraceptive services study,” funded 2005 by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation and William and Flora Hewlett Foundation-\$850,000

“Reproductive Health Advocacy in Nigeria,” funded 2005 by the David and Lucile Packard Foundation-\$60,000 for 8 months

Other

“Global-Country Pathways for Reproductive Health Advocacy,” Senior Advisor to IPPF/London, Submitted to David and Lucile Packard Foundation for \$850,000 for two years

PRESENTATIONS (2002 to present)

Making the Case for International Family Planning: A Progress Report on an Advocacy Program, Department Noon Seminar Series, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, December 10, 2008.

Population: Environmental Limits to Growth, The Council of Scientific Society Presidents, Washington, DC, December 6, 2008.

Investing in Family Planning is Investing in the Millennium Development Goals, Visit of Nigerian National Assembly, House of Representatives, MDG Committee Members, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, December 1, 2008.

What Product Makes a Difference? Programme for International Forum on “ICPD @ 15: Progress and Prospects, Partners in Population and Development, Kampala, Uganda, November 24-25, 2008.

Integrating Family Planning into VCT Programs in Ethiopia: Does it Work, Gates Institute Noon Seminar, Baltimore, MD, November 14, 2008.

Millennium Development Goals: The Missing MDG – Skulduggery and Its Consequences, Health Policy II: Public Health Policy Formation seminar, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Baltimore, MD, November 6, 2008.

Making the Case for International Family Planning, APHA, Public Health without Borders – 136th Annual Meeting, San Diego, CA, October 29, 2008.

Making the Case for International Family Planning, Population Connection Board Meeting, Washington, DC, October 18, 2008.

Budget Flow Transparency, Gates Institute Partners Meeting, Nanjing, China, October 7-9, 2008.

Making the Case, Gates Institute Partners Meeting, Nanjing, China, October 7-9, 2008.

Making the Case for U.S. International Family Planning Assistance, Briefing for DFID, London, UK, June 24, 2008.

Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing Integrated with Contraceptive Services Study (VICS) Briefing, Briefing for Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, May 27, 2008.

Scaling Up Family Planning in a New Political Landscape, The Council on Population, Family and Reproductive Health Meeting, Johns Hopkins University, May 13, 2008.

Evidence-Based Advocacy, Fundamentals of Program Evaluation Course, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, March 7, 2008.

Promoting Family Planning in a Changed Political Landscape, Effectiveness of Family Planning for Birth Spacing and Child Survival Meeting, Gates Institute, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, February 13, 2008.

IPPF Consultative Meeting with Donors, IPPF, London, UK, January 28, 2008.

U.S. Policies in International Family Planning – An Insider's Perspective, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA, November 28, 2007.

The Mexico City Policy/Global Gag Rule: Its Impact on Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Oral Testimony before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, Washington, D.C., October 31, 2007.

Addressing Inequities in Maternal Health, Women Deliver, London, UK, October 18, 2007.

International Food & Nutrition Policy, Food and Nutrition Policy Seminar, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, October 5, 2007.

Country Global Pathways Coordination Meeting, IPPF, London, UK, August 23, 2007.

Bringing Health Services to Scale, USAID, Washington, D.C., July 30, 2007.

Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing Integrated with Contraceptive Services Study (VICS): Baseline Preliminary Analysis, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, June 11, 2007, co-presented with Heena Brahmhatt.

Challenges in International Health, Three Days, One World Conference, Physicians for Peace, Virginia Beach, VA, June 7, 2007.

Lessons Learned, Challenges Remaining, session on Achieving Population Coverage for Reproductive Health & Child Health: The Role of Research Partnerships, Global Health Council, International Conference, Washington, D.C., June 1, 2007.

Barriers to the Integration of Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Services, Issues and Trends in Policy and Practice: An Information Session for IntraHealth's Strategic Planning Process, The Capitol Building, Washington, D.C., May 30, 2007.

Reproductive Health in the Developing World, Women's Health Policy Course, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD, May 4, 2007.

Research: Knowledge into Action, Population Action International, Washington, D.C., May 2, 2007.

Tried and True, but Underutilized: Scaling Up of Effective Health Interventions for Maternal and Child Health, Johns Hopkins University, Dean's Lecture Series, Baltimore, MD, March 7, 2007.

Unsafe Abortion: An International Perspective, Medical Students for Choice Region 9 Conference, Baltimore, MD, January 20, 2007.

Contraceptive Use and the Poor: A Matter of Choice? IPPF, London, UK, January 16, 2007, co-authored with Saifuddin Ahmed, Amy Tsui and Scott Radloff.

Taking Underutilized Health Technologies to Scale, IPPF, London, UK, January 16, 2007, co-authored with Sabrina Karklins, Andreea Creanga, Sadaf Khan and NaHyun Cho.

Contemplating the Future of International Family Planning Assistance, APHA, Boston, MA, November 7, 2006, co-authored with Barbara H. Seligman and Susan Cohen.

Voluntary HIV Counseling and Testing Integrated with Contraceptive Services (VICS) in Ethiopia, Linking Reproductive Health, Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Programs Conference, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 9, 2006, co-authored with Aklilu Kidanu, Mengistu Asnake, Mohammed Ibrahim, Heena Brahmabhatt, Heather Bradley and Amy Tsui.

HIV Status, Fertility Intentions and the Demand for Contraception: A Literature Review, Linking Reproductive Health, Family Planning and HIV/AIDS Programs Conference, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, October 9, 2006, co-authored with Naomi Rutenberg, Elizabeth Flanagan, Sabrina Karklins, Heather Bradley and Rachel Sturke.

Examining the Evidence: Fertility Desires and Family Planning Needs of People with HIV, Toronto AIDS Conference 2006, Toronto, Canada, August 13-18, 2006, co-authored with Naomi Rutenberg, Elizabeth Flanagan, Sabrina Karklins, Heather Bradley and Rachel Sturke.

Reproductive Health: Donor Dependent, Donor Owned, 2006 Summer Institute in Reproductive Health and Development, Baltimore, MD, June 15, 2006.

Taking Underutilized Health Technologies to Scale, The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Seattle, WA, April 25, 2006, co-authored with Andreea Creanga, Sadaf Khan, NaHyun Cho and Sabrina Karklins.

High Fertility among the Poor: An Inequity?, Academic Partners Meeting: The Bill and Melinda Gates Institute for Population and Reproductive Health, Baltimore, MD, April 17-19, 2006.

Women's Health and Rights: Half-Empty or Half-Full, It's Still Not Enough!, With Dignity: Women's Health and Human Rights, 5th Annual International Health Conference, Baltimore, MD, April 8, 2006.

The Decline of Family Planning: Can it be Stopped?, Noon Seminar Series: Department of Population and Family Health Sciences, Baltimore, MD, February 8, 2006.

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Vitamin A Fortification: The Global Alliance to Improve Nutrition (GAIN), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, Norway, February 5, 2002.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

I am interested in transforming knowledge into action and especially the diffusion of innovations. While I hope to make some contribution to knowledge creation, I have more experience and skills in advancing knowledge utilization by policy makers and program administrators. Concerning knowledge creation, I am currently analyzing family planning through an equity lens using DHS data from the 44 country surveys that include asset index information. I will also explore the inequality of abortion use in those DHS-countries with good abortion statistics. Lastly, I will examine the "inverse equity hypothesis" using DHS data from surveys in countries that have had more than one DHS.

Much of my energy, however, will be devoted to promoting interventions with strong evidence of effectiveness, but which have not been adopted and/or funded by policy makers, e.g., family planning as a core component of post-abortion care programs. I also plan to work on identifying and filling evidence gaps. While some interventions with strong evidence bases are not adopted, other promising interventions have inadequate or the wrong type of evidence, e.g., the epidemiological based relationship between under 5 mortality and birth spacing. I will be less engaged in conducting research than in identifying gaps and obtaining support for others to fill these gaps, utilizing my relationship with funding organizations.

Key words: health policy, reproductive health, family planning, HIV/AIDS, child survival, equity, abortion, maternal health, research utilization

**OUTSIDE WITNESS TESTIMONY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2010
BUDGET ASSISTANCE TO SOUTH CAUCASUS STATES
OF ARMENIA AND AZERBAIJAN**

**Javid Huseynov, Ph.D., President
Azerbaijani-American Council (AAC)
<http://www.azeris.org>**

as submitted to the

**Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
U.S. House of Representatives
HB-26, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515-6017**

March 18, 2009

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee,

As an executive officer of Azerbaijani-American Council (AAC), I would like to express my organization's gratitude for the opportunity to submit a testimony regarding the Fiscal Year 2010 budget assistance to the South Caucasus states of Armenia and Azerbaijan.

AAC is a nation-wide non-profit organization established in 2006 with the primary purposes of facilitating active integration of Azerbaijani-Americans into U.S. public life and promoting intercultural and interfaith understanding with other groups based upon the core American values of diversity and tolerance. Our organization became a pioneer in educational programs on Azerbaijani-American grassroots and regional relations at a number of high-ranking U.S. universities, bringing together academics, students, scholars, diplomats and grassroots activists for discussions on the regions of South Caucasus, Central Asia and Middle East. AAC was also the initiator of nation-wide intercultural programs on behalf of Azerbaijani-Americans, such as the "Building Bridges from the Caspian to the Mediterranean" community dialog initiative in collaboration with American Jewish Committee and the Turkish-American Association.

Earmarking Considerations

Upon the earmarking of assistance from the FY2010 budget, we recall the parity in FY2009 budget allocations for Armenia and Azerbaijan as a practical measure of neutrality in an ongoing conflict between two countries. In regards to the direct U.S. aid to Nagorno-Karabakh region, AAC reminds the legislators that the said region is legally recognized by the United States as a part of the Republic of Azerbaijan currently occupied by the Armenian Armed Forces. The Azerbaijani population of Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding occupied regions of Azerbaijan, numbering over 800,000 people, has been ethnically cleansed as a result of 1991-1994 war. Thus any direct assistance to Nagorno-Karabakh would unfairly exclude part of population based on its ethnicity.

While discussing the issue of military aid for Azerbaijan and Armenia, AAC recalls the active participation of Azerbaijan in support of the U.S.-led peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan and Iraq, the situation around the non-fulfillment of numerous UN resolutions with regards to Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the Armenian-Azerbaijani conflict, and the resulting concerns with the slow progress of democracy and human rights issues in both countries.

Azerbaijan: Brief Info

The Republic of Azerbaijan comprises the northern part of the ethno-historical region of Azerbaijan divided between Russian and Persian empires in 1828. Upon the demise of Russian Empire in 1918, northern Azerbaijan became an independent parliamentary republic, the first secular and democratic state in the Muslim world. In 1919, ahead of the United States, the parliament of Azerbaijan adopted a law granting universal suffrage rights to women. Russian Bolsheviks conquered Azerbaijan in 1920, turning it into one of the 15 constituent states of the USSR. While 8 million people live in the Republic of Azerbaijan, over 25 million ethnic Azerbaijanis live in Iran, comprising over third of this country's indigenous population.

The Republic of Azerbaijan regained its independence upon the break up of Soviet Union in 1991. Faced with the economic turmoil and the political instability of early post-Soviet period, located in a volatile region sandwiched between Russia and Iran, Azerbaijan nevertheless took courageous steps towards closer relations with the West. By initiating and successfully executing various energy and transportation projects of regional and global importance, by joining and supporting the U.S.-led peacekeeping missions in Afghanistan, Kosovo and Iraq, Azerbaijan has proven itself as a trustworthy ally and a friend of the United States. Despite its geographic location, modern Republic of Azerbaijan is the only secular Muslim-populated country, apart from Turkey, which is also a close strategic partner and a friend of Israel.

Armenia-Azerbaijan Conflict and Section 907

The Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict flared up when in 1988, the Armenian population of the Nagorno-Karabakh autonomous region of Azerbaijan began agitating for independence or union with Armenia. The conflict escalated into a full fledged military action during 1991 – 1994, and Armenian forces, with the assistance of over \$1 billion in illegal arms transfers from Russia ultimately occupied not only Nagorno-Karabakh, but also seven additional regions of Azerbaijan, forcing out over 800,000 Azerbaijani residents. Additionally, a case of war crime was particularly evident in the assault on the town of Khojaly by Armenian forces in February 1992, when according to Human Rights Watch, “the largest massacre in the conflict” took place: 613 Azerbaijani civilians, including 63 children and 106 women were subjected to brutal killing.

A cease-fire has been in place since 1994, and Nagorno-Karabakh is recognized by the United States, the United Nations, and other international organizations as a part of Azerbaijan. Four UN Security Council resolutions (822, 853, 874, 884) adopted in 1993, and most recently UN General Assembly resolution adopted on March 14, 2008, call for completely and unconditional

withdrawal of Armenian forces from the occupied Azerbaijani territories and for allowing Azerbaijani refugees to return to their homes. Other international organizations such as NATO, OSCE, PACE have also called upon Armenia to respect Azerbaijan's territorial integrity, but to no avail. The negotiating process known as the OSCE Minsk Group, which the U.S. is also a co-Chair, has to date not resulted in a peaceful settlement.

In 1992, before Azerbaijan had an embassy in Washington and under the pressure from ethnic special interest groups, the U.S. Congress adopted Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act which prohibits direct assistance to the Republic of Azerbaijan unless the President certifies to Congress that Azerbaijan is "taking demonstrable steps to cease all blockades and other offensive uses of force against Armenia and Nagorno-Karabakh." This measure was adopted at a time, when Armenian forces were on the offensive occupying Nagorno-Karabakh and surrounding regions and ethnically cleansing their Azerbaijani population.

Once adopted, again under pressure from the special interest groups, the consecutive U.S. Administrations, both Republican and Democratic, opposed the measure which unfairly targets the victim in a remote regional conflict. Because Section 907 constrained Azerbaijan from assisting the United States, it was only after Congress provided waiver authority to the President following September 11, 2002 that President Bush exercised the authority so that the two countries can cooperate to further mutual interests.

Conclusion

The ongoing conflict between Armenia and Azerbaijan, the refusal of Armenia to respect UN resolutions, to cease military occupation and to allow the return of Azerbaijani refugees to their homes seriously impede international peace efforts and constitute a continuation of the policy of ethnic cleansing. The situation emanating from unbalanced treatment of sides of conflict by the

international community also impedes the development and institution of democracy and justice in both Armenia and Azerbaijan, thus seriously undermining the U.S. policy in the region.

It is important that the committee, while providing assistance to the region, recalls the fact that the international community, United Nations and the U.S. State Department recognize Nagorno-Karabakh as a part of Azerbaijan, and that any direct humanitarian assistance provided by the United States to the region would discriminate against deported Azerbaijani residents based on their ethnic belonging.

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Committee, Thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on these issues.

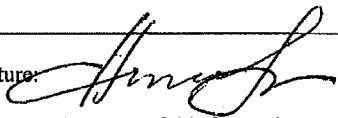
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: JAVID HUSEYNOV, PH. D. 2021 BUSINESS CTR DR., STE 215 IRVINE, CA 92612 (949) 275-7717
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. AZERBAIJANI-AMERICAN COUNCIL
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature:



Date:

03/18/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

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Grassroots background

Dr. Javid Huseynov is a president and board member of Azerbaijani-American Council (AAC), a non-profit community organization based in California and Texas.

Prior to AAC, Mr. Huseynov was deeply involved in the development of Azerbaijani online communities. In 1995, as a computer professional, he started one of the first Azerbaijani Internet pages, and became one of the few pioneers of Azerbaijani online activism in the U.S. Since 1996, Mr. Huseynov co-managed Habarlar-L and E-Majlis-L Azerbaijani newsgroups based at the University of Southern California.

In his capacity as a community activist, Mr. Huseynov is an author of a number of publications in Azerbaijani and U.S. media. His recent article on "*The Role of Online Communities in the Development and Formulation of Azerbaijani National Identity*" was presented at the annual convention of the Association for Study of Nationalities (ASN) held in April 2008 at Columbia University, New York.

Professional background

Javid Huseynov is a senior software engineer and research associate at General Monitors Transnational in Lake Forest, CA, where he started in 2002. He received Masters degrees in Computer Science (1999) and Engineering Management (1998) and Bachelor degree in Civil Engineering (1996) from Rochester Institute of Technology in Rochester, New York. He holds a PhD degree in Computer Science from the University of California Irvine.

In past, Mr. Huseynov worked as a software professional for a number of companies, including Eastman Kodak and Rockwell Semiconductor/Conexant Systems.

Mr. Huseynov has numerous publication in U.S. and international scientific journals on subjects of artificial intelligence and distributed scientific computing. He is the main author of a U.S. patent (7,202,794) in "Flame Detection with Neural Networks".

Mr. Huseynov is a fluent speaker of English, Azeri, Russian, and Turkish, and has basic knowledge of French.



**Testimony on FY 2010 Foreign Assistance by
The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops and
Catholic Relief Services to the
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
House Committee on Appropriations
March 23, 2009**



The United States Conference of Catholic Bishops (USCCB) and Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the relief and development agency of the Catholic Church in the U.S., thank the Subcommittee for your leadership and the opportunity to present testimony on FY 2010 Foreign Operations appropriations. In this testimony, we share the Church's social teaching that informs our nation's moral responsibility to those in need throughout the world, as well as our priorities for how in morally appropriate ways the United States can promote human development, reduce poverty and improve stability in the world's poorest countries and communities.

USCCB and CRS appreciate the administration's proposed \$4.5 billion increase in its FY 2010 International Affairs budget outline which would put the United States on a path to double U.S. foreign assistance. This increase is especially critical for poor countries which are being hit hard by the global economic crisis, the impact of climate change, and the global food crisis. Experts predict that, this year alone, more than 50 million people in developing countries will be pushed into poverty. We hope that the Administration's budget request will detail sustained support for development assistance focused on poverty reduction.

USCCB and CRS recognize that the Appropriations Committee is operating under constraints in the midst of the economic crisis. However, increased support for development assistance is crucial to assist the poorest people in developing countries. Consequently, USCCB and CRS ask that, within the context of total Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill, at least \$3 billion in additional funds (above FY 2009 levels) be allocated to the following poverty-focused programs:

- a. HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis program (PEPFAR) that was recently reauthorized;
- b. Development and humanitarian assistance and emergency programs with a special attention to the most vulnerable people, such as women and children;
- c. Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA and ERMA);
- d. Peacekeeping programs;
- e. Millennium Challenge Corporation; and
- f. Programs of International Financial Institutions for poverty reduction and debt relief.

I. The Resources of the Catholic Church

The experience, relationships and teaching of the Church can help inform issues of foreign assistance. The Catholic Church has broad and deep **experience** combating poverty. CRS has direct experience as an implementer of U.S. foreign assistance in 100 countries around the world. CRS programs address HIV and AIDS, health, education, civil society, food security, agriculture, emergency relief and peacebuilding. The Catholic Church in the United States also has abiding **relationships** and regular contact with the Church in developing countries, where our worldwide communion serves the needs of the poorest members of the human family. Finally, our Church has a rich body of **teaching** that offers principles that can help guide decisions on foreign assistance. These principles include:

The Life and Dignity of the Human Person: Based on our belief that each person is created in the image of God, the measure of every social institution, including foreign assistance, is whether it threatens or enhances the life and dignity of the human person. Foreign assistance must ultimately be about people; aid should promote human development and reduce poverty.

The Common Good and Participation: Governments have a special responsibility to foster the common good of all. People have a right to participate fully in the decisions that shape their

lives, and governments should establish healthy relationships with civil society. Foreign aid should promote good governance, transparency, accountability and participation.

Option for the Poor: The measure of the justice of a society is how those who are poor or vulnerable are faring. Poverty destroys human potential; it breeds despair and violence to the detriment of human security. Foreign aid should give priority to the poorest countries and communities.

Peace: Peace is more than the absence of war; it is built on a foundation of justice. Lasting peace is not built by force of arms or a balance of forces. Countries coming out of conflict or in danger of falling into it require intensive assistance. Foreign aid should support peacekeeping operations. Development and humanitarian assistance should be under the direction of civilian authorities. Civilian agencies need additional resources and additional experienced staff.

II. Specific Poverty-focused Priority Programs Needing Additional Resources

HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: USCCB and CRS welcomed the bipartisan consensus reflected in last year's PEPFAR reauthorization, which preserves its focus on saving lives, caring for the infected and the affected, and preventing the spread of this deadly disease, while authorizing a substantial increase in funding. The new legislation also contained important provisions to strengthen food and nutrition programs and the healthcare workforce in the affected countries. It retained a balanced approach in HIV prevention, which has proved highly effective in curbing the spread of infections in many countries, as well as an effective conscience clause. The Holy See estimates that the Catholic Church delivers 25% of all HIV-AIDS services worldwide. CRS has an extensive role as a PEPFAR implementer. We urge full funding of HIV/AIDS, TB, and Malaria programs at the authorized level and preservation of the bipartisan consensus that maintains the life-saving focus of PEPFAR.

Development, Humanitarian and Emergency Assistance funding provides skills training and basic services in education, health care, agriculture, microenterprise and rural development assistance to poor persons, especially vulnerable women and children. Emergency programs provide critical funding that saves lives in situations of conflict, severe poverty or crisis. We support changes adopted in previous years to the Andean Counter Drug Initiative in Colombia that increase humanitarian and development aid, strengthen human rights, and reduce military assistance. Similarly, we urge that the Merida Initiative to combat lawlessness and drug trafficking in Mexico focus on human rights, civil society and humanitarian assistance, as well as law enforcement activities. In addition, investments in agricultural development are critical and complimentary to work supported through the Title II food aid programs included in agriculture appropriations. Food alone cannot bring food security; sufficient funding must be provided to invest in long-term development programs. Finally, we urge more flexible and consistent long-term funding for civilian-led reconstruction and development assistance in the poorest areas of Iraq and Afghanistan.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) needs additional funding for refugee programs in Africa, the Middle East (especially for Palestinian and Iraqi refugees), Colombia and other regions with large populations of refugees. This assistance enables humanitarian agencies to avert shortfalls in food, medicine and other vital supplies. The current economic crisis may fuel increased displacement of people; therefore, it is important that this account remain robust and that the Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance Account (ERMA) be fully replenished.

Peacekeeping Operations are critical to the efforts of the international community to put an end to violence, civil war and the extreme suffering that they cause. It is imperative that they receive

an increase in funding to stave off the disastrous reverses in development that have occurred in countries locked in conflict, such as Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) reduces poverty through investments in long-term development that serve as a catalyst for economic growth. The program targets low-income countries that have achieved progress in democracy, rule of law and anti-corruption efforts and have invested in their people through health, education, and the protection of natural resources. The MCC adheres to strict standards of accountability and emphasizes country ownership with substantial civil society participation. Inadequate funding could undermine the MCC's ability to maintain its high standards of accountability and engagement, and prevent the MCC from developing new compacts with countries that have enacted difficult policy reforms and built capacity in anticipation of applying for MCC funding.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Debt Relief: Full funding of scheduled payments and clearance of arrears to multilateral development institutions are essential for poverty reduction and debt relief for many of the world's poorest countries. Arrears clearance is necessary to finance the U.S. share of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and to avoid undercutting a program that the U.S. played a lead role in establishing.

Abortion and Coercion: It is important to preserve the Helms Amendment, prohibiting U.S. funding for abortion, and the Kemp-Kasten provision, prohibiting support of organizations involved in programs of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization. The latter provision should apply objectively to all organizations, including the UN Population Fund, as it is based on a longstanding international consensus that such coercive practices are crimes against women and violate human dignity. Addressing these concerns will also help strengthen bipartisan support for foreign aid.



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**Written Public Testimony
On Select U.S. Departments of State, U.S. Departments of the Treasury and U.S. Agency
for International Development (USAID)**

**Submitted by
Barbara J. Bramble
Senior Program Advisor, International Affairs
National Wildlife Federation**

**Before the
U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
The Honorable Nita Lowey, Chair
March 18, 2009**

Ms. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee: On behalf of the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), our nation's largest conservation advocacy and education organization, and our more than four million members and supporters, I thank you for the opportunity to provide funding recommendations for Department of State programs for FY 2010. The purpose of this testimony is to recommend levels of funding for specific programs we believe are vital to NWF's mission and to support international conservation programs that combat global warming and preserve and protect forests, biodiversity, habitats, and local livelihoods.

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Americans
to protect
wildlife for
our children's
future.**

Programs Addressing Global Warming

Global warming is an overriding danger to people and wildlife that threatens to undermine decades of on-the-ground sustainable development and conservation progress around the globe. Bold action to reduce global warming pollution and transition the world to a clean energy economy is NWF's top legislative priority for the 111th Congress. To that end, NWF requests that the FY 2010 appropriations for the Department of State recognize the urgent need to address global warming by including the elements described below.

Consistent with taking the domestic action necessary to cap and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, the United States must also be an international leader in forging a new climate treaty by the Copenhagen climate negotiations in late 2009. To lead successfully such an effort, the U.S. must make domestic commitments to reduce global warming pollution so as to restrain further global warming below 2



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degrees Fahrenheit, and must provide developing countries with measurable, reportable, and verifiable financing for clean energy deployment, forest conservation, and adaptation efforts that address unavoidable climate impacts. NWF seeks to ensure that the FY 2010 appropriations support a constructive U.S. role in forging an international agreement, including measures to facilitate cooperation with other nations, through such means as international carbon trading, technology and deforestation reduction partnerships, and assistance to poor nations seeking to reduce emissions and cope with climate impacts. By supporting these efforts, the U.S. can boost American technology and jobs, promote worldwide prosperity and stability, and renew the nation's leadership role in the international community.

- **Adaptation:** The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) recently assessed that through 2016 developing countries will require approximately \$86 billion per year in new adaptation funding to cope with the impacts of climate change.¹ The Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), established under the United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), provides resources to these poor countries to, inter alia, prepare and implement National Adaptation Programs of Action (NAPAs) and to initiate activities and projects that respond to urgent and immediate climate change impact needs. Successfully resolving the global warming crisis at the international level is dependent, in part, on substantial funding for adaptation in developing countries, which are, and will be, the most vulnerable to climate change impacts. For the first time ever, in the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 Congress provided a \$10 million contribution to the LDCF.² While this initial action has signaled a new U.S. willingness to be a partner in the international community's effort to combat global warming, the amount appropriated falls far short of our fair share in providing the resource needs identified by the UNDP. **Accordingly NWF respectfully requests the subcommittee appropriate at least \$200 million in FY 2010 for a U.S. contribution to the Least Developed Countries Fund.**

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- **Clean Technology:** The UNDP has also identified a need of \$50 billion annually to support low-carbon technology transitions in developing countries.³ In July of 2008, the Senate introduced legislation, S. 3273, which sought to promote the international deployment of technologies that stabilized greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere.⁴ Although the legislation has yet to be enacted, in seeking the establishment of a domestic International Clean Development Technology Fund the proposal appropriately puts forth a U.S. commitment to assist developing countries to mitigate global warming pollution with clean technologies. Absent such a funding mechanism in place, an appropriation should be made for a contribution to the Special Climate Change Fund, established under the UNFCCC, for the specific purpose of supporting projects relating to technology transfer and capacity building. Further, any such contribution should be accompanied with language clearly providing that such funding cannot be made available for investments in coal fired power generation, except for investment in coal capture and sequestration technologies that have demonstrated economic viability. **Accordingly, we respectfully request the subcommittee appropriate at least a \$200 million contribution to an appropriate funding mechanism for the purposes of providing measurable, verifiable, and reportable clean technology transfer assistance and support for the mitigation of global warming pollution in developing countries.**
- **Forests:** Significantly reducing greenhouse gas emissions is the first critical step in solving the climate crisis. As much as 20% of global warming is caused by the greenhouse gas emissions from deforestation and degradation of tropical forests. Successfully reducing global warming pollution, as dictated by the emerging climate science, cannot happen without slowing down or reversing emissions from tropical forest loss. **Accordingly, NWF seeks increases in bilateral assistance of at least \$200 million specifically dedicated to assisting developing countries in improving their capacity to reduce emissions from tropical deforestation and degradation (REDD).** This funding should assist any recipient country's capacity building to ensure measurable, reportable, and verified global warming pollution reductions and



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development of strong and enforceable rules of forest governance, with environmental and social safeguards.

Other Conservation Programs

In addition, NWF supports the following key conservation programs that serve the nation's interests:

USAID Biodiversity Conservation Programs: In the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 Congress provided not less than \$195 million for programs and activities which directly protect biodiversity, including tropical forests and wildlife, in developing countries.⁵ These programs are responsible for protecting some of the planet's most vulnerable natural landscapes, which support important biodiversity, endangered species, and millions of impoverished people who rely on local, natural resources for survival. The purpose of these programs is to support sustainable ecosystem management to ensure clean water, promote global health, build democracies, secure natural resources, reduce poverty, and combat global warming. Some highlights include: Global Forest & Trade Network, responsible sourcing of agricultural products in Brazil, sustainable forestry practices in the Maya Biosphere in Guatemala, Chiapas Coastal Watersheds in Mexico, and Green Lawyers in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Additional resources should be devoted to these efforts in FY 2010. Accordingly, NWF respectfully request that the subcommittee appropriate \$275 million toward the USAID Biodiversity Conservation Programs.

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The Global Environment Facility (GEF): As the largest funder of projects to protect the global environment, the GEF is the designated financial mechanism for international conventions on biodiversity, climate change, persistent organic pollutants, and desertification and supports global agreements to protect international waters and the ozone layer. The GEF promotes biodiversity conservation projects and innovative market-based approaches to protect the environment while ensuring local economic development work. Accordingly, NWF respectfully requests that the subcommittee appropriate \$80 million toward the Global Environment Facility and that the U.S. fulfill its current pledge of \$80 million and pay off all remaining arrears.



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Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA): The TFCA is responsible for achieving important conservation outcomes. It allows eligible developing countries to ease their foreign debt burden by generating funds in local currency for tropical forest conservation activities. Some highlights include: conserving forests and controlling flooding in Jamaica, reducing illegal logging in Peru, protecting biodiversity in Belize, and rehabilitating forests in the Philippines. **Accordingly, NWF respectfully requests the reauthorization of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act, which would then include coral reef ecosystems; expanding the TFCA opportunities to support large-scale terrestrial and marine ecosystems, and a subcommittee appropriation of \$20 million toward implementation of this Act.**

International Conservation Programs within the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) Account: This account supports cooperative approaches to facilitate the exchange of information and technology that will support conservation and natural resource management efforts in developing countries. The International Conservation Programs support numerous important cooperative initiatives such as: International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) - the World Conservation Union, a global alliance for the advancement of conservation and sustainable development objectives, the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which works to address the fundamental causes of famine and insecurity, and the United Nations Environment Programme which supports priority environmental initiatives in developing countries. **Accordingly, NWF respectfully requests that the subcommittee appropriate \$15 million toward the International Conservation Programs within the IO&P Account.**

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¹ United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Human Development Report 2007/2008, "Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World," at 15 (2008) available at http://hdr.undp.org/en/media/HDR_20072008_EN_Complete.pdf

² H.R. 1105, Section 7083(b), 111th Cong., 1st Sess. (Feb. 23, 2009).

³ UNDP, Human Development Report 2007/2008 at 18.

⁴ S. 3273, Section 2, 110th Cong., 2nd Sess. (July 16, 2008)

⁵ H.R. 1105, Section 7083(c), 111th Cong., 1st Sess. (Feb. 23, 2009).



BARBARA J. BRAMBLE

National Wildlife Federation

As Senior Program Advisor for International Affairs, Barbara J. Bramble is a strong advocate to improve U.S. policy regarding climate change and unsustainable agriculture production and trade. Over two decades at National Wildlife Federation, as the original founder and director of NWF's International Affairs department, she helped to place sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and other environmental issues in the center of economic decision-making. She developed and directed innovative programs to: a) reform the environmental and social policies of international financial institutions including the World Bank and other multi-lateral development banks; b) advocate that international trade agreements promote, rather than frustrate, sustainable development; c) promote U.S. leadership to reduce the threat of climate change; d) help establish voluntary certification systems to promote sustainable forest and agriculture products; and e) promote increased U.S. contributions to voluntary family planning, reproductive health, clean water and education and training for girls and women.

Ms. Bramble was a key organizer of the International NGO Forum at the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro and the Rio + 5 Conference in 1997. More recently, for four years she worked with Mexican NGOs to enhance their advocacy and environmental education skills. In her current role as Senior Advisor, she serves as the Chair of the Steering Board of the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels to develop global "green" standards to guide the burgeoning biofuels industry.

She serves on the boards of several non-profit organizations in Mexico, Brazil and the U.S., and is the immediate past chair of the board of the Forest Stewardship Council of the U.S. Before joining NWF, she served as legal advisor to the Council on Environmental Quality in the Executive Office of the President, and as an environmental lawyer in private practice. Her J.D. is from George Washington University, and B.A. is from George Mason University. Ms. Bramble has lived in Latin America for almost 5 years and speaks both Spanish and Portuguese.

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**Statement of Joanne Carter
Executive Director, RESULTS**

**House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs**

In response to the global economic crisis, the United States has taken extraordinary steps to protect our citizens from its impact. Beyond our borders, the global economic downturn is expected to push an additional 46 million people below the extreme poverty line of earning less than \$1.25 per day. The current economic outlook will force tough choices, but this Committee understands perhaps better than any other that now, more than ever, investment in the health and education of the poorest and most vulnerable citizens on the planet is essential – not a luxury to be excised during lean times, but a central and imperative component of our foreign policy that reflects the best American values of compassion and justice, while enhancing our economic and national security.

As the global economic crisis unfolds, it will inevitably exacerbate the toll of tuberculosis on the world's poorest. TB is overwhelmingly a disease of the poor, and is both a *cause* and a *consequence* of poverty. People living in poverty are more susceptible to become ill with TB, and most likely to lack access to basic health services to detect and treat the disease. Families may be forced to sell what few assets they own to pay for even partial treatment. Children may be taken out from school to care for sick relatives or make up for lost income, denying them their chance to escape generational poverty through the power of education.

This household tragedy is re-enacted thousands of times per day, and the cumulative impact on communities and countries is immense. Loss of productivity due to tuberculosis drains \$16 billion from the annual incomes of the world's poorest communities. Two billion people are infected with the bacterium that causes TB, and this year over 9 million will become sick with disease. 1.7 million will die.

Opportunity for Leadership

Congress should be commended for increasing resources for TB without the benefit of a presidential initiative. This year, the Committee will consider global TB funding with a comprehensive legislative framework in place. The Lantos-Hyde U.S. Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and

Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008 represents a potential sea change in U.S. global TB policy. This historic, bipartisan legislative achievement:

- Affirms TB control as a major foreign assistance objective of the United States;
- Establishes support for the Global Plan to Stop TB's goals to reduce TB deaths by half (from 1990 baseline), detect 70 percent of cases, and successfully treat 85 percent of cases;
- Requires a five-year strategy to provide 4.5 million successful DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course) treatments and treat 90,000 multidrug resistant (MDR)-TB cases;
- Authorizes \$4 billion for bilateral TB control over five years.

To put us on track to achieve these ambitious goals, we ask that the Committee appropriate \$650 million for bilateral TB programs in fiscal year 2010.

Such an increase in funding for TB control is in keeping with the vision of the Lantos-Hyde legislation, and is necessary to address the second leading infectious killer of adults after HIV/AIDS and a disease that kills more women than any cause other than maternal mortality. The DOTS treatment regimen is highly-effective and widely adopted, allowing for rapid expansion of TB treatment programs if fully funded. And the truly global nature of the epidemic ensures that such funding could be absorbed across the 40 countries in which USAID currently supports TB control projects.

Drug Resistant Tuberculosis

Drug-resistant TB—including both multidrug-resistant (MDR) and the more lethal extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB—poses a serious threat to global health. U.S. resources and technical capacity could make a major difference in the effort to reverse the spread of drug-resistant strains and to prevent a worldwide crisis of highly fatal XDR-TB.

In 2008, the World Health Organization estimates there were nearly half a million new cases of MDR-TB globally. XDR-TB has now been reported in 48 countries, including the United States, and identified as an "emerging threat to the homeland" by the Department of Homeland Security. In the early 1990s, an outbreak of MDR-TB in New York City cost \$1 billion to address just 300 cases.

By chronically underfunding basic TB control programs, the world is manufacturing a lethal airborne disease – "Ebola with wings," in the words of one TB expert. In a globalized world it is not a

matter of if, but only a matter of *when* we will allocate resources to fight drug-resistant TB. We can choose now to invest in getting out ahead of this disease, or we can wait for the random variation of travel and transmission to determine when and where we are forced to respond. To treat and prevent drug-resistant TB, basic TB programs must be strengthened and expanded, laboratory capacity improved and expanded, treatment programs for MDR-TB scaled up, and infection control measures implemented.

TB-HIV

With the leadership of this Committee, great strides have been made in providing access to life-saving anti-retroviral drugs to treat HIV/AIDS. However, we now find ourselves in a situation where people are living with HIV, but dying of tuberculosis. TB is the leading cause of death among people living with HIV/AIDS, yet World Health Organization data reveal that a mere 1 percent of people living with HIV are tested for TB. As these dual epidemics have converged in sub-Saharan Africa, tuberculosis is undermining our substantial investment in fighting HIV/AIDS.

The United States has been a global leader in TB-HIV coordination, but there are still persistent gaps between our efforts to control these two diseases. The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator should work more proactively with country teams to expand and improve implementation of TB-HIV activities. TB control should be a core element of all HIV/AIDS programs in settings with high rates of co-infection. *To support this work, PEPFAR should at least double TB-HIV funding to \$300 million in FY2010.*

Fighting TB in Strategic States

We recognize that the Committee is faced with difficult choices and constrained resources. In its consideration of bilateral tuberculosis funding, I urge the committee to consider the substantial overlap between strategic countries for which large amounts of foreign assistance are requested, and countries with high burdens of TB. In Asia, the top five recipients of U.S. foreign assistance – Afghanistan, Pakistan, Indonesia, the Philippines, and Bangladesh – together account for 40 percent of the increase in TB cases detected between 2005 and 2006. These geopolitically important states provide an opportunity to address the TB epidemic according to disease burden while supporting

broader U.S. foreign policy objectives.

There are particular opportunities for leadership in Pakistan and Afghanistan, where tuberculosis is a leading cause of death in both countries. Pakistan alone accounts for a staggering 12 percent of all TB cases detected annually around the world, and TB is the 5th leading cause of death in Afghanistan. Pakistan and Afghanistan face annual budget shortfalls in their TB programs of \$10.8 million and \$69.3 million, respectively. And yet U.S. investment in TB control in these countries is minuscule relative to foreign assistance spending. In fiscal year 2007 the U.S. appropriated over \$2.5 billion in foreign assistance for Afghanistan and Pakistan. About *one-tenth of one percent* of this was for TB control. Directing even a tiny additional portion of our assistance to TB control could have a profound effect on the epidemic in these countries, while increasing the overall bilateral TB allocation.

Substantially investing in one of the leading causes of mortality in the region would support public diplomacy efforts, enhance the health and safety of U.S. military and civilian personnel, serve the needs of the poorest and marginalized segments of the population, strengthen national health systems, and contribute to economic growth. The World Bank has estimated that the benefit to cost ratio of implementing the Global Plan to Stop TB is 21:1 in Pakistan, and 34:1 in Afghanistan. Particularly as the economic crisis affects the ability of governments to reach the very poor with essential health services, investing in TB control will pay substantial dividends.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

A comprehensive U.S. response to the TB epidemic requires full funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria – \$2.7 billion in fiscal year 2010. The Fund has been a particularly critical catalyst for TB funding, providing two-thirds of all donor funding for this disease. Global Fund-supported programs have achieved the detection and treatment of 4.6 million cases of infectious TB. In November 2008 the Global Fund Board approved the biggest funding round ever - \$2.75 billion for new programs to combat AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria – and approved a decision point encouraging countries to submit proposals to rapidly expand TB control services. Right now life-saving TB proposals are under development by countries in response to the Board's encouragement.

As the Committee is well aware, the Global Fund is a country-led, performance based

partnership that embraces transparency and accountability, and fosters multilateral cooperation. Its combined efforts on AIDS, TB and malaria have saved an estimated 3.5 million lives. U.S. contributions to the Global Fund have historically leveraged a 2 to 1 match in donations from other countries. In addition to expanded efforts on TB, the Global Fund is poised to implement a new Gender Equality Strategy to address the vulnerability of women and girls, and a National Strategy Application channel to support comprehensive, integrated health systems strengthening. Full funding will ensure robust implementation of these new initiatives. Without full funding from the U.S. and other donors, these programs will be delayed or cut back.

Toward a Global Fund for Education

This Committee has provided extraordinary leadership in increasing U.S. funding for basic education. Worldwide, there are more than 75 million children who do not have the chance to earn a primary school education and another 226 million adolescents who are not in secondary school. In response to President Obama's call for a \$2 billion global education fund, academics and advocates – including the Center for Universal Education, the Center for Global Development, and the ONE Campaign – have come together to develop the concept of a Global Fund for Education.

A Global Fund for Education could build upon efforts spearheaded by this Committee to increase U.S. assistance to support quality national education plans. Building on the strengths of the Fast Track Initiative, an independent and multilateral Global Fund for Education could complement and strengthen the effectiveness and focus of bilateral aid. A Global Fund for Education could mobilize funding to fill the global financing gap, with funds supporting national education strategies in low-income and conflict-affected countries, targeting hard-to-reach children, and ensuring that successful interventions are taken to scale and sustained. A Global Fund for Education should ensure harmonization across all channels of financing for education, transparent decision-making, and a relentless focus on achieving results. As this Committee continues its support for basic education, we encourage you to consider new, breakthrough models to accelerate progress toward Education for All.

Joanne Christine Carter

Executive Director, RESULTS/RESULTS Educational Fund (REF); Washington, DC (2007-present)

- Manage over 10 global legislative and grassroots support staff.
- Lead and coordinate global strategic planning and campaign implementation for focus issues (global health, basic education, microcredit, child survival, and macroeconomic policy), specifically message development, grassroots expansion and engagement, coalition building, legislative agenda setting, champion building, and media and communications strategies.
- Oversee coordination and collaboration with six RESULTS international affiliate organizations.
- Identify and pursue organizational and departmental development opportunities with foundations, corporations, and private donors.
- Oversee global department's strategic planning for RESULTS Educational Fund's annual international conference.

Project Leader for "Advocacy to Control TB Internationally," RESULTS/RESULTS Educational Fund (REF); Washington, DC (2004-present)

- Ensure effective and efficient implementation of ACTION strategies and activities to achieve ACTION's goals and targeted objectives.
- Serve as lead liaison between the ACTION project and The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation through regular reporting and communications.
- Oversee project management and strategy development for all ACTION countries and technical partners.

Founding Board Member, Global Action for Children (2006-present)

- Secretary and Treasurer

Legislative Director/Director of Global Initiatives, RESULTS/RESULTS Educational Fund (REF); Washington, DC (1992-2006)

- Managed relationships with Members of Congress and key staff, Administration officials, high-level World Bank staff and other policymakers to promote RESULTS/RESULTS Educational Fund's agenda on global health, basic education, child survival, microcredit, and macroeconomic policies.
- Developed strategies, tools, and messaging to further RESULTS' legislative agenda.
- Directed successful legislative/grassroots campaign and coalition efforts on resource mobilization and policy advocacy on child survival, TB and AIDS, microcredit targeted to the very poor, education for all and abolition of school fees, World Bank and IMF reform.

Inaugural Chair of the Advocacy, Communications and Social Mobilization (ACSM) Working Group of the Stop TB Partnership, World Health Organization (WHO); (2005)

- Helped lead efforts with technical partners and civil society to initiate a new Working Group focused on ACSM within the Stop TB Partnership.
- Led the strategic direction of the Working Group and provided support to Stop TB Partnership's overall global and country-level advocacy efforts.
- Represented the Working Group on the Stop TB Partnership's Coordinating Board.

Veterinarian, Spring Valley Animal Hospital; Monsey, N.Y. (1987-1992)

- Provided comprehensive veterinary medical and surgical services.
- Co-managed small animal practice.

Education:

- ***Doctor of Veterinary Medicine, Cornell University; Ithaca, New York (1987)***
- ***Graduate Research, Reproductive Physiology; University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT (1981-1983)***
- ***BS, Biology, State University of NY at Albany; Albany NY (1977)***

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: JOANNE CARTER 750 FIRST ST. NE SUITE 1040 WASHINGTON, DC 20002 202-793-7100
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. RESULTS, INC.
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: Joanne Carter Date: March 18, 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

**Outside Witness Testimony on Fiscal Year 2010
For
House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs**

Submitted to:
Chairwoman Nita M. Lowey
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
U.S. House of Representatives
HB-26, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515-6017

Respectfully Submitted by:
Krista Lauer, MSc.
Manager of International Policy
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Outside Witness Testimony for the
House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
FISCAL YEAR 2010

Introduction:

Chairwoman Lowey and distinguished members of the Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs: thank you for this opportunity to speak with you today on the vital issue of global HIV/AIDS programs in Fiscal Year 2010. In particular, I would like to address the critical need to fully fund HIV programs specifically targeting men who have sex with men (MSM).

By the end of 2007, 33 million people around the world were living with HIV and AIDS. This incurable disease has infected and affected people from all income brackets, ethnicities, genders and nationalities, but has hit especially hard among socially excluded and vulnerable communities.

HIV/AIDS has thus far evaded the world's greatest efforts at developing an effective vaccine or cure, and the impact of its destructive capabilities has affected not only individual human bodies but whole communities and nations. The distribution of infections at both a local and global scale has exposed what Paul Farmer has described as "biological reflections of social fault lines"¹. More simply put, those communities that have been most severely impacted by HIV/AIDS are the very same ones that suffer from multiple social, economic and political disadvantages – poverty, social exclusion, stigma and criminalization. Equally as important as recognizing *who* has been infected, is *how* the global community has carried out a response.

The first wave of global AIDS interventions has largely been directed at addressing generalized epidemics – those regions where HIV prevalence has exceeded 1% of the population – with messaging and programming targeted at the general population. Yet as time goes on and our surveillance and programming becomes more sophisticated, the importance of addressing concentrated epidemics among distinct risk populations is becoming increasingly evident. Small pockets of high HIV prevalence are

emergencies in their own right, and also undermine HIV control in the general population. One such community that has been particularly hard hit by the HIV epidemic is men who have sex with men.

What do we mean by MSM?

"Men who have sex with men" or "MSM" is a term that refers to *behavior* rather than *identity* or sexual orientation. This broad categorization includes gay and non-gay identified men, bisexual men, men who engage in "situational" sex between men (prisons, schools, militaries), male sex workers, and some transgender persons.ⁱⁱ Around the world, a wide variety of local terms and male identities fall under the MSM umbrella.ⁱⁱⁱ

HIV Prevalence among MSM Globally:

A comprehensive review of HIV studies among MSM in low- and middle-income countries found that MSM are on average **19 times more likely** to be infected than the general population.^{iv} A meta-analysis of reported HIV prevalence data demonstrates alarmingly high rates of HIV among MSM in Latin America, South and East Asia, and in Africa: 12.2% in Peru, 24.6% in Thailand, and 21.5% in Senegal, to cite but a few examples.^v MSM are affected by HIV in all world regions.

Factors exacerbating the spread of HIV among MSM

Stigma and discrimination drive MSM underground and away from HIV information and services. Globally, in the year 2008, a total of 86 UN member states had laws criminalizing consensual same sex acts among adults – including seven nations that included the death penalty as punishment.^{vi} Even in countries without criminal penalties, harassment and violence towards people based on their real or perceived sexual orientation deters individuals from disclosing sexual behavior and accessing appropriate HIV-related services.

Our understanding of the dynamics of this epidemic and our ability to target interventions appropriately is severely restricted by gaps in research and surveillance data. Challenges include poor coverage and lack of inclusion of MSM in national surveillance systems. The extent of this knowledge gap was perhaps

most clearly demonstrated in June 2008, when the United Nations convened a High Level Meeting on AIDS to review progress towards realizing the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS (2001) and the Political Declaration on HIV/AIDS (2006). Member countries were required to measure their progress in combating AIDS against a set of twenty-three indicators, five of which were relevant to MSM: prevalence of HIV infection, rates of HIV testing, HIV knowledge, condom use, and access to prevention programming. Almost half of the 128 participating countries did not report any information at all on MSM. Only 32% of countries reported on HIV sero-prevalence among MSM - suggesting that nearly two-thirds of the world does not know the extent of HIV/AIDS among MSM in their nation^{vii}. Of the 15 designated "Focus Countries" under the Presidents' Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. bilateral strategy to combat AIDS, seven did not report on MSM (Botswana, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda).

Way Forward

In sum, what we have on our hands is a highly vulnerable, understudied, often hidden population that has demonstrated alarmingly high HIV prevalence around the world. Channels do exist to initiate a coordinated, broad-scale effort to effectively address this epidemic – and full funding for global HIV/AIDS initiatives through the Foreign Operations budget will do much to begin this important work, particularly by funding (a) The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and (b) the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

The United States has been an undisputed leader in mounting a response to the global scourge of AIDS, and can do much to advance the health of MSM around the world. The President's Emergency Plan for Global AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the is the largest commitment ever by a single nation toward an international health initiative, and has facilitated a sea change in treatment access in the world's worst affected regions: when the program was first announced, an estimated 50,000 people in Sub-Saharan Africa had access to anti-retroviral medication. By the end of 2008, PEPFAR had reached its stated goal of 2 million people living with HIV on ART. Reauthorized in July 2008 for \$48 billion over the next five years, **PEPFAR's second phase includes a new directive to carry out HIV prevention education**

specifically targeting men who have sex with men. Full funding for PEPFAR will enable the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) to pursue the development and scale-up of this vital initiative in an appropriately comprehensive manner.

Second, the U.S. is the largest single donor to the Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM). Recognizing the need for locally-relevant solutions, the Global Fund was set up as a demand-driven organization, responding to proposals developed by in-country stakeholders from a variety of sectors. Proposals are evaluated on technical merit by an independent review board, and those that meet quality criteria are recommended for approval. The program's reach is vast, having committed nearly \$15 billion for prevention, treatment and care programs in 140 countries around the globe. As the quality of proposals has improved in recent years through experience and training, a greater proportion of submitted proposals were accepted by the technical review board. By 2007 the Global Fund Board approved a move to triple the size of the fund by 2010. In order to reach the designated higher goal of \$6-8 billion per year, the U.S.'s fair share for FY2010 has been calculated at \$2.7 billion. **The Global Fund is in the process of reviewing and finalizing a sexual minorities strategy, and has received comments from stakeholders working to address HIV among MSM around the world. Though a final version of the strategy has not yet been produced, the initiative itself is indicative of the Fund's commitment to strengthen its response to HIV among MSM.**

Scaling back America's financial commitment to HIV/AIDS programs at this critical juncture would do much to dilute the important progress to date. Flat funding for global HIV/AIDS programming will not allow these crucial initiatives for MSM to move beyond policy to actual implementation. Please consider full funding for global HIV/AIDS programs, particularly as they apply to MSM, in FY 2010.

Thank you very much for your time.

ⁱ Farmer, P. 1999. *Infections and Inequalities: The Modern Plagues*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. p.5.

ⁱⁱ Chris Beyrer, MD, MPH, "HIV/AIDS epidemics among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the CIS," PowerPoint presentation for Congressional Briefing on MSM and the Global HIV & AIDS Epidemic, September 15, 2008. Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C..

ⁱⁱⁱ Chris Beyrer, MD, MPH, "HIV/AIDS epidemics among men who have sex with men (MSM) in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the CIS," PowerPoint presentation for Congressional Briefing on MSM and the Global HIV & AIDS Epidemic, September 15, 2008. Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C..

^{iv} Baral S, S. F. (2007). Elevated Risk for HIV Infection among Men Who Have Sex with Men in Low- and Middle-Income Countries 2000-2006: A Systematic Review. *Public Library of Science (PLoS) Medicine*, 4(12): e339. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.0040339

v *ibid.*

^{vi} Ottosson, D. 2008. *State-sponsored Homophobia: A world survey of laws prohibiting same sex activity between consenting adults*. International Gay and Lesbian Association (ILGA). [online]. Available at: http://www.ilga.org/statehomophobia/ILGA_State_Sponsored_Homophobia_2008.pdf Accessed February 17, 2009.

^{vii} amfAR, The Foundation for AIDS Research. 2008. *Special Report: MSM, HIV and the Road to Universal Access – How Far Have We Come?* New York.



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY COUNCIL
 COMPASSION, PEACE AND JUSTICE
 PRESBYTERIAN PEACEMAKING PROGRAM**

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (U.S.A.)

**Testimony of Sara Lisherness, Director of the Compassion, Peace and Justice Ministry,
 on behalf of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
 Submitted to the United States House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations,
 Sub-Committee on State, Foreign Operations
 March 18, 2009**

The 218th General Assembly (2008) of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) passed a resolution directing the appropriate agencies of the church “to advocate that the United States Congress and the Department of State reduce U.S. funding of the Philippine military and to condition all future aid on: a.) concrete signs that the human rights of unarmed citizens and groups within civil society are respected by all levels of government, including the Philippine military; and b.) evidence that those elements of the Philippine military that are implicated in murder, abduction, torture, and other gross human rights violations are being held accountable by the government.”

Presbyterians began mission work in the Philippines in 1899. We are currently involved in the Philippines through the presence of mission personnel and a Young Adult Volunteer program. We work in partnership with the United Church in Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) in theological education and leadership development, evangelism and new church development, social service, ministries with young adults and women. These ministries seek justice and peace, security and reconciliation. Our long-standing relation with and commitment to the people of the Philippines compel the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) to advocate on behalf of all victims of human rights abuses in the country.

This testimony will focus on two particular areas of human rights abuses by the Philippine military which have been on the increase in the last few years; a.) the abuse and torture of detainees; b.) arbitrary arrest and enforced detention.

Philippine government security forces routinely abuse and torture detainees.

According to the United States Department of State, “the [Philippine] constitution prohibits torture, and evidence obtained through its use is inadmissible in court; however, members of the security forces and police were alleged to have routinely abused and sometimes tortured suspects and detainees.” While the government does not keep statistics on the incidence of torture, the Philippine Commission on Human Rights (CHR) investigated 23 cases of alleged torture in 2008 in which most of the suspects were military officials.¹

UCCP pastors have been particularly targeted for detention and torture. In one case, on May 27, 2007, Pastor Berlin Guerrero, a UCCP pastor in Southern Tagalog, was travelling with his family after a church activity when he was forcibly taken by Naval Intelligence Security Forces (NISF) agents. The police report that he was hand-cuffed and blindfolded with a cloth and tape, and dragged into an unmarked vehicle, where he was transported to a Navy Intelligence installation in the Manila area. While traveling inside the vehicle, he was hit by a plastic bottle with liquid contents. He was hit on the back and neck and on his head, including his ears. He was also punched in the back and left side. He was told to cooperate to avoid ill-treatment. Eventually he was taken into a room for questioning. As he entered the room he felt a barrel of a gun being pointed at his chest. For the next 12 hours, military intelligence agents tortured Pastor Guerrero trying to force him to confess to being a member of the Communist party.

His interrogators placed plastic bag over his head. Throughout the ordeal, the military intelligence officers would tighten the plastic bag, making it difficult to breath. On two occasions, Pastor Guerrero lost consciousness and fell to the floor due to lack of oxygen. Once on the floor, the agents would kick him in his abdomen, groin, and thighs. While being interrogated,

¹ U.S. Department of State, *Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Philippines*, February 25, 2009, Sec. 1(c)

intelligence officers repeatedly hit him in the face, chest, and head, vigorously shook his head, and pulled and pinched his nipples. The intelligence agents threatened to burn him alive, kill his whole family, and rape his teenage daughter. He was not provided and food or drink at any point during the 12-hour ordeal.

When doctors for the NGO Health Action for Human Rights examined Pastor Guerrero two days after his interrogation, he was diagnosed with multiple contusions, abrasions, and lacerations. The medical opinion was that these injuries were secondary to blunt force trauma. In a communication that June, Pastor Guerrero noted that his health was not satisfactory. He was experiencing general pain as well as head pains and dizziness. He expressed concern that something more might be wrong due to his head injury.

Pastor Guerrero's experience is not unique in the Philippines, where detainees are routinely tortured. According to the U.S. Department of State, "Human rights groups, including the CHR [Philippine Commission on Human Rights], noted that excessive force and torture remained an ingrained part of the arrest and detention process. . . Common forms of abuse during arrest and interrogation reportedly included electric shock, cigarette burns, or suffocation."²

Honorable Leila de Lima, Chairperson of the CHR, has blamed the widespread use of torture by military and police forces in part on the impunity torturers enjoy in the Philippines. In her annual address this past December, Chairwoman De Lima explained, "With the absence of national legislation penalizing the use of torture, police and other personnel involved in the

² "Human rights groups, including the CHR, noted that excessive force and torture remained an ingrained part of the arrest and detention process. Common forms of abuse during arrest and interrogation reportedly included electric shock, cigarette burns, or suffocation." U.S. Department of State, *Country Report on Human Rights Practices in the Philippines*, February 25, 2009, Sec. 1(c).

apprehension and detention of suspects . . . continue to inflict torture and other cruel and degrading treatment of detainees.”³

Arbitrary Arrest and Enforced Detentions are becoming increasingly common.

CHR Chairwoman de Lima also described during her annual address “a shift in methods on silencing . . . civil society. While the incidence of extralegal killings has significantly dropped, arrests and enforced detentions have increased.”⁴ She further explained, “Many suspected leftists are the subject of hastily issued arrest warrants without the full and benefit of fair and impartial preliminary investigations. Upon arrest, they languish in jails, their detention protected by less than expeditious trials, effectively removing them from their advocacies.”⁵

When Pastor Guerrero was being forcibly taken on May 27, the Navy Intelligence officers, who were not wearing any uniforms, failed to produce a warrant for his arrest and refused to explain why he was being taken. When, on May 28, they turned Pastor Guerrero over to the Cavite provincial police after 12 hours of interrogation and torture, the police hastily produced two warrants for Pastor Guerrero’s arrest, both of which were for crimes allegedly committed over 15 years ago on charges of murder, even though the prosecutor had been unable to produce any witnesses for the court during the preliminary investigation stage and there was evidence of witness tampering during the police investigation. Pastor Guerrero was also arrested for inciting to sedition, stemming from his participation in a protest rally nearly 20 years ago.

Despite the questionable nature of the charges, Pastor Guerrero languished in primitive conditions in the regional jail for more than one year until he was finally able to secure a hearing

³ State of the Philippines Human Rights Situation, Address given by the Hon. Leila De Lima, Chairperson of the Philippine Commission on Human Rights, Dec. 10, 2008.

⁴ *Id.*

⁵ *Id.*

on his motion to dismiss the charges. On September 11, 2008, the Court ordered the government to release him finding that there was “no evidence” that Pastor Guerrero was involved in a murder. The court further ruled that the government had violated his right to due process of law. The sedition charges were dropped at the same time.

The human rights situation in the Philippines has not improved since the General Assembly action of last summer. Arbitrary arrest and enforced detentions are on the rise. What makes this situation unacceptable to many Americans are the allegations that these violations are being conducted by the Philippines military—a military that receives up to 30 million dollars a year in aid from the United States government. The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) calls upon the United States Congress to address forthrightly the issue of human rights violations in the Philippines by placing both limits and conditions on any further military aid to the Philippines until such time that human rights are being respected and those responsible for human rights violations are held accountable. As long-time partners of the United Church of Christ in the Philippines, the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) stands with our sisters and brothers of the Philippines as they face the threats and reality of violence and as they work for a just peace.

The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A) has approximately 2.3 million members, more than 10,000 congregations across the United States, and 14,000 ordained and active ministers.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule X1 of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

<p>Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:</p> <p><i>Sara Lisher 2025</i> <i>100 Witherspoon Street</i> <i>Louisville, KY 40202</i> <i>888 728-7228 x 5779</i></p>
<p>1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing</p> <p><i>Compassion, Peace and Justice Ministry</i> <i>Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)</i> <i>100 Witherspoon Street</i> <i>Louisville, KY 40202</i></p>
<p>2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/></p>
<p>3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.</p>

Signature:

Sara Lisher Date *17 March 2009*

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.



US Campaign to
End the Israeli Occupation

"We aim to change those US policies that both sustain Israel's 41-year occupation of the Palestinian West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem, and deny equal rights for all."

PO Box 21539 | Washington, DC 20009 | 202-332-0994 | www.endtheoccupation.org

**House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee
on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs**

Written Statement for Fiscal Year 2010

Submitted by

Josh Ruebner, National Advocacy Director

US Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation

**Leveraging FY2010 Budget Request for Military Aid to Israel
to Achieve U.S. Policy Goals**

1. Background

In August 2007, the United States and Israel signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to increase U.S. military aid to Israel by an annual average of 25% over previous levels of assistance, totaling \$30 billion between FY2009-2018.

In April 2009, President Obama is expected to request \$2.775 billion in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Israel in his FY2010 budget, the second budgetary allocation under the terms of the MOU.

In previous years, Congress has approved annual military aid appropriations to Israel without any strings attached, leading to little or no discernible progress toward stated U.S. policy goals of halting the expansion of Israeli settlements and promoting Israeli-Palestinian peace. This year, Members of Congress should reverse this trend and act to ensure that the FY2010 budget request for military aid to Israel is leveraged in order to achieve stated U.S. policy goals.

2. Possible Amendments for FY2010 Budget

A. Accountability to U.S. Laws Protecting Human Rights

i. Restricting Use of U.S. Weapons to Israel's Sovereign Territory

Data compiled by B'tselem: The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories show that between January 2001-November 2008, Israel killed more than 2,000 Palestinian civilians who took no part in hostilities, of whom more than 700 were children. Between December 2008-January 2009, Israel killed nearly 1,200 non-combatants in the Gaza Strip, according to the Palestinian Centre for Human Rights. Oftentimes, these Palestinian civilians were killed with weapons paid for by and produced in the United States in violation of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA).

To ensure that U.S. weapons are not being used to commit human rights abuses against Palestinian civilians, while at the same time affirming Israel's right to use these weapons for "legitimate self-defense" against an attack by a foreign country or for "internal security" consistent with the terms of the AECA, Congress should state that U.S. weapons should not be used by Israel in its military occupation of the Palestinian Gaza Strip, West Bank, and East Jerusalem.

Precedent for restricting Israel's use of U.S. assistance within its own sovereign borders already exists through the loan guarantee program. In the April 2003 supplemental war appropriation bill authorizing

\$9 billion in loan guarantees to Israel, Congress stipulated that these funds can be used “only to support activities in the geographic areas which were subject to the administration of the Government of Israel before June 5, 1967.”

Congress should insert the same or similar language as found in the loan guarantee program and extend this principle to Israel’s FMF program to ensure that such funds are not being used in violation of the AECA to maintain a foreign military occupation and to commit human rights abuses against an occupied people.

ii. AECA Violations Must Be Investigated before Money Is Appropriated

In January 2009, Rep. Dennis Kucinich requested the State Department to investigate Israel’s possible violations of the AECA during “Operation Cast Lead.” To date, the State Department has not complied with this request for an investigation. It is not known whether or when the State Department will initiate an investigation.

Members of Congress can take no action against violations of the AECA until the Executive Branch notifies them of a violation. Therefore, to ensure that Congress adheres to the letter and spirit of the AECA, Members of Congress should insert the following language into the FY2010 budget line-item for FMF to Israel:

“No amounts appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed prior to the State Department transmitting to Members of Congress and making public the results of a complete, accurate, and transparent investigation into Israel’s possible violations of the Arms Export Control Act during ‘Operation Cast Lead,’ as previously requested by Congress in January 2009.”

B. Promoting a Freeze on the Expansion of Israeli Settlements

Since 1967, every U.S. Administration has upheld the illegality of Israel's settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, decried them as obstacles to peace, and urged Israel not to expand settlements. Despite this stance, Israel has continued to build settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. During the Oslo "peace process," the number of Israeli settlers doubled, and recently Israel announced plans to add 73,000 housing units to existing settlements. If this plan comes to fruition, all hope of establishing a viable and contiguous Palestinian state will be lost.

On numerous occasions, Israel has pledged to halt the expansion of settlement building, most recently in the "road map" and at the Annapolis peace conference, yet these promises have gone unfulfilled. Members of Congress should hold Israel to its pledge to halt settlement activities and back the Obama Administration's position on settlements by inserting the following language into the FY2010 budget line-item for FMF to Israel:

"Amounts appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed only in quarterly installments after the Administration delivers to Congress a report verifying that during the previous quarter Israel has fulfilled its commitments under the 'road map' and Annapolis peace conference to halt the building of new settlements in the Palestinian West Bank and East Jerusalem and to freeze the expansion of existing settlements in these areas, including so-called 'natural growth' of these settlements. Israel shall be ineligible to receive a quarterly installment of this appropriation if the President reports that Israel has undertaken any form of settlement expansion during the previous quarter."

C. Ending the Blockade of the Gaza Strip

Since 2006, Israel has maintained a full-scale land, sea, and air blockade of the occupied Gaza Strip in an illegal act of collective punishment against the 1.5 million Palestinian civilians who reside there. This blockade has led to a dire humanitarian crisis and decimated the economic life of the region.

In January 2009, President Obama declared that “Gaza’s border crossings should be open to allow the flow of aid and commerce.” Members of Congress should support this important policy goal by insisting that no military aid to Israel be disbursed until the blockade is ended and that the borders of the Gaza Strip remain open to humanitarian aid and normal economic activities by inserting the following language into the FY2010 budget line-item for FMF to Israel:

“No amounts appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed prior to the President certifying in a public, written report to Congress that Israel has ended its blockade of the Gaza Strip and that its borders are open to the free flow of humanitarian aid and for all normal economic transactions, including imports and exports of materials, and that all provisions of the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access are being implemented. Amounts appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed thereafter only in quarterly installments after the Administration delivers to Congress a report verifying that during the previous quarter Israel has not reestablished its blockade of the Gaza Strip nor violated the terms of the 2005 Agreement on Movement and Access.”

3. Conclusion

In order to achieve President Obama’s goal of quickly establishing a just and lasting Israeli-Palestinian peace, Members of Congress should incentivize Israel’s behavior toward freezing settlement growth, ending the blockade of the Gaza Strip, and ending the human rights abuses associated with its military occupation of the Palestinian West Bank, East Jerusalem, and Gaza Strip.

This incentivization should be accomplished by leveraging U.S. influence over Israel through its FMF appropriation. For decades, blank checks to Israel have not succeeded in modifying its behavior toward accomplishing U.S. policy goals of promoting human rights and establishing peace. The continuation of the same policy will bring only the same results. Now is the time for change.

Josh Ruebner | 1617 10th St. South | Arlington, VA 22204 | 202-423-7666

WORK EXPERIENCE

- US Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation
National Advocacy Director
Washington, DC
April 2003-Present
- * Senior staff person for coalition of more than 250 organizations working to change U.S. policy toward Israel/Palestine to promote peace and justice
 - * Track legislation and policy developments and activate national grassroots network of activists to respond through advocacy campaigns and Congressional meetings
 - * Empower grassroots activists to participate in and influence the policy/legislative process
 - * Responsible for budgeting, fundraising, personnel management, and strategic development
- Just Peace Consulting
Owner
Arlington, VA
January 2002-April 2003
- * Owned consulting business specializing in providing peace and justice advocates access to Congress and the media
 - * Organized events at Capitol Hill, National Press Club
- Congressional Research Service
Analyst in Middle East Affairs
Washington, DC
August 1999-August 2001
- * Policy analyst for Members of Congress responsible for researching and writing reports and briefings for Congressional offices
 - * Tracked legislative developments and analyzed different policy options
 - * Organized and conducted policy briefings and forums for Members of Congress and their staffs

EDUCATION

- Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies
Washington, DC
September 1997-June 1999
- * Received MA in International Affairs, majoring in International Economics and Middle Eastern Studies
 - * Graduated with distinguished honors
 - * Studied abroad in Morocco and Egypt
 - * Interned at National Democratic Institute and Center for Strategic and International Studies
- University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, MI
June 1993-May 1997
- * Received BA in Political Science and Near Eastern Studies
 - * Graduated Phi Beta Kappa
 - * Studied abroad in Jerusalem

OTHER EXPERIENCES AND SKILLS

- United for Peace and Justice
Steering Committee and Administrative Committee Member
New York, NY
June 2003-Present
- * Served in leadership capacities for nation's largest anti-war coalition
 - * Helped plan some of the largest protests in the history of the country
 - * Advised on the creation of a national grassroots advocacy network
- Social Action and Leadership School for Activists
Instructor
Washington, DC
February 2005-Present
- * Instructor on grassroots advocacy at the Institute for Policy Studies
 - * Give workshops to activists on how to influence the political process

- National Peace Foundation
Board Member
- Washington, DC
September 2006-January 2008
- * Board member for organization promoting cross-cultural exchanges for peace
 - * Helped organize meeting of Muslim religious leaders with U.S. peace activists
- Jews for Peace in Palestine and Israel
Co-founder, Executive Director
- Washington, DC
September 2001-March 2003
- * Co-founded and led grassroots organization advocating for peace and justice in Israel/Palestine
 - * Organized grassroots lobbying days, advocacy campaigns, press conferences, and meeting with Members of Congress
- Language Skills
- * Strong reading, listening, and speaking skills in Modern Standard Arabic
 - * Strong reading, listening, and speaking skills in Modern Hebrew
 - * Functional reading, listening, and speaking skills in Spanish
- SELECTED PUBLICATIONS**
- Chapters in Books
- * "The South Lebanon Army (SLA): History, Collapse, Post-Withdrawal Status" and "South Lebanon: Economic Reconstruction" in *Lebanon: Current Issues and Background*, edited by John Rolland, Nova Publishers, 2003
- Magazine and Journal Articles
- * "Bush in Jerusalem: Rhetoric Versus Reality," *Middle East Report*, Spring 2008
 - * "Building a Counter-AIPAC," *Washington Report on Middle East Affairs*, January-February 2003
 - * "U.S.-Jordan FTA," *Middle East Insight*, January-February 2002
 - * "Reconstructing South Lebanon," *Middle East Insight*, November-December 2000
- Newspaper Articles
- * "Double Standard on Divestment," *Zmag*, January 9, 2008
 - * "Why I Burned My Israeli Military Papers," *Pacific News Service*, May 25, 2004
 - * "Jews Out of Court," *Al-Abram Weekly*, April 10-16, 2003
 - * "Striking with Impunity," *Counter Punch*, December 10, 2002
 - * "Arab-Jewish Cooperation in US," *Zmag*, November 30, 2002
 - * "Waiting for an Israeli De Gaulle," *Media Monitors*, November 25, 2002
 - * "What Is Israel Hiding?," *Media Monitors*, August 25, 2002
- Congressional Research Service—Reports for Congress
- * "U.S.-Jordan Free Trade Agreement," May 1, 2001, RL30652
 - * "United States-Israel Free Trade Area: Jordanian-Israeli Qualifying Industrial Zones," March 29, 2001, RS20529
 - * "Israel: National Unity Government and Implications for the Peace Process," March 9, 2001, RS20865
 - * "Israel: The Politics of the 2001 Elections," February 13, 2001, RS20753
 - * "Israeli-Palestinian Permanent Status Negotiations: Bolling AFB and Taba Talks," February 13 2001, RS20815
 - * "The Current Palestinian Uprising: Al-Aqsa Intifadah," January 5, 2001, RL30713
 - * "Middle East: Domestic Politics and the Peace Process—Summary of a CRS Seminar," December 13, 2000, RS20751
 - * "Middle East: Domestic Politics and the Peace Process—Proceedings of a CRS Seminar," Dec. 13, 2000, RL30766
 - * "South Lebanon: Economic Reconstruction," August 17, 2000, RS20634
 - * "Middle East: The Multilateral Peace Talks," August 17, 2000, RL30311
 - * "Syria after Hafiz al-Asad," June 27, 2000, RS20599
 - * "The South Lebanon Army (SLA): History, Collapse, Post-Withdrawal Status," May 17, 2000, RS20566
 - * "U.S.-Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Trade and Investment: Trends and Implications," Dec. 3, 1999, RL30383
 - * "Qatar: Background and U.S. Relations," October 6, 1999, RS20354
 - * "Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process: The Sharm el-Sheikh Memorandum," September 22, 1999, RS20341

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: JOSH RUEBNER, PO BOX 21539, WASHINGTON, DC 20009, 202-423-7666 or 202-332-0994
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. US CAMPAIGN TO END THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input checked="" type="radio"/>
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature: 

Date: March 25, 2009

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

**The Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies
University of San Diego**

Fr. William Headley, Ph.D., Dean of the School of Peace Studies
Dee Aker, Ph.D., Interim Executive Director of the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice

The following is a brief description of several ongoing projects organized by the Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies, the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice (IPJ) and the Trans-Border Institute (TBI) at the University of San Diego. These projects address several of President Obama's foreign policy goals regarding the Department of State and other international programs. All of the projects described below are consistent with the goal of "putting the United States on a path to double foreign assistance," and its objective of "stabilizing post-conflict states and creating room for them to plant the seeds of democracy." The projects described in this document briefly outline the IPJ's efforts in Nepal and West Africa. We also include a brief description of a recent proposal to create a Master's Degree program in Development, designed to train graduate students with the practical knowledge they will need to address post-conflict situations globally.

Supporting Conflict-Resolution in Nepal

In 2009, the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace and Justice (IPJ) began its eighth year of work with Nepali civil and political groups. In 2007 the IPJ team traveled to Nepal twice to support the fragile peace process and conduct conflict assessments. During 2005 to 2006, the IPJ deepened its work in-country through the project, "Building Constituencies for Peace and Democratic Development in Nepal," funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The fifteen-month project expanded upon the IPJ's work with political party leadership and policymakers and women representing political parties, civil society, marginalized groups, and victims, to include two additional Nepali constituencies: young adults entering politics and civil society

service, and disenfranchised or isolated conflict-affected communities. The project was intended to prepare all four of these constituencies for greater participation in peacebuilding and democratic processes. It encouraged greater collaboration and understanding among these groups. The IPJ remains committed to working with all parties in Nepal and plans to continue the Nepal Project in the future as new funding is secured. Since the beginning of IPJ's involvement in Nepal, the country has moved from a high level of armed conflict under a monarch to a mostly peaceful yet fragile democracy. Federal funding would assist us enormously to build upon the work that the IPJ has already done in the region.

West African Human Rights Training Initiative

The IPJ has proposed a project to the Open Society Institute that will strengthen the capacity of local human rights organizations in four West African countries known for both instability and the prevalence of human rights abuses – Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire – to successfully pressure their own governments for accountability and reform. These target countries within West Africa have been chosen due to assessed need, together with the recent emergence of all four countries from armed conflict and the consequent need to strengthen local civil society as part of the peacebuilding process. Organizations within each of the four target countries will be taken through a twelve-month training and mentoring cycle, with two countries targeted the first year, and two in the second year. Trainings will include formal in-country workshops along with intensive, one-on-one consultations to help each organization develop a detailed project idea and research plan. Trainee organizations will be given micro-grants to help facilitate their research, publication and advocacy costs. Federal

funding would be used to increase the IPJ's presence in the region and to offset the costs of the intense training required to build skills required for in-country organizations to advocate for human rights and peace over the long-term.

Masters of Arts Program in Development Practice

At the Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies at USD, we have been aware that preparing people for global development needs to be revisited. There are too many examples of projects that fail long-term. Well-intentioned individuals go into a country to solve a problem, encounter barriers they cannot solve or possibly don't even recognize, or worse yet, create problems that manifest once they leave the project.

It has been obvious to many that preparing development practitioners as "generalists" with a comprehensive background in natural sciences (including agriculture and water management) and engineering, health sciences and education, management and leadership, cultural sensitivity and native language skills, and providing them with on-the-ground real life experiences during their training would produce the kind of person that would be better prepared to execute successful development programs.

These generalists would have sufficient background to not only recognize problems and barriers as they develop, but to know enough about the field to access adequate expert assistance for the successful outcome of their work.

Recently a group of global leaders conducted an extensive study of the problem of sustainable global development and designed a two year curriculum that we plan to adapt at USD. The curriculum is comprehensive covering the topics stated above, plus law and energy courses. The field studies will provide intensive and repeated experience with real problems in developing countries as the student progresses through the program.

Many universities are joining in this effort and will begin to produce global development generalists with a comprehensive skill set and experience to successfully design and manage sustainable projects in developing countries that will bring the intended change in quality of life for the citizens of those countries.

We have submitted a proposal to the MacArthur Foundation and the U.S. Congress to support this project, but we are committed to its success even if we do not receive this private grant funding. We are hopeful that federal funding could be one source of support for this important effort.

About the Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies

The Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies is advancing peace and justice through the development and dissemination of interdisciplinary scholarship and state of the art practice to serve the region, the nation and the world-wide human community. The Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies encompasses the Joan B. Kroc Institute for Peace & Justice and the Trans-Border Institute at the University of San Diego, a Catholic Institution of higher learning chartered in 1949. The university enrolls approximately 7,500 undergraduate and graduate students and is known for its commitment to teaching, the liberal arts, the formation of values and community service. The inauguration of the Joan B. Kroc School of Peace Studies in 2007 brings the university's total number of schools and colleges to six. Other academic divisions include the College of Arts and Sciences and the schools of Business Administration, Education, Law and Nursing and Health Science.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: William Headley, Dean of the School of Peace Studies University of San Diego 5998 Alcalá Park San Diego, CA 92110-2492 Tel: (619) 260-7919 Email: PeaceStudies@sandiego.edu					
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. School of Peace Studies, University of San Diego http://www.sandiego.edu/peacestudies					
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Please Note: The University of San Diego receives Pell Grants and other federal awards, but the School of Peace Studies has not specifically received any grants or awards. However, prior to the establishment of the School of Peace Studies, two academic programs now within this school did receive grant awards. See further details below.					
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.					
Academic Program	Agency	Project Title	Start Date	End Date	Award Amount
Kroc Institute of Peace and Justice	USAID	Building Constituencies for Peace & Democratic Development in Nepal	8/31/05	11/30/06	\$312,483
Trans Border Institute	U.S. State Department	Project Assessment Report for the Bilateral Safety Corridor Coalition	9/1/04	7/31/06	\$36,250
For a complete list of ALL public and private awards received by the University of San Diego, please visit http://www.sandiego.edu/sponsored-programs/awards/archives.php					

Signature:

Date:

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

USAPAC

US-Armenia Public Affairs Committee

March 18, 2009

The Honorable Nita Lowey
Chairwoman
Appropriations Subcommittee on
State and Foreign Operations
House of Representatives
Room HB-26, The Capitol Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Kay Granger
Ranking Member
Appropriations Subcommittee on
State and Foreign Operations
House of Representatives
1016 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairwoman Lowey and Ranking Member Granger:

On behalf of the U.S.-Armenia Public Affairs Committee (USAPAC), Ross Vartian, Executive Director, is pleased to provide testimony to the Subcommittee for fiscal year 2010 State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations bill.

USAPAC requests that not less than \$70 million in bilateral aid be provided to the Republic of Armenia under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the FREEDOM Support Act account, for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs.

USAPAC also recommends that the Subcommittee include language urging USAID to allocate not less than \$10 million to Nagorno Karabakh with a substantial developmental component under the FREEDOM Support Act account, for assistance for the Independent States of the former Soviet Union and for related programs.

Finally, we respectfully urge the Subcommittee to maintain military assistance to Armenia, providing \$4 million in Foreign Military Financing funds and \$1 million in International Military Education and Training funds, while zeroing out U.S. military aid to Azerbaijan.

Recommendations for Fiscal Year (FY) 2008

1. Assistance to Armenia

USAPAC urges the Subcommittee to allocate not less than \$70 million in U.S. assistance to Armenia in FY 2010.

We are grateful to the Subcommittee for providing effective annual levels of humanitarian, reform and development assistance to Armenia. Since its independence in 1991, Congress has allocated some \$2.0 billion with remarkable, bi-partisan consensus votes spanning four presidencies and ten U.S. congresses. This assistance reflects U.S. commitment to Armenia's

success as an independent, secure and economically viable state, despite blockades by neighbors in violation of U.S. and international law.

Despite the dual blockades by Azerbaijan and Turkey, Armenia's economic reform progress has been remarkable.

The Wall Street Journal and Heritage Foundation's "2009 Index of Economic Freedom," which measured how 179 countries scored on a list of 50 independent variables divided into ten broad factors of economic freedom, rated Armenia 31st. According to the study, Armenia remains the most economically free nation in the region, including all nations in the Commonwealth of Independent States. As a result of these reforms, Armenia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has in 1998-2008 increased by a factor of 10. This remarkable expansion came after a decade of economic decline that followed the devastating earthquake of 1988.

Armenia, of course, has not been immune to the global economic downturn. Armenia's GDP contracted by 2% in January 2009 and the national currency has been devalued by 20% against the U.S. dollar. These realities give U.S. economic support for Armenia added importance.

In December 2005, Armenia was competitively awarded \$236 million in conditional aid over a five year period through the performance-based Millennium Challenge Account. Unfortunately, the Bush Administration had justified its past requests for lower bilateral aid by counting the MCA grant against Armenia. Armenia has been able to effectively implement economic reforms, in part, because of U.S. assistance. It is counterintuitive at best to reduce such assistance because Armenia has won a MCC compact.

These assistance programs serve fundamentally different purposes. US AID assistance has been used effectively in Armenia to secure and sustain broad economic and democratic reform. Armenia's MCC Compact is targeted toward rural roads and irrigation.

2. Assistance to Nagorno Karabakh

USAPAC commends the vision and leadership of the Subcommittee for its continued support for humanitarian aid to the Nagorno Karabakh Republic (NKR). We request that the Subcommittee include language urging USAID to allocate not less than \$10 million for Karabakh in FY 2010, while specifically directing that U.S. assistance include a substantial developmental component. This allocation would be a natural continuation of the existing U.S. program in Karabakh, and would also reinforce U.S. efforts to promote regional peace.

Of-stated U.S. goals for the South Caucasus include initiatives that promote regional peace, economic and democratic development, and ensure security against terrorist threats. U.S. assistance to NKR is a critically important contribution to regional peace. Such assistance corresponds to U.S. principles of fairness and non-exclusion.

Through sound economic policies and tax incentives, NKR has, in recent years, begun to attract diversified foreign investment, allowing the war-ravaged economy to start its recovery and the public to benefit. However, many challenges remain, as NKR continues to be hampered by

underdeveloped infrastructure. Karabakh is cut off from global sources of developmental aid due to the absence of international recognition.

More ominously, Azerbaijan's leaders continue to boast about their military build-up and periodically threaten to launch a new war against Karabakh. By providing assistance to NKR at robust levels, the U.S. has been successful in sending the right message to Azerbaijan and preserving regional peace.

3. U.S. Military Assistance to Armenia

USAPAC requests allocations of \$4 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and \$1 million in International Military Education and Training (IMET) funds for Armenia.

Armenia has responded admirably to U.S. calls for support in global non-proliferation, counter-terrorism, and anti-drug trafficking efforts. Armenia has also joined American-led forces in Kosovo and Iraq. U.S. leaders have repeatedly recognized Armenia's security contributions in overflight rights, intelligence sharing and deployments of peacekeeping troops.

Further, Armenia has significantly strengthened its relationship with NATO by finalizing and implementing an Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP) with the alliance; a follow-up IPAP is presently under discussion. These action plans seek to improve Armenia's cooperation with NATO by promoting reforms in Armenia's defense system, and expanding its participation in NATO missions and programs.

USAPAC strongly believes that it is in the U.S. national interest to build upon this important area of cooperation with Armenia while ensuring that the delicate balance of power between Armenia and rapidly militarizing Azerbaijan is not disturbed.

4. Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act / No military aid to Azerbaijan

USAPAC urges the Subcommittee to continue to vigorously monitor the conditional waiver of Section 907 to ensure the safety of Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh and to call on the President to submit to Congress the required waiver report.

Our organization also asks that the waiver be immediately terminated should the safety of Armenia or Nagorno Karabakh be challenged or the peace process be compromised due to any actions by Azerbaijan, as is required by law.

Furthermore, considering the rapid military build-up in Azerbaijan – with relevant spending reaching \$1.7 billion in 2008 and planned at similar levels in 2009 in violation of international arms control treaties and ignoring international calls for restraint – we propose that the U.S. discontinue military aid programs to Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan's President, Ilham Aliyev, has repeatedly boasted of his country's military expenditures and continues to threaten that he will launch another war should Azerbaijan's demands not be met in the Karabakh negotiating process. Under these circumstances, it is

inappropriate and destabilizing to continue to provide military aid to Azerbaijan via FMF, IMET, the Caspian Sea Initiative or any other program with direct military or dual uses.

This approach in effect rewards and enables Azerbaijan in spite of its militarization and recurring threats to launch another attack. At the same time, zeroing out U.S. military assistance to Azerbaijan would send the right message to Azerbaijan that its current behavior is unacceptable and would help prevent the next South Caucasus war.

5. Peace Process (the Nagorno Karabakh conflict)

The war in Georgia last year showed how long-simmering and little-known conflicts in distant lands could bring the United States and other global players to the brink of an international crisis.

USAPAC commends the Subcommittee's efforts to advance a peaceful resolution of the Nagorno Karabakh conflict and for providing funding for regional projects and confidence-building measures among the involved parties, thus helping to preempt potential escalation.

We are also encouraged by President Barack Obama's pre-election pledge "to work for a lasting and durable settlement of the Nagorno Karabagh conflict that is agreeable to all parties, and based upon America's founding commitment to the principles of democracy and self determination."

In furtherance of a settlement, USAPAC strongly urges that the Subcommittee support confidence-building measures that would include strengthening compliance with the cease-fire, studying post-conflict regional development such as landmine removal, water management, new transportation routes and infrastructure, establishing a youth exchange program and other collaborative and humanitarian initiatives to foster greater understanding among the parties and reduce hostilities.

6. Conclusion

On behalf of the Armenian-American community, USAPAC expresses our deep and sincere gratitude to Congress for its steadfast U.S. assistance and policy support in the South Caucasus generally and Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh specifically.

U.S. assistance has deepened the mutually beneficial U.S.-Armenia and U.S.-Karabakh relationships. Such aid has clearly advanced ties based upon unshakable shared values and continuing bonds between the United States and Armenia.

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Army; February 1966 to October 1968; Honorable Discharge
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Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: 202 436 5123

ROSE VARTIAN
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1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.

US ARMENIA PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (USAPAC)

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes No

3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing

Signature: *Rose Vartian*

Date: 3/17/09

Please attach a copy of this form, along with your curriculum vitae (resume) to your written testimony.

Ms. LOWEY. I do not see John Calvelli here, and I know the Women's Campaign International is delayed but have included their written testimony for the record. We thank you all who have appeared before us. Your statements will be carefully considered and we appreciate your presenting your very persuasive testimony. Thank you very much.

The Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations will be adjourned.

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