

STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2011

HEARINGS BEFORE A SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ONE HUNDRED ELEVENTH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION

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PART 5

STATEMENTS OF OUTSIDE WITNESSES



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State, Foreign Operations and Related
Programs Subcommittee

Volume V

**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 2010**

Madame Chairwoman & Members of the Subcommittee:

Asia remains a critical region to the United States for economic, strategic and security reasons. As we have seen from the recent economic crisis, the challenges facing the U.S. economy have had a great impact on the developing world. Despite the advances of the last decade, many countries in the region continue to face challenges in governance, adherence to the rule of law, political volatility, corruption and, in some cases, armed conflict. In this context, we must capitalize on opportunities to promote sustainable economic growth, more stable political systems and good governance, a more vibrant civil society, and respect for the rights of all. Meeting these challenges is at the heart of The Asia Foundation's programs.

With its on-the-ground presence in Asia throughout its 56 year history, The Asia Foundation has long been the premier non-profit, nongovernmental organization operating in Asia. Through 19 field offices, we work with hundreds of established and emerging Asian partner organizations. Generations of Asians from all walks of life know us through our programs, including the Books for Asia program, through which we have provided more than 40 million English-language books to more than 20 countries—961,000 in 2009 alone. Our experience and expertise, compounded by a largely Asian staff who have a sensitivity and deep understanding of the local context, distinguishes the Foundation from all other nongovernmental organizations. This year, the Foundation was chosen this year by the Philippine Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (MILF) as the only American member of the multinational

International Contact Group to support the Mindanao peace process. This is an example of our unmatched credibility in Asia, which makes the Foundation an irreplaceable American and international asset. Now, more than ever, the Foundation is ideally poised to address many of Asia's most urgent needs through sound and cost-effective programs.

The modest increase to \$21 million that we are requesting for FY2011 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 2011 budgetary pressures on the Committee. But this requested small increase would be among the best, most cost-effective foreign affairs dollars spent. With higher security and operational costs in Asia, an increase in appropriated funding is critical for us this year if we are to do more to advance American interests in Asia. Only Congressional funding, through this appropriation, provides the Foundation with the essential flexibility to maintain our continuous on-the-ground presence and to respond quickly to new developments. With this Congressional appropriation, the Foundation also leverages funds from other donors to increase the impact of programs, including private sector funds. Multilateral and bilateral development organizations increasingly recognize the Foundation's value and have funded a wide range of critical democracy and development programs. Yet these important leveraged funds, public and private, are tied to specific projects. Thus, the flexibility that Congressional funding gives us is absolutely vital to our operations and our capacity to address urgent needs as they arise.

Funding at \$21 million will enable The Asia Foundation to strengthen program investments begun in recent years with Congressional encouragement, such as our continued work in predominantly Muslim countries, including Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Pakistan. Examples of our diverse programming include 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 Partnership; protecting thousands of women and children against trafficking and domestic violence across the region; increasing economic opportunity, including for women in Cambodia; expanding educational reform in hundreds of Muslim schools in Indonesia, Bangladesh, southern Thailand, and Mindanao; protecting human rights in Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Nepal; and strengthening good governance, law and civil society in Vietnam, China—and throughout Asia

The Asia Foundation's Program and Approach: The Asia Foundation is committed to the development of a peaceful, prosperous, just, and open Asia-Pacific region. America's efforts to restore our credibility and effectiveness in Asia must be more effective and multifaceted. Different countries require different approaches: governance challenges in Thailand, the Philippines, Mongolia, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka hardly resemble those in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Nepal and Timor Leste. Our program areas are central to advancing 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; promoting free and fair elections, and building institutions to uphold and protect human rights.
- **Economic Reform and Development:** reducing national and regional barriers 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.

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. While the Foundation operates some programs directly, we continue to make nearly 800 grants a year to organizations in Asia, and past committee report language has commended our grant-making role. This approach, to work directly with local partners, is both unique and needed. Foundation assistance promotes reform by providing training, technical assistance--and seed funding to new, local organizations. We also provide grants that cover the often-neglected nuts and bolts necessities to support this capacity-building effort. Foundation grantees can be found in both public and private sectors in Asia; they are the leaders of government, industry, and an increasingly diverse civil society.

PLANS FOR FY 2011: While continuing to ongoing programs, with additional funds in FY 2011, the Foundation will be in a position to expand programs in countries struggling with democratic processes, peace and stability:

- Expanding conflict resolution and peace processes in the Philippines and Nepal, where there is an opportunity for a real peace for the first time in a generation, and in largely Muslim southern Thailand where security and conflict threatens national stability;
- Expanding programs in India, to improve constructive relations with its neighbors and strengthening municipal governance, and environment programs;
- Improving performance in Timor Leste and Mongolia's governance;

- Increasing women's empowerment programs throughout the region, including developing economic opportunity for women, and countering trafficking and domestic violence.

CONCLUSION: While the Foundation has had major programming in Asia since 1954, The Asia Foundation Act of 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. Congressional funding has been increasing (\$19 million in FY 2010), but The Asia Foundation's 1994 appropriation of \$15 million would be \$23 million in today's inflation adjusted dollars. 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 shared mission to advance U.S. interests in Asia. Objectively, however, we believe this current level of funding is insufficient to address the needs in Asia today. If the Committee provides additional funding 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 empower and protect women. Thus we respectfully urge that the Committee sustain and increase its support for the Asia Foundation, to increase our shared commitment for addressing today's challenges and opportunities in Asia and Asian-American relations.

(A full listing of Asia Foundation programs may be found on our website at www.asiafoundation.org)

Honorable Douglas Bereuter
President
The Asia Foundation
A Biographical Profile

Doug Bereuter became the president of The Asia Foundation on September 1, 2004, immediately upon his resignation from U.S. Congress after 26 years of service. The Asia Foundation is a non-profit organization with nineteen 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.

During his congressional career, he was a leading member of the House International Relations Committee, where he served as vice chairman for six years, chaired the Asia - Pacific Subcommittee for the maximum limit of six years, chaired the Europe Subcommittee immediately before his departure, was ranking minority member of the Human Rights Subcommittee for six years, and had a long tenure on its Subcommittee on Economic Policy & Trade. He also served on the House Financial Services Committee for 23 years, and for 16 years chaired or served as ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on International Institutions, which has oversight jurisdiction for American participation in the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, other regional development banks, the U.S. Export-Import Bank, and the IMF.

Mr. Bereuter served nearly 10 years on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, retiring as its vice chairman. Additional congressional responsibilities include serving as the founding co-chairman of the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, chairing the Speaker's Task Force to Monitor and Report on the Transition of Hong Kong (1996-2002), and chairing the House Delegation to the 40-country NATO Parliamentary Assembly, where he presided as its President for two years until November, 2004. His congressional service also included active leadership roles on congressional interparliamentary exchanges with the European Parliament, Japan, Korea, China, and the United Kingdom.

Among notable legislative achievements in international affairs, Mr. Bereuter was co-author of the Bereuter-Levin Amendment, which made possible the passage of the act granting Permanent Normal Trading Relations for China. He is also responsible for starting the very successful USAID Farmers-to-Farmers technical assistance program, which has taken thousands of American volunteers abroad. In 2004, Congress formally added his name to the title of this program, as it did to two separate domestic programs for Federal flood insurance reform and for a home loan guarantee program, which he successfully initiated.

Mr. Bereuter graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Nebraska, has Masters degrees from Harvard University in both city planning and public administration. Currently, he serves on the Visiting Committee for Harvard's John F. Kennedy School of Government and was the first elected official to receive the Kennedy School's Outstanding Alumni

Award. He served an infantry and intelligence officer in the U.S. Army, practiced and taught graduate courses in urban and regional planning, led various agencies and programs in Nebraska State Government, and served one four-year term as a Nebraska State Senator before his election to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1978.

For his work on European and NATO issues, he is the recipient of decorations from the governments of Bulgaria, Lithuania, and Romania. His service also includes presidential appointment as a delegate to the United Nations 42nd General Assembly. Mr. Bereuter currently serves on the governing boards of the Council on Foundations, LMI, and the National Arbor Day Foundation. He is also a member of the USAID's Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid (ACVFA), Council on Foreign Relations, the World Affairs Council of Northern California, the Pacific Council on International Policy, and the International Advisory Board of the Graduate School of International Relations and Pacific Studies at University of California-San Diego.

Mr. Bereuter is married to Louise Meyer Bereuter. She is also a native Nebraskan with two degrees from the University of Nebraska. She taught art in the public high schools of Lincoln, Nebraska and Arlington, Virginia. After retiring from teaching she served as president of an International Neighbor's Club in the District of Columbia and serves on the board of Meridian International. The Bereuters retain their Nebraska home, but now reside 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
The Asia Foundation
465 California St., 9th 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 representing.

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?

☒ 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 chart.

Signature:



Date: March 24, 2010

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

FY09 USG Awards to The Asia Foundation

Country	Project Title	Source	Funded Amount	Project Period (in months)
Afghanistan	Cost Extension of Cooperative Agreement for Support to the Office of the President, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Independent Directorate of Local Governance, Peace Jirga Secretariat, and the Media Center	USAID	\$ 3,999,843	5
Afghanistan	Afghanistan Public Opinion Surveys	USAID	\$ 1,283,731	38
Afghanistan	Support for the Afghan Government Media Center	DOS	\$ 79,852	10
Afghanistan	Modification of Cooperative Agreement for activities for the Support for Center of Government Project	USAID	\$ 999,085	5
Afghanistan	Enhancing the Perceived Fairness and Credibility of the 2009 Presidential and Provincial Council Elections-Support for ANFREL Observer Mission	USAID	\$ 1,869,095	6
Afghanistan	Increasing Women's Rights and Access to Justice	DOS/DRL	\$ 1,000,000	18
Afghanistan	Extension of Ministry Women's Affairs' Initiative to Strengthen Policy and Advocacy (MISPA) through Communications and Institution Building Program	USAID	\$ 721,850	24
Afghanistan	Add-on to American University of Afghanistan (AUAF) Project/Support for Women's Dorm at Kabul University	USAID	\$ 4,348,948	5
Afghanistan	Journalism Faculty of Kabul University	DOSA/US Embassy Kabul	\$ 10,000	10
	Regional Conference on the Role of Religious Leaders in Advancing Development in Asia-Add on to Leaders of Influence Program	USAID	\$ 316,088	6
Bangladesh	Counter-Trafficking in Persons (CTIP)-Phase	USAID	\$ 2,700,081	24
Cambodia	Health Governance Services Program (subcontractor to John Snow International)	USAID	\$ 440,000	12
Indonesia	Enhancing District Capacity for Effective and Participatory Budgeting in Health Sector (subcontractor to John Snow International)	USAID	\$ 243,286	12
Laos	Strengthening the Capacity to Prosecute Traffickers	DOS/GTIP	\$ 352,892	24
Malaysia	Advancing Democracy and Human Rights through Islam	DOS/DRL	\$ -	3
Malaysia	Engaging At Risk Youth as Community Journalist	DOS/US Embassy KL	\$ 49,999	12
	Additional Funding for Mongolia Anti-Corruption Support (MACS) Project-Anti Corruption and Commercial Law Activities	USAID	\$ 600,000	24
Mongolia	Prosecuting Perpetrators of Human Trafficking	DOS/GTIP	\$ 509,408	24
Nepal	Nepal Peace Support Project	USAID	\$ 644,070	8
Nepal	Nepal Peace Support Project-Pre Award Authorization	USAID	\$ 8,880	1
Nepal	Nepal Peace Support Project-Pre Award Authorization	USAID	\$ 55,309	1
Nepal	Strengthening the National Human Rights Commission-Phase II	DOS/DRL	\$ 650,000	24
Nepal	Promoting Responsive and Informed Development of Nepal's New Constitution-No Cost Extension	DOS/DRL	\$ -	6
Nepal	Nepal Peace Support Project-Phase II	USAID	\$ 1,500,000	14
Nepal	Strengthening Victim and Witness Protection Program	DOS/GTIP	\$ 207,500	24
Nepal	Shipment of two Containers of Approx. 24,000 Books from San Francisco	US Embassy	\$ 21,489	12
Nepal	Design and host a year long series of outreach activities at the Community Center in Bhairawa	US Embassy	\$ 3,885	12
Nepal	Design and host a year long series of outreach activities at the Community Center in Birgunj	US Embassy	\$ 3,770	12
Nepal	Design and host a year long series of outreach activities at the Community Center in Birnagar	US Embassy	\$ 3,753	12
Nepal	Design and hosting a year long series of outreach activities at the Community Center in Bokhara	US Embassy	\$ 3,783	12
Pacific Islands	Cost-extension of Pacific Disaster Risk Management Program	USAID	\$ 569,551	12
Pacific Islands	No-Cost Extension of Pacific Disaster Risk Management Program	USAID	\$ -	6
Pakistan	Mobilizing Women Voters No-Cost Extension	DOS/DRL	\$ -	6
Philippines	Local Implementation of National Competitiveness for Economic Growth Project-Diagnostic Study on Infrastructure	USAID	\$ 98,825	4
Philippines	No-cost Extension of Strengthening Collaboration between Civil Society and Government on Anti-Corruption Efforts	USAID	\$ -	7.5
Philippines	No-cost Extension Transparent Accountable Governance (TAG 3) Local Governance in Mindanao	USAID	\$ -	3
Philippines	Economic Growth Hubs, Infrastructure, Competitiveness	USAID	\$ 1,540,000	12
Philippines	Promoting Fair, Transparent, and Peaceful Elections in the Philippines in 2010	USAID	\$ 1,440,405	15
Philippines	Transparent Accountable Governance (TAG) 3: Local Governance in Mindanao	USAID	\$ 2,896,760	38
Philippines	Strengthening Human Rights in the Philippines - II	USAID	\$ 2,000,000	24
Thailand	No Cost Extension for Post-Election Legislative Reform Program	USAID	\$ -	9
Thailand	Strengthening Political, Social, and Institutional Support for Peaceful Coexistence in Southern Thailand	USAID	\$ 1,108,726	24
Thailand	No Cost Extension of Empowering Thai Communities to Participate in Democratic Processes	DOS/DRL	\$ -	0
Timor-Leste	Three-Year Extension of Access to Justice Program including Legal Education Reform and Support of for Parliamentary Information and Research Strengthening	USAID	\$ 4,700,000	36
Timor-Leste	Conflict Mitigation through Community-Oriented Policing	USAID	\$ 599,855	18
Vietnam	Counter Human Trafficking Program in Vietnam	USAID	\$ 500,000	24
Regional	Consortium for Elections and Political Process Strengthening (under with Associates) (Sub to CEPFS Consortium)	USAID	\$ -	60
Regional	Advancing Human Rights and Women's Rights within an Islamic Framework	DOS/DRL	\$ 710,000	24
Regional	Ocean Freight Reimbursement for FY2008/2009	USAID	\$ 181,132	24



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 (Sana'a)

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STATEMENT BY JEANNE BOURGAULT
**CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER AND EXECUTIVE VICE
 PRESIDENT, INTERNEWS NETWORK**

**BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN
 OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS
 COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
 U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

MARCH 22, 2010

Madam Chairwoman, On behalf of Internews Network I appreciate the opportunity to submit written testimony to this Committee on the importance to people around the world of local, independent media and access to information. We are very grateful for your ongoing leadership and support on this important subject, and urge the Committee to continue funding these programs in fiscal year 2011.

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

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, including democracy and governance, economic reform and social sector improvements.
- 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; 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. A free press is necessary to achieve transparency, accountability and good governance, which, in turn, improve economic development.
- Free and independent media are important 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

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.

STRENGTHENING LOCAL VOICES IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

We ask that the Committee continue US government support for local media in Afghanistan and Pakistan for fiscal year 2011 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 northern provinces of Pakistan, one inexpensive and effective tool has proven to be the

microphone. Giving people a voice and the ability to engage in public dialogue through local media is key in building civil society and long-term stability in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

AFGHANISTAN

Internews began work in Afghanistan almost immediately after the fall of the Taliban in 2002. Supported by USAID, Internews has since set up a network of 41 community radio stations owned and operated by Afghans. Remarkably for Afghanistan, four of the stations are run by women.

Internews, through its Afghan partner organizations, also trains 600 local journalists each year, and about one third of these are women. With an all-Afghan team of journalists, Internews produces a daily package of quality radio news and cultural programming, delivered to locally-owned stations across Afghanistan. Internews has also established a satellite distribution system for radio programming that reaches a majority of the population.

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 Kenya and Ethiopia. I urge the Committee in fiscal year 2011 to again 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 concerning 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 2011 its support for the independent media program along the Thai-Burma border.

FOSTERING EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION IN POST QUAKE HAITI

In response to January's devastating earthquake in Haiti, Internews is working on the ground with local Haitian media and humanitarian aid agencies to get critical information directly to the people who need it most. With a team of local reporters, Internews produces a daily humanitarian news broadcast, *Enfomasyon Nou Dwe Konnen* (News You Can Use) currently airing on 27 local radio stations.

In partnership with local journalists, this daily production provides critical information about water distribution points, openings of IDP camps, public health advisories and more. In January, Internews distributed nearly 9,000 windup radios provided by the U.S. military, through 19 local radio station partners.

INCREASING COVERAGE OF CLIMATE CHANGE

Internews seeks to empower and enable journalists to cover the environment more effectively. By working with journalists the world over, Internews aims to improve access to quality environmental information and engage more voices in environmental policy dialogue on an international scale.

In 2007 and 2008 alone, Internews trained 485 journalists from 35 countries, helping them gain environmental reporting skills, while also increasing their knowledge and understanding of how global issues affect their local communities.

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 producing 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 Bio

Jeanne Bourgault serves as Internews Network's Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer (COO), overseeing the operation of programs in 31 countries. 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
Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
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:

Jeanne Bourgault

Date: March 18, 2010

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

Funding Agency Type FROM CDC	Funder Branch	Project Title	Country	Prime Funder	Total EstimAmount Funder
CDC	subgrant	Ethiopia HIV/AIDS Journalism Training	ET	CDC	\$29,651 Johns Hopkins/CDC/CDC
FROM DOS	subgrant	PK Elections Newsroom	PK	DOS	\$129,600 NED/DOS
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	BH, AE, SA, LB, EG, JO, KW, OM, PS, QA, YE		\$728,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/ECA	grant	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	RU		\$149,759 DOS/ECA
DOS/ECA	grant	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs	BY		\$136,929 DOS/ECA
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	EG		\$828,600 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	CI		\$585,873 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	LB		\$302,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	KZ		\$757,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	TJ		\$887,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	CN		\$618,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	KG		\$150,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	PK		\$2,267,886 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	KZ, KG, TJ, UZ, AM, AZ, GE		\$100,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	JO		\$2,163,337 DOS/DRL
DOS/PRM	grant	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	TD		\$385,074 DOS/PRM
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	CN		\$642,660 DOS/DRL

DOs/PAS Phnom Penh	grant	Public Affairs Section, American Embassy, Cambodia	Khmer Rouge Tribunal Coverage	KH	\$200,000 DOS/PAS Phnom Penh
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Syria Media	SY	\$845,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Thai Political Reform	TH	\$480,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/PRM	grant	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	Chad Humanitarian Information Service	TD	\$464,440 DOS/PRM
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	AZ Islam and Democracy	AZ	\$725,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/PAS Jakarta	grant	Public Affairs Section, American Embassy, Jakarta	Journalist Training on Avian Influenza in Bandung	ID	\$58,474 DOS/PAS Jakarta
DOS/PRM	grant	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	Chad Humanitarian Information Service	TD	\$799,588 DOS/PRM
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Bridging the Media-Civil Soc.	TD	\$441,391 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Gap China	CN	\$275,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Burma Human Rights Radio Drama	MM	\$500,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Lebanon Media	LB	\$494,500 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Yemen: women and youth media	YE	\$641,975 DOS/DRL
DOS/PAS Namibia	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Chad: a Voice for Chad Women	TD	\$50,675 DOS/PAS Namibia
DOS/DRL	grant	Public Affairs Section, American Embassy, Namibia	Training for namibian Broadcasters	NA	\$1,000,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	GIPI in Russia and Ukraine	RU, UA	\$520,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	GIPI in Central Asia 2004-2005	KG, TJ, KZ, UZ	\$950,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Syria Media	SY	\$70,000 DOS/PAS Hanoi
DOS/PAS Hanoi	grant	Public Affairs Section, American Embassy, Hanoi	Vietnam Women in Technology	VN	\$12,904,246 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	DRL Internet project (Sesawe)	various	\$1,500,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	China Legal Journalism	CN	\$800,000 DOS/PRM
DOS/PRM	grant	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	Chad: HIS for Darfuri Refugees	TD	\$310,276 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Chad (Sudan) Radio for Rights and Peace	TD, SD	

DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	Professionalizing KG Media	KG	\$650,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	RU Media (N. Caucasus)	RU	\$700,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	TJ Newspaper Innovation and Development	TJ	\$590,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/PAS Rangoon	grant	Public Affairs Section, American Embassy, Rangoon	ASEAN Conference support	MM	\$8,070 DOS/PAS Rangoon
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	IR Women Journalists	IR	\$1,100,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/PAS Kabul	grant	Public Affairs Section, American Embassy, Kabul	Provincial Council Noms broadcasts	AF	\$2,315 DOS/PAS Kabul
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	BY Online Media, an Alternative to State Media	BY	\$340,000 DOS/DRL
DOS/PRM	grant	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration	Humanitarian Information Svc - Darfuri Refugees i	TD	\$830,000 DOS/PRM
DOS/DRL	grant	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	TN Women's Political Empowerment	TN	\$396,040 DOS/DRL
FROM NSF					
NSF	grant	Bandwidth for Africa (Research)			
FROM USAID					
USAID	subgrant	Torngren Secondment to Macedonia		MK DZ, BH, TN, AE, MA, SA,	USAID \$10,193 Booz Allen Hamilton/USAID
USAID	subgrant	7 Country Mid-East Media		LB	USAID \$1,620,301 PACT/USAID/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Madagascar Media & Message, Pt. II (Radio)		MG	USAID \$30,068 PACT/USAID/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Tajikistan Anti-Trafficking		TJ	USAID \$146,963 IOM/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Russia 2004-2008		RU	USAID \$576,000 Internews Russia/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF PSA Distribution		AF	USAID \$80,119 Asia Foundation (TAF)/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Afghanistan-Pakistan Information Exchanges		AF	USAID \$854,448 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	SWIFT II IQC		AF	USAID \$0 Padco/USAID
USAID	subgrant	HIV/AIDS in Nigeria		NG	USAID \$1,968,153 Futures Group/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Tajikistan Conflict Prevention Program (Tavildara)		TJ	USAID \$220,754 Mercy Corps/USAID

USAID/OTI	subgrant	Afghanistan Media Project Transportation	AF	USAID/OTI	\$20,000 IOM/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Cambodia Anti-Corruption Trainings	KH	USAID	\$299,342 PADCO/USAID/USAID
USAID	subgrant	HIV/AIDS Media Response in South Asia	PK, IN, NP, BD, TH	USAID	\$93,486 Futures Group/USAID/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Support for Timor Leste Media Dev Center	LK	USAID	\$99,993 DA/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Western NIS Media Training Program (Ukraine)	BY	USAID	\$4,301,786 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Support for GIO in Timor-Leste ("GIO 2")	TL	USAID	\$77,064 DA/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF Paktika Radio	AF	USAID	\$60,620 IOM/USAID/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Kyrgyzstan Radio	KG	USAID	\$349,992 Mercy Corps/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF Radio Bamiyan	AF	USAID	\$379,958 IOM/USAID/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF Panshir Radio	AF	USAID	\$474,276 IOM/USAID/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF PADCO Badakhshan Radio Assessment	AF	USAID	\$14,214 Padco/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Enabling Palestinian Independent Media	PS	USAID	\$221,569 ARD/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Afghanistan	AF	USAID	\$19,790,943 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	West Bank/Gaza	PS	USAID	\$5,758,449 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Nigeria ENHANSE media trainings	NG	USAID	\$467,123 Constella Futures/USAID
USAID	subgrant	CAR Media Legal Framework	KZ, KG, TJ, UZ	USAID	\$2,040,252 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Sudan Radio Station	SD	USAID	\$56,472 DA/USAID
USAID	subgrant	GFMD	SD	USAID	\$99,984 NED
USAID	subgrant	Cambodia Anti-Corruption Trainings	KH	USAID	\$397,695 PACT/USAID
USAID	subcontract	Indonesia MCC ICCP	ID	USAID	\$655,698 Chemonics/USAID
USAID	subcontract	TH AI Trainings	TH	USAID	\$66,400 AgrSource/USAID
USAID	subgrant	KG Civil Action for Reform, Reconciliation, and St	KG	USAID	\$1,008,900 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Haiti Media	HT	USAID	\$3,647,587 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	C-Change	global	USAID	\$0 AED/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Office space in Nigeria for AED	NG	USAID	\$4,758 AED/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Office space in Nigeria for AED	NG	USAID	\$24,840.20 AED/USAID
USAID	subgrant	PHDC Leader Award - 1st	US	USAID	\$60,716 AED/USAID

USAID	subgrant	year Program Officer sup	US	USAID	\$83,409 AED/USAID
USAID	subgrant	PHDC Leader Award - 2nd year Program Officer su	ET	USAID	\$2,134 AED/USAID
USAID	subgrant	PHDC Leader Award - Tech. Assist. in ET	global	USAID	\$11,611 AED/USAID
USAID	subgrant	PHDC Leader Award - 3rd year Program Officer su	global	USAID	\$19,666 AED/USAID
USAID	subcontract	Media Monitoring Training Module Development	PK	USAID	\$206,494 Abt Associates/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Strengthening Health Systems in Pakistan	KE	USAID	\$43,342 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Kenya Journalism Roundtables	SD	USAID	\$124,096 PACT/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Sustainability Guide for Community Media	PK	USAID	\$3,104,820 Mercy Corps/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Sudan Media	AF	USAID	\$190,553 GSDP/OTI/IOM
USAID	subgrant	PK Khyber Radio	PK	USAID	\$67,234 IFES/USAID
USAID	subgrant	Elections Training (AF)	PK	USAID	\$152,285 GSDP/OTI/IOM
USAID	subgrant	PK FATA media assessment	AF	USAID	\$16,077 SUNY/USAID
USAID	subgrant	OTI/IOM)	AF	USAID	\$24,860 SUNY/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF Budgetary Process Radio Coverage	AF	USAID	\$59,628 SUNY/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF Parliamentary Radio Roundtables	ID	USAID	\$151,164 Chemonics/USAID
USAID	subgrant	AF radio productions "Your Representative"	PK	USAID/OTI (via IO	\$49,990 GSDP/USAID
USAID	subcontract	MCC-ICCP extension, Indonesia	PK	USAID	\$2,415,459 Freedom House
USAID/OTI (via IOM)	subgrant	PK Khyber Radio (2) Global Human Rights Initiative	PK	USAID/OTI	\$20,803 FATA Secretariat Programme
USAID	subgrant	PK in-kind gear (UksPH)	PK	USAID/OTI	\$26,648 FATA Secretariat Programme
USAID/OTI	subgrant	PK in-kind gear (KKP)	PK	USAID/OTI	\$57,094 FATA Secretariat Programme
USAID/OTI	subgrant	PK in-kind gear (DMPL-IMS)	LK	USAID/OTI	\$66,620.74 DAI/USAID
USAID/OTI	subgrant	LK RISE	HT	USAID/OTI	\$473,066 DAI/USAID
USAID/OTI	subgrant	HT Emergency Response	TH	USAID/OTI	\$6,826,395 USAID/Asia (Bangkok)
USAID/Asia (Bangkok)	grant	Thailand	RU		\$8,870,495 USAID/Russia
USAID/Russia	grant	Regional Development Mission/Asia			
		Russia, 2001-2004			
		Russia Mission			

USAID/CAR (Almaty)	grant	Regional Mission for the Central Asian Republics	Central Asia	KZ, KG, TJ, UZ	\$9,701,232 USAID/CAR (Almaty)
USAID/OTI	grant	Office of Transition Initiatives	Afghanistan Media (continuation funding)	AF	\$7,942,686 USAID/OTI
USAID/UA-BY-MD (Kyiv)	grant	Regional Mission for Ukraine, Belarus, and Moldova	Ukraine Independent Media	UA	\$18,424,160 USAID/UA-BY-MD (Kyiv)
USAID/Tbilisi	grant	Mission for the Caucasus, Tbilisi (and Baku)	Kids Crossroads Support for a Govt Info Office in Timor-Leste	GE, AM, AZ	\$1,499,940 USAID/Tbilisi
USAID/Indonesia	grant	American Embassy Jakarta	CAR Media Info & Support Initiative - Kazakhstan	TJ	\$629,346 USAID/Indonesia
USAID/CAR (Almaty)	grant	Regional Mission for the Central Asian Republics	Indonesia: Building on the Foundations	KZ, KG, TJ, UZ	\$14,992,807 USAID/CAR (Almaty)
USAID/Indonesia	grant	American Embassy Jakarta	LK Regional Media Initiative	ID	\$3,092,051 USAID/Indonesia
USAID/Sri Lanka	grant	Sri Lanka Mission	Sudan Community Radio	LK	\$1,736,974 USAID/Sri Lanka
USAID/OTI	grant	Office of Transition Initiatives	Uganda Community Radio	SD	\$1,999,794 USAID/OTI
USAID/Uganda	grant	Uganda Mission	Chad Community Radio	UG	\$887,407 USAID/Uganda
USAID/RCO	grant	West Africa Regional Contracting Office	Sri Lanka refugees	TD	\$480,042 USAID/RCO West Africa
West Africa	grant	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	Civic Edu (Shurakaa) continuation	LK	\$1,263,480 USAID/OFDA
USAID/OFDA	grant	Regional Office of Procurement, Cairo	dot-GOV	EG	\$1,505,797 USAID/Egypt
USAID/Egypt	grant	Egypt	Romania Information Technology Initiative		\$4,000,000 USAID
USAID	grant	Washington	NetTel@Africa	RO	\$1,196,032 USAID/RCO Budapest
USAID/RCO Budapest	grant	Budapest Regional Services Center	ICLIC-T-SADC (ICT Harmonization)		\$3,994,987 USAID
USAID	grant	Washington	e-Government in Macedonia		\$1,419,215 USAID/RCO Southern Africa
USAID/RCO Southern Af	grant	Regional Center for Southern Africa	MENA Regional GFMD	MK	\$5,647,320 USAID/RCO Budapest
USAID/RCO Budapest	grant	Budapest Regional Services Center	Local Voices Ethiopia	MENA regional	\$75,000 USAID/Egypt
USAID/Egypt	grant	Regional Office of Procurement, Cairo	Voices in Health Program in Kenya	ET	\$960,000 USAID/Ethiopia
USAID/Ethiopia	grant	Ethiopia Mission	KE	KE	\$8,000,000 USAID/Kenya
USAID/Kenya	grant	Kenya Mission	KE Reporting for Peace	KE	\$599,999 USAID/RCO East Africa
USAID/RCO East Africa	grant	Regional Contracting Office East Africa	PK Humanitarian Information Project	PK	\$657,167 USAID/OFDA
USAID/OFDA	grant	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance	LK Humanitarian Information Project	LK	\$768,532 USAID/OFDA
USAID/OFDA	grant	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance			

USAID/CAR (Almaty)	grant	Regional Mission for the Central Asian Republics	CAR Media Support Initiative (MSI)	KZ, TJ, KG, UZ, TM	\$15,000,000 USAID/CAR (Almaty)
USAID/OTI	grant	Office of Transition Initiatives	PK media program	PK	\$9,878,960 USAID/OTI

*Written Testimony of James Lacy, Past President, on behalf of Rotary International – 19 March 2010
House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs*

1

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 2011 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 to reach the most vulnerable through a safe, cost-effective public health intervention, and one which is increasingly being combined with opportunistic, complementary interventions such as the distribution of life-saving vitamin A drops, oral rehydration therapy, zinc supplements, and even something as simple as the distribution of soap. 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

Thanks to this Subcommittee's leadership in appropriating funds for USAID's Polio Eradication Initiative, 2009 saw continued progress in polio eradication.

- Only 4 countries (Nigeria, India, Pakistan and Afghanistan) are 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 1,600 in 2009 – a more than 99% decline in reported cases.
- In Nigeria, the only polio endemic country in Africa, cases of type 1 polio declined by 90% in 2009. This dramatic improvement is a direct result of increased ownership from national and state governments, and religious and traditional leaders. As of 17 March 2010, Nigeria was reporting only 1 case of polio. By this point in 2009, polio had paralyzed 51 children in 19 Nigerian states.

- Transmission of polio in India has been reduced to the point that it is now focused in 107 blocks - a geographic area that comprises about 2% of the country. India now has one remaining genetic chain of type-1 transmission - down from nine four years ago.
- Bivalent oral polio vaccine was introduced at the end of 2009 as a tool that effectively targets both of the remaining strains of polio, thus facilitating planning and logistics.
- Twelve of the twenty re-infected countries in 2009 & 2010 have not reported a case of polio in the last 4 months.
- From 6-8 March, 2010, 16 countries took part in a pre-planned synchronized immunization campaign across Africa. Political interest in the campaigns was extensive - six Heads of State and one First Lady launched the campaigns. This included the critical new involvement of the President of Chad, who declared "war against polio".

In summary, significant operational progress was made in 2009. Rotary, as a spearheading partner of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, will continue to pursue aggressive progress as outlined in the *Strategic Plan for 2010-12*.

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 Foundation, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the Task Force for Global Health, the United

Nations Foundation, and the U.S. Fund for UNICEF. These organizations join us in thanking you for your staunch support of the Polio Eradication Initiative.

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. The following are highlights of USAID's 2009 polio eradication activities.

- USAID staff at all levels are engaged in planning monitoring and evaluating activities. They serve as observers during National Immunization Days (NIDs) and support cross border coordination meetings. USAID has played a particularly active role in Afghanistan, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, DR Congo, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone Sudan, Somalia, and Zambia.
- USAID also supported rapid outbreak response investigation and immunization in Angola, Djibouti, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mali, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda. Support for a communications advisor in West Africa has ensured tailoring of community mobilization activities. Independent monitoring is identifying areas of low coverage which can then be addressed.
- In Nigeria, the USAID-funded COMPASS project completed its work in Northern Nigeria and saw a marked improvement in the acceptance of vaccination, reduction of zero-dose children from 20% to less than 10%, increased involvement of local and traditional leaders and identification of high risk areas.
- USAID funded quarterly surveillance reviews in all USAID-supported countries.

- USAID funded active surveillance in South East Asia and the Near East including over 200 surveillance officers in India, 80 in Pakistan, 16 in Afghanistan, and 100 in Indonesia. USAID also supported accreditation visits for the laboratories, provided cell lines, reagents, and lab training thus helping to ensure the effective functioning of the surveillance labs, which are essential to the detection of polio cases.
- USAID also conducted diplomatic outreach following President Obama's Cairo Speech to expand the relationship between the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), by visiting (in collaboration with the State department and CDC) the OIC Secretariat in Jeddah, meeting with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Health Ministers, and visiting GCC member countries to request technical, diplomatic and financial support for polio eradication
- USAID remains the only donor with a dedicated technical coordinator/grant manager, which enables USAID to participate fully in immunization planning, surveillance and technical reviews in high priority countries and oversight of USAID-funded activities.

In 2010, USAID will continue intense efforts to interrupt transmission of polio in the remaining infected countries, refine strategies for identifying and reaching missed children, achieve or sustain certification-level surveillance, and maintain high immunity levels in polio-free countries to reduce the risk of re-importation.

FISCAL YEAR 2011 BUDGET REQUEST

The World Health Organization estimates that \$2.6 billion is needed from donors for the period 2010-2012. For Fiscal Year 2011, we respectfully request that you maintain level funding (\$32 million) for USAID's polio eradication activities. The President requested this level in his Fiscal 2011 USAID Budget; and it's the same level that Congress

recommended for polio eradication in its Fiscal 2010 appropriation for USAID. These funds will support USAID's continued critical interventions and support for polio eradication activities.

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 1988. The justification for further financing to complete the job of polio eradication is sound. Failure to achieve success would have significant humanitarian and economic consequences. Within the next decade, hundreds of thousands of children would again be paralyzed for life by the disease. Billions of dollars would have to be spent on outbreak response activities, rehabilitation and treatment costs, and the associated loss of economic productivity. Success, on the other hand, will ensure that the significant investment made by the US, Rotary International, and many other countries and entities, is protected in perpetuity.



Lacy, James, Cookeville, Tennessee, USA

Member, International PolioPlus Committee, 1996-1997, 2000-2003, 2004-2010
 Chair, Polio Eradication Advocacy Task Force for the United States, 2006-2010
 Vice-Chair, Polio Eradication Advocacy Task Force, 2001-2003, 2004-2006
 Trustee Chair, The Rotary Foundation, 2003-2004
 Trustee Vice-Chair, The Rotary Foundation, 2002-2003
 Trustee, The Rotary Foundation, 1994-1997, 2000-2002
 Member, Polio Eradication Advocacy Task Force, 2000-2001
 President, Rotary International, 1998-1999
 President's Advisory Committee, 1997-1998
 Director, Rotary International 1988-1990

James Lacy is a past President of Rotary International. Projects to address problems facing the children of the world were emphasized during his tenure as president.

A member of the Rotary club of Cookeville, Tennessee since 1964, Mr. Lacy has also served Rotary International as district governor; International Assembly instructor, delegate to the Council on Legislation, assistant moderator, and moderator; committee member, vice chair, and chair; task force member and vice chair; Rotary information counselor; Foundation trustee and chair; and director.

Past vice-chair of the Polio Eradication Advocacy Task Force and current chair of the Polio Eradication Advocacy Task Force for the United States, he has received The Rotary Foundation's Citation for Meritorious Service and its Distinguished Service Award.

James Lacy currently serves as a consultant to Gilliam Candy Brands Inc., a national confection manufacturer that he recently sold. He has been active in local government and has served in the Tennessee General Assembly.

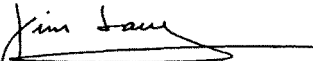
In recognition of Mr. Lacy's continuous community involvement Lincoln Memorial University in Harrogate, Tennessee, conferred upon him the degree of Honorary Doctor of Public Service. He has also received an Honorary Doctor of Economics degree from Kangnung National University in Korea.

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: James Lacy, Chair, Rotary Polio Eradication Advocacy Task Force for the U.S. P.O. Box 2828 Cookeville, TN 38502 Bus: (931) 526-9726
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 ☒ 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: 19 March 2010

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

Rotary International and The Rotary Foundation
Public Disclosure Of Federal Grants or Contracts Received Since October 2004 to March 2010
(Funds reported in the fiscal year they were received, in thousands of US dollars)

Organization	Agency/Subcontract Agreement	Program	Contract Term, Value, Period	Fiscal Year (July - June)	Funding Received US\$'000
Rotary International	Open World Leadership Center	Open World Program	Annual, budget submitted and approved annually	FY05	\$ 163
				FY06	194
				FY07	197
				FY08	235
				FY09	210
				FY10*	211
				Total	\$ 1,210
Rotary International	US Agency for International Development	Environmental Health Indefinite Quantity Contract (EH IQC). CLIN 3	18 months commencing May 2008, \$250,000**	FY09	\$ 59
	(Task Order Subcontract agreement with CDM International Inc)	Water Sanitation and Hygiene Technical Assistance (WASHTA)		FY10*	83
					\$ 142
The Rotary Foundation	US Agency for International Development	World Peace Fellow Pilot Internship Program	One year commencing September 2008, \$50,000	FY09	\$ 25
				FY10*	25
					\$ 50
Total funding by year for Rotary International and The Rotary Foundation:					
				FY05	\$ 163
				FY06	194
				FY07	197
				FY08	235
				FY09	294
				FY10*	319
					\$ 1,402

*FY10 figures are as of March 19, 2010

** Original contract term extended



352 Park Avenue South
Suite 1200
New York, NY 10010
212-532-0544
212-532-6014 fax

STATEMENT BY
BRADFORD PERKINS
CHAIR OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 26, 2010

Madam Chairwoman,

I am a volunteer member of the Board of Trustees of Helen Keller International, and it is a pleasure to provide testimony for the Subcommittee. I urge the Subcommittee to include report language in fiscal year 2011 recommending: \$2 million for blind children; \$55 million for micronutrients, including a substantial increase for vitamin A; \$155 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases; \$200 million for nutrition; 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 blindness and reducing malnutrition worldwide. HKI's programs are designed to promote self-sufficiency and to empower people by training them in the skills necessary to ensure their own 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 provides vision screening 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® 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 2011.

VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY

Every year, it is estimated that 670,000 children will die from vitamin A deficiency (VAD), and 350,000 children will go blind.

Vitamin A is essential for growth, eye health, cognitive development and immune system function. In fact, it is a key determinant of maternal and child survival. Yet an estimated 250 million preschool children suffer from VAD, and in endemic areas, a substantial proportion of pregnant women are also vitamin A deficient. 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.

Providing vitamin A to children allows their bodies 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. With the support of 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 in 18 African and Asian countries, 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 its Homestead Food Production programs, which teaches families to cultivate fruits, vegetables and animal sources rich in vitamin A. 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 at least the \$200 million requested by the Administration for nutrition, with at least \$55 million for micronutrients, and a substantial increase in funding 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) program 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. Nutrition education is part of the overall assistance given to ensure that family members practice the most optimal practices possible to maximize the foods grown. HKI partners with local non-governmental organizations as the means by which these families are reached with this support in order to ensure long term sustainability.

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.

Three 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 not received adequate funding in the past. The targeted diseases are lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis); schistosomiasis (snail fever); trachoma; onchocerciasis (river blindness); soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm); and leprosy. This program demonstrated the value of an integrated approach to addressing tropical diseases that affect approximately one billion people worldwide.

Helen Keller International supports addressing all of the diseases in the current targeted 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, and integrating Lymphatic Filariasis (LF) treatment into onchocerciasis control programs.

Trachoma is the leading cause of preventable blindness worldwide. Approximately 41 million people in 57 countries suffer from active trachoma and 8.2 million have trichiasis and are at imminent risk of becoming blind. Trachoma infections are closely linked to extreme poverty and are particularly common in children under five. Women are also disproportionately affected. They are three times more likely to be infected and four times more likely to develop trichiasis, the blinding phase of the disease.

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. Through such interventions, many countries are hoping to eliminate trachoma as a public health threat within the next five to ten years.

HKI also supports the provision of sight saving surgeries for thousands of individuals suffering from trichiasis in Africa and works with its local partners to consistently improve surgical quality and patient outcomes.

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 & Co., Inc., 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 de-worming 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 \$155 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases in fiscal year 2011.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Investments in food security and agriculture programs that focus on improving nutrition in vulnerable populations and through access and utilization of nutritional foods can produce long-term gains in poverty reduction, health improvements, income enhancement and broad-based economic growth.

I urge you to include language in the Committee report that supports a food security and agricultural strategy that includes improvements in nutrition, including micronutrients as central objectives and puts the focus on supporting small-holder families, particularly women farmers, and other vulnerable populations.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND MATERNAL HEALTH:

Each year, nearly 8.8 million children die before their fifth birthday. Maternal and child undernutrition 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. USAID's Child Survival Health Grants Program is one of the most low-cost and high impact programs around, building capacity in communities for improved health and nutrition. Through this program and others, 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 the health facility and community levels to reach children and women at each critical point of the life cycle.

HKI also implements the Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition model, which encourages 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 urge the Subcommittee to provide substantial increased funding for Child Survival and Maternal Health in fiscal year 2011.

CONCLUSION

Over the years, HKI's partnership with USAID has accomplished a great deal, saving the sight and lives of millions. Today, we are more determined than ever 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.

BRADFORD PERKINS, FAIA, MRAIC, AICP – CHAIR

Mr. Perkins is the founder of Perkins Eastman Architects, a large international architectural practice based in New York City. He has worked throughout the United States and in 20 countries overseas including China, Vietnam, Brazil, and many other countries in Latin America and the Middle East.

His work has focused in large part on the special environmental needs of children, the aging, and others with special facility needs. He also is a recognized specialist in health and educational facility design. His clients in healthcare, for example, include many academic medical centers in the U.S. as well as several overseas.

Mr. Perkins has a BA from Cornell University in Latin American History, an MBA from Stanford, and a Bachelor of Architecture from Cornell and CCNY. While at Cornell, he did volunteer work in a rural community in Guatemala. He is a Fellow of the American Institute of Architects and a Certified Planner.

He teaches regularly at Cornell, Harvard and many other institutions and is the author of 70 articles and book chapters as well as four text books on a variety of professional topics. He recently completed a text book on international issues for design professionals. He also sits on a dozen non-profit boards.

He joined the HKI Board of Trustees in 1993 and was elected Board Chair effective November 29, 2006, replacing Dr. Daniel Sisler. He currently resides in Scarsdale, 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:

Bradford Perkins
Principal
Perkins Eastman Architects
115 Fifth Avenue, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10003
(212) 353-7200

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?

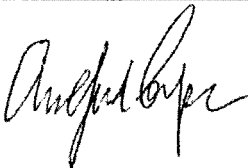
Yes **X** No

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.

Please see attached list for Federal grants and contracts received by Helen Keller International.

I have received no grants or contracts personally.

Signature:



Date: 3/25/10

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

HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL – GOVERNMENT FUNDING

Year	Source	Description	Grant Amount
2009	Direct Funding	USAID/OFDA - Nutrition - Food Fortification - West Africa	\$1,864,049
	Direct Funding	USAID/OFDA - Nutrition - Enhanced HFP - Burkina Faso	\$1,724,459
	Direct Funding	US Dept. of Education - ChildSight® National	\$1,189,000
	Direct Funding	USAID/OFDA - Nutrition - Surveillance - Guinea	\$427,340
	Direct Funding	USAID/OFDA - Nutrition - OFDA II - Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	\$2,500,000
	Government Sub-Agreements	RTI - NTD Control Program - CM	\$3,600,000
	Government Sub-Agreements	IMA - Nutrition (AXxes Continuation) - DRC	\$207,746
	Direct Funding	USAID - ENA - Bangladesh	\$100,000
	Direct Funding	US Dept. of Education - ChildSight® National	\$1,196,722
	Direct Funding	US Dept. of Education - ChildSight® New Mexico	\$47,162
2008	Direct Funding	USAID - Nutrition (Child Survival) - Nepal	\$1,599,288
	Direct Funding	USAID - Nutrition (Food Fortification) - Mali	\$1,009,061
	Direct Funding	USAID - Emergency (REAL Project) - Bangladesh	\$3,616,040
	Government Sub-Agreements	RTI - NTD (Integrated NTD Control Program) - Sierra Leone	\$4,602,773
	Government Sub-Agreements	CRS - Nutrition (CFSM Nema Program) - Mali	\$205,000
	Government Sub-Agreements	CRS - Nutrition (CFSM Nema Program) - Mali	\$2,370,184
	Government Sub-Agreements	ABT - Nutrition - Mali	\$686,047
	Government Sub-Agreements	Intrahealth - Maternal and Child Health - Senegal	\$25,001
	Government Sub-Agreements	Save the Children (US) - Emergency HFP - Bangladesh	\$1,326,722
	Direct Funding	USAID - Nutrition (Cooking Oil) - West Africa	\$1,300,000
	Direct Funding	USAID - Education & Rehabilitation - OVC II - Indonesia	\$1,526,793
	Government Sub-Agreements	CORE - Nutrition - Mali	\$14,538
	Government Sub-Agreements	CRS - Nutrition/HIV - Senegal	\$58,873
	Government Sub-Agreements	AWARE Engender Health - Nutrition - Senegal	\$250,906
	Government Sub-Agreements	AED - A2Z Project - Nutrition	\$197,391
2006	Government Sub-Agreements	RTI - NTD (Integrated NTD Control Program) - Mali	\$6,563,811
	Direct Funding	USAID - Education & Rehabilitation - OVC II - Indonesia	\$4,618,106

	Direct Funding	USAID/OFDA - Nutrition - Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger	\$3,744,700
	Direct Funding	USAID - ARMM - Philippines	\$6,957,633
	Direct Funding	USAID - Nutrition (SUMMIT ID) - Indonesia	\$182,527
	Government Sub-Agreements	CRS - MYAP - Niger	\$1,968,937
	Government Sub-Agreements	IMA - Nutrition - DR Congo	\$375,586
2005	Direct Funding	US Dept. of Education - ChildSight®	\$991,988
	Direct Funding	USAID / OFDA - Nutrition - Niger	\$1,091,470
	Direct Funding	USAID - IT/Nutrition- West Africa	\$600,000
	Direct Funding	USAID - Nutrition - Child Survival - Mali	\$1,495,557
	Direct Funding	USAID - Nutrition Vit. A - Cambodia	\$874,981
	Government Sub-Agreements	MOST - Niger-Cataract	\$199,845
	Government Sub-Agreements	CRS - Nutrition - Senegal	\$177,736
	Government Sub-Agreements	ABT - Nutrition - Senegal	\$249,952
	Government Sub-Agreements	MOST - Vit. A - Senegal	\$234,348
	Government Sub-Agreements	AED - A2Z Project	\$4,301,175
	Government Sub-Agreements	PLAN - Nutrition - Child Survival - Cameroon	\$570,170
	Government Sub-Agreements	Chemomics - Nutrition - Mozambique	\$121,490
2004	Direct Funding	USAID - Nutrition - Child Survival - Niger	\$1,499,923
	Government Sub-Agreements	LEAD - MSH - Nutrition - Philippines	\$663,239
	Government Sub-Agreements	Save the Children (US) - Nutrition - Bangladesh	\$3,175,185

House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Public Witness Testimony
Submitted March 25, 2010

Kul C Gautam
Board Member
Global Action for Children
Testimony Concerning FY 2011 State and Foreign Operations Funding

Thank you, Chairwoman Lowey and Ranking Member Granger for the opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of Global Action for Children about the urgent need to increase funding for U.S. foreign aid programs that affect the most vulnerable populations on our planet – children and their families. As a nonpartisan, independent voice for children worldwide, Global Action for Children works to give every child the chance to grow up safe, healthy, and ready to thrive. After spending 35 years working in UNICEF and serving as former Assistant-Secretary-General of the United Nations and Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF, I have seen the positive effects of U.S. foreign aid programs for children around the world. I greatly appreciate the support of the United States but recognize the need for even stronger U.S. leadership in the years to come as we approach 2015 and the deadline for the Millennium Development Goals.

In light of great need worldwide, we urge Congress to ensure robust funding in Fiscal Year 2011 for programs supporting orphans and vulnerable children affected by HIV/AIDS, child survival and maternal health, basic education, and the prevention of child marriage, and encourage the United States to lead the international community toward a world where all children have the opportunity to grow, learn and become strong, healthy, and productive adults.

Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)

Eight years ago, the U.S. government made the founding \$200 million pledge to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Today, with grants from numerous donors worth over \$19 billion in 144 countries around the world, the Global Fund has quickly become the world's leading global public health financier, providing one-quarter of all international

HIV/AIDS spending and nearly two-thirds of all tuberculosis and malaria spending. At the end of 2009, Global Fund-supported programs had provided AIDS treatment for 2.5 million people and anti-tuberculosis treatment for six million people. Some 108 million malaria drug treatments were also delivered. The Global Fund is a critical partner of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). In-country, these initiatives work closely together to support low-income countries striving to achieve health and development goals.

The Global Fund is also a key player working to meet the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) through a number of HIV/AIDS and malaria grants. Through the end of 2009, the Global Fund provided 4.5 million basic care and support services to OVC.

As the Obama Administration embarks on the Global Health Initiative, the Global Fund should be a key partner, not only to bring much-needed prevention and treatment programs to 144 countries around the world, but also to ensure that the U.S. achieves maximum impact for every dollar invested.

According to the Global Fund's current projections, it will need to budget for approximately \$5.25 billion in 2011 to continue financing ongoing grants (\$2.5 billion) and initiate a new Round 10 grant cycle (\$2.75 billion). Based on United States' longstanding 33 percent match and the Global Fund estimate, Global Action for Children respectfully requests the U.S. contribute at least \$1.75 billion for FY 2011.

In addition to the Global Fund, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) provides significant services to children and their communities affected by HIV/AIDS in the poorest countries in the world. Based on the authorization levels in the *Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008* (Public Law 110-293), Global Action for Children urges the Subcommittee to provide \$7 billion for PEPFAR and 10 percent of all global HIV/AIDS funding for Orphans and highly Vulnerable Children, as stipulated in the law. Our request will allow

PEPFAR to scale up to its goals of supporting four million people on treatment, preventing 12 million new infections and caring for 12 million people, including five million OVC.

As of September 2009, PEPFAR programs directly supported life-saving antiretroviral treatment for over 2.4 million people in 30 countries, representing more than half of the estimated four million individuals in low and middle-income countries on treatment. Also September 30, 2009, PEPFAR reported supporting care for nearly 11 million people affected by HIV/AIDS, including 3.6 million orphans and vulnerable children, and provided prevention of parent-to-child treatment services during nearly 16 million pregnancies. Fully funding PEPFAR to the levels stipulated in the reauthorization law will allow these programs to grow and expand, reaching more people than ever before with these critical health services.

Child Survival and Maternal Health

The child health community, including Global Action for Children, is respectfully advocating for at least \$1 billion for the USAID Child Survival and Maternal Health account in FY 2011, as well as for an additional \$200 million, as the President has requested, for the prevention of child malnutrition. While we applaud the President's proposed request for \$700 million for the MCH account, we are asking for more because so much more is needed. Each year, 8.8 million children under five years old under five and 530,000 mothers still die worldwide, tragically from mostly preventable and treatable diseases. Cost-effective interventions such as immunizations, micronutrient supplements, and breastfeeding can make a huge difference saving the lives of these children and their mothers.

We have the interventions needed to cut these numbers significantly. For instance, pneumonia and diarrhea are the main killers of children around the world, but two new vaccines are now available to address the leading causes of these deadly diseases. If the international community, led by a strong U.S. commitment, invests in delivering the vaccines that prevent pneumococcal disease and rotavirus diarrhea, we have the opportunity to save the lives of 1.3 million children under five each year, and protect many more from becoming sick and/or

disabled from the disease. While we recognize the tight budgetary environment we face, \$1 billion for MCH plus \$200 million for child nutrition will allow significant scale-up of programs that will improve children's health and save lives.

Basic Education

Thank you for your outstanding and much-needed leadership on Basic Education issues, Chairwoman Lowey. I do not have to tell you that worldwide, 72 million primary-school aged children have never stepped foot in a classroom. In order to give these children a chance to learn and thrive, the UNESCO 2010 *Education for All Global Monitoring Report* estimates the global financing gap to achieve universal basic education and the early childhood care and education and adult literacy targets at \$16 billion per year through 2015.

During his campaign, then-Candidate Barack Obama called for \$2 billion to establish a Global Fund for Education to begin reaching these goals. Based on the President's commitments and the global funding needs, you have our support to hold President Obama accountable and authorize the creation of this independent, multilateral fund to help move the world towards achieving the Education for All and Millennium Development Goals, and specifically allocating \$2 billion for basic education, of which 10 percent is set aside for early childhood education and development. Thank you for considering this request.

Preventing Child Marriage

There are 51 million girls who are currently married worldwide and in the next decade there will be millions more married before they are 18. Many of these girls are married off at an extremely young age – 11 or 12 years old – and are then pressured to begin bearing children right away. The consequences of this can be devastating to the health of the girls and to the health of their babies. Girls younger than 15, because their bodies are not fully developed yet, are five times more likely to die in childbirth than those in their 20s, and two to six times more likely to contract HIV. Oftentimes, their babies do not survive the dangerous delivery process either.

Child marriage is fueled by poverty and is also a driver of poverty. And while most countries have made the practice illegal, poor families still engage in marrying off their young girls in the hopes of providing them a better future. Unfortunately, what usually happens is exactly the opposite: married girls are often immediately taken out of school, and many suffer abuse and a lifetime of servitude to their husband's family.

Thankfully it is possible to change this cultural practice. Using education and awareness raising in local communities in India and Ethiopia, communities have rallied around their girls, raising marriage ages from 14.5 years to 17 years and 15 years to 18 years respectively, over the span of two years time. In order to ensure these successful programs reach the populations where child marriage is most prevalent, we urge the inclusion of the following report language in the State and Foreign Operations report:

"The Committee recognizes that the practice of child marriage undermines investments of the United States and the international community in programs that seek to improve education, health, economic, and legal status for women and girls in some developing countries. The Committee urges USAID to consider the prevalence of child marriage when developing country operating plans and encourages USAID to increase programmatic focus on this issue. USAID is directed to consult with the Committees on Appropriations on efforts to expand programs in this area. In addition, the Department of State should include information related to child marriage in its annual Country Reports on Human Rights Practices."

Inclusion of this language in the bill report would be extremely beneficial to elevate the importance of this issue and to begin implementing critical components necessary to address the prevention of child marriage.

Thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony regarding FY2011 State, Foreign Operations appropriations. Each of these programs provides critical support for children and their families worldwide, helping to create a stable, secure and prosperous world for us all.

Biography: Kul C. Gautam

Mr. Kul Chandra Gautam is a former Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations, and Deputy Executive Director of UNICEF. He has extensive experience in socio-economic development, humanitarian assistance, human rights and international diplomacy.

As a senior UN official, Mr. Gautam provided leadership for strategic planning, policy guidance and programme management. He coordinated inter-agency collaboration and public-private partnerships for child rights and human development among UN agencies, donors and civil society organizations.

In his long and distinguished career with the United Nations, spanning over three decades, Mr. Gautam had extensive dealings with senior levels of donor governments, development agencies, NGOs and the corporate sector in policy dialogue, advocacy and resource mobilization.

At the global level, Mr. Gautam dealt with the highest levels of policy making at the United Nations, including the General Assembly, Security Council, ECOSOC and the UNICEF Executive Board. And he oversaw UNICEF cooperation in over 150 developing countries.

Mr. Gautam had hands-on experience at the field level, serving UNICEF in positions of increasing responsibility and leadership in Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Haiti and India. He also served as Chief for Latin America and the Caribbean, as Regional Director for Asia and the Pacific, and as Director for Planning and Programme at UNICEF Headquarters.

Mr. Gautam was the key senior UNICEF officer responsible for drafting the Declaration and Plan of Action of the 1990 World Summit for Children, the largest gathering of world leaders in history until that time. In 2002 he led the organization of another major United Nations conference - the Special Session of the General Assembly on Children - attended by 70 world leaders and thousands of child rights activists and civil society leaders, including celebrities and Nobel Prize Laureates.

Mr. Gautam served as Chair or member of the Boards of several international development organizations and public-private partnerships, including the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn and Child Health (PMNCH), the Micronutrient Initiative (MI), the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), the Global Network of Religions for Children (GNRC), Inter-faith Council for Ethics Education, etc. He is the winner of several awards, including the Audrey Hepburn Humanitarian Award – 2008.

Mr. Gautam was the highest-ranking Nepali in the UN system. During the decade-long civil war, he worked hard informally to secure the support of the UN and other key players to promote peace and reconciliation in Nepal. He spoke forcefully against violence, impunity and violation of human rights by all parties in the conflict.

Mr. Gautam has spoken and written extensively on post-conflict reconstruction and development in Nepal, and has offered his expertise to develop an ambitious plan and help mobilize international support for Nepal to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Personally, he has supported several local development activities in his native village and district, especially in the areas of health and education, child development and women's empowerment.

Mr. Gautam, a citizen of Nepal, received his higher education in international relations and development economics at Dartmouth College, Princeton University, and Harvard University in the United States of America. Born in December 1949, Mr. Gautam is married and has a daughter and a son.

More information on Mr. Gautam can be found at <http://kulgautam.org/>.

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:

Kul C Gautam, 1 Northside Piers, Apt 18-H, Brooklyn, NY 11211, Tel. 646-821-3097

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

Global Action for 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?

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.

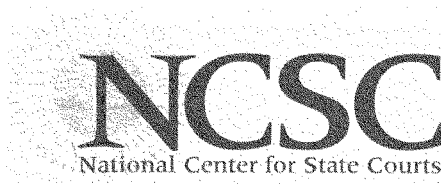
Signature:

Date:



March 25, 2010

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



STATEMENT BY

WILLIAM G. KASCHAK, PH.D.

VICE PRESIDENT, INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS DIVISION

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

MARCH 26, 2010

Madam Chairwoman and members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate the opportunity to present testimony on behalf of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) with respect to the international programs on judicial reform. The NCSC is seeking the support of the Subcommittee for the enhancement of those programs.

The National Center for State Courts is a private, nonprofit organization. It was founded 40 years ago to share information about and advocate for organizational and technical innovations in judicial systems throughout the United States, and more recently, around the world. NCSC's domestic operations provide cutting edge knowledge and tools in the field of court management and administration, and structured opportunities to exchange best practices among member states. It is governed by a board of directors composed of judges, court administrators, and private sector representatives and serves as the secretariat to almost all professional associations providing support to the United States' state court systems.

NCSC International, formed in 1992, assists counterparts abroad in reforming and modernizing the entire justice sector. This includes programs to improve management and administration, education and training, justice system organization and governance, and judicial independence. NCSC International has implemented projects funded by individual governments, as well as by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the U.S. Department of State's International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau (INL). Public funds, such as those appropriated by the U.S. Congress, are an integral factor in facilitating the work of NCSC, and continued Congressional support is important to the broadening and deepening of the U.S. Congress' initiatives.

NCSC International has worked in over 30 countries engaging in comprehensive rule of law projects in Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean. This includes countries with civil law and common law systems, Shari'a-based systems, and traditional settlement systems. Increasingly, its projects are located in post-conflict and fragile state environments.

The International Visitors Education Program is an important part of NCSC International. The program hosts over 300 judges and justice system officials annually. It provides training, through a combination of briefings and seminars, on the U.S. justice system. It also conducts in-depth courses on management and organization of justice sector institutions, on continuing legal education, and special issues seminars, such as budgeting and relations with the other branches of government. NCSC's unique state-level perspective offers a model for separating competencies and responsibilities among state and federal courts for countries grappling with issues related to judicial independence, federalism, and decentralization.

In addition to maintaining its core competencies in court administration and judicial reform, NCSC International engages in broader justice sector interventions. These include interventions in fragile states with weak or divided democratic institutions. NCSC uses a results oriented and highly participatory approach involving stakeholders in analyzing problems, setting priorities, and selecting sustainable solutions.

NCSC International benefits from its ability to draw upon staff experience and NCSC institutional capacities to address every aspect of the administration of justice. This includes anti-corruption, conflict resolution, court security, police training, public education and civil society development, prosecution, public defense, and alternative dispute resolution, as well as law school development and democratic good governance.

NCSC International also has considerable experience working in complex contingency operations to coordinate multiple agencies and donors toward restoring justice. For example, these programs have taken place in El Salvador, Afghanistan, Haiti, Mexico and Kosovo. NCSC International has conducted sector-wide justice reform assessments (including police and security) and assisted with strategic planning and implementation with relevant ministries, courts, prosecutorial bodies, and law schools. It has provided legislative drafting assistance and developed organizational structures for new justice system components.

NCSC has also developed sustainable continuing legal education programs; supplied infrastructure and software improvements; harmonized procedures for criminal investigations among police, prosecutors, and courts; introduced small-claims courts and alternative dispute resolution services; and engaged in on-the-job mentoring of judges, court administrators, lawyers, and prosecutors, and related personnel.

NCSC has a number of tools that can be customized to provide justice system agencies with quick assistance. These tools build upon international lessons and standards in a way that fit local conditions and are particularly helpful in assessing and designing organizations according to international performance goals.

NCSC has also developed an integrated Court Case Management System (CCMS). It is generic software for rapid implementation of customized case management functions and can be implemented on a single server, PC, or Web-based application service. NCSC International has gained a reputation for flexibility, integrity, and leadership.

NCSC International staff represents a team with diverse nationalities, professional backgrounds, and experience. The staff shares one ambition: to improve the lives of people around the world through justice system reform. This means helping to build governments and a

society where public order and safety are maintained. It also means insuring that basic legal information and services are available to all; promoting laws with public understanding of their meaning and impact; safeguarding individuals' rights against abuse of power; making the justice system fair and responsive to the needs of the people; allowing the citizens to hold the government accountable for its actions.

Having maintained a continuing presence in Kosovo since 2001, NCSC International is now implementing Phase II of USAID's Justice System Reform Activity. This involves four components: making the transition from UN to local control to establish an effective and impartial justice system, improving the efficiency of court operations,,; improving judicial ethics,,; and raising public awareness of the need to reform the justice system and to increase public involvement in its development.

The Project to Strengthen the Independence of the Judiciary and Citizen Access to Justice in Lebanon (SIJCAJ Project) is a three-year USAID initiative being implemented by NCSC. The SIJCAJ Project is committed to strengthening the institutional capacity of the Lebanese judiciary and to supporting on-going judicial reforms.

NCSC worked in Mexico from 1998 to 2005. That program initially focused on the promotion of judicial exchanges among federal judges from Mexico and the U.S. At the request of the Mexican government and USAID, NCSC International provided assistance in drafting a model criminal procedure code as a first step toward modernizing Mexico's justice system.

Working with the U.S. Department of State's INL in Afghanistan, NCSC international implemented a Justice Sector Support Program that focused on the reconstruction of the formal justice system. NCSC provided technical assistance to permanent justice institutions by focusing on lawyer mentoring and peer support to Afghan judges to encourage their professionalization;

improved criminal justice agencies' capacities to investigate crimes and prosecute offenders; trained legal professionals; and provided technical support to the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of the Interior, and the Attorney General's Office.

In 2004, NCSC International began working in Haiti to improve the performance of Justice of the Peace Courts. From 2005-2009, NCSC continued these efforts through a USAID contract and assisted in the reorganization of the Ministry of Justice and improvement of criminal case processing.

Madam Chairwoman, I request that this Committee support expanding Department of State and USAID programs on judicial reform. Strong support from the U.S. Congress will allow the NCSC to continue and expand these judicial reforms throughout the developing world.

Thank you for your consideration.

William G. Kaschak
National Center for State Courts
2425 Wilson Blvd., Suite 350
Arlington, VA 22201
703-841-6922

Mr. William G. Kaschak possesses in-depth experience in international economic development, international relations, and international justice sector reform. During his career in government and non governmental sectors he was involved in design and implementation of economic assistance strategies, natural resource management, justice sector reform, institutional development and team building, and private sector development. He has a sound understanding of the context of international transactions gained through living and working abroad. Mr. Kaschak holds a Ph.D. in Cultural Anthropology and a Professional Certificate in International Economics and Public Policy from the U.S. Department of State Senior Executive Institute.

Mr. Kaschak is presently serving as the Vice President of the International Programs Division at the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). In this capacity Mr. Kaschak provides guidance in identifying international justice sector development needs, strategic direction for international justice sector reform and development initiatives, and technical cooperation and development of business partnership. He oversees and directs all NCSC international technical assistance, consulting, and education/training activities.

Mr. Kaschak acted as the Chief of Party for the International Resources Group LTD in Dominican Republic where he assumed full managerial responsibility for \$57.2 million contract to assist the Secretariat of the Environment and Civil Society institutions in policy formulation and institutional strengthening to protect the Dominican environment and foster sustainable use of the natural resource base. Prior to this position, Mr. Kaschak was a Senior Manager and Senior Policy Advisor for the International Resources Group in Washington, D.C. during which time he provided guidance to USAID missions on environmental and natural resource policy formulation and implementation. Additionally, Mr. Kaschak acted as the Executive Director of the Jane Goodall Institute and the Director of International Operations for the Teledyne Economic Development.

Mr. Kaschak served as a Foreign Service Officer for the U.S. Agency for International Development for nineteen years where he held several positions including executive level assignments such as the Associate Country Director in El Salvador, Mission Director in Guinea, and Director of the AID Africa Bureau's Office of Private Sector Support and Investment. Mr. Kaschak led the design of long-term strategies based on private sector-led economic growth, economic policy reform initiatives, and various projects to facilitate private enterprise participation in the economic development process through viable partnerships with international finance organizations. He negotiated international agreements with foreign government representatives of cabinet rank and senior local private enterprise executives and interacted with members and staffers of the U.S. Congress, Executive Branch officials, and media representatives on issues pertinent to USAID programs.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

WILLIAM G. KASCHAK
NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS
2425 WILSON BOULEVARD, SUITE 300
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22201
PHONE (703) 841-6922

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

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

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

I PERSONALLY HAVE NOT RECEIVED ANY FEDERAL GRANTS OR CONTRACTS FROM THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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.

ALL GRANTS AND CONTRACTS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED BY NCSC AND NOT BY ME PERSONALLY.

SEE ATTACHMENT

Signature: William H. Kaschak

Date: 3/24/2010

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

2004-2009 Awarded Grants and Contract
(Does not include pass through awards except State Justice Institute,
and does not include pre-2004 awards that are still active)

Grant/Program Title	Agency or Federal Grantor Grant Number	Total Amount Awarded
<u>U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE</u>		
<u>OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN</u>		
COSCA Agenda on Domestic Violence	2006-WT-AX-K020	249,994
Extending Project Passport Continuation	2006-WT-AX-K015	675,291
National Leadership Summit on State Court Responses to Domestic Violence	2009-TA-AX-K017	399,963
<u>BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE</u>		
Drug Court MIS Plan Assessment	2004-DC-BX-0037	329,853
2005 National Drug Court Training & TA Initiative	2005-DC-BX-K163	150,000
A National Strategic Plan For Judicial Branch Security	2005-DD-BX-K033	99,886
Continuation of National Drug Court Training Developed	2005-DC-BX-K204	100,000
2006 Drug Court Statewide TA (aka Homeland Security Initiative: Emergency Operations Center)	2006-DC-BX-K060	150,000
Justice Information Sharing and the Court Continuation	2006-DD-BX-K303	500,000
Judicial Decision-Making in MHC	2007-DD-BX-K157	150,730
Mental Health Court Performance Measurement Project	2007-DD-BX-K162	192,488
NIEM/JRA Implementation in State and Local Courts	2007-RG-CX-K018	599,676
Facilitating Justice Information Sharing through Global JRA and Services Task Team Support	2007-DD-BX-K166	750,000
Executive Sessions for State Court Leaders	2007-DD-BX-K056	834,616
Elder Abuse Toolkit for the Courts	2008-DD-BX-0711	123,870
Privacy Pilot	2008-DD-BX-0693	349,939
On-line Privacy Policy	2009-DD-BX-K026	749,829
STT - Phase II	2009-DD-BX-K025	1,184,148
Translating Drug Court Research	2009-DC-BX-K004	499,536
Toolkit to Identify, Investigate, and Prosecute Elder Abuse	2009-DB-BX-K024	149,555
Risk and Needs Assessment Instruments: A Guide for Courts	2009-DG-BX-K030	264,747
Pass through from American University	2006-DD-BX-K013	4,404
<u>BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS</u>		
2001 Civil Justice Survey of State Courts, Supplemental Study of Civil Appeals	2004-BJ-CX-K005	279,550
Court Statistics Project, 2005	2005-BJ-CX-K017	398,178
Court Statistics Project, 2006	2006-BJ-CX-K028	402,904
FBI-NICBC 2006 e-Learning WebCT Course	2006-BJ-CX-K017	25,746
Court Statistics Project, 2007	2007-BJ-CX-K016	408,741
2005 Civil Justice Survey of State Courts	2005-BJ-CX-K019	997,975
Continuity of Operations Plan for Courts: Planning Guide and Curriculum	2006-MU-BX-K019	424,823
2005 Civil Justice Survey of State Courts Trials on Appeal	2008-BJ-CX-K021	339,845
State Courthouse Operations & Security Statistics Survey	2008-BJ-CX-K048	199,976
Court Statistics Project, 2008	2008-BJ-CX-K054	377,748
Survey of State Court Criminal Appeals: Development & Design	2008-BJ-CX-K047	170,105

2009 State Court Organization	2009-BJ-CX-K041	375,559
Court Statistics Project, 2009	2009-BJ-CX-K057	414,962
NICS State Records Estimates Development & Validation	2009-NS-BX-K050	399,694
<u>ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES</u>		
<u>COURTS</u>		
Federal Court Interpreter Certificate	USCA-06-C-0069/07-502132	1,406,564
<u>U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT</u>		
Indefinite Quantity Contract 3	DFD-I-00-04-00176-00	27,156,558
REDI Justice IQC-Lebanon	263-I-00-06-00020-00	8,202,845
<u>NATIONAL HIGHWAY TRAFFIC SAFETY ADMINISTRATION</u>		
E-Learning Curriculum for the Courts	DTNH22-06-H-00060	149,908
<u>US NAVY</u>		
Courttools Information Exchange Package	N652366151C0040001	79,994
<u>STATE JUSTICE INSTITUTE- (Congressional Appropriation)</u>		
The Solutions Project	SJI-04-N-002	748,158
Pro Se Summit on Future of Self-Represented Litigants	SJI-04-N-163	83,613
Mass Torts Clearinghouse	SJI-01-N-063	100,054
Self-Help Litigation Network: Support and Collaboration for Enhancing Access	SJI-05-N-091-C06-1	149,376
Self-Help Practitioner's Resource Center On-line Information Clearinghouse	SJI-05-N-091	97,182
A Unifying Framework for Court Performance Measurement	SJI-07-N-056	30,007
National Judicial Conference on Self-Represented Litigation Development of Performance Measures for Colorado Teen Courts	SJI-07-N-057	39,015
Fourth National Symposium on Court Management	SJI-07-T-051	22,900
Supporting and Coordinating State and Local Efforts to Better Understand and Address the Impact of Illegal Immigration on State Courts	SJI-07-N-190	42,189
U.S. Marshals Services/Partner Grant	SJI-08-P-140	150,000
Jury Trial Management for the 21st Century	SJI-08-I-181	30,000
Judicial Security Fellows	SJI-08-E-081	19,263
Inter-branch Survey	SJI-09-I-077	25,900
Jury Toolbox	SJI-09-I-007	55,000
Court Security & Continuity of Operation Planning	SJI-09-N-008	139,450
Re-engineering	SJI-09-P-125	30,000
Court Leadership Academy: Building Your Capacity to Lead	SJI-09-P-082	220,000
Updating COSCA Time Standards	SJI-09-N-126	36,914
Managing Court Financial Resources Course (On-line)	SJI-09-N-127	82,250
US Marshalls	SJI-09-E-076	20,000
	SJI-10-I-021	60,000
		<u>\$52,901,471</u>


OCEANA

 Protecting The
World's Oceans

 175 South Franklin Street, Suite 418
Juneau, AK 99801 USA

 +1.907.586.4050
www.oceana.org

March 8, 2009

Representative Nita M. Lowey
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations,
and Related Programs
House Committee on Appropriations
Room HB-26 The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515
Submitted electronically at: SF.Approp@mail.house.gov

Representative Kay Granger
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations,
and Related Programs
House Committee on Appropriations
1001 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

RE: State Department funding for Arctic conservation

Dear Madam Chair Lowey and Ranking Member Granger:

We appreciate your leadership to promote environmental stewardship and conservation, and we encourage you to continue that leadership by supporting funding of the U.S. State Department for international Arctic conservation work. The Arctic is a region that sits at a dramatic crossroads with significant energy, economic, and environmental challenges. Now is the time for America to be investing in protecting the health of Arctic ecosystem and opportunities for the subsistence way of life while promoting sustainable development that provides jobs and energy. The U.S. is one of only eight Arctic nations and five Arctic coastal states, and we have both the opportunity and obligation to be a world leader in stewardship for the Arctic.

The Arctic is home to vibrant communities and healthy ecosystems that provide opportunities for the subsistence way of life. The region supplies vital habitat for countless mammals, birds, and fish, and it helps regulate the planet's climate. The Arctic, at the same time, is warming at twice the rate of the rest of the planet; and industrial activities, including oil and gas operations, shipping, and fishing are expanding rapidly. The Arctic Ocean is also among the most vulnerable in the world to ocean acidification and is already experiencing measurable impacts.

The U.S. has the opportunity to help lead the world toward stewardship in the Arctic based on protecting the health and biodiversity of the marine environment, maintaining opportunities for the subsistence way of life and allowing prudent approaches to expanding industrial development. As part of such a stewardship approach, the State Department is working to establish proactive international fisheries agreements for managing fish stocks in the Arctic Ocean in accordance with Public Law 110 243.

The U.S. is also a key member of the Arctic Council, which has helped develop consensus based approaches to address environmental stewardship needs of the Arctic. The Arctic Council is a high level intergovernmental forum to provide a means for promoting cooperation, coordination and interaction among the Arctic States, with the involvement of the Arctic Indigenous communities. Several critical analyses have been developed by the Arctic Council, including the Arctic Climate Impact Assessment, the Arctic Marine Shipping Assessment, and Arctic Offshore

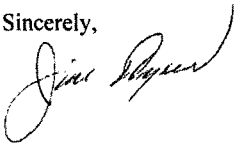
Madam Chair Lowey and Ranking Member Granger
3/8/2010
Page 2 of 2

Oil and Gas Guidelines. These and other documents from the Arctic Council contain important consensus recommendations to address pressing issues in the Arctic.

We still have the ability—and the responsibility—to leave our children and grandchildren with an Arctic legacy of which we can be proud, and with the tools they need to move toward a sustainable way of living on this planet. To achieve this lofty goal, we encourage you to support increased funding for the State Department's work on Arctic conservation issues. We also encourage you to include the following report language in the FY 2011 appropriations bill for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs:

The Committee notes that the changing conditions in the Arctic, which include rapid climate change, ocean acidification, and expansion of industrial activities, pose significant social and environmental threats that will require international cooperation. The committee encourages the State Department to make addressing Arctic issues a priority, including work to establish proactive international fisheries management measures and participation in the Arctic Council. With the Arctic Ocean likely to be one of the first areas in which impacts from ocean acidification will occur, we encourage the State Department to ensure the U.S. is a key participant in the Arctic Council's assessment of ocean acidification.

Sincerely,



Jim Ayers
Vice President, Oceana

James R. Ayers

jimayers@gci.net (907) 321-0919
P.O. Box 32522 Juneau, AK 99803

SKILLS SUMMARY

- More than 30 years of successful experience as Executive in highly stressful and competitive environments
- Extensive knowledge and experience with Federal legislative, regulatory and policy process and procedures
- Proven ability to set and achieve goals at a high level including creating Management and Policy paradigms
- Demonstrated abilities in team management –scouting, hiring, training, motivating and leading exceptional talent

Education

Duke University, Durham, NC	2000
Graduate Study –Critical Thinking and Major Management Decisions	
Purdue, West Lafayette, IN	B.S. 1969
University of Oregon, Eugene, OR	M.S. 1976

Professional Experience

Vice President & Senior Advisor; Oceana, Inc., Juneau, AK; Portland Oregon; Monterey, California 2002 - present
Responsible for all aspects of management of Arctic and Pacific programs at Oceana including management of 2.5 million dollar budget with 15 professional staff including development and implementation of goals with strategic plans. This includes campaigns with major goals that serve as US policy paradigms. Major accomplishments include Arctic federally adopted management plan for Arctic protections; and adoption of US Policy on bottom trawling protecting over a million square miles of Pacific and Arctic habitat.

Chief of Staff, Governor, State of Alaska, Juneau, AK 1995 - 2002
Responsible for all aspects of Executive branch policy development, supervision, and management including Governor's Cabinet, Press, Office of Management and Budget, and legislative relations. Additional duties included formation of federal policy position, relations and strategy.

Executive Director, Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council, Juneau, AK 1993 - 1994
Developed and implemented the comprehensive restoration plan for impacted area of Exxon Valdez oil spill. Negotiated, purchased, and designated over 500,000 acres of protected habitat as Executive and lead negotiator. Additionally, lead development of Ecosystem management plan

Director, Alaska Marine Highway System, Juneau, AK 1989 - 1993
Initiated plan and managed comprehensive marine transportation system, including construction of ocean going passenger vessel *M/V Kennicott* (1st in America since 1955).

President, Alaska Strategies, Juneau, AK 1987 - 1989
Established and managed Private consultant firm providing services for municipal fiscal plans, regional tourism strategies, and private client legislation; in addition coordinated collaborative effort for development of Tongass Timber Reform Act.

Director of Legislative Relations, Governor, State of Alaska, Juneau, AK 1985 - 1986
Served as the Governor's liaison to the Legislature lead development of policy and legislation

Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Juneau, AK 1984 - 1985
Responsible for administration, federal relations, budgetary and legislative functions.

Coordinator, Alaska Coastal Management Program, Juneau, AK 1983 - 1984
Responsible for development of comprehensive plan and compliance of the Alaska Coastal Management Program

Executive Director and other roles, Rural CAP, Inc., Anchorage, AK 1978 - 1983
Responsible for the planning, implementing, and managing non-profit projects to promote community development in rural Alaska with focus on Energy, Head Start and Economic development programs

Military Service; Volunteer & Community Activities

United States Marine Corps, 2 Meritorious Mast awards for Administration and Logistics accomplishments 1969-71
Honorable discharge

Manager, Juneau Douglas High School Boys Baseball Team, Juneau, AK 2000 - 2007
Developed community baseball program culminating in High School team playing in six state championships and winning back to back State Championships in 2002 and 2003

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:	
Jim Ayers Oceana 175 S. Franklin St., Ste. 418 Juneau, AK 99801	Phone: 907. 586. 4050
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. Oceana	
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: 3-8-10

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

AMERICAN COUNCILS[®] FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION **ACTR ▲ ACCELS**

**STATEMENT BY
PROF. DAN E. DAVIDSON, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE (PENNSYLVANIA)
AND
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 26, 2010

1776 Massachusetts Ave., NW • Suite 700 • Washington, DC 20036 •
tel.: 202-833-7522 • fax: 202-833-7523 •
email: general@americancouncils.org • web site: <http://www.americancouncils.org>

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 2011 State/Foreign Operations bill for programs under the Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs and in support of continued assistance for 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 East Europe as a scholar, teacher, and director of several major assistance initiatives for more than 35 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 East Europe, Afghanistan, China, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Lithuania, Nigeria, Syria, Tanzania, and Turkey. 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 Obama administration has taken an important step for the region as a whole by “resetting” the U.S. official relationship with Russia.

Congress has played a vital role in defining our national goals for East Europe, Eurasia, and, more recently, with Afghanistan. It did 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. In the early years of this century, 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 U.S. 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 this Administration’s policy of strengthening and re-focusing our exchange activities with the nations of the former Soviet Union and East Europe, even as the

U.S. government continues to hold some of the priorities and replicate 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 Junior Faculty Development Program (JFDP), as well as curriculum development and support for modern educational assessment systems. Investments in the professional development of teachers can produce a powerful multiplier effect for students learning in their schools. U.S. assistance in the implementation of new university admissions testing is already making a major difference in creating access to quality education and the reduction of corruption for citizens in Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, and Ukraine. New assessment systems inform better educational policy formation and contribute greatly to new capacity in the domestic educational systems of many of these nations.

U.S. exchange and assistance 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.

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. FLEX alumni networks are a tremendous public diplomacy component in all of the former Soviet republics.

- **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 South East 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** in 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.

- **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.

- **Legislative Fellowship Program (LFP)**

The Legislative Fellowship Program (LFP) focuses on providing short-term internships in the U.S. for young professionals in the public sector, in government service and non-governmental organizations. These Fellows, already themselves working in the public sector in their home countries, serve in local, state, and national legislative bodies and related organizations to develop an understanding of the connections between constituents and legislators, the elected and the voters.

- **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)**

The NSLI program has provided critical funding to a number of U.S. Government Departments and Bureaus 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 (NSEP/Flagship Programs) 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.

- **Critical Language Scholarships Program (CLS)**

The Critical Language Scholarships for Intensive Summer Institutes Program (CLS) offers U.S. undergraduate and graduate students the opportunity to participate in intensive summer language institutes overseas in thirteen critical need foreign languages. Funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, the program currently sends abroad annually approximately 575 U.S. students to study Arabic, Azerbaijani, Bangla/Bengali, Chinese, Hindi, Indonesian, Japanese, Korean, Persian, Punjabi, Russian, Turkish, and Urdu. The CLS program provides seven-to-ten week group-based intensive language instruction and extensive cultural enrichment experiences in institutes based overseas.

FOREIGN OPERATIONS PROGRAMS

The U.S. currently supports a number of relatively new and unusually important assistance programs in the Eurasian/South East Europe 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 fourth year of merit-based admissions to higher education, and Ukraine, which is now in its third year of standardized and basically corruption-free higher education admission, funded, in part, by the USAID.

- **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 sixth 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 third 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; and (3) internship support for students to provide them the opportunity to work in open-market economies.

- **The European Humanities University – in Exile**

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, U.S. 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 Belarusian 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 2011 State, Foreign Operations bill, I request that you continue to provide strong funding for the Department of State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs 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.

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 Avenue N.W. Suite 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/ACCELS

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 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

Recipient for all grants:

American Councils for International Educaion: ACTR/ACCELS

Signature:

Dan E. Davidson

Date:

3/16/2010

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

**American Councils of International Education
Federal Awards
For the Period: October 1, 2004 - March 16, 2010**

Federal Grantor/ Program Title	10/01/2004- 06/30/2005	07/01/2005- 06/30/2006	07/01/2006- 06/30/2007	07/01/2007- 06/30/2008	07/01/2008- 06/30/2009	07/01/2009- 03/16/2010
Department of State						
Student Exchange	10,874,466.00	4,905,468.00	1,587,642.80	2,253,228.85	4,680,595.13	3,510,446.00
Program Development	462,663.00	714,589.65	618,658.26	1,701,878.81	920,074.54	680,065.91
Research Scholar	3,809,161.00	2,608,649.73	2,611,072.75	2,471,598.74	2,458,630.44	1,843,972.83
TEA, PIE, SSEP and FSA FLEX Progr.	12,591,372.00	8,886,968.00	9,366,067.78	8,820,965.57	8,954,393.37	6,715,795.00
Teachers Exchange	716,209.00	1,595,872.00	184,287.19	1,497,225.68	2,105,004.67	1,578,753.50
	28,453,871.00	18,711,547.38	14,367,728.78	16,744,897.65	19,118,698.15	14,339,023.24
U.S. Agency for International Development						
AED-Start		68,152.00	55,009.05	63,952.75	-	-
Program Development	620,984.00	594,215.00	1,356,503.39	3,111,465.59	2,465,595.37	1,849,196.53
Student Exchange	454,272.00	612,704.00	676,864.40	686,975.62	1,215,697.82	911,773.37
	1,075,256.00	1,275,071.00	2,088,376.84	3,862,393.96	3,681,293.19	2,760,969.90
Department of Education						
Program Development and Research	349,181.00	116,007.00	196,036.66	106,485.18	1,563.05	1,172.29
International Research Studies	91,209.00	175,914.00	24,715.55	149,457.59	160,843.26	120,632.45
Fulbright Hays	134,425.00	211,766.00	288,265.17	285,118.34	402,180.91	301,635.68
	574,815.00	503,687.00	509,017.38	541,061.11	564,587.22	423,440.42
National Endowment for the Humanities						
Program Development	39,829.00	97,688.00	53,629.39	86,852.33	-	-
Humanities Fellowship	44,305.00	6,190.00	-	12,771.39	93,184.11	69,888.08
	84,134.00	103,878.00	53,629.39	99,623.72	93,184.11	69,888.08
Department of Defense						
Program Development	187,466.00	256,246.00	769,903.52	2,548,711.32	5,185,613.62	3,889,210.22
	187,466.00	256,246.00	769,903.52	2,548,711.32	5,185,613.62	3,889,210.22
Total Expenditures of Federal Awards	30,375,542.00	20,850,429.00	17,788,655.91	23,796,687.76	28,643,376.29	21,482,531.85

Dr. Dan E. Davidson
President

Dan E. Davidson is President and co-founder of American Councils for International Education and Professor of Russian and Second Language Acquisition at Bryn Mawr College. In its four decades, American Councils has developed into one of the premier American education and international training organizations, administering more than thirty major exchange, development, research and training programs. Its association division, the American Council of Teachers of Russian (ACTR), is dedicated to strengthening the study and teaching of Russian language and literature throughout the United States.

Dr. Davidson received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Slavic Languages and Literatures from Harvard University and has devoted the past thirty-five years to research, teaching, and the institutionalization of support for the fields of Russian and second language acquisition, international education, and post-Soviet educational reform. Dr. Davidson is the author or editor of forty-four books and more than 60 articles in the fields of Russian language, culture, and educational development, including a major twenty-year longitudinal, empirically-based study of adult second language acquisition during study abroad. Dr. Davidson's latest study, "Study Abroad: When, How Long, and with What Results? New Data from the Russian Front," appears in the *Foreign Language Annals* special edition on Study Abroad, Spring 2010. Dr. Davidson has served as co-chairman of the Transformation of the Humanities and Social Sciences initiative sponsored by philanthropist George Soros. The program produced over four hundred experimental textbooks for schools and colleges in Eurasia. Dr. Davidson also has overseen the creation and development of national testing/assessment projects/programs in the Republic of Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Ukraine, and the U.S., with support from USAID, the World Bank and the five respective governments of those nations..

Dan E. Davidson currently serves as elected president of the Joint National Committee for Languages (JNCL), as vice-chair of the Board of Governors of the European Humanities University (Vilnius), and on the Board of Governors of the University of California Consortium for International Education, the Boards of the Coalition for Distinguished Language Centers (CDLC), the U. S. National Foreign Language Standards Collaborative, and the College Board World Languages Academic Advisory Committee. Dr. Davidson is the elected vice-president of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature and current board chair of the Center for Educational Testing, Assessment, and Methodology (Kyrgyzstan), the first independent educational testing center in Central Asia. Dr. Davidson is a past chair and current Executive Committee member of the Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange, and served previously on the board of trustees of NAFSA, NFLC, and World Education Services.

Dr. Davidson is an elected foreign member of the Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences (RAO) and the Ukrainian Academy of Education. He is recipient of an honorary professorship from Kyrgyz National University (Bishkek) and of honorary doctoral degrees from Almaty State University (Kazakhstan), the Russian Academy of Sciences (Division of Language and Literature), and the State University of World Languages (Uzbekistan). He has received awards for distinguished service to the profession from the American Association of Teachers of Slavic and East European Languages (AATSEEL) in 1995 and the Association of Departments of Foreign Languages of the Modern Language Association (ADFL/MLA) in 1997. In 2005 he received the Kyrgyz National Medal of Honor ("Dank").

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 26, 2010

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to have the opportunity to submit testimony 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 2011. 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 2010, 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 growing U.S. foreign policy challenges in the last year. These include particularly the economic crises in the European Union that are affecting the stability of Central and Eastern European members of the EU. Another critical issue which demands additional research is the reality of oil and gas politics in the region as they affect American foreign policy and foreign trade policies, including American business opportunities for the delivery of energy through competing pipelines in Central Asia and the Caucasus that either involve Russia or seek to avoid Russia's participation. A third issue is the Iranian nuclear program, and Russia's relations with Iran and the effects of both on U.S. efforts to promote nuclear nonproliferation in the Middle East. Corresponding needs for additional research and language needs under Title VIII have resulted leading to a need for further funding. 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, National Security Council staff, 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 and sustaining 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. The growing prospects of debt and default facing European Union members like Greece will certainly affect relations with Central and Eastern European members of the EU as well. 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 2011. 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

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

JAMES F. COLLINS
AMBASSADOR RETIRED
202 939 2284

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

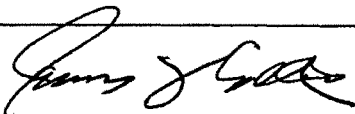
Self

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 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:

3/9/10

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

Written Public Statement
On Select U.S. Departments of State, U.S. Department of the Treasury
and U.S. Agency for International Development

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, 2010

Ms. Chairman, members of the Subcommittee: On behalf of the National Wildlife Federation (NWF), our nation's largest conservation advocacy and education organization, and the more than four million members and supporters our organization represents, I thank you for the opportunity to provide funding recommendations for U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of the Treasury, and U.S. Agency for International Development programs for FY 2011. The purpose of this statement is to recommend levels of funding for specific programs we believe are vital to support international conservation initiatives that combat climate change and preserve and protect forests, biodiversity, habitats and local livelihoods.

Programs Addressing Climate Change

The existing scientific evidence demonstrates that climate change presents an overriding danger to people and wildlife that threatens to undermine decades of on-the-ground sustainable development and conservation progress around the globe. Timely action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 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 2011 appropriations for the Department of State, Department of the Treasury, and United States Agency for International Development recognize the urgent need to address climate change and live up to commitments for "quick start funds" initiated by President Barack Obama at the Fifteenth Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Copenhagen (UNFCCC), by including the elements described below.

Consistent with taking the domestic action necessary to cap and reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a minimum of 17% below 2005 levels by 2020, we recognize that the U.S. must also serve as a leader in forging international agreements for the next phase of global action to tackle climate change in Cancun, Mexico in December 2010. To lead successfully in such an effort, the U.S. must make further domestic commitments towards reducing emissions so as to prevent global temperatures from exceeding 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels. NWF urges the U.S. to make commitments to provide developing countries with transparent, measurable, reportable and verifiable financing for clean energy development, climate change mitigation including tropical forest conservation, and adaptation efforts that address unavoidable climate impacts.

Our nation's international programs, including those of the U.S. Departments of State and Treasury, and the U.S. Agency for International Development, will play an essential role in FY2011 in facilitating the advancement of U.S. interests through helping to forge the global consensus required to address the monumental global challenge that is climate change. NWF seeks to ensure that the FY 2011 appropriations support a constructive U.S. role in assisting developing countries in their strategies for mitigating climate change, including clean technology development, deforestation reduction strategies (REDD), and adapting to climate impacts. By supporting these efforts, the U.S. can enhance American technology, increase new 'green' jobs, promote worldwide prosperity and stability, and renew our nation's leadership role in the international community.

NWF respectfully requests that the subcommittee appropriate a **total of \$1.952 billion for climate change financing** to assist developing nations in adapting to climate change and pursuing low-carbon development with the assistance of U.S.-built clean energy technologies and increased sequestration of carbon stored in soils, plants and trees.¹ This commitment will serve as an investment in global development that will save lives and secure our future, while strengthening the U.S. contribution to the goal set by the Copenhagen Accord of securing \$30 billion per year in short-term funding from developed countries to immediately address international adaptation and mitigation priorities related to global climate change. Our organization requests that these funds be new and additional to existing Official Development Assistance and biodiversity funding, with finances coming in addition to and not at the expense of ongoing international conservation and poverty-alleviation efforts. **NWF hereby requests allocation of international adaptation funding in the amount of \$842 million, sustainable landscapes**

¹ The White House Office of Management and Budget. FY 2011 Fact Sheet. Available at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/factsheet_department_state/

(including avoided deforestation) funding in the amount of \$400 million and clean energy development funding in the amount of \$710 million:

International Adaptation Funding: NWF respectfully requests that the subcommittee appropriate \$842 million in FY 2011 to support programs including USAID adaptation programs, the State Department's Least Developed Country Fund, Special Climate Change Fund, and other UNFCCC activities, and the Department of the Treasury's Pilot Program for Climate Resilience.²

In order to recognize and take into account the interdependence of vulnerable populations, livelihoods and ecosystems, this requested adaptation financing would enable support for community and ecosystem-based approaches to adaptation in developing countries disproportionately affected by climate change. The Copenhagen Accord negotiated by President Barack Obama in agreement with major emitting developing nations calls for funding in the amount of \$100 billion per year by 2020 to assist the world's developing countries in adapting to the impacts of climate change.³ This initial investment would make concrete the United States' commitment to the goal of protecting existing investments in development activities, as inevitable climate change advances, especially increasing the resilience of food and water security programs, and facilitating investment in agricultural and ecological systems that are able to withstand severe weather extremes, while providing tools that will allow us to better understand and predict trends in climate change.

Clean Technology Funding: NWF respectfully requests that the subcommittee appropriate \$710 million in FY 2011 to support programs including USAID clean energy programs, the State Department's Major Economies Initiatives and Programs, Methane to Markets, Montreal Protocol, Western Hemisphere Affairs, and UNFCCC programs, as well as the Department of the Treasury's Clean Technology Fund, Program for Scaling Up Renewable Energy in Low Income Countries, and Global Environment Facility programs.

In order for global greenhouse gas emissions reductions to be reduced, the U.S. must set an example for other nations in spurring new developments in clean energy technologies and increasing carbon sequestration.⁴ This requested funding would enable clean technology cooperation and dissemination needed for developing countries to pursue new pathways that facilitate 'clean' economic development while also fighting poverty and improving public health. New technology and clean energy investments will create new markets and opportunities for the U.S. to lead an innovative clean energy future. The U.S. must take immediate and substantial action to help developing countries achieve meaningful

² The Copenhagen Accord. Draft Decision. CP 15. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/l07.pdf>

³ The Copenhagen Accord. Draft Decision. CP 15. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/l07.pdf>

⁴ The White House Office of Management and Budget. President's FY 2011 Budget. Department of State and Other International Programs. Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2011/assets/state.pdf>

reductions in emissions trajectories by supporting low-carbon development strategies that are measurable, reportable and verifiable.⁵

International Mitigation and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation Funding: NWF respectfully requests that the subcommittee appropriate \$400 million in FY 2011 to support programs including USAID sustainable landscapes programs, the Department of State International Conservation Programs, and UNFCCC activities, as well as the Department of the Treasury's Tropical Forest Conservation Act, Global Environment Facility, Forest Investment Program, and the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

Tropical deforestation accounts for approximately 15% of global annual carbon dioxide emissions.⁶ According to the bipartisan Commission on Climate and Tropical Forests, meeting the long term climate goal of keeping global temperatures from increasing by more than 2 degrees Celcius as called for by the Copenhagen Accord, will be virtually impossible without achieving dramatic reductions in tropical deforestation by 2020.⁷ This requested allocation would be a step towards fulfilling U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack's commitment in Copenhagen to contribute \$1 billion through 2012 for early actions in developing countries that build capacity for reducing deforestation and forest degradation.⁸ Investments in sustainable landscapes and reduced deforestation would build capacity in developing countries and enable effective national REDD programs that employ transparent monitoring and reporting of emissions, effective land tenure and good governance, and innovative developments in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

The National Wildlife Federation respectfully thanks the Chairman and members of the Subcommittee for this opportunity to provide funding recommendations for U.S. international programs. Allocation of the finances recommended above would facilitate the essential conservation of our planet's forests, biodiversity and habitats, while supporting the livelihoods of vulnerable global communities as a first step towards addressing the great challenge of our time that is global climate change.⁹

⁵ The White House Office of Management and Budget. President's FY 2011 Budget. Department of State and Other International Programs. Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2011/assets/state.pdf>

⁶ Climate Analysis Indicators Tool (CAIT) version 7.0. Washington, DC: World Resources Institute, 2010. Available at: <http://cait.wri.org>

⁷ Commission on Climate and Tropical Forests. Report: Protecting the Climate Forests <http://www.climateforestscommission.org/the-report/>

⁸ United States Department of Agriculture. News Release No. 1618.09. Available at: <http://www.usda.gov/wps/portal?contentidonly=true&contentid=2009/12/0618.xml>

⁹ The Copenhagen Accord. Draft Decision. CP 15. Available at: <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2009/cop15/eng/107.pdf>

Barbara Bramble

Senior Program Advisor, International Affairs
National Wildlife Federation

National Advocacy Center
901 E Street, NW, Suite #400
Washington, DC 20004
Tel. (202) 797-6601
Bramble@nwf.org

Barbara Bramble is Senior Advisor for International Affairs at the National Wildlife Federation, where her main responsibilities include:

1. Monitoring the ongoing negotiations for an international climate change agreement, and lobbies for the key provisions on international cooperation that must be contained in any new US climate law if our country is to participate in the expected “global deal;”
2. Leading a groundbreaking project to reduce tropical deforestation, one of the largest sources of global warming pollution, in key countries such as Brazil and Indonesia where land is often cleared to produce agricultural commodities for export to our markets here at home; and
3. Helping to establish and now serving as the chair of the Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels, a global initiative to produce voluntary “sustainability” standards for biofuels, which will soon announce a certification system to enable buyers to identify and purchase “better biofuels”.

Over the last two decades at NWF, Ms. Bramble, who founded and directed NWF’s International Affairs department, helped to place sustainable development, biodiversity conservation and other environmental issues in the center of economic decision-making. She built international citizen campaigns to reform the environmental and social policies of international financial institutions such as the World Bank, and to advocate for international trade agreements that promote, rather than frustrate, sustainable development. In addition, Ms. Bramble has helped develop voluntary certification (“green label”) systems to promote sustainable forest and agriculture products. She also established NWF’s program during the 1990’s to promote increased U.S. contributions to voluntary family planning and education for girls and women.

As part of the World Bank reform campaign, Ms. Bramble met and promoted the work of Amazon forest martyr Chico Mendes during the 2 years before his death; and appeared in and assisted the making of the award winning film series, *The Decade of Destruction*, about the opening of the Brazilian Amazon to settlers and developers. She served on the committee to organize the NGO Forum, one of the central events of the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, and then the Rio + 5 Conference in 1997. More recently, Ms. Bramble worked with Mexican NGOs to enhance their advocacy and environmental education skills. Ms. Bramble serves on the boards of several non-profit organizations in Mexico, Brazil and the U.S. She is the immediate past chair of the Board of the Forest Stewardship Council of the U.S., which promotes

responsible forest management through a respected certification system for timber and other forest products.

Before joining NWF, Ms. Bramble 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.

Selected Publications

- “Non-governmental Organizations and the Making of U.S. International Environmental Policy” co-authored with Gareth Porter, in *The International Politics of the Environment*, edited by Andrew Hurrell and Benedict Kingsbury, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1992.
- “Swapping Debt for Nature?” in *Hemisphere*. Vol. One, No.1, Fall, 1988.
- “Financial Resources for the Transition to Sustainable Development” in *Earth Summit 2002: A New Deal*, edited by Felix Dodds, Earthscan Publications, London, 2000.
- “Biofuels: Friend or Foe?” *World Conservation*, July 2007.
- Forthcoming: “Financing the Low Carbon Transition in Developing Countries: the role of the Multi-lateral Development Banks” in *Climate and Energy Insecurity: A challenge to Peace, Security and Development*, edited by Felix Dodds, Earthscan Publications, London, 2009.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Barbara J. Bramble, National Wildlife Federation, 901 E Street, NW, Washington, DC 20004, Tel (202) 797-6601
1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing. National Wildlife Federation
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2007? <u>Yes</u> 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. Department of Defense Legacy Program (\$10,000) to NWF US Forest Service, Research Division (\$5,000) to NWF NOAA, Office of Habitat Protection (\$29,000) to NWF US Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Field Office (\$35,000) to NWF EPA, Great Lakes Program (\$15,000) to NWF BLM Wildlife and Fisheries Program (\$40,000) to NWF



Signature:

Date: 3/19/2010

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

**STATEMENT OF ANTHONY PANTALEONI
CHAIR OF THE BOARD**

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 present testimony regarding the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). I respectfully ask the Subcommittee to provide at least \$140 million as the U.S. Government's voluntary contribution to UNICEF for Fiscal Year 2011.

I am Chair of the Board of the U.S. Fund for UNICEF, a U.S. NGO that supports UNICEF's work. But UNICEF has always been a part of my life. My mother Helenka Pantaleoni founded the original U.S. Committee for UNICEF back in 1947, and led the organization as president for 25 years. Now my daughter, Téa Leoni, serves on the board with me as well.

Let me thank the Subcommittee for supporting \$132.25 million as the U.S. Government's contribution to UNICEF for Fiscal Year 2010. I commend the bipartisan leadership of this Subcommittee for championing programs that help children around the world.

In strong partnership with the U.S. Government, 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.

Thanks to strong support from the U.S. Congress for UNICEF and for child survival, the number of kids dying before age 5 from preventable causes has dropped by more than half since 1960, from 20 million deaths to 8.8 million in 2009. Almost one-third of the 50 least developed countries have reduced child mortality rates by 40 per cent or more since 1990 — proof that

progress for children is possible even in poor countries, if political will, sound strategies, and adequate funding are in place.

UNICEF's efforts around the world support American compassion and American interests by helping children and families:

- For more than 50 years, UNICEF has been a world leader in immunization. In 2008, UNICEF distributed more than 2.6 billion doses of vaccines worth \$633 million, reaching 56 percent of the world's children. In addition, UNICEF provided more than 480 million auto-disable syringes, the safest way to administer vaccines.
- UNICEF partners with governments to save children's lives by scaling up access to high-impact health interventions. For example, in Mozambique, UNICEF helped implement Child Health Weeks to deliver a package of basic child health services to remote communities. These campaigns helped Mozambique cut child mortality rates by 10 percent over the past five years.
- Malnutrition accounts for up to a third of all child deaths, but we know that ready-to-use therapeutic foods like Plumpy'nut® are "miracle" foods that can quickly bring a child back from the verge of starvation. Last year UNICEF provided 11,000 tons of such foods, saving thousands of lives.
- UNICEF remains one of the world's largest buyers of long-lasting insecticide-treated mosquito nets that help protect children and infants in malaria-endemic countries, supplying 19 million bed nets in 48 countries in 2008.
- A global effort led by UNICEF and Kiwanis International, with support from the U.S. Agency for International Development, 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, and helping 34 countries achieve universal salt iodization.

- Spearheaded by UNICEF, Rotary International, the U.S. 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 1,500 in 2009.
- UNICEF is a world leader in promoting basic education, particularly for girls, even during conflict and after disasters. In 2008, UNICEF provided educational materials to 43 countries, and supported the construction or rebuilding of child-friendly schools in 30 countries.

But our job is far from complete – nearly nine million young children still die every year, more than 24,000 each day, from preventable causes. UNICEF is an organization that is critical for scaling up country-led health programs to make dramatic progress in cutting child, newborn, and maternal mortality rates. It is a practical reality that countries are reluctant to become involved in these programs without the involvement of UNICEF and its expertise.

UNICEF's global reach, long-term presence in poor countries, and pre-positioned stocks around the world allow the agency to play a critical role as a U.S. partner in humanitarian crises. Nowhere is this more evident than in Haiti. Like most Americans, I was shocked at the level of devastation and loss of life caused by the recent earthquake. I am proud to say that with strong U.S. support, including more than \$55 million in contributions from the American public, UNICEF is a leader for the humanitarian response in Haiti, providing water and sanitation, child protection, and nutrition. UNICEF is helping to ensure that children in Haiti have what they need to be healthy, to be protected, to learn, grow, and play.

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 the funding requests for 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 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 2008, 93 percent of UNICEF's income went directly for programs to help children, limiting administrative costs to seven percent.

Annual government contributions to UNICEF's 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. Resources provided by this Subcommittee are 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.

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 \$140 million for UNICEF's regular resources for Fiscal Year 2011.

BIOGRAPHY: Anthony Pantaleoni

Mr. Pantaleoni, the Board Chair of U.S. Fund for UNICEF is the son of U.S. Fund for UNICEF founder Helenka Pantaleoni and secretary of the family foundation named for his parents. His daughter, Téa Leoni, is also on the Board.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Mr. Pantaleoni, formerly a senior partner in and now Of Counsel to, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P. has represented several public corporations. His representation has involved a variety of complex transactions, including mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, leveraged buyouts, exchange offers and corporate restructurings. Additionally, he has had substantial experience in public offerings and private placements of securities, having represented both issuers and investment banking firms in these transactions. Clients represented by Mr. Pantaleoni have included a wide variety of companies, such as an owner/operator of a national chain of hospitals, an owner of radio stations, a supplier of products which analyze medical health costs, a defense contractor, a software information retention and retrieval company, an electronic publisher of materials for the Internet, a "cloud computing" company and various investment banking firms.

EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

In 1961, Mr. Pantaleoni received a B.A. from Harvard University. In 1964, he received an LL.B. from the University of Virginia where he served as an editor of *The Virginia Law Review*. He was admitted to practice law in New York in 1964.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Anthony Pantaleoni
Fulbright and Jaworski
666 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10103
(212) 318-3374

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

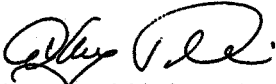
The United States Fund for UNICEF

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: March 19, 2010

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

STATEMENT OF DWIGHT L. BUSH, SR.

ON BEHALF OF THE GAVI ALLIANCE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

MARCH 26, 2010

Madam Chairwoman:

Thank you for the opportunity to present-what I believe is the strong and compelling case for increased support from the government of the United States and other governments to the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, the GAVI Alliance. GAVI and its partners face an extraordinary and time sensitive opportunity to achieve a major reduction in child mortality in the poorest countries through the introduction of newly available vaccines against rotavirus and pneumonia, the two diseases responsible for 40% of child deaths. Based on this opportunity to save millions of lives over the next five years, I am respectfully requesting the Subcommittee recommend United States support to GAVI for fiscal year 2011 in the amount of \$125 million. I also am respectfully requesting this Subcommittee to increase funding for maternal and child health/child survival programs.

Over 8.8 million children die annually from rotavirus and pneumonia and other preventable diseases. This is a tragic annual death toll, but it is less than half the level of some 25 years ago. With the necessary financing for the introduction of these new vaccines GAVI could immunize more than an additional 110 million children in almost 50 countries with pneumococcal vaccines; and 58 million children in over 40 countries with the rotavirus vaccine. An additional 4 million deaths can be prevented.

I have appeared before your Subcommittee as a private witness in support of GAVI on several occasions as a member of the Board of the GAVI Alliance. I am a Washington based-businessman who believes, like Bill Gates, that immunization of children against disease that may harm or kill them is one of the best investments governments and philanthropists alike can make. As you may be aware, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation was one of GAVI's first

donors, closely followed by the US. Those initial contributions have leveraged major support from other donors, who now number 16 public governments and the European Commission and a growing number of private donors.

I have had the opportunity as a board member of the Alliance to travel to South Africa, Mozambique, Liberia and Vietnam to observe for myself the challenging conditions faced by the people in these countries, the prevalence of deadly diseases, but also their increasing awareness of the life-saving value of vaccines and their demand for them. I have been briefed by district and central level ministry of health workers on the importance of the new vaccines made available to their communities with support from GAVI. From their critical perspective, GAVI is highly responsive to their national plans to reduce disease, illness and child mortality.

Like other GAVI board members, I also have visited rural health clinics, such as in Manhica, Mozambique, and talked to mothers who have brought their children to be vaccinated. Mothers will do what is necessary to protect their children, they will walk many kilometers to prevent the diseases they have seen stunt, weaken or kill other un-immunized children. And they rely on our support, your support, to ensure that their children have a good chance to be healthy and productive.

GAVI is a global health public-private partnership whose mission is to save children's lives and protect people's health by increasing access to immunization in the poorest countries where preventable, but deadly diseases are most prevalent. Thanks to the longstanding support from the United States and other donors, GAVI, now 10 years old, has achieved extraordinary results over the past decade:

- GAVI has committed \$4 billion in long-term funding to more than 70 country led immunization programs in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe.
- As a result, more than 250 million children have been immunized against life-threatening diseases and 5.4 million deaths have been prevented.
- Immunization coverage rates, which were previously declining, have increased 10% since GAVI's launch and coverage rates for newer vaccines such as Hepatitis B and Hib, have climbed from single digits in many countries to over 60% on average.

The urgency behind my request for increased support to GAVI during these tight economic times is based on the confluence of numerous factors that create an extraordinary opportunity for the United States to lead a global effort to achieve a dramatic reduction in child deaths.

- GAVI has been in place now for more than 10 years and it has built an effective and efficient platform for the delivery and introduction of new vaccines into the poorest countries. Overall immunization rates as measured by DTP3, stand at over 80%, meaning that we can now reliably reach a very major part of the population in poor countries thanks to GAVI support.
- In just the past few years, we have seen the discovery and now availability of two new vaccines, against pneumococcal and rotavirus diseases. The availability of these vaccines provides GAVI the opportunity to literally cut in half the number of children who die needlessly each year.

- There exists high demand for these vaccines in countries and they have already made critical investments in some countries to ensure the health and immunization system is prepared for their introduction.

Madam Chairwoman, I would like to conclude by thanking in particular the chair and members of this Subcommittee for your strong support and leadership on this issue and with regard to America's support to GAVI over the past decade and urge you to help save millions of lives by providing \$125 million for GAVI in fiscal year 2011.

Dwight L. Bush

Dwight L. Bush is President 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 Board, 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

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dwight L. Bush & Associates
3105 Ellicott St. NW
Washington, D.C. 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/writing on behalf of, and as a private member of, the GAVI Alliance Board of Directors.

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.

USAID funding to GAVI Fund:

2005 - \$64,480,000

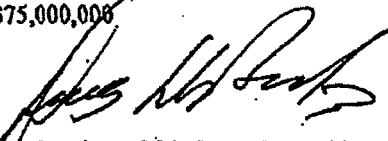
2006 - \$69,300,000

2007 - \$69,300,000

2008 - \$71,913,000

2009 - \$75,000,000

Signature:



Date: 03/24/10

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

**Written Testimony Submitted to the House of Representatives
State & Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee
Regarding FY 2011 Funding for Malaria and Neglected Tropical Disease Programs**

**Sally Finney, M.Ed., CAE, Executive Director
American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
Phone: (847) 480-9592; email: sfinney@astmh.org**

The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene (ASTMH) – the principal professional membership organization representing, educating, and supporting tropical medicine scientists, physicians, clinicians, researchers, epidemiologists, and other health professionals dedicated to the prevention and control of tropical diseases – appreciates the opportunity to submit written testimony to the House State & Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee. We respectfully request that the Subcommittee provide the following allocations in the FY 2011 State & Foreign Operations Appropriations bill to support a comprehensive effort to promote malaria and neglected tropical disease control programming globally:

- \$924 million for bilateral malaria efforts, including the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI), separate and above the funding for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (the Global Fund).
- \$1.75 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (the Global Fund) as the United States’ FY 2011 voluntary contribution.
- \$155 million for bilateral neglected disease control efforts with an investment in research and development of future tools at USAID.
- Continued support for the ongoing efforts at USAID to fight arboviruses, diarrheal disease and diarrheal related dehydration.

ASTMH Background

The 3,700 members of the Society work in a myriad of public, private, and non-profit environments. The largest proportion of our membership (34%) work in academia at the nation’s leading research universities. Fifteen percent of ASTMH members are employed by the

U.S. military, and 11% are employed in public institutions and federal agencies. Nine percent of ASTMH members are in private practice, with another four percent working in industry (e.g. pharmaceutical companies). The balance of the ASTMH membership works in numerous other capacities and for various other entities seeking to reduce and prevent tropical disease.

Tropical Medicine and Tropical Diseases

The term “tropical medicine” refers to the wide-ranging clinical work, research, and educational efforts of clinicians, scientists, and public health officials with a focus on the diagnosis, mitigation, prevention, and treatment of diseases prevalent in the areas of the world with a tropical climate. Most tropical diseases are located in either sub-Saharan Africa, parts of Asia (including the Indian subcontinent), or Central and South America. Many of the world’s developing nations are located in these areas; thus tropical medicine tends to focus on diseases that impact the world’s most impoverished individuals.

ASTMH aims to advance policies and programs that prevent and control those tropical diseases which particularly impact the global poor.

Malaria

Malaria is a global emergency affecting mostly poor women and children; it is an acute and sometimes fatal disease caused by the single-celled *Plasmodium* parasite that is transmitted to humans by the female *Anopheles* mosquito, and can cause anemia, jaundice, kidney failure, and death. Despite being treatable and preventable, malaria is one of the leading causes of death and disease worldwide.

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that one half of the world’s people are at risk for malaria, and that 108 countries are endemic for malaria. Malaria-related illness and mortality not only take a human toll, but also severely impact economic productivity and growth.

The WHO has estimated that malaria reduces sub-Saharan Africa's economic growth by up to 1.3 percent per year.

Fortunately, malaria can be both prevented and treated using four types of relatively low-cost interventions: (1) the indoor residual spraying (IRS) of insecticide on the walls of homes; (2) long-lasting insecticide-treated nets (LLIN); (3) Artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs); and (4) intermittent preventive therapy (IPT) for pregnant women. However, limited resources preclude the provision of these interventions and treatments to all individuals and communities in need. As such, ASTMH calls upon Congress to fund a comprehensive approach to malaria control, including public health infrastructure improvements, mosquito abatement initiatives, and increased availability of existing anti-malarial drugs, development of new anti-malarial drugs and better diagnostics, and research to identify an effective malaria vaccine. Much of this important work currently is underway; however, additional funds and a greater commitment from the federal government are necessary to make progress in malaria prevention, treatment, and control.

President's Malaria Initiative (PMI)

The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) is a \$6.2 billion, ten-year program with the goal of reducing malaria-related deaths in 15 targeted countries in sub-Saharan Africa by 50 percent. The intent of the program is to reach 85 percent of the most vulnerable groups (children and pregnant women) in the target countries with proven prevention and treatment tools.

The PMI is a collaborative effort headed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), in conjunction with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Department of State, the White House, the National Institutes of Health (NIH), and other entities. It is imperative that the United States continues the efforts of the PMI and fulfills its commitment

and promises made to 15 countries and their citizens. To cease, reduce, or not adequately fund these critical global health efforts would be a significant step backward and prove devastating to the countries currently targeted by the PMI.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (the Global Fund)

The Global Fund is supported by a partnership among governments, civil society, the private sector, and affected communities, with the goal of dramatically increasing the available resources to fight three of the world's most devastating diseases. Since 2002, the Global Fund has approved \$18.7 billion in funding for 572 programs in 140 countries. The Global Fund has already distributed 104 million insecticide-treated bed nets (ITNs) to protect families from transmission of malaria, and 108 million malaria drug treatments.

The Global Fund has become not only the largest financier of malaria control globally, but also has developed a unique performance-based funding model that supports national partnership to manage programming and assume accountability for results. To support long-term success of malaria control efforts, countries in which the Global Fund works must be partners in these endeavors; such collaboration will help ensure that lessons are learned from the experience and internal capacity is developed to sustain these efforts. ASTMH maintains that it is incumbent upon the United States to exercise leadership and significantly increase its funding for the Global Fund and its malaria programs.

Addressing Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) and Diarrheal Disease

According to WHO, over 1 billion people – one sixth of the world's population – suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases, including arboviruses such as yellow fever and Dengue. The pediatric death toll due to diarrheal illnesses exceeds that of AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria combined. In poor countries, diarrheal disease is second only to pneumonia in

causing the deaths of children under five years old. Every week, 31,000 children in low-income countries die from diarrheal diseases. Diarrheal and NTDs, including arboviruses, are a symptom of poverty and disadvantage. Most of those affected are the poor populations in rural areas, urban slums or conflict zones. Traditionally, these diseases have been neglected by the world.

The US government has recognized this, as well as NTDs' interconnections with promoting global health and building sustainable health systems, and is starting to invest more in fighting these diseases. USAID currently has a bilateral NTD program in place to address seven of the most common NTDs in the developing world. USAID also focuses on the control of diarrheal disease and on addressing the dehydration associated with these common diseases. Through the use of oral rehydration salts and oral rehydration therapy, USAID has been able to decrease deaths in young children from diarrheal disease.

In order to be effective long-term in fighting these diseases, the U.S. government must invest in new tools to be used in control and treating these diseases. ASTMH urges Congress to support the President's request of \$155 million for bilateral neglected disease control efforts and invest in research and development of future tools to aid in the fight against tropical diseases such as malaria, arboviruses, and diarrheal diseases at USAID.

Conclusion

Thank you for your attention to our concerns and requests. We know that Congress and the nation face difficult budgetary challenges and you are asked to support many meritorious programs. However, until malaria and neglected tropical diseases are conquered, they will continue to ravage the most vulnerable populations of the world's most impoverished nations, leading to death, disease, and the continuing cycle of poverty and illness. We appreciate your consideration of our requests.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Sally Finney, 111 Deer Lake Road, Suite 100, Deerfield, IL 60015
847-480-9282

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

On behalf of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

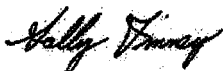
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

Yes No ☒ x

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.

N/A

Signature:



Date:

3-26-2010

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

Sally Finney, M.Ed., CAE

American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene
111 Deer Lake Road, Suite 100
Deerfield, Illinois 60015

Phone: (847) 480-9282 • email: sfinney@astmh.org

Work Experience

Executive Director

American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

June 2005 — Present (4 years 10 months)

Executive Director

Kansas Public Health Association

December 1997 — August 2005 (7 years 9 months)

Executive Director

Sunflower House

August 2004 — January 2005 (6 months) Sunflower House is a child abuse prevention center serving the metropolitan Kansas City area.

State AIDS Director

State of Kansas

March 1991 — December 1997 (6 years 10 months)

AIDS Health Educator

Pima County

August 1988 — March 1991 (2 years 8 months)

Education

University of Arizona

M.Ed., Secondary Education, 1980 — 1982

University of Arizona

B.S., Biology, 1975 — 1978

**Written Testimony Submitted to the House of Representatives
State and Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee
Regarding FY 2011 Funding for USAID Research and Development
Christopher J. Elias, MD, MPH
President and CEO, PATH
March 26, 2010**

PATH appreciates the opportunity to submit written testimony regarding FY 2011 funding on behalf of global health research and development at the US Agency for International Development (USAID). PATH is an international nonprofit organization that creates sustainable, culturally relevant solutions, enabling 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.

We wish to take this opportunity to recognize and commend the unique and complementary role that USAID plays in advancing innovation that ensures that people in low-resource settings have access to life-saving interventions and technologies. USAID's work in the development and delivery of interventions and technologies designed to prevent, diagnose, and treat disease is a critical, but often under-recognized, component of US global health efforts. Although some effective interventions already exist, many more will be necessary if existing gains against global health burdens are to be maintained and expanded. Achieving sustainable progress in the struggle to improve global health will require developing new health technologies, and creating or strengthening infrastructures that facilitate their availability to those who need them most.

With a field presence in over 70 countries, USAID's expertise and broad geographical reach make it uniquely positioned to support and guide such activities. USAID's local expertise in countries where disease poses a heavy health burden makes it one of the best-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.

USAID's role in product development may not be well known, but it is significant and has great impact. The agency itself calls health research "integral to USAID's ability to achieve its health and development objectives worldwide,"¹ and its activities span the spectrum of research and development, from initial assessment and product development to the introduction and implementation of new tools in the field. In fact, in 2009, USAID reported spending \$152 million on global health research and development.² This total, less than one-half of one percent of the State and Foreign Operations budget, was spread across a broad spectrum of health areas, including maternal and newborn health; child, environmental, and urban health; nutrition; reproductive health and family planning; HIV/AIDS; malaria; tuberculosis; and health systems strengthening. These investments enhance the US Government's ability to address these issues in the future and to solve the problems that are affecting global health now.

USAID's role also fills a commercial gap. While many commercial and nonprofit groups are working on health technologies, there is not a significant commercial market to incentivize research and development for illnesses such as diarrheal diseases, malaria, and hepatitis b, whose heaviest burden falls on the developing world. The lack of sophisticated laboratories and trained personnel in many locations means that technologies created for wealthier countries are often not appropriate for low-resource settings. Without sufficient investment by the US Government,

² USAID, "Report to Congress: Health-Related Research and Development Activities at USAID," September 2008 (http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACL916.pdf).

efforts to develop lower-cost, easy-to-use, and appropriate technologies would be hindered significantly. USAID partners with public and private stakeholders to ensure the timely introduction and scale-up of tools that are culturally acceptable, address serious and all-too-common health problems, and contribute to the success of health systems.

One example of USAID's technology research and development contribution to global health is the agency's work—in close partnership with PATH, through its HealthTech program—to develop and introduce a prefilled, autodisable injection device. In low-resource countries, there is often a shortage of health care workers with the training to safely measure injection doses, as well as a significant threat of disease transmission from reused needles.

To address these challenges, USAID supported PATH's development of the Uniject® injection device, a prefilled syringe that auto-disables following a single use, thereby reducing the risk of infectious disease transmission.³ The single-dose Uniject device, which is being made commercially available by US-based Becton, Dickinson & Co., eliminates the waste associated with multidose vials. USAID is currently supporting work to prepare the Uniject device to administer oxytocin to reduce deaths from postpartum hemorrhaging, gentamicin to treat neonatal infection, and the injectable contraceptive Depo-Provera® to help mothers control family size and birth spacing.

Another impressive example of USAID's 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

³ Uniject is a registered trademark of BD.

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.

In collaboration with women in developing countries and USAID, PATH developed the SILCS diaphragm—named for SILCS, Inc., a partner in the diaphragm’s development. The reusable, one-size-fits-most SILCS diaphragm is made of silicone, which is more durable than traditional latex diaphragms, and will hold up to extreme temperatures and poor storage conditions common in developing countries. Because clinical guidelines recommend a diaphragm be used with contraceptive gel for increased protection, new studies are also looking at the diaphragm as a delivery method for microbicide gel—a topical product that could protect women from HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.

USAID has also taken a prominent role in the global effort to develop a malaria vaccine. More than one-third of the world’s population is at risk of malaria, with approximately 250 million cases and 1 million deaths per year—the vast majority of which occur among African children under the age of five. A vaccine is desperately needed to confront this deadly disease and its impact in the developing world. USAID’s leadership has been critically-important in this area, and its malaria vaccine development program dates back over 40 years.

Working with partners such as the PATH Malaria Vaccine Initiative and the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, USAID has supported significant advances in this area, including 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. It has also participated in the discovery of

several molecules with potential for use in the development of vaccines, and in the performance of human tests of candidate vaccines. USAID has also collaborated with partners in malaria-endemic countries to facilitate the development of a tool for use by policymakers in making decisions about adopting, or not, a malaria vaccine once it becomes available—another example of USAID’s critical role in supporting the development and introduction of new health interventions.

Continued progress in our nation’s effort to improve global health requires the development of new tools and technologies—progress that is heavily reliant on research performed and supported by USAID. We were heartened to see the promotion of research and innovation included as a core principle in President Obama’s Global Health Initiative. We hope that in addition to operational research, the Administration will give due attention to research and innovation for new tools and interventions. For USAID in particular, as well as the government overall, explicit recognition of the role of research and innovation for new tools and interventions will facilitate long-term planning and elevate the agency’s capacity to address critical health and development issues. For these reasons, we support the President’s budget request as the minimum amount needed for the International Affairs account for FY11.

We very much appreciate the Subcommittee’s consideration of our views, and we stand ready to work with Subcommittee members and staff to ensure that the United States maintains its position as a leader in contributing to global health.

CHRISTOPHER J. ELIAS

PATH

1455 NW Leary Way, Seattle, WA 98107, USA

Tel: 206.285.3500 Fax: 206.285.6619

Email: celias@path.orgwww.path.org**CAREER SUMMARY**

Christopher Elias, MD, MPH, is president and chief executive officer of PATH, an international, nonprofit organization dedicated to improving the health of people around the world by advancing technologies, strengthening systems, and encouraging healthy behaviors. During nine years as PATH's president and CEO, Dr. Elias has led the organization through unprecedented growth, from an annual budget of \$44 million and a staff of 297 employees to an annual budget of \$250 million and a staff of 825 members worldwide. PATH's international presence has also expanded dramatically, with projects currently underway in more than 70 countries.

Throughout this growth, Dr. Elias has fostered an entrepreneurial culture that encourages innovative thinking and collaborative partnerships that deliver results. He has strengthened PATH's relationships with academic institutions, biotechnology, medical device and pharmaceutical companies, UN agencies, and governments around the world. His leadership has also increased the diversity in PATH's project portfolio, which spans health topics such as reproductive health, immunization, HIV/AIDS, and children's health, and has helped launch innovative projects at every level of the global health system, from grassroots efforts to international partnerships.

Before joining PATH, Dr. Elias was a senior associate in the International Programs Division of the Population Council. He served as the country representative in Thailand for six years, managing reproductive health programs throughout Southeast Asia. Dr. Elias also worked with the Population Council in New York for four years, where he coordinated global research activities on sexually transmitted infections and HIV/AIDS for the Robert H. Ebert Program for Critical Issues in Reproductive Health and Population.

Dr. Elias received his MD from Creighton University in 1983, completed postgraduate training in internal medicine at the University of California San Francisco in 1986, and received an MPH from the University of Washington in 1990. At the University of Washington, he was a fellow in the Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE**PATH, Seattle, WA, 2000 to present****President and CEO**

Serves as chief executive officer for an international nongovernmental organization with an annual budget of \$250 million and a worldwide staff of 825. Oversees all activities of the organization, with final decision-making authority over its strategic, programmatic, financial, and management operations. Leads fundraising, strategic planning, and organization-development initiatives. Ensures that day-to-day PATH operations meet Board of Director policies and directives. Frames PATH's vision and communicates its mission and program goals to collaborators, governments, foundations, and individual donors. Fosters an environment that furthers PATH's leadership role as an innovator in global health programs. Initiates changes to operating policies and procedures, organization structure, and corporate norms to maximize efficiency, stewardship, and programmatic impact. Represents PATH at a wide range of domestic and

international forums, both as a spokesperson for PATH and as an advocate for innovative responses to global health challenges.

The Population Council, Bangkok, Thailand, 1994 to 2000

Senior Associate and Country Representative, International Programs

Responsible for all Population Council activities in Thailand, Cambodia, Myanmar, Yunnan, and the Lao PDR, encompassing reproductive health programs, interventions research, expansion of contraceptive choice, gender and development research, and institutional strengthening. Established the Council's program office in Vietnam. In conjunction with the Council's Center for Biomedical Research and New York-based International Programs Division staff, coordinated efforts to develop and test woman-controlled vaginal microbicides. Directed Southeast Asian activities of the Horizons project, a USAID-supported cooperative agreement to refine the response to HIV/AIDS through global operations research. Managed the Council's Bangkok office, including leadership of fundraising efforts and supervision of a multicultural and multidisciplinary staff of 20 professionals.

The Population Council, New York, 1990 to 1994

Associate for Women's Reproductive Health, Programs Division

Associate in the Robert H. Ebert Program on Critical Issues in Reproductive Health and Population. Conceptualized and managed research projects concerned with sexually transmitted diseases, including AIDS, within a general framework of reproductive health. The scope of this work included most regions of the developing world, including Asia, sub-Saharan Africa, and Latin America. Established and codirected, in conjunction with the Center for Biomedical Research, the Council's public-sector research and development program for woman-controlled HIV prevention technology.

American Refugee Committee, Aranyaprathet, Thailand, 1987 to 1988

Medical Coordinator

Coordinated all activities of the American Refugee Committee at the Thai-Cambodian border: designed medical protocols; supervised refugee medical training programs; managed a large staff of volunteers, host-country nationals, and refugees; supervised the program's budget; controlled and monitored pharmacy inventory; supervised health information and disease surveillance activities; organized curative health services for a refugee population of 70,000; and served in a representational role as advocate for refugee health and human needs in a forum with nongovernmental agencies, international organizations, refugee leaders, and Thai authorities.

Georgetown University, Aranyaprathet, Thailand, 1986 to 1987

Senior Physician

Performed clinical responsibilities and supervised a large pediatric ward at the Ampil/Nong Chan hospital in the Site 2 refugee encampment. Also coordinated the educational experience and supervised the clinical activities of fourth-year medical students from Georgetown University on clinical rotations at the refugee camp.

ACADEMIC APPOINTMENTS

University of Washington, Department of Health Services, School of Public Health and Community Medicine, Seattle, WA

Clinical Associate Professor, 2005–present

Clinical Assistant Professor, 2001–2005

Clinical Instructor, 1991–2001

Columbia University, Department of Medicine, College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, NY
Clinical Assistant Professor, 1991–2000

University of Washington, Department of Internal Medicine, School of Medicine, Seattle, WA
Clinical Assistant Professor, 1988–1990

Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Division of Public Health Sciences, Seattle, WA
Affiliate Investigator, 2005–present

EDUCATION

MPH, University of Washington School of Public Health and Community Medicine, Seattle, WA, 1990
MD, Creighton University School of Medicine, Omaha, Nebraska (magna cum laude), 1983
BS, Creighton University College of Arts and Sciences, Omaha, Nebraska (magna cum laude), 1979

POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL TRAINING

Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Program, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, 1988–1990
Residency and Internship, Internal Medicine, University of California, San Francisco, CA, 1983–1986

EXECUTIVE TRAINING

Strategic Perspectives in Nonprofit Management, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, MA, 2002
Strategic Public-Sector Negotiation, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, 1996

MEDICAL CERTIFICATION

American Board of Internal Medicine, 1987
National Board of Medical Examiners, 1983

MEDICAL LICENSING

California, 1984–present
Washington, 1988–1990

PROFESSIONAL MEMBERSHIPS

American Association for the Advancement of Science	American College of Physicians
American Sexually Transmitted Disease Association	American Public Health Association
Council on Foreign Relations	Initiative for Global Development
International AIDS Society	Pacific Council on International Policy

AWARDS

Creighton University, honorary Doctor of Science degree, 2009
Schwab Foundation for Social Entrepreneurship, Social Entrepreneur of the Year, U.S., 2005

GOVERNANCE RESPONSIBILITIES (Selected)

Member, Board of Directors, The Concept Foundation, Bangkok (2000–2006)
Member, Board of Directors, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), Geneva (2003–present)
Member, Board of Directors, HealthBridge, Ottawa (2000–2007)
Member, Board of Trustees, Ibis Reproductive Health, Boston (2002–present; chair 2002–2008)
Member, Board of Directors, InterAction, Washington, D.C. (2009–present)
Member, Board of Directors, Medicines for Malaria Venture, Geneva (2007–present)

Member, Board of Directors, Reproductive Health Technology Project, Washington, D.C. (2003-2008)
 Member, Board of Directors, Rural Development Institute, Seattle (2008-present)
 Member, Board of Directors, Technology Alliance, Seattle (2006-present)
 Member, Board of Directors, Washington Biotechnology & Biomedical Association, Seattle (2004-present)
 Member, Board of Directors, World Affairs Council, Seattle (2001-2003)
 Member, Board of Trustees, Lakeside School, Seattle (2004-present)

ADVISORY ROLES (Selected)

Chair, Data and Safety Monitoring Board for the Oral Tenofovir DF HIV Prophylaxis Trials, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta
 Co-Chair, Policy Advisory Committee, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, New York
 Commissioner, Commission for Smart Global Health Policy, Center for Strategic and International Studies, Washington, D.C.
 Member, 2008 Advisory Board, Global Health Working Group, Clinton Global Initiative, New York
 Member, Advisory Board, Global Health Nexus, Seattle
 Member, Advisory Board, Living Goods, Sausalito
 Member, Advisory Committee, Department of Global Health, University of Washington, Seattle
 Member, Advisory Committee, FasterCures Philanthropy Advisory Service, Washington, D.C.
 Member, Advisory Group, Nike Foundation, Portland
 Member, Board of Advisors, ChangingThePresent, New York
 Member, Board of Advisors, Duke Global Health Institute, Duke University, Raleigh
 Member, External Advisory Committee, Vaccine and Infectious Disease Institute, Fred Hutchinson Cancer Research Center, Seattle
 Member, Global Agenda Council on Healthcare Systems, World Economic Forum, Geneva
 Member, Global Washington State Wide Policy Panel, Seattle
 Member, Internal Advisory Board, Center for AIDS Research, University of Washington, Seattle
 Member, International Advisory Council, Initiative for Open Innovation, Brisbane
 Member, Medical Committee, Planned Parenthood of Western Washington, Seattle
 Member, Organizing Committee, Prince Mahidol Award, Thailand
 Member, Research Advisory Board, Children's Hospital Research Institute, Seattle
 Member, Senior Advisory Group, Pacific Health Summit, Seattle
 Member, Steering Committee, Global Campaign for Microbicides, Washington, D.C.
 Member, Technical Advisory Committee, Global Network for Perinatal and Reproductive Health, Portland
 Ambassador, Paul G. Rogers Society for Global Health Research, Alexandria, VA
 Associate, World Technology Network, New York
 Nominator, Ashoka: Innovators for the Public, Washington, D.C.

COUNTRY EXPERIENCE

Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Vietnam

PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE UPON REQUEST

cv_elias_short_20100302.doc

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Christopher J. Elias, MD, MPH
2201 Westlake Avenue, Suite 200
Seattle, WA 98121, USA
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?

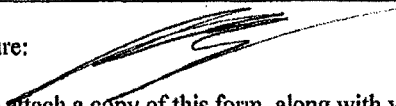
☒ Yes

☐ 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.

PATH is the recipient of all grants and contracts.

Signature: 

Date: 23 March 2010

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

OrigAwardID	Funder
EGP.1270-Q05	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
PCH.0826-Q03	PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.
AID.1365-Q02	USAID/ETHIOPIA
IFS.1424-00	INFOSCITEX
CDC.1421-00	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
CDC.1421-02	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
AID.1240-00	USAID/GH/OHA
EGP.1270-Q09	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
JSI.1060-Q16	JOHN SNOW, INC.
EGP.1434-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
NIH.1311-00	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
CDC.1369-00	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NIH.1311-01	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
CDC.1369-01	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NIH.1311-02	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
NIH.1374-02	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
CDC.1369-02	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NIH.1311-03	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
NIH.1374-03	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
EGP.1483-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
CDC.1254-00	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
AID.1165-Q02	US AGENCY FOR INTL. DEVELOPMENT (USAID)
LWH.1362-00	LIVE WITH HOPE CENTER
EGP.1270-Q11	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
EGP.1270-Q13	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
JSI.1188-01	JSI RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
FHI.501-Q038	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
EGP.1270-Q04	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
EGP.1270-Q10	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
TUL.1376-00	TULANE UNIVERSITY
ENG.1413-00	ENGENDERHEALTH
JSI.1060-Q15	JOHN SNOW, INC.
EGP.1270-Q03	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
EGP.1270-Q08	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
JSI.1335-00	JOHN SNOW, INC.
JSI.1335-Q01	JOHN SNOW, INC.

IHI.1226-00	INTRAHEALTH INTERNATIONAL
PCH.0826-Q01	PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.
JSI.1060-Q14	JOHN SNOW, INC.
PCH.0826-01	PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.
FHI.1273-00	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
JSI.1188-02	JSI RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
PCO.1280-00	THE POPULATION COUNCIL
FHI.1273-01	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
JSI.1188-03	JSI RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
EGP.1394-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
FHI.1273-02	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
JSI.1188-04	JSI RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
PCH.0826-Q06	PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.
AID.1165-Q03	US AGENCY FOR INTL. DEVELOPMENT (USAID)
JSI.1188-05	JSI RESEARCH & TRAINING INSTITUTE
JHP.1430-00	JHPIEGO
FHI.1445-01	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
IHI.1493-00	INTRAHEALTH INTERNATIONAL
PAF.1294-00	PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL
NIH.1213-01	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
IRC.1283-00	INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE
EIS.1326-00	E.I. SPECTRA LLC
NIH.1213-02	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
NIH.1213-03	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
AVC.1520-00	ARBOR VITA CORPORATION
NIH.1374-20	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
DHH.1485-00	DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (DHH)
APC.1406-00	AIDS PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROJECT
SBR.1457-01	SEATTLE BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE
EGP.1270-Q07	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
JSI.1060-Q18	JOHN SNOW, INC.
FHI.501-Q039	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
JSI.1335-Q03	JOHN SNOW, INC.
AED.1466-00	Academy for Educational Development
FHI.1312-00	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)
NIH.1327-00	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
FHI.1354-00	FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL (FHI)

ENG.1322-00	ENGENDERHEALTH
JHP.1318-00	JHPIEGO CORPORATION
INP.1463-00	INTERNATIONAL PARTNERSHIP FOR MICROBICIDES (PI)
TUL.1401-00	TULANE UNIVERSITY
AID.1344-00	U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (US,
AID.1470-00	USAID/M/OAA/GH
EGP.1270-Q02A	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
EGP.1270-00	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
EGP.1270-Q02B	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
EGP.1270-Q01	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
CRE.1316-00	CARE/KENYA
AID.1365-00	U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT (US,
AVC.1134-02	ARBOR VITA CORPORATION
AID.1307-00	USAID/CAUCASUS
PRB.1275-00	POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU (PRB)
PRB.1082-09	POPULATION REFERENCE BUREAU (PRB)
AID.1365-Q01	US AGENCY FOR INTL . DEVELOPMENT (USAID)
GEO.1227-00	GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY/INSTITUTE FOR REPRODU
SAV.1247-00	SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.
AID.1346-00	USAID/KENYA
ORC.1441-00	ORC MACRO INTERNATIONAL, INC.
EGP.1270-Q06	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
WHO.1525-00	WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION
JSI.1335-Q02	JOHN SNOW, INC.
EGP.1270-Q12	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
AID.1329-00	US AGENCY FOR INTL . DEVELOPMENT (USAID)
AID.1303-00	USAID/KIEV
JSI.1060-Q17	JOHN SNOW, INC.
CHE.1507-00	CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.
PCH.0826-Q02	PARTNERSHIP FOR CHILD HEALTH CARE, INC.
ORC.1164-01	MACRO INTERNATIONAL, INC.
ORC.1278-00	ORC MACRO INTERNATIONAL, INC.
PSC.1279-00	PARTNERSHIP FOR SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT LLC
CHE.1288-00	CHEMONICS INTERNATIONAL INC.
CDC.1328-01	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
NIH.1374-01	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)
CDC.1328-02	CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

CDC.1423-00
CDC.1328-03
CDC.1423-01
EGP.1483-01
TUL.1514-00
AID.1470-Q01
AID.1365-Q03

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION
ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION
TULANE EDUCATIONAL FUND
US AGENCY FOR INTL . DEVELOPMENT (USAID)
US AGENCY FOR INTL . DEVELOPMENT (USAID)

Awd_title	Award Start Date	Award End Date
CALL TO ACTION/HEART: T.O. 5: RWANDA T.A. TO HEALTH ANIMATORS	01-Oct-04	29-Sep-09
BASICS III: T.O. #4, INDONESIA	01-Oct-04	29-Sep-09
AIDSTAR-TO#2: STRENGTHENING COMMUNITIES' RESPONSES TO HIV/AIDS- ETHIOPIA	01-Oct-04	30-Sep-05
A LOW-COST POINT-OF-CARE DIAGNOSTIC TEST FOR SIMULTANEOUS HIV-1 & STI	01-Oct-04	30-Sep-09
YEAR 1: SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS IN A TROPICAL DEVELOPING AFF	01-Nov-04	31-Dec-04
YEAR 2: SEASONAL INFLUENZA VACCINE EFFECTIVENESS IN A TROPICAL DEVELOPING AFF	16-Nov-04	30-Nov-05
SCOUTING FOR SOLUTIONS: HIV/AIDS PREVENTION THROUGH ABSTINENCE & BEHAVIOR C	01-Feb-05	30-Jun-10
CALL TO ACTION: T.O. 9: SOUTH AFRICA	01-Mar-05	30-Sep-05
DELIVER T.O. #16: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH	01-Mar-05	30-Sep-06
FOOD & NUTRITION INTERVENTIONS FOR PEOPLE WITH HIV/AIDS- THE USAID IBYIRINGIRO	04-Apr-05	06-May-05
MULTIPLX POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR VAGINAL INFECTIONS	18-Apr-05	21-Apr-05
IMPROVING COMPREHENSIVE PMTCT SERVICES IN EASTERN CAPE	01-Jun-05	30-Jun-07
YEAR 2: A MULTIPLEX POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR VAGINAL INFECTIONS	15-Aug-05	14-Jul-06
YEAR 2: IMPROVING COMPREHENSIVE PMTCT SERVICES IN EASTERN CAPE	15-Aug-05	30-Apr-10
YEAR 3: A MULTIPLEX POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR VAGINAL INFECTIONS	15-Aug-05	30-Sep-07
CENTER TO ADVANCE POC DIAGNOSTICS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH - YEAR 2	15-Aug-05	31-Oct-05
YEAR 3: IMPROVING COMPREHENSIVE PMTCT IN EASTERN CAPE	01-Sep-05	28-Feb-07
YEAR 4: MULTIPLEX POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR VAGINAL INFECTIONS	01-Sep-05	31-Aug-06
CENTER TO ADVANCE POC DIAGNOSTICS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH - YEAR 3	01-Sep-05	31-May-10
HIV CAPACITY BUILDING - KENYA	15-Sep-05	30-Jun-06
MAGNET THEATRE INTERVENTION TO THE NATIONAL YOUTH SERVICE	15-Sep-05	31-Dec-05
TO#2- TASC 2, TB SECTOR DELIVERY ORDER 2: GLOBAL HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM	30-Sep-05	29-Sep-06
MAGNET THEATRE TRAINING AGREEMENT	30-Sep-05	29-Sep-09
CALL TO ACTION: T.O. #11 - COTE D'IVOIRE	30-Sep-05	29-Sep-10
CALL TO ACTION/HEART TO# 13: STRENGTHEN INFANT & NUTRITION PMTCT PROGRAM	01-Oct-05	30-Sep-06
MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER PROJECT	01-Oct-05	30-Sep-06
IMPACT TO#38: BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FOR THE C	01-Oct-05	30-Sep-06
CALL TO ACTION/HEART: T.O. 4: RWANDA T.A. TO HEALTH ANIMATORS	01-Nov-05	31-Jan-08
CALL TO ACTION: T.O. #10 - SOUTH AFRICA	27-Dec-05	31-Mar-06
EVIDENCE-BASED GLOBAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDREN, ARGEI	01-Jan-06	31-Jan-07
TRAVEL FOR MALE GENDER NORMS INITIATIVE	01-Mar-06	31-Dec-06
DELIVER T.O. #15: JORDAN PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	15-Mar-06	28-Feb-08
CALL TO ACTION/HEART TO 3: COTE D'IVOIRE	01-Apr-06	30-Nov-07
T.O. #8: SUPPORT FOR PMTCT PROJECT WORK	25-Apr-06	31-Oct-07
DELIVER II- IQC	03-May-06	04-May-06
DELIVER II: TASK ORDER 1	15-May-06	14-Apr-07

HUMAN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT	05-Jun-06	30-Sep-09
BASICS III TO# 1: INCREASE USE OF PROVEN CHILD HEALTH AND NUTRITION INTERVENTIO	07-Jun-06	30-Sep-10
DELIVER TO 14: BANGLADESH PROCUREMENT TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	07-Jun-06	31-Dec-10
BASICS III	19-Jun-06	31-Jul-06
ROADS PROJECT - YEAR 1 (FY2006)	01-Jul-06	30-Jun-07
MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER PROJECT	03-Aug-06	30-Aug-06
HIV RISK AMONGST MARRIED ADOLESCENTS IN KENYA	01-Sep-06	31-Aug-07
ROADS PROJECT - YEAR 2 (FY2007)	01-Sep-06	31-Aug-07
MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER PROJECT	05-Sep-06	01-Jun-07
HIV/AIDS CLINICAL SERVICES PROGRAM IN RWANDA	22-Sep-06	21-Sep-11
ROADS PROJECT - YEAR 3 (FY2008)	29-Sep-06	28-Sep-09
MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER	01-Oct-06	30-Sep-07
BASICS III- TASK ORDER '06 - STRENGTHENED CHILD HEALTH CARE IN MALAWI	01-Oct-06	30-Sep-07
TO#3- TASC 2, TB SECTOR DELIVERY ORDER 3: GLOBAL HEALTH TUBERCULOSIS PROGRAM	01-Nov-06	30-Jun-07
MAKING MEDICAL INJECTIONS SAFER- YEAR 5	01-Nov-06	30-Sep-11
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH INTEGRATED PROGRAM (MCHIP)	01-Nov-06	30-Sep-11
ROADS II PROJECT (YEAR 1)	13-Dec-06	12-Dec-11
ETHIOPIA PMTCT	19-Dec-06	31-Dec-10
TB/HIV WORK IN TANZANIA	15-Jan-07	26-Jan-07
YR 2: A MULTIPLEX, POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR ENTERIC PATHOGENS	01-Feb-07	29-Feb-08
SUPPORT TO HEALTH, INSTITUTION BUILDING, EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP IN POLICY DI	01-Mar-07	20-Mar-11
PROOF-OF-CONCEPT FOR CARD-BASED CD4 CELL COUNTING	01-Apr-07	31-Mar-09
YEAR 3: A MULTIPLEX, POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR ENTERIC PATHOGENS	04-Apr-07	30-Sep-11
YEAR 4: A MULTIPLEX, POINT-OF-CARE TEST FOR ENTERIC PATHOGENS	01-May-07	30-Apr-09
Development of an E6 based Rapid Strip Test Commercial Prototype for Cervical Cancer	01-May-07	30-Sep-08
CENTER TO ADVANCE POC DIAGNOSTICS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH	01-Jun-07	30-Sep-11
FY09 ENHANCING INFLUENZA VACCINE DEVELOPMENT IN VIETNAM	01-Jun-07	31-Dec-07
TRAIN APAC SUPPORTED NGO STAFF IN INTER-PERSONAL COMMUNICATION	15-Jun-07	15-Jun-12
ACCELERATED MOLECULAR PROBE PIPELINE (YEAR 1)	01-Jul-07	30-Jun-08
CALL TO ACTION/HEART: T.O. #7: COTE D'IVOIRE	01-Jul-07	30-Jun-08
DELIVER TASK ORDER #18: TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE FROM TODD DICKENS	07-Aug-07	06-Aug-12
IMPACT TO#39: HIV/AIDS HOME CARE MANUAL PRETESTING	01-Sep-07	31-Aug-09
DELIVER II: TASK ORDER 3	30-Sep-07	29-Sep-08
COMMUNITY-BASED BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION FOR MALARIA PREVENTION ANC	30-Sep-07	30-Jun-08
PROVIDE FEMALE CONDOMS FOR CLINICAL STUDY IN SOUTH AFRICA	01-Oct-07	05-Jun-12
IMPROVEMENT OF CO2-BASED CRYOTHERAPY	01-Oct-07	30-Sep-08
TASC III- PROJECT SEARCH	01-Oct-07	30-Sep-08

APHIA II: NYANZA PROJECT	01-Oct-07	30-Sep-10
KENYA APHIA II: EASTERN PROVINCE	01-Oct-07	30-Sep-11
FELLOWS, ZAMBIA ADVOCACY & SRH CONFERENCE	11-Jan-08	29-Sep-10
INTERPERSONAL COMMUNICATION FOR ITN USE IN ZAMBIA	01-Mar-08	31-May-09
TASC 3	01-Jun-08	31-May-09
TUBERCULOSIS INDEFINITE QUANTITY CONTRACT (TB IQC)	02-Jun-08	01-Jun-09
CALL TO ACTION/HEART TO 2A: NUTRITION TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (GLOBAL)	01-Jul-08	30-Jun-09
CALL TO ACTION/HEART: STRENGTHEN NUTRITION AND INFANT FEEDING PROGRAMS	01-Jul-08	30-Jun-09
CALL TO ACTION/HEART TO 2B: NUTRITION TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (GLOBAL)	01-Jul-08	30-Jun-09
CALL TO ACTION/HEART TO 1: COTE D'IVOIRE NUTRITION WORK PLAN	01-Aug-08	30-Apr-10
MAGNET THEATRE TRAINING	01-Aug-08	30-Jul-09
AIDSTAR SECTOR I IQC - UMBRELLA AWARD	15-Sep-08	14-Sep-13
DEVELOP RAPID STRIP TEST FOR CERVICAL CANCER VIA HPV-E6 DETECTION	29-Sep-08	29-Sep-13
STRENGTHENING SURVEILLANCE, INFORMATION, EDUCATION, COMMUNICATION, AND PRC	30-Sep-08	29-Sep-09
ACTIVITIES TO SUPPORT THE ABANDONMENT OF FEMALE GENITAL CUTTING	30-Sep-08	29-Sep-09
FOLLOW-UP TO THE 2002 GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TECHNICAL UPDATE	01-Oct-08	29-Mar-10
AIDSTAR-TO#1 - ORPHANS & VULNERABLE CHILDREN CAREGIVER TRAINING AND CHILD PR	01-Oct-08	30-Jun-13
EVALUATE LOCAL PRODUCTION OPPORTUNITIES FOR CYCLEBEADS	01-Oct-08	31-Dec-09
ASSIST WITH MIDTERM REVIEW MEETING FOR ASPHYXIA IN CIREBON PROJECT	19-Dec-08	15-Feb-09
APHIA II: WESTERN PROVINCE	01-Jan-09	30-Sep-09
TO SUPPORT THE 2008/2009 HIV/AIDS AND MALARIA INDICATOR SURVEY PROJECT IN UGANDA	22-Feb-09	30-Apr-10
CALL TO ACTION TASK ORDER #6	01-Apr-09	31-Mar-14
TB TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN TANZANIA	03-Apr-09	31-Mar-14
DELIVER II: TASK ORDER 2	01-Jun-09	31-May-10
CALL TO ACTION: TASK ORDER #12 - SOUTH AFRICA	04-Jun-09	30-Apr-10
INFANT YOUNG CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAM (IYCN)	10-Jun-09	31-Mar-11
PURCHASE ORDER FOR EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES TO SUPPORT USAID'S AVIAN FLU RESF	01-Jul-09	30-Jun-10
DELIVER T.O.#17: JORDAN QUALITY ASSURANCE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	01-Jul-09	30-Jun-10
PRIVATE SECTOR MOBILIZATION FOR FAMILY HEALTH PROJECT-PHASE 2 (PRISM)	01-Jul-09	30-Jun-10
BASICS III TO#2: CAMBODIA CHILD SURVIVAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH PROGRAM	01-Jul-09	30-Sep-09
MEASURE PHASE III - DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEYS	13-Jul-09	12-Jul-14
PROVIDE RESEARCH ASSISTANT FOR LINKAGES PROJECT	01-Aug-09	31-Jul-10
SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROJECT	01-Sep-09	31-Aug-11
HEALTH POLICY INITIATIVE IQC	01-Sep-09	31-Aug-11
SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE TO AVIAN/PANDEMIC INFLUENZA (YEAR 2)	01-Sep-09	31-Aug-12
CENTER TO ADVANCE POC DIAGNOSTICS FOR GLOBAL HEALTH	30-Sep-09	29-Sep-10
SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE TO AVIAN/PANDEMIC INFLUENZA (YEAR 3)	30-Sep-09	29-Sep-10

YEAR 1: PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND CAPABILITY BUI	30-Sep-09	29-Sep-10
SURVEILLANCE AND RESPONSE TO AVIAN/PANDEMIC INFLUENZA (YEAR 4)	30-Sep-09	29-Sep-11
YEAR 2: PROVISION OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND CAPABILITY BUI	30-Sep-09	29-Sep-14
HIV CAPACITY BUILDING - KENYA YR 2	30-Sep-09	30-Sep-14
EVIDENCE-BASED HEALTH GLOBAL HEALTH INTERVENTIONS FOR MOTHERS AND CHILDRE	01-Oct-09	29-Aug-14
TB IQC TASK ORDER 1	29-Oct-09	30-Oct-14
AIDSTAR: TASK ORDER # 3 - Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)	19-Mar-10	30-Sep-10

Agreement Type	PADM	RPM
TASK ORDER	Jessop, Suzanne	Kramer, Christina
Task Order	James, Heidi	Brooke, Kelli
Task Order	Plueger, Scott	Kramer, Christina
Fixed Price Contract	Magnuson, Kendall	Steele, Matt
Grant	Bedell, Kristin	Victor, Chris
Grant	Bedell, Kristin	Victor, Chris
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT	Tindi-Waga, Monica	Thairu, Annie
Task Order	Dawson, Suzanne	Kramer, Christina
TASK ORDER	McMurtry, Mary	Dickens, Todd
Cost Reimbursement Contract	Dawson, Suzanne	Kramer, Christina
Grant	Magnuson, Kendall	Steele, Matt
Grant	Carter, Doug	Folsom, Michelle
Cooperative Agreement	Magnuson, Kendall	Steele, Matt
Grant	Carter, Doug	Folsom, Michelle
Cooperative Agreement	Magnuson, Kendall	Steele, Matt
Cooperative Agreement	Lindquist, Toni	Steele, Matt
Cooperative Agreement	Carter, Doug	Weigl, Bernhard
Cooperative Agreement	Magnuson, Kendall	Brokenshire-Scott, Catherine
Cooperative Agreement	Lindquist, Toni	Steele, Matt
Cooperative Agreement	Tindi-Waga, Monica	Weigl, Bernhard
FIXED PRICE SUBCONTRACT	Ayiemba, Nuru	Trangsrud, Rikka
Task Order	Kiburi, Dorothy	Trangsrud, Rikka
Fixed Price Contract	Mohamed, Ali	Richardson, D'Arcy
Task Order	D'Silva, Milton	Waimiri, John
Task Order	D'Silva, Milton	Galloway, Rae
SUBAGREEMENT	Markham, Carol	Galloway, Rae
TASK ORDER	Mohamed, Ali	Nelson, Carib
TASK ORDER	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Folsom, Michelle
Task Order	Dawson, Suzanne	Kramer, Christina
Agreement	Markham, Carol	Kramer, Christina
Purchase Order	Priddy, Sarah	Brooke, Steve
TASK ORDER	Kertson, Kim	Gregowski, Amy
TASK ORDER	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Dickens, Todd
Task Order	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Kramer, Christina
Indefinite Quantity Contract	King, Peggy	Kramer, Christina
Task Order	King, Peggy	Dickens, Todd

SUBAWARD	Pflueger, Scott	Pflueger, Scott
Task Order	Dawson, Suzanne	Litch, Jim
TASK ORDER	Kertson, Kim	Dickens, Todd
Indefinite Quantity Contract	Dawson, Suzanne	Litch, Jim
Agreement	Ayiemba, Nuru	Waimiri, John
SUBAGREEMENT	Markham, Carol	Nelson, Carib
SUBAGREEMENT	Ayiemba, Nuru	Obyerodhyambo, Oby
Agreement	Ayiemba, Nuru	Trangsrud, Rikka
Agreement	Markham, Carol	Nelson, Carib
Agreement	Dawson, Suzanne	Marcy, Jenny
Cooperative Agreement	Ayiemba, Nuru	Waimiri, John
Agreement	Markham, Carol	Muller, Nancy
Task Order	Dawson, Suzanne	Litch, Jim
Task Order	Khorkov, Anton	Gamazina, Katya
Cost Reimbursement Contract	King, Peggy	Muller, Nancy
Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	Dillmuth, Sarah	Galloway, Rae
Cooperative Agreement/Cost Reimbursable	Ayiemba, Nuru	Trangsrud, Rikka
Agreement	Dawson, Suzanne	Galloway, Rae
SUBAGREEMENT	MacLeod, Gretchen	Makame, Mohammed
GRANT	Chang, Dan	Wei, Bernhard
SUBGRANT	Srisoontornthai, Pornchai	Wienrawee, Pawana
	Markham, Carol	Wei, Bernhard
Cooperative Agreement	Magnuson, Kendall	Wei, Bernhard
Cooperative Agreement	Magnuson, Kendall	Wei, Bernhard
Agreement	Magnuson, Kendall	Wei, Bernhard
Grant	Lindquist, Toni	Wei, Bernhard
Cooperative Agreement	Brooke, Kelli	Neuzil, Kathleen
Fixed Price Contract	Venkatraman, Srinivasan	Sellers, Tilly
Cost Reimbursement Contract	Magnuson, Kendall	Domingo, Gonzalo
Task Order	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Kramer, Christina
TASK ORDER	McMurtry, Mary	Dickens, Todd
TASK ORDER	Hoang, Huong Thi Thu	Gardner, Michelle
Task Order	King, Peggy	Dickens, Todd
Cooperative Agreement/Cost-Reimbursable	Tindi-Waga, Monica	Shauri, Janet
Fixed Price Contract	Bedell, Kristin	Robertson, Joanie
Fixed Price Contract	Bedell, Kristin	Seamans, Yancy
Indefinite Quantity Contract	Pflueger, Scott	Pulowitz, Julie

Cooperative Agreement	Njiru, Silas	Trangsrud, Rikka
Cooperative Agreement	Ayiamba, Nuru	Trangsrud, Rikka
Cooperative Agreement/Fixed Price	Baker, Margaret Anne	Patel, Bindia
Grant	Hedvall, Ed	Earle, Duncan
Indefinite Quantity Contract	Kuhlin, Jenny	Rexing, Suzanne
Indefinite Quantity Contract	Kiburi, Dorothy	Richardson, D'Arcy
TASK ORDER	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Kramer, Christina
COST REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT	Dawson, Suzanne	Kramer, Christina
TASK ORDER	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Kramer, Christina
COST REIMBURSEMENT CONTRACT	Kertson, Kim	Kramer, Christina
Indefinite Quantity Contract	Mohamed, Ali	Obyerodhyambo, Oby
GRANT	Husband, Rebecca	Rexing, Suzanne
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT	McMurtry, Mary	Weigl, Bernhard
SUBCONTRACT	Bedell, Kristin	Luchitsky, Anton
CONTRACT	Fua, Imogen	Ellsberg, Mary
Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	Fua, Imogen	Ellsberg, Mary
GRANT	Carter, Doug	Brokenshire-Scott, Catherine
CONTRACT	Kertson, Kim	Harner-Jay, Claudia
Cooperative Agreement	Njiru, Silas	Ariawan, Iwan
Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	Dawson, Suzanne	Trangsrud, Rikka
Task Order	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Garrett, Dean
Agreement	Kiburi, Dorothy	Kramer, Christina
Task Order	King, Peggy	Colvin, Charlotte
Cooperative Agreement	Dawson, Suzanne	Dickens, Todd
PURCHASE ORDER	D'Silva, Milton	Israel-Ballard, Kiersten
TASK ORDER	Bedell, Kristin	Lionetti, Denise
Cost Reimbursement Contract	McMurtry, Mary	Bishop, Amie
Task Order	King, Peggy	Dickens, Todd
Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract	Dawson, Suzanne	Triff, Sara
TIME AND MATERIALS SUBCONTRACT	Dawson, Suzanne	Litch, Jim
Task Order	Bounds-Poulin, Christine	Luchitsky, Anton
INDEFINITE QUANTITY SUBCONTRACT	King, Peggy	Elliott, Terry
Cooperative Agreement	Engel, Nancy	Neroutsos, Keith
Cooperative Agreement	Khorkov, Anton	Hutchings, Jane
Cooperative Agreement	Phillips, Dan	Gamazina, Katya
Cooperative Agreement	Khorkov, Anton	Weigl, Bernhard
		Luchitsky, Anton

Cooperative Agreement
Cooperative Agreement
Cooperative Agreement
Cooperative Agreement
Agreement
Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract
Cost Plus Fixed Fee Contract

Ayiemba, Nuru
Khorkov, Anton
Ayiemba, Nuru
Tindi-Waga, Monica
Markham, Carol
Kiburi, Dorothy
Pflueger, Scott

Trangsrud, Rikka
Gamazina, Katya
Trangsrud, Rikka
Trangsrud, Rikka
Brooke, Steve
Richardson, D'Arcy
Albrow, Nathalie

PrimeRef	Budget	Obligated
AID GH A-I-00-04-00002-00	92,220.00	92,220.00
	27,103.00	27,103.00
NIH 1R41NR010753-01	35,000,000.00	6,843,000.00
	12,384.00	6,192.00
CDC 5U01P000174-02	2,694,728.00	1,105,929.00
	1,412,877.00	1,412,877.00
	8,697,026.00	8,697,026.00
	208,416.00	208,416.00
AID HRN-C-00-00-00010-00	106,993.88	
AID 696-A-00-08-00133-00	63,863.00	63,863.00
	639,932.00	639,932.00
CDC 1U2GPS000731-01	1,351,447.00	1,351,447.00
NIH 5U01A1070801-02	823,176.00	823,176.00
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NIH 5U01A1070801-03	643,447.00	643,447.00
NIH 5U54EB007949-02	1,899,191.00	1,657,316.00
CDC 5U2GPS000731-03	661,660.00	661,660.00
NIH 5U01A1070801-04	1,634,523.00	1,634,523.00
NIH 5U54EB007949-03	30,350.00	30,350.00
CDC U2GPS001184-01	39,966.00	
CDC UR6/CCU018970-05	15,000,000.00	14,936,345.00
	3,300.00	3,300.00
CDC	300,000.00	300,000.00
	400,000.00	400,000.00
CDC #U62/CCU124534-01	650,310.44	650,310.44
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	56,287.00	
	300,026.00	300,026.00
NIH 2U01HD040477-06	74,869.00	74,869.00
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CDC U62/CCU123541-01	460,961.00	460,961.00
	49,588.00	49,588.00
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AID GPO-I-00-06-00007-00	4,421,599.00	1,406,658.00

AID GPO-A-00-04-00026-00	1,639,471.00	661,335.84
AID GHA-I-00-04-00002-00	2,382,343.00	2,382,343.00
AID HRN-C-00-00-00010-00	116,517.93	
AID GHA-I-00-04-00002-00		
AID 623-A-00-05-00320-00	469,767.00	469,767.00
CDC #U62/CCU124534-02	3,500,000.00	3,500,000.00
AID HRN-A-00-98-00012-00	154,169.00	154,169.00
AID 623-A-00-05-00320-00	358,629.00	358,629.00
CDC U62/CCU124534-03	5,767,950.00	4,040,925.80
AID 696-A-00-07-00113-00	500,000.00	257,112.00
AID 623-A-00-05-00320-00/HRN-A-00-97-00017-00	20,000.00	568,434.00
CDC 5U62PS124534-04	3,375,690.00	2,387,464.24
AID GHA-I-06-04-00002-00	17,833.00	17,833.00
CDC 5U62PS124534-05	9,595,756.00	6,668,506.00
AID GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	1,827,883.00	1,765,757.00
AID A-00067/00066/00064/00062/00061	54,026,961.00	253,427.00
AID- 663-A-00-09-00429-00	405,000.00	405,000.00
CDC U62/CCU124490-01	79,948.00	79,948.00
NIH 5 U01 AI061187-02	285,000.00	285,000.00
AID 486-A-00-05-00006-00	1,662,246.00	
	1,180,884.00	782,894.00
NIH 5U01A161187-04	1,804,898.00	1,804,898.00
NIH 2R44AI068160-03A1	1,557,897.00	1,557,897.00
NIH 3U54EB007949-03S1		
NIH: U01 AI082186	261,473.00	261,473.00
AID HRN-C-00-00-00010-00	7,900,000.00	7,900,000.00
AID HRN-A-00-97-00017-00	6,065,360.00	6,065,360.00
AID GPO-I-00-06-00007-00	148,680.00	148,680.00
AID GPO-A-00-07-00004-00	3,435.00	
	2,479.46	
	12,000.00	
	2,624,574.00	729,033.00
	181,762.00	100,000.00
	32,317.00	32,317.00
	24,711.00	
AID GHH-I-00-07-00028-00		

AID 623-A-00-006-00020-00	1,257,961.00	984,658.00
AID 623-A-00-006-00023-00	1,851,506.00	1,582,179.00
AID GPO-A-00-05-00041-00	300,000.00	300,000.00
CDC 1R18CK000102-01/1R18CK000102-02	659,244.00	438,898.00
	25,000.00	
	58,389,014.00	5,323,000.00
CDC U62/CCU123541-01	38,624.35	
CDC U62/CCU123541-01-1 AID GPH-A-00-02-00011-00	3,300,000.00	1,032,630.00
AID GHP-A-00-02-00011-00	87,055.00	87,055.00
CDC-0201-15-304-05-01	35,000.00	
	5,000.00	
NIH 1 R43 AI068160-01	89,872,518.00	55,316,203.00
AID 114-A-00-06-00049-00	287,139.00	287,139.00
AID	400,000.00	400,000.00
	12,000.00	
	12,000.00	
AID HRN-A-00-97-00011-00	9,999,315.00	3,600,000.00
	83,473.81	
	42,972,465.00	31,660,000.00
AID 617-C-00-09-0004-00	20,000.00	
	33,933.00	
AID GPO-I-00-06-00007-00	522,916.00	370,878.00
	386,083.00	386,083.00
	45,996,032.00	16,103,000.00
	150,000.00	
	31,427.60	
AID 121-O-00-06-00062-00	101,677.00	23,474.00
AID HRN-C-00-00-00010-00	4,875,778.00	544,861.00
AID-GHS-I-00-07-0004-00	16,474.00	
AID GHA-I-00-04-00002-00	541,222.00	541,222.00
AID GPO-C-00-08-00008-00	5,000,000.00	1,000.00
AID HRN-A-97-0007-00	710,455.00	710,455.00
AID GPO-I-00-05-00032-00	1,689,979.00	1,689,979.00
AID GPO-I-00-05-00038-00	479,359.00	479,359.00
CDC 5U51CI000457-02		
NIH 1U54EB007949-01		
CDC 5U51CI000457-03		

CDC 5U51CI000457-04
CDC 5U2GPS001162-02
CDC 5U2GPS001184-02
NIH 3U01HD040477-08S1

500,000.00	500,000.00
519,177.00	519,177.00
2,966,685.00	2,966,685.00
58,389,014.00	5,323,000.00
44,873,203.00	6,688,923.00



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Testimony of

**Dr. Paul Zeitz, Executive Director
Global AIDS Alliance**

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

March 26, 2010

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Charles C. Stephenson, Jr., *Chair* ♦ Callie Curtis ♦ Dr. Paul Farmer
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Thank you for providing the opportunity for the Global AIDS Alliance (GAA) to submit testimony on the FY 2011 budget proposed by President Obama. There are five themes to my testimony that I would like to focus on:

- Continued support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR);
- Continued support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria;
- Support for the Global Health Initiative and ensuring that it is not funded at the expense of the commitments made to fully fund PEPFAR and the Global Fund;
- Commitment to women- and child-focused health interventions, including building strong United States support for the International Violence Against Women Act (IVAWA) and providing financing for the office of the Ambassador at Large for Global Women's Issues, Ambassador Melanne Verwee; and
- Support to expand global education efforts in developing countries by appropriating funding for a multilateral, multi-donor Global Fund for Education.

PEPFAR and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

The Global AIDS Alliance strongly supports the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), particularly in those countries hardest hit by the global AIDS pandemic. This includes unwavering support to also fund the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria with the United States' fair-share to this effort. I want to underscore that it was the U.S. Congress which moved to make the Global Fund a reality, thereby saving millions of lives by dedicating funding to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis and opening new funding streams to support health and community systems strengthening. The U.S. Congress and the Administration deserve credit for having shifted the world dynamic on how to address these three big killers. With the passage of the *Lantos-Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008*, P.L. 110-293, Congress affirmed America's commitment to providing prevention, treatment and support for people living with HIV/AIDS and those communities most affected by tuberculosis and malaria by authorizing \$48 billion over five years.

This is why it is very troubling that the Administration has articulated the intent to strengthen the U.S. government's relationship with the Global Fund yet has simultaneously proposed to cut the U.S. contribution. Funding cuts contradict the stated intent and would undermine the Global Fund's ability to scale-up its support for high-quality country-led proposals, since the U.S. is not only the Global Fund's single largest supporter but also leverages \$2 from other donors for every \$1 we contribute. Similarly, the Global Health Initiative (GHI) *Consultation Document* highlights increased support for leveraging the three health Millennium Development Goals (MDGs 4, 5, and 6); the Global Fund is one of few mechanisms that supports all three health MDGs and support must increase if the GHI is to accomplish this goal.

HIV/AIDS is the only disease that includes a concrete target for health care workers, yet an ambitious health systems reform effort as outlined in the Administration's strategy will require investment in health care workers across the health outcomes identified as priorities for the GHI. Providing funding for 140,000 health care workers must be a critical priority of the Congress, but it is merely a starting point. It is critical that Congress provide strong leadership on these issues; and that the Subcommittee ensures that these commitments are not rolled back. In FY 2011, GAA recommends that the Subcommittee provide \$9.25 billion for global HIV/AIDS programs, including \$7.5 billion focused on the bilateral AIDS program and \$1.75 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

In Africa and other regions of the world hard hit by HIV/AIDS, U.S. government funds are being well used. This includes the contribution to the Global Fund, an essential partner to PEPFAR. It is vitally important to continue this track record and move toward sustainability, ensuring countries have predictable and sufficient funding to meet their needs. While important strides have been made in the past several years, in particular—raising the number of people living with HIV/AIDS enrolled in treatment from 50,000 to over 4 million, and averting millions of deaths and preventing millions of new infections—we are far from defeating the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. It is therefore critical that we continue to fund and increase financing of these lifesaving programs so that those who are enrolled in lifelong HIV/AIDS treatment are not forced to become non-treatment compliant—which increases the risk of drug resistance—and others who lack access can be enrolled in treatment programs to save their lives and improve outcomes for those affected by HIV/AIDS, including TB/HIV drug resistant strains.

PEPFAR must continue to partner with countries and civil society to improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems, with a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns and children through programs including infectious disease, nutrition, and maternal and child health. For newborn care, particular emphasis should be placed on appropriate feeding of infants and children; prevention and treatment of neonatal infections; and early diagnosis and treatment of HIV/AIDS. Child health also covers an array of essential services such as supporting expanded immunization that includes pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines; and linkages to HIV diagnosis and treatment. However, the GHI establishes no clear targets for the scale up of early infant diagnosis and pediatric treatment for HIV. In addition, the maternal and child health targets appear aligned with PEPFAR's five-year strategy rather than the six-year timeframe of the GHI, and have not been adjusted to reflect the new WHO Guidelines on ART, prevention of mother-to-child HIV transmission (PMTCT) and infant feeding.

Support for the Global Health Initiative

Last year, the White House announced the development of the Global Health Initiative; an important step in broadening the U.S. contribution to global health and interventions which would raise the level of attention paid to

maternal and child health, sexual and reproductive health, neglected and tropical diseases and health systems strengthening. The Global AIDS Alliance welcomes the principles of the Global Health Initiative as outlined in *Implementation of the Global Health Initiative: Consultation Document*. The need for improved coordination, service integration, and leveraging of other global health partners and donors has long been clear, and is essential for ensuring that the U.S. government is adequately contributing to improved health outcomes for real people. A commitment to country ownership and leadership and to building health systems is fundamental to long-term sustainability and the appropriateness, relevance and efficiency of the global health programs supported by the GHI and other U.S. health programs.

While this new framework is innovative, further analysis shows that the President's requested budget to achieve these goals falls below the capacity necessary to achieve these objectives effectively. The GHI *Consultation Document* indicates the intention to provide "substantial new resources and unprecedented funding levels," yet the proposed \$63 billion represents neither significant increases concomitant with the U.S. fair share of the global need, nor is it consistent with authorized funding levels for PEPFAR. In addition, while the proposed GHI Strategic Reserve Fund seems ostensibly to solve the problem of siloed budgets leading to siloed programs, the GHI Fund is not sufficiently large to counteract the fact that "the integrity of the funding sources [from across USAID and State Department global health programs] will be maintained for reporting and accounting purposes." Instead, it appears that the GHI will actually duplicate existing multilateral efforts, and since its resources will be overseen by existing budget silos rather than centrally managed, it is difficult to foresee how the GHI Fund can improve integration rather than perpetuating current vertical programming.

In a recent statement made by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Africa, Johnnie Carson, before the Africa Society Andrew Young Lecture Series, he implied that the U.S. support for PEPFAR will continue and that the funding proposed for the Global Health Initiative is additive to the PEPFAR budget. As you know, millions of people who are infected and affected by HIV/AIDS, often the poorest people in the world, are relying on the U.S. and other G-8 donors to continue financing these programs. Two weeks ago, before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Africa and Global Health, Dr. Peter Mugenyi of Uganda, who manages one of the largest PEPFAR-funded programs in the country, informed the Subcommittee that due to flat-funding of PEPFAR programs, his medical facility is being forced to turn away patients who are seeking AIDS treatment. The Subcommittee should work to align these priorities in your appropriations deliberations, and ensure that funding for the GHI builds on the authorized funding levels for PEPFAR and the Global Fund rather than replacing it. As one of the U.S. Congress' champions for the global fight against HIV/AIDS, Rep. Barbara Lee has said that: "we cannot begin a pattern of robbing Peter to pay Paul" when financing global health priorities.

Support for IVAWA

A women- and girl-centered approach reflects the reality of the health-seeking behavior of families and communities, the disproportionate impact of poverty and ill-health on women, and the impact that women can have on breaking the cycle of poverty, and must be undertaken in a holistic and meaningful manner that addresses the continuum of care. However, despite the strong principles of the GHI, GAA has a number of concerns and recommendations in response to the GHI *Consultation Document*.

The consideration of violence against women and girls (VAWG), a top priority for successfully addressing HIV/AIDS and for promoting a women- and girl-centered approach, is missing entirely. As you know, the International Violence Against Women Act (HR 4594 and S 2982) has been introduced in both the House and Senate. I respectfully request that the members of the Subcommittee support this measure, as it will greatly impact the health of women and girls globally and will work to assuage the HIV-related stigma and economic dependence that is so profoundly preventing them from seeking and receiving health care, a fundamental human right. It is important to also provide funding for the Office of Global Women's Issues, whose role in coordinating U.S. programs for women and girls abroad will improve the efficacy and efficiency of this essential lifesaving work. Without this funding the Office and its Ambassador At-Large for Global Women's Issues have minimal authority to address the myriad issues that face women and girls worldwide, who have no voice or ability to access the most basic services, like health care and education. I also request the Subcommittee to appropriate \$10 million to the UNIFEM Trust Fund in Support of Actions to Eliminate Violence Against Women. In keeping with the Administration's commitment to increase U.S. collaboration with multilateral partners, this Trust Fund is the best mechanism available for advancing prevention of, and responses to, violence against women and girls, improving their opportunities for education, health, and economic independence.

Support a Global Fund for Education

The Global AIDS Alliance would like to thank Chairwoman Lowey for her leadership to improve access to and the quality of basic education for children throughout the world. In the last session of Congress, Mrs. Lowey introduced the *Education for All Act of 2007*, which would have authorized \$2.5 billion for basic education in FY 2011. A significant increase in U.S. funding for basic education is critical to put us back on track to achieve MDG #2 and find a seat in the classroom for the 72 million children out of school. Education is a cornerstone of ensuring security, democracy, and economic development, as well as for achieving our foreign aid objectives around health and fighting poverty. If every child received a complete primary education, at least 700,000 new cases of HIV could be prevented each year.

President Obama committed to establish a Global Fund for Education with at least \$2 billion, and Secretary Clinton reiterated this commitment during her confirmation testimony. GAA is concerned that President Obama's FY 2011 budget request for basic education, which is below his FY 2010 request and the funding appropriated by Congress in FY 2010, makes it impossible for the U.S. to achieve this objective. A multilateral, multi-donor Global Fund for Education, based on the principles of transparency, mutual accountability for results, independent governance and predictable financing, would improve the effectiveness of all donor funding and increase the accountability of developing countries to provide children with a quality education.

It is critical that Congress rectify this oversight by appropriating \$2 billion for basic education in FY 2011, with no less than \$1.5 billion directed to the establishment of a Global Fund for Education. This would allow the U.S. to provide a "down payment" on the establishment of a new fund in 2010.

Finally, I would like to provide to the Subcommittee a copy of the Global AIDS Alliance's requests for FY 2011 appropriations. We want to assure the Subcommittee that we understand the difficult economic environment we face; however, we remind the Members that during times of recession and economic strife, public health is relied upon by millions of people who would normally seek care in the private sector. As you have all traveled globally and have seen first-hand the people who are most affected by poverty, health indices and lack of access to lifesaving services, U.S. support is often the light at the end of the tunnel. Neither we, nor the people affected, can allow this hope to fade.

The Global AIDS Alliance and our global partners thank you very much for this opportunity. Please let us know if there are other ways that we can further contribute to ensuring that the highest funding levels possible are made available as you move forward with these important deliberations.

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PAUL S. ZEITZ

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 Potomac, MD 20854
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My life's mission is to serve as a catalyst for accelerating action to achieve measurable global health & development results for people living in impoverished countries.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

Global AIDS Alliance

Executive Director	2000-present
Board President and Co-Founder	2001-present
Board Chair, Global Action for Children	2006-present
Member, UNICEF Interagency Task Team for Children & AIDS	2002-present
Member, Northern NGO Delegation, Global Fund Board of Directors	2004-present
Member, UNAIDS Global Resource Needs Steering Committee	2005-present
Member, UNAIDS 2031 Task Force	2008-present
Member, Advisory Board, Friends of the Global Fund – Africa	2007-present
Co-Founder & Member, Advisory Board, Health Systems Action Network	2005-present
Chair, Advisory Board, Stop HIV/AIDS in India Initiative	2006-present
Member, Steering Committee, AIDS Free Generation	2007-present
Member, Joint Learning Initiative on Children & AIDS	2007-present
Member, Steering Committee, Health Workforce Advocacy Initiative	2007-present
Member, Steering Committee, Civil Society Action Team (CSAT)	2007-present

Global AIDS Alliance Fund (501-c4 organization)

Executive Director	2007-present
Board President and Co-Founder	2007-present

The Global AIDS Alliance (GAA) and the Global AIDS Alliance Fund (GAA-Fund) are nonprofit organizations based in Washington, DC. Founded in 2001, GAA has carved out a leadership role in shaping AIDS policy discussions and mobilizing campaigns to break through entrenched bureaucratic inaction and speed the pace of the global response to HIV/AIDS, including the establishment and mobilization of resources for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, & Malaria, PEPFAR, and the UNIFEM Trust Fund.

GAA works with a broad array of civil-society partners, including US and global AIDS advocates, humanitarian and relief agencies, and faith-based organizations. GAA has strong links to organizations working on health systems strengthening, children's issues, and to the women's and reproductive health communities. GAA has strong working relationships with the major multilateral stakeholders, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNIFEM, and the World Health Organization, the World Bank, private foundations, private corporations, as well as, with key decision-makers in the US Congress, and other G8 governments. We also work with key U.S. government officials in the White House, U.S. Congress, and implementing agencies and offices, high level officials in other G8 nations and affected countries across the global South, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa.

The following program highlights illustrate both the success of GAA's advocacy approach:

U.S. Policy

- ♦ GAA has played a key role in persuading policymakers that the U.S. should contribute one-third of the resources required by the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria, and helps mobilize increased U.S. funding for the Global Fund every year since its creation;
- ♦ GAA helped shape the *United States Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003*, which effectively created the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief;

- ♦ Over the past year, GAA was instrumental in persuading Congress to reauthorize \$48 billion for AIDS, TB, and malaria programs over the next five years, and to eliminate the requirement that PEPFAR spend at least one-third of its prevention budget on abstinence and fidelity programs.
- ♦ GAA played a lead role in securing passage of the *Assistance for Orphans and Vulnerable Children in Developing Countries Act of 2005*, the first legislation to comprehensively address the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) in poor countries, including the earmark requiring 10% of U.S. global AIDS spending be allocated to OVC programs.
- ♦ GAA has played a key role in persuading U.S. policymakers to significantly increase global AIDS allocations from \$768.8 million in FY2002 to \$6.0 billion in FY2009.

Global Policy

- ♦ GAA's advocacy helped significantly expand the number of pediatric formulations and accelerate progress toward the goal of ensuring that 15% of those receiving ARV therapy are children under the age of 15.
- ♦ GAA's advocacy helped expand access to pediatric diagnostics in some countries and was critical in persuading PEPFAR to launch a working group to accelerate the development of pediatric diagnostics.
- ♦ GAA's advocacy helped persuade the International Drug Purchase Facility (UNITAID) to award UNICEF and WHO \$21 million over two years to support the acceleration of PMTCT programs in eight high-burden countries and funding for CHAI's pediatric treatment initiative.
- ♦ GAA helped persuade G8 leaders to pledge to achieve universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care by 2010, and to commit \$60 billion to achieve that goal.

The Global AIDS Alliance also manages subgrants to core implementing partners and country-level advocacy organizations. Over the past two years, GAA spearheaded efforts to increase Global Fund investments in programs that integrate sexual and reproductive health and HIV services—efforts that helped secure a \$2.7 million grant to test the concept of creating country-level demand to drive multilateral financing for health and development programs. As part of this project, GAA is administering \$200,000 in subgrants to 13 organizations in nine African countries to work with the Fund's Country Coordinating Mechanisms to develop successful proposals. Additionally, we have provided several subgrants to the Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) and Kenya Treatment Action Movement (KETAM) since 2005. As a result of this work, we have developed a number of internal systems and procedures for effectively managing subgrants. Eventually, of course, GAA plans to delegate responsibility for managing subgrants to country implementing partners to one of our core Africa-based partners. GAA was recently awarded a 3-year, 6.3 million grant to mobilize partners in 7 sub-Saharan African countries around a Campaign to End Pediatric AIDS.

Special Advisor to the UNAIDS Executive Director, UNAIDS

2009-present

Providing strategic advice on advancing UNAIDS action agendas.

Coordinator

Hope for African Children Initiative

2002-2003

The Hope for African Children Initiative is a community-based, pan-African effort created to address the enormous challenges faced by more than 13 million children who have been orphaned by the AIDS pandemic in Africa and the millions more whose parents are sick or dying of AIDS-related illnesses.

Independent Consultant

2000-present

Provide expert services on a range of public health, institutional response and policy priorities related to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. Clients including: UNAIDS, the African Union Commission, Save the Children, and others.

Inter-country Coordinator, Debt-for-AIDS Activity

2000

United Nations Special Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS)

Designed and implemented the Debt-for-AIDS Activity as a resource mobilization strategy under the International Partnership Against AIDS in Africa (IPAA).

Senior Policy and Technical Advisor**for HIV/AIDS, Population, Health and Nutrition (PHN)****1996-2000**

Office of Population, Health, and Nutrition (PHN), USAID/Zambia
and the Central Board of Health/Ministry of Health,
Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ)

Provided policy and technical advice to the GRZ and to USAID on strategic planning, implementation of
program/project activities, and monitoring and evaluation for results.

Child Survival Technical Advisor**1994-1996**

Office of Health and Nutrition

Bureau for Global Programs, Research, and Field Support

US Agency for International Development (USAID)

Served a member of the \$80 million, 5-year BASICS Project (Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival)
Management Team. Served as Team Leader for the agencywide \$20 million annual USAID-Polio Eradication Initiative
(USAID-PEI). Served on the USAID Emerging and Re-emerging Infectious Diseases Working Group that developed a
Presidential Decision Directive on Emerging Infectious Diseases.

Epidemic Intelligence Service**1992-1994**

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Conducted investigations to control communicable disease. Supervised technical and logistical staff in the
implementation of research activities.

Research Fellow**1991-1992**

Quality Assurance Project/University Development Linkages Project

Johns Hopkins University, Nigeria

Developed and implemented an evaluation of the application of total quality management methods to the district-level
primary health care system of Nigeria.

Research Associate**1991**

National Capacity Building for Child

Survival and Development Programme (NCB/CSD)

UNICEF International Child Development Center, Florence, Italy

Provided technical support in operations research and in a process analysis of national level NCB/CSD projects.

Intern**1991**

Expanded Programme on Immunization

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), Washington, D.C.

Developed a protocol for an operational evaluation of the Acute Flaccid Paralysis Surveillance system for use in the Latin
American Polio Eradication Programme.

Consultant**1990**

UNICEF, Bolivia

Developed and implemented an evaluation of CHW competency with Plan International and other NGOs in ARI case
management to guide the implementation of the national ARI program. Developed a competency-based ARI refresher
course and an implementation guide for program managers.

Medical Officer Resident**1990**

Occupational Health and Safety Administration, Washington, D.C.

Developed a policy paper on accreditation policies in occupational health care.

Intern**1990**

Expanded Programme on Immunization, PAHO, Guatemala, C.A.

Developed and implemented a national level systems analysis of the EPI record keeping system and the utilization of
vaccination cards during a National Vaccination Day campaign and assisted in an evaluation of missed opportunities for
vaccination.

Preventive Medicine Medical School Fellow 1988
 Crownpoint Medical Center, Indian Health Service, New Mexico
 Conducted a survey on health promotion and disease prevention activities that were carried out by traditional and modern health practitioners at the community and health centre levels.

Epidemic Intelligence Service Medical School Fellow 1988
 Office of Smoking and Health,
 US Public Health Services, Rockville
 Implemented a study of the attributable cost of smoking in the State of Delaware.

EDUCATION AND CREDENTIALS

Health and Child Survival Fellow 1991-1992
 Johns Hopkins University Institute for International Programs 1994-2000

General Preventive Medicine Residency 1989-1991
Master of Public Health 1989-1990
 Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health

Internship 1988-1989
 Hospital of the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine

Doctor of Osteopathy 1984-1988
 Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine

Bachelor of Science: Biology, cum laude 1980-1984
 Muhlenberg College

**Board Certified in Public Health and General Preventive Medicine
 by the American Board of Preventive Medicine** 1993-present
 U.S. PHS Commissioned Corps: inactive reserves 1994-present
 U.S. PHS Commissioned Corps: Lt. Commander Surgeon 1993-94
 Pennsylvania State Medical License 1989
 Diplomat of National Board Osteopathic Med Examiners 1989-present

AWARDS AND HONORS

Virginia Shubert Courage Award 2006
Housing Works
 For key role in the creation of President Bush's PEPFAR initiative against global AIDS and resources mobilized for battle against global AIDS.

**United States Department of State
 Individual Honor** 1999
 For vision, leadership, and untiring efforts to improve the health and well-being of Zambians.

United States Department of State 1999
Group Honor
 For dedicated efforts to strengthen the fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic in Africa.

**United States Department of State
 Benjamin Franklin Award for Teamwork** 1998
 For making a real difference in the lives of millions of Zambians through innovative population, health and nutritional activities

John M. Doll Memorial Award Arizona Department of Health Services For an outstanding scientific publication	1995
DHHS Secretary's Recognition Award National Center for Infectious Diseases, CDC For participation and leadership in 1993 hantavirus outbreak	1994
Humaneness in Medicine Honor Philadelphia County Medical Society For dedication to patient's rights	1989
Dean's Award Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine For student leadership and community service	1988
President's Award Student Osteopathic Medical Association For outstanding leadership and dedication	1988

FACULTY AND PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

Associate Lecturer School of Public Health & Health Services George Washington University	2008-present
Assistant Scientist, Department of International Health	1997-2002
Associate, Department of International Health	1993-1997
Johns Hopkins University School of Hygiene and Public Health	
Visiting Scholar Harvard Institute for International Development Health Group	1999
Scientific Subcommittee on HIV-AIDS/Socioeconomic Consequences Xlth International Conference on AIDS and STDs in Africa	1999

PERSONAL

Married, father of 5 sons

References, publications, presentations, testimony, editorials, media clippings, and references are 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.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dr. Paul Zeitz, Executive Director
Global AIDS Alliance
1121 14th Street, NW Suite 200
Washington DC 20005
202-789-0432x209

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

I am representing a non-governmental organization: Global AIDS 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?

No, we have not.

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: 26 March 2009

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

Ecumenical Advocacy Network on the Philippines

**Contact: Rev. Larry Emery, Community Presbyterian Church, PO Box 93,
Walnut Grove, CA 95690, (916) 776-1106 wgcp@hotmail.com**

WITNESS TESTIMONY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011 to House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, Regarding Military Aide to the Philippines.

The Ecumenical Advocacy Network on the Philippines is part of a national ecumenical network of people advocating for greater oversight of U.S. policies in the Philippines. Our efforts are aimed at affecting changes where U.S. policies have a detrimental impact upon human rights or otherwise aggravate the economic inequalities, which is the source of much political unrest in the Philippines. Members of our network coordinate with Human Rights First, Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International and national church bodies of the United Methodist Church, United Church of Christ, Christian Church (Disciples of Christ), Presbyterian Church of the United States of America, Episcopal Church of America, Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, Unitarian Universalists Church of America, Church World Service, National Council of Churches of Christ USA and a variety of regional human rights groups.

We are extremely concerned that human rights violations continue unabated in the Philippines, and the Philippine military, which has been identified as among the perpetrators of extrajudicial killings and torture by the Philippines Human Rights Commission, Amnesty International, and Human Rights Watch, continues to receive military aid from the U.S. Government and training by U.S. military forces in the Philippines. The Philippine Government points to a reduction in the number of reported killings during the past year as a sign of human rights progress, human rights violations in the Philippines. But the killings, disappearances, torture, and imprisonment at the hands of Philippine security forces has continued while the lack of convictions of perpetrators has maintained a culture of impunity.

Indeed the US State Department's "2009 Report on Human Rights" contains detailed descriptions under each section that describe extrajudicial killings, torture, disappearances of religious, peasant, labor, and environmental leaders, journalists, and human rights advocates by perpetrators that continue with impunity and without prosecution or convictions. In its description of the Philippine Human Rights Commission, which is charged with investigating and enforcing and protecting human rights, the report states that the Commission has not yet been adequately funded or empowered by the Philippine congress to carry out its mission, despite continued assurances that it would be. The report noted;

"The CHR suspected personnel from the Philippine National Police (PNP) and the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in some killings of leftist activists operating in rural areas.....Human rights groups and the CHR noted little progress in implementing and enforcing some reforms aimed at decreasing the incidence of killings. For example, cooperation and coordination between police and prosecutors continued to be a problem. Funding for the CHR and the government witness protection programs was considered inadequate."

The report also describes the lack of convictions for disappearances, investigative and judicial inactions, and a continuing climate of impunity that "undermines public confidence in the justice system", and also mentions the methods of torture used by security forces:

"The Philippine Commission on Human Rights and human rights groups reported that excessive force and torture remained an ingrained part of the arrest and detention process. Common forms of abuse during arrest and interrogation included electric shock, cigarette burns, or suffocation".

This statement and others similar to it occur throughout the State Department report, describing the culture of impunity among the military and security forces alleged to have been directly involved .

The report also documents the November 23, 2009 in Maguindanao, Mindanao whereby 57 persons including 30 journalists were massacred. Amnesty International was prompted to issue an alert on the incident which received international coverage. Paramilitary personnel, officially under the command and control of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, were implicated in many press reports to be among the perpetrators. This past January, Amnesty International (AI) issued a statement, describing this incident as “the worst pre-election violence in Philippine history”, and called on all candidates for public office to divulge their position on human rights (see attached). In an earlier report (September 15, 2009), AI decried the continuation of politically motivated killings, and underscored the culture of impunity among security forces that has persisted:

“There have been very few prosecutions, and in the few cases which have gone to court, no commanding officer from the security forces has ever been prosecuted. Under the doctrine of command responsibility a superior officer may be held responsible for extrajudicial executions committed by those acting under their authority if the superior officer did not take all reasonable measures to prevent such acts or ensure that they were investigated and the perpetrators brought to justice.”

Likewise, this statement from the Committee for the Protection of Journalists 2009 Report on the Philippines cites the same issue of impunity in reference to the Maguindanao incident:

“The massacre underscored the deep-seated climate of impunity in the Philippines, an atmosphere in which politicians have felt free to use deadly violence to settle scores, win office, and further personal interests.”

Most recently, Human Rights Watch also issued a statement on the Maguindanao massacre on March 8, 2010 regarding the killings of relatives of two witnesses of the massacre and the fact that many suspects still remain at large:

“Philippine authorities should act swiftly to protect eyewitnesses to the November 2009 massacre of at least 57 people in Maguindanao province on Mindanao, and to protect

their families as well, Human Rights Watch said today. Concerns for the safety of witnesses are highlighted by the killings of two relatives of witnesses and the shooting of a third; the large number of police, military, and paramilitary personnel implicated in the massacre who remain at large; and lax security measures that allowed one suspect to escape detention.”

The more recent illegal detention of 43 healthcare workers by the Philippine military, that began on February 6, 2010, is just another incident that illustrates the continuing harassment of workers. These doctors, nurses and paraprofessionals were forcibly taken by 300 heavily armed police and military from a training seminar at the home of a retired faculty member of the University of the Philippines College of Medicine, a site previously used for this type of training. The 43 were hauled to a military camp and held incommunicado while being subjected to torture. Only after considerable public pressure did the military admit they were holding the 43, but the military continues to detain all of these workers claiming that they are rebel combatants. Several of those detained including a 62 year old physician, have described torture at the hands of the military.

Philippine military acted in defiance of the Philippine Supreme Court when ordered by the Court to produce the 43 before the Court of Appeals, which was to hear their habeas corpus petition. They defied the order and refused to comply, claiming they had difficulty arranging the secure transfer of the individuals from a military camp to the court. Ms. Leila de Lima, the chairwoman of the Philippine Commission on Human Rights, criticized the armed forces leadership, calling its refusal “a really dangerous precedent.”

In light of these developments, the **Ecumenical Advocacy Network on the Philippines** urges the following recommendations be included with the FY2011 Foreign Military Financing for the Philippines;

We request that of the funding requested by the Administration not be obligated until the Secretary of State submits a report to the Committees on Appropriations containing information about the steps taken by the Government of the Philippines:

1. to effectively implement the recommendations of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Extra-judicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions including prosecutions and convictions for extra-judicial executions, enforced disappearances, torture, arbitrary arrest, death threats, and other illegal harassments;
2. to investigate and prosecute current and former military personnel credibly alleged to have committed human rights abuses;
3. to end the Armed Forces Philippines' violence, harassment, and intimidation of church organizations, trade unions, political parties, land rights advocates, health workers, and others who advocate for human rights; and
4. to implement measures to ensure that US military assistance is not used directly or indirectly to assist private armed elements such as those implicated in massacre in Maguindanao.

We believe that continued military aid to the Philippines without these conditions will enable perpetrators of human rights violations to continue to kill and torture with impunity and without consequence.

Attachments:

1. Amnesty International: Philippine Candidates Need to Divulge Positions on Human Rights
2. Committee to Protect Journalists: Attacks on the Press 2009: Philippines
3. Human Rights Watch: Philippines: Protect Witnesses to Maguindanao Massacre

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

REV. LARRY S. EMERY, PASTOR
COMMUNITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
POB 93, WALNUT GROVE CA 95690
916-284-6980 - CELL 916-276-1106 - CHURCH

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

ECUMENICAL ADVOCACY NETWORK ON THE
PHILIPPINES

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: Rev. Larry S. Emery Date: March 25, 2010

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

Testimony on Fiscal Year 2011 Global Health Funding
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
March 26, 2010
Karl Hofmann, President and CEO, PSI

On behalf of PSI, a global health NGO that is a major implementing partner of the U.S. Agency for International Development, I thank Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Granger, and the other distinguished members of the subcommittee for this opportunity to submit testimony on global health appropriations for Fiscal Year 2011.

PSI recognizes the challenging budgetary environment, and salutes your ongoing efforts to meet the health needs of disadvantaged people in the developing world.

My testimony will outline the need for increases in several areas, and PSI respectfully requests that those increases be accompanied by overall increases in the Development Assistance account, to ensure that global health increases do not come at the expense of other worthwhile development priorities.

The subcommittee allocated a very generous funding increase last year for international **family planning** programs, taking strides toward addressing what remains a huge unmet need for modern contraceptives globally. PSI asks that you further increase international family planning and reproductive health assistance funding next year to \$1 billion. This increase represents the U.S. fair share of the amount necessary to address an existing unmet need for family planning among an estimated 215 million women. If you allocate

\$1 billion for Fiscal Year 2011, it is estimated that more than 18 million additional women in the developing world would be able to use modern methods of contraception.

In addition to increased funding, PSI also requests that the subcommittee include language in this year's bill that would permanently preclude reimposition of the Mexico City Policy. We believe that the policy has had the effect of reducing access to family contraceptives for women around the world, which runs counter to the subcommittee's demonstrated interest in ensuring women's rights, helping them to be healthy, and promoting economic development.

Investments in **malaria** control in recent years are paying off in millions of saved lives. We are on the cusp of ending deaths from malaria, thanks to efforts funded by the United States and other donors. Now we must continue efforts to end this disease, or we could lose the progress we have made. PSI works on malaria in over 30 countries, including with funding from the U.S. President's Malaria Initiative and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, to which the United States is the largest donor. The President's request of \$680 million for malaria in FY11 represents an increase that is necessary to scale up interventions in some of the neediest areas, such as Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. We applaud the President's commitment and urge you to consider allocating funding above the requested level, given the high return on investment that malaria control interventions provide.

PSI is also seeking an increase to the funding for **maternal and child health** (MCH) programs. The President's request for \$700 million for this account for Fiscal Year 2011 indicates his recognition that MCH programs have had great success. For example, in 15 countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America that received assistance from USAID, under-5 mortality declined by an average of 33 percent between 1996 and 2006 alone, with some countries achieving a reduction as high as 50 percent. Appropriating at least \$1 billion for MCH would permit more meaningful scale-up of lifesaving interventions.

Funding for implementation of the 2005 Paul Simon **Water for the Poor Act** is also an investment in child survival, and we were disappointed to note that the President's budget requested a decrease from the Fiscal Year 2010 appropriated level of \$315 million, to \$239 million for Fiscal Year 2011. As you are no doubt aware, children are particularly vulnerable to diarrheal disease, which claims one life every 15 seconds. The majority of these deaths are not only treatable with oral rehydration therapy and zinc, but also preventable through solutions like purifying drinking water in the home, and practicing improved hygiene—interventions that PSI supports in 32 countries around the world, including with support from the U.S. government. We are eager to expand these simple, low-cost, highly effective solutions; if more funding becomes available, more lives will be saved. \$500 million is needed yearly from the United States to move toward the goal of halving people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation from 1990-2015.

Another account for which the President's budget requested a decrease for Fiscal Year 2011 is the **Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**. Globally, PSI has

considerable experience successfully implementing Global Fund programs in all three disease areas as a Principal Recipient (PR), a Sub-Recipient (SR), and in supporting the Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM) as a full member or technical advisor. Our experience is that the Global Fund is an unparalleled mechanism for coalescing donor funding around country priorities in the three diseases. To offer just one example of the success that the Global Fund has had, PSI's local affiliate in Pakistan, Greenstar, is using Global Fund funding for new approaches and partnerships for delivery of TB care by engaging health care providers in both the public and private sectors. Specific results to date include: 21,590 providers trained in TB diagnosis and treatment; 1,196 private providers enrolled in the network of providers; 48 private laboratories accredited to perform quality sputum smear microscopy; 25,624 community outreach workers trained; 2.1 million people reached through outreach activities; and 10,541 TB patients registered (58% of whom were sputum smear positive) with a treatment success rate of 86 percent. The Global Fund has identified a need of up to \$1.75 billion for Fiscal Year 2011 from the United States. PSI strongly urges you to make an increase to the President's request, such that all technically sound proposals may be fully funded.

PSI is concerned that the President's request for funding for **HIV/AIDS** is insufficient to continue progress toward universal access to prevention, care and treatment. In particular, given the necessity of maintaining treatment for the duration of the life a person with HIV/AIDS, we question whether the slight increase proposed in the President's budget for Fiscal Year 2011 over the Fiscal Year 2010 funding level will permit an adequate focus on effective, evidence-based HIV prevention activities. Ironically, this slowdown in

funding comes as we have new and improved HIV prevention tools at our disposal, such as male circumcision, which can reduce a man's risk of infection through heterosexual sex by up to 60 percent, and ever better epidemiological data, allowing us to accurately target at-risk populations such as men who have sex with men, and injecting drug users. We cannot afford to decelerate our efforts to prevent HIV, and PSI requests that the subcommittee take all steps possible to apply increases to this account.

Finally, PSI requests that you omit any language, such as that in the House-passed version of the 2010 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, that would require procurement of condoms manufactured in the United States to the maximum extent feasible. Condoms are among the most effective methods for slowing the spread of HIV, but this language sends a signal that the origin of the condom, rather than its cost or quality, is the priority for USAID procurers. To ensure as many condoms as possible can be procured with available funding, USAID should not be discouraged from continuing to buy condoms from the lowest qualified bidders in the world market.

Once again, I thank you for this opportunity to present PSI's views on the Fiscal Year 2011 budget, and I thank you for whatever increases to global health accounts you are able to provide in this challenging budgetary environment. PSI and other implementing partners of the U.S. government are working hard to ensure a great return on your investment.



1120 19th Street, NW, Suite 600
Washington, DC 20036
psi.org

Karl Hofmann
President and CEO
Population Services International (PSI)

Mr. Hofmann was named President and CEO of PSI in February 2007.

PSI is a leading global health organization with programs targeting malaria, child survival, HIV and reproductive health. Working in partnership within the public and private sectors, and harnessing the power of the markets, PSI provides life-saving products, clinical services and behavior change communications that empower the world's most vulnerable populations to lead healthier lives.

In 2007 alone, PSI helped prevent 19 million malaria episodes and 140,000 malaria deaths; 2.6 million unintended pregnancies; 3.8 million cases of diarrhea; and 156,000 new HIV infections.

Since Mr. Hofmann assumed leadership of the company, PSI has been awarded the largest single grant ever for reproductive health work, from a private U.S. foundation, and garnered nearly \$1 billion from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to combat these diseases. PSI's 2008 operating revenue was approximately \$400 million.

In Mr. Hofmann's first year as President and CEO, PSI won an unprecedented second Social Capitalist Award by *Fast Company* magazine. The award recognizes non-profits who use the tools of business to solve the world's most pressing social problems — ranging from substandard healthcare in developing nations to unequal education access, homelessness, unemployment and substance abuse in the United States — and who have demonstrated a consistent and unusually large impact on society.

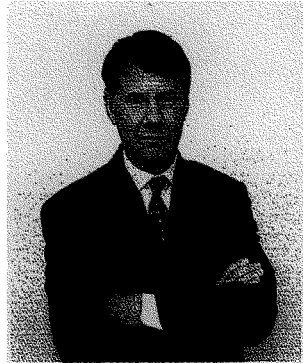
PSI was also lauded in 2007 by GiveWell (www.givewell.net) as the most efficient saver of lives in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Mr. Hofmann is steering PSI on its ambitious plan to double its health impact by 2012. Under his leadership, the organization is on target to achieve that goal.

Prior to joining PSI, Mr. Hofmann was a career American diplomat for 23 years. He served as United States Ambassador to the Republic of Togo, Executive Secretary of the Department of State and Deputy Chief of Mission (senior career diplomat) at the American Embassy in Paris. Mr. Hofmann also served on President Clinton's National Security Council staff.

Mr. Hofmann is the recipient of the State Department's Distinguished Honor Award, Superior Honors Awards and Meritorious Honor Awards. He is a graduate of Georgetown University and the National Defense University. Mr. Hofmann has been invited to speak at a variety of forums, including the World Economic Forum on Africa and the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Mr. Hofmann's years of living and working in Africa and the Caribbean (he also served in Morocco, Rwanda and Jamaica) have given him a deep understanding of development issues, including public health, especially HIV/AIDS. He speaks French, Spanish and German.



Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Karl Hofmann
President and CEO
PSI

1120 19th St. NW, #600
Washington, DC 20036
202-785-0072

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

NGO : Population Services International (PSI)

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.

Please refer to attached spreadsheet.

Signature:

Karl Hofmann

Date:

3/26/10

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

PSI Projects Funded by USG
October 1, 2004 - March 26, 2010

Direct Funding

Activity	Description	Begin Date	End Date	Country	USG Donor	Award Amount
C2490Y5	Uganda IEC for basic HIV Y5	4/1/2009	3/31/2010	UGANDA	CDC	\$4,442,718
C2490YR2	Uganda IEC for basic HIV YR2	4/1/2006	3/31/2007	UGANDA	CDC	\$3,086,570
C2490YR3	Uganda IEC for basic HIV YR3	4/1/2007	3/31/2008	UGANDA	CDC	\$4,160,093
C2490YR4	Uganda CDC IEC basic HIV Yr 4	4/1/2008	3/31/2009	UGANDA	CDC	\$4,412,718
C2702	Rwanda CDC Healthy Schools	9/30/2005	9/29/2006	RWANDA	CDC	\$512,827
C2702.YR3	Rwanda CDC Healthy Schools Y3	9/30/2007	9/29/2008	RWANDA	CDC	\$911,775
C2702.YR4	Rwanda CDC Healthy Schools Y4	9/30/2008	12/31/2009	RWANDA	CDC	\$2,195,570
C2702YR2	Rwanda CDC Healthy Schools Y2	9/30/2006	9/29/2007	RWANDA	CDC	\$629,828
C2703	Haiti PNH PMTCT	9/30/2005	3/31/2007	HAITI	CDC	\$474,833
C2703.YR2	Haiti CDC PNH PMTCT	4/1/2007	3/31/2008	HAITI	CDC	\$895,570
C2703Y3	Haiti CDC PNH PMTCT HIV Y3	4/1/2008	3/31/2009	HAITI	CDC	\$504,555
C2703Y4	Haiti CDC PNH PMTCT HIV Y4	4/1/2009	3/31/2010	HAITI	CDC	\$473,597
C2713P2	Cote d'Ivoire HIV CARE VCT	4/1/2007	3/31/2008	COTE D'IVOIRE	CDC	\$1,818,379
C2713Y4	Cote d'Ivoire HIV CARE VCT	4/1/2008	3/31/2009	COTE D'IVOIRE	CDC	\$1,433,115
C2713Y5	Cote d'Ivoire HIV CARE VCT	4/1/2009	9/29/2010	COTE D'IVOIRE	CDC	\$2,481,466
C2790.PI	Southern Africa Access to VCT	2/1/2006	1/31/2011	SOUTH AFRICA	CDC	\$46,386
C2790SW.PI	S Africa Access to VCT - Sw PI	2/1/2006	1/31/2011	SOUTH AFRICA	CDC	\$4,871
C2790SW2.PI	S Africa Access to VCT Sw2 PI	2/1/2006	1/31/2011	SOUTH AFRICA	CDC	\$33,766
C2790SW3.PI	S Africa CDC VCT Swazi - PI#3	2/1/2006	1/31/2011	SWAZILAND	CDC	\$32,356
C2790YR3	S.Afr Rg Increasing VCT YR 3	2/1/2008	1/31/2009	SOUTH AFRICA	CDC	\$1,640,986
C2790YR4	S.Afr Rg Increasing VCT YR 4	2/1/2009	1/31/2010	REGNL/SOUTH AFRICA	CDC	\$17,356,927
C2790YR5	S.Afr Rg Increasing VCT YR 5	2/1/2010	3/31/2010	REGNL/SOUTH AFRICA	CDC	\$1,000,000
C3081	Sudan CDC HIV Reduction	4/1/2007	9/30/2008	SUDAN	CDC	\$677,151
C3452	Rwanda CDC HIV VCT	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	RWANDA	CDC	\$1,040,000
C3454	Ethiopia CDC HIV Comm Outreach	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	ETHIOPIA	CDC	\$476,250
C3466	Botswana CDC BCC for Govt	9/30/2009	9/29/2010	BOTSWANA	CDC	\$799,998
C2820	Botswana IV Prev.Prog.inBDF	5/1/2006	12/31/2009	BOTSWANA	DOD	\$539,993
C2985	Mozambique Military RadioCmpgn	2/5/2007	8/4/2008	MOZAMBIQUE	DOD	\$68,390
C3018	Nambia HIV Prevent Military	4/1/2007	7/1/2009	NAMIBIA	DOD	\$1,187,649
C3027P2	DRC Armed Forces AIDS Phase 2	5/29/2008	1/29/2009	CONGO/KINSHASA	DOD	\$320,000
C3027P3	DRC Armed Forces AIDS Phase 3	12/1/2008	4/15/2010	CONGO/KINSHASA	DOD	\$320,000

C3059	Malawi DOD MDF HIV/AIDS Prev	6/28/2007	3/31/2009	MALAWI	DOD	\$114,988
C3183	Burundi DOD VCT in FDNB	3/1/2008	9/6/2009	BURUNDI	DOD	\$200,000
C3235	Rwanda DOD HIV/AIDS Prev RDF	6/17/2008	12/31/2009	RWANDA	DOD	\$569,337
C3329	Cameroon DoD Armed Forces	11/18/2008	3/31/2010	CAMEROON	DOD	\$179,827
C3398	Guinea DOD Military HIV Preven	2/2/2009	8/1/2010	GUINEA	DOD	\$170,001
C3411	Honduras DOD HIV Prevention	5/1/2009	5/10/2011	HONDURAS	DOD	\$314,866
C3417	Suriname DOD Behavior Change	11/1/2009	10/31/2010	CARIBBEAN REGION	DOD	\$137,833
C3447	Namibia DOD HIV Prevention	7/2/2009	7/1/2010	NAMIBIA	DOD	\$654,983
C3456	Burundi DOD HIV Military	1/25/2010	1/24/2011	BURUNDI	DOD	\$682,839
C3457	Rwanda DOD HIV Military	12/18/2009	12/17/2010	RWANDA	DOD	\$2,494,000
C3464	Mozambique DOD Prevent HIV	10/14/2009	10/13/2010	MOZAMBIQUE	DOD	\$1,300,000
C3487	Jamaica DOD HIV Prevention	12/4/2009	12/3/2010	CARIBBEAN REGION	DOD	\$267,815
C3490CT	Lesotho DOD HIV Prev LDF - CT	9/1/2009	8/31/2010	LESOTHO	DOD	\$11,432
C3490LAB	Lesotho DOD HIV Prev LDF - LAB	9/1/2009	8/31/2010	LESOTHO	DOD	\$11,344
C3490OP	Lesotho DOD HIV Prev LDF - OP	9/1/2009	8/31/2010	LESOTHO	DOD	\$67,224
C3491	T&T DOD HIV Prevention	12/4/2009	12/3/2010	CARIBBEAN REGION	DOD	\$198,113
C3496	Cameroon DOD HIV Military	1/13/2010	1/12/2011	CAMEROON	DOD	\$200,000
C3514CIRC	Botswana DOD HIV Prev - CIRC	1/1/2010	6/30/2011	BOTSWANA	DOD	\$16,598
C3514HVAB	Botswana DOD HIV Prev - HVAB	1/1/2010	6/30/2011	BOTSWANA	DOD	\$36,915
C3514HVCT	Botswana DOD HIV Prev - HVCT	1/1/2010	6/30/2011	BOTSWANA	DOD	\$266,208
C3514HVOP	Botswana DOD HIV Prev - HVOP	1/1/2010	6/30/2011	BOTSWANA	DOD	\$181,290
C2559	Benin HIV/AIDS Prev Military	1/5/2005	9/30/2005	BENIN	DOD/NRCC	\$149,500
C2593	Namibia HIV AIDS Prev Military	10/1/2005	6/30/2006	NAMIBIA	DOD/NRCC	\$1,811,110
C2819	Rwandian Defense Force HIV	4/27/2006	9/30/2008	RWANDA	DOD/NRCC	\$650,000
C2996	Russia - HIV Prev.in Military	2/22/2007	2/21/2009	RUSSIA	DOD/NRCC	\$425,000
C3027	Congo Kins Armed Forces AIDS	4/27/2007	3/31/2008	CONGO/KINSHASA	DOD/NRCC	\$400,000
C3050	Lesotho HIV Prevention LDF	4/19/2007	8/31/2009	LESOTHO	DOD/NRCC	\$77,000
C3119	Russia DoD Military Conf	9/1/2007	11/30/2007	RUSSIA	DOD/NRCC	\$31,856
C3356	El Salvador DOD BCC	12/9/2008	4/30/2010	EL SALVADOR	DOD/NRCC	\$100,000
C2674	Nigeria USAID IRHIN	6/8/2005	6/7/2010	NIGERIA	USAID	\$12,923,866
C2674IA.PI	Nigeria IRHIN	6/8/2005	6/7/2010	NIGERIA	USAID	\$1,228,311
C2675	Nigeria HIV/AIDS Prevnt&C	10/1/2006	12/31/2010	NIGERIA	USAID	\$33,464,366
C2810	Mozambique Anti-trafficking	3/24/2006	4/30/2007	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID	\$35,000
C2922OB5.PI	Benin HIV/AIDS PMI Prog Income	7/1/2008	9/30/2011	BENIN	USAID	\$34,802
C3008	Mozambique Disaster Assistance	3/16/2007	5/30/2007	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID	\$50,000
C3101	India USAID Market Assessment	10/1/2007	12/31/2007	INDIA	USAID	\$47,281
C3165.PI	Rwanda USAID BCSM PI	1/31/2008	1/30/2013	RWANDA	USAID	\$87,659

C3177	Ethiopia USAID HIV Prev	3/14/2008	3/14/2011	ETHIOPIA	USAID	\$7,058,038
C3283.DONCOM	Cameroon USAID Condoms DONCOM	4/22/2008	12/31/2020	CAMEROON	USAID	\$12,898
C3283.PI	Cameroon USAID Condom PI	4/22/2008	12/31/2020	CAMEROON	USAID	\$332
C3286.DONCOM	Congo Kin USAID Cond DONCOM	6/3/2008	12/31/2010	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID	\$85,733
C3286.PI	Congo Kinshasa USAID Condom PI	6/3/2008	12/31/2010	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID	\$24,710
C3384.DONCOM	Vietnam - USAID Condoms/Lube	9/2/2008	12/31/2020	VIET NAM	USAID	\$564,537
C3384.PI	Vietnam USAID Condom DONCOM PI	10/1/2008	12/31/2019	VIET NAM	USAID	\$68,858
C3468	Malawi USAID Typhoid Fever Out	10/26/2009	9/30/2010	MALAWI	USAID	\$25,000
C2505H3.PI	Angola AIDS Prev. Expan. JC	9/30/2008	9/30/2010	ANGOLA	USAID LOC	\$1,542,000
C2505M3.PI	Angola Malaria Prev. Expan.	9/30/2008	9/30/2010	ANGOLA	USAID LOC	\$760,000
C2505W3.PI	Angola AIDS Prev. Expan.	9/30/2008	9/30/2010	ANGOLA	USAID LOC	\$250,000
C2536	Nigeria USAID PrePackg Malaria	11/8/2004	11/7/2010	NIGERIA	USAID LOC	\$4,290,730
C2583	Mozam. Malaria & Diarrhea	2/1/2005	3/9/2006	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID LOC	\$444,205
C2682	Malawi HIV Prevention & Health	7/1/2005	3/31/2010	MALAWI	USAID LOC	\$11,828,403
C2682.PI	Malawi HIV Prevention & Health	7/1/2005	3/31/2010	MALAWI	USAID LOC	\$440,263
C2682R.PI	mal/usaids/mch.ors/2	7/1/2005	3/31/2010	MALAWI	USAID LOC	\$338,898
C2677.PI	Mada Social Mktng CORE	8/1/2005	12/31/2009	MADAGASCAR	USAID LOC	\$943,652
C2679	Ethiopia ZTK and ITN	8/1/2005	6/30/2007	ETHIOPIA	USAID LOC	\$1,987,799
C2682	Namibia USAID HIV/AIDS Prev	7/1/2005	3/31/2010	NAMIBIA	USAID LOC	\$10,654,814
C2682.PI	Namibia USAID HIV/AIDS Prev PI	7/1/2005	12/31/2007	NAMIBIA	USAID LOC	\$17,950
C2682CH.PI	Namibia USAID HIV/AIDS CH PI	7/1/2005	12/31/2007	NAMIBIA	USAID LOC	\$2,363
C2682CN.PI	Namibia USAID HIV/AIDS CN PI	7/1/2005	12/31/2007	NAMIBIA	USAID LOC	\$287,570
C2689.PI	PI Botsw USAID DonCom	12/31/2005	12/31/2020	BOTSWANA	USAID LOC	\$10,310,000
C2690	Russia USAID PreventAIDS Prog.	9/30/2005	3/31/2010	RUSSIA	USAID LOC	\$5,928,477
C2704	Congo Kins CSM BCC	9/30/2005	12/31/2009	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID LOC	\$244,005
C2704.PI	Congo Kins CSM BCC	1/1/2007	12/31/2009	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID LOC	\$127,534
C2704D.PI	Congo Kins CSM BCC Don Comm	1/1/2007	12/31/2009	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID LOC	\$360,871
C2716	Ethiopia SWS	5/1/2005	9/30/2007	ETHIOPIA	USAID LOC	\$471,138
C2716.PI	eth/usaids/mch.sws	5/1/2005	9/30/2007	ETHIOPIA	USAID LOC	\$16,029,939
C2758	Cent Am High PrevalentBCC	12/28/2005	9/30/2010	EGN/CENTRAL AMERIC	USAID LOC	\$31,018,820
C2815	Mozambique Malaria & Diarrhea	4/17/2006	8/30/2011	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID LOC	\$138,869
C2815.PI	Mozambique Malaria & Diarrhea	4/17/2006	8/30/2011	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID LOC	\$25,000
C2822	Malawi Avian Flu	4/25/2006	9/30/2006	MALAWI	USAID LOC	\$92,951
C2841.PI	Congo/Braz USAID DONCOM	12/31/2005	12/31/2020	CONGO/BRAZZAVILLE	USAID LOC	\$14,586,100
C2914	India Project CONNECT	10/1/2006	9/30/2011	INDIA	USAID LOC	\$46,869
C2914.PI	India Project CONNECT	10/1/2006	9/30/2011	INDIA	USAID LOC	\$17,181,000
C2922	Benin HIV/AIDS Program	10/1/2006	9/30/2011	BENIN	USAID LOC	

C2922.PI	Benin HIV/AIDS Program	10/1/2006	9/30/2011	BENIN	USAID LOC	\$70,495
C2922.0B2.PI	Benin HIV/AIDS Program OB2 PI	10/1/2006	9/30/2011	BENIN	USAID LOC	\$1,152
C2930	Malawi USAID CS CDD	9/30/2006	9/29/2011	MALAWI	USAID LOC	\$2,500,000
C2930.PI	PI Malawi Diarrhea Contro	9/30/2006	9/29/2011	MALAWI	USAID LOC	\$156,073
C3016	Kenya APhIA II HCM	4/1/2007	4/16/2012	KENYA	USAID LOC	\$51,400,000
C3047	Tanzania LLINsT V2R	5/24/2007	5/23/2011	TANZANIA	USAID LOC	\$30,000,000
C3047.PI	Tanzania LLINsT V2R PI	5/24/2007	5/23/2011	TANZANIA	USAID LOC	\$304,941
C3099	Kyrg Tjk USAID Imprving RH CSM	9/29/2007	3/31/2010	REGNU/CENTRAL ASIA	USAID LOC	\$1,920,078
C3156	Cambodia USAID Soc Mkt and BCI	1/1/2008	2/4/2013	CAMBODIA	USAID LOC	\$16,939,995
C3156.PI	Cambodia USAID Soc Mkt and BCI	1/1/2008	2/4/2013	CAMBODIA	USAID LOC	\$270,344
C3165	Rwanda USAID BCSM	1/31/2008	1/30/2013	RWANDA	USAID LOC	\$20,000,000
C3260	Mad USAID SM CM&RH	7/14/2008	9/30/2013	MADAGASCAR	USAID LOC	\$25,500,000
C3260.DONCOM	Mad USAID SM CM&RH DonCom	7/14/2008	9/30/2013	MADAGASCAR	USAID LOC	\$3,435,238
C3260.PI	Mad USAID SM CM&RH PI	7/14/2008	9/30/2013	MADAGASCAR	USAID LOC	\$113,301
C3309	Mali USAID Pathway Follow on	10/1/2008	9/30/2011	MALI	USAID LOC	\$5,500,000
C3309.PI	Mali USAID Pathway Follow on PI	10/1/2008	9/30/2011	MALI	USAID LOC	\$8,508
C3311	Sudan USAID HIV Prev & Condom	10/1/2008	11/30/2009	SUDAN	USAID LOC	\$1,000,000
C3382	El Salvador HIV Prev MARPs	11/28/2008	12/31/2010	EL SALVADOR	USAID LOC	\$1,210,597
C3383	Zimbabwe OFDA/USAID Hygiene Prom	1/1/2009	12/31/2010	ZIMBABWE	USAID LOC	\$1,986,149
C3388	Malawi USAID Ebt High Rsk Behav	3/1/2009	2/28/2014	MALAWI	USAID LOC	\$20,000,000
C3403FP	Haiti USAID RFTOP SM FP	4/15/2009	4/15/2012	HAITI	USAID LOC	\$4,485,091
C3403HIV	Haiti USAID RFTOP SM HIV	4/15/2009	4/15/2012	HAITI	USAID LOC	\$5,036,576
C3403MCH	Haiti USAID RFTOP SM MCH	4/15/2009	4/15/2012	HAITI	USAID LOC	\$3,977,870
C3472	Central Asia - USAID - HOP	9/30/2009	9/29/2014	REGNU/CENTRAL ASIA	USAID LOC	\$14,848,362
C354.PI	Malawi USAID MCH ORS 2 PI	1/1/2008	12/31/2008	MALAWI	USAID LOC	-\$8
C4001	Ethiopia AIDSTAR RFTOP-Prevent	5/12/2008	5/13/2011	ETHIOPIA	USAID LOC	\$6,790,736
C4002	Vietnam AIDSTAR RFTOP Prevent	10/1/2008	9/30/2013	VIET NAM	USAID LOC	\$15,492,246
C4003	Zam AIDSTAR Priv Sedor SM	8/1/2009	9/30/2014	ZAMBIA	USAID LOC	\$73,170,778
C4004	Congo AIDSTAR Advancing SM	10/1/2009	9/30/2013	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID LOC	\$22,779,102
C8023.PI	Prog Inc Uganda PEPFAR	1/1/2006	3/31/2008	UGANDA	USAID LOC	\$47,805
C8028	US/AIDSMark Lessons Learn	4/27/2005	3/31/2008	No Region	USAID LOC	\$161,340
C8029	VCT Support	11/30/2005	3/31/2008	No Region	USAID LOC	\$208,517
C8032	Haiti Hormonal SM Program	10/1/2006	9/29/2007	HAITI	USAID LOC	\$250,000
C8033	Sudan Enhancing HIV Prgm	3/1/2007	12/31/2007	SUDAN	USAID LOC	\$75,000
C8034	Honduras HIV/Aids Prevention	12/21/2007	3/31/2008	HONDURAS	USAID LOC	\$86,847
C816.PI	Prog. Inc/Benin Aidsmark	6/1/2007	3/31/2008	Benin	USAID LOC	\$546,384
C868.PI	Nepal Aidsmark Prog Inc	8/1/2006	3/31/2008	Nepal	USAID LOC	\$935,927

C2957	Guinea ArmedForce HIV/AIDS	10/1/2006	12/31/2007	GUINEA	US EMBASSY/CONAKRY	\$120,000
C2722	Guinea Military HIV Prevention	10/1/2005	9/30/2006	GUINEA	US EMBASSY/CONAKRY	\$216,000
C2715	Botswana CSM to High Risk Grps	9/1/2005	8/31/2006	BOTSWANA	JS EMBASSY/GABARONE	\$100,062
C2927	Congo Kins Music Video HIV	9/22/2006	1/31/2008	CONGO/KINSHASA	US EMBASSY/KINSHASA	\$56,961
C2570	Togo US Embassy HIV prevention	12/15/2004	3/31/2010	TOGO	US EMBASSY/TOGO	\$157,505

Pass Throughs (USG funding channeled through another donor)

Activity	Description	Begin Date	End Date	Country	USG Donor	Direct Donor	Award Amount
2530	Haiti CDC-Pepfar Blood	1/6/2005	5/31/2006	HAITI	CDC	NISTRY OF	\$570,845
2837	Voluntary blood donations	4/1/2006	5/31/2007	HAITI	CDC	NISTRY OF	\$225,000
2918	C d'I Expand Access HIV	9/21/2006	12/31/2008	COTE D'IVOIRE	CDC	ANADER	\$502,544
2918P2	C d'I Expand Access HIV Ph2	4/1/2007	3/31/2010	COTE D'IVOIRE	CDC	ANADER	\$1,010,384
2982	Ethiopia Expan STI trtmnt cove	1/15/2007	2/29/2008	ETHIOPIA	CDC	EPHA	\$227,273
3062	Haiti Secure Blood Transf	4/1/2007	5/31/2008	HAITI	CDC	NISTRY OF	\$200,000
3062P2	Haiti Secure Blood Transf P2	4/1/2008	5/31/2009	HAITI	CDC	NISTRY OF	\$331,756
3062P3	Haiti Secure Blood Transf P3	7/1/2009	3/31/2010	HAITI	CDC	NISTRY OF	\$220,000
3281	Zambia PATH Malaria	6/1/2008	9/29/2010	ZAMBIA	CDC	PATH	\$410,721
2706	Burundi VCT Services among FDN	9/1/2005	2/29/2008	BURUNDI	EPARTMENT OF DEFENSE/ASSY/BUJL	I SNOW INC	\$216,989
2048U	Romania JSI Urban Comp	12/1/2004	11/30/2006	ROMANIA	USAID		\$359,900
2284	Ghana WARP PSAMAO	10/1/2005	6/30/2008	GHANA	USAID	FHI	\$2,834,544
228407	Burkina Faso WARP	10/1/2005	11/30/2007	BURKINA FASO	USAID	FHI	\$255,516
228412	Burkina Faso WARP Amb Fd	3/1/2005	11/30/2007	BURKINA FASO	USAID	FHI	\$40,027
228413	Cameroon WARP	10/1/2005	11/30/2007	CAMEROON	USAID	FHI	\$492,081
228414	Cote d'Ivoire WARP	10/1/2005	11/30/2007	COTE D'IVOIRE	USAID	FHI	\$368,907
228440	Togo WARP	10/1/2005	11/30/2007	TOGO	USAID	FHI	\$278,505
228487	WAAF Round 3 - Regional	11/3/2004	11/30/2007	REGNL/WCA	USAID	FHI	\$809,018
228488	Ambassadors II WARP	10/1/2005	9/30/2008	REGNL/WCA	USAID	FHI	\$665,262
2284C3	WARP Cameroon Round3	1/6/2005	11/30/2007	CAMEROON	USAID	FHI	\$100,050
2284C5	Cameroon WAAF RD5	4/1/2007	11/30/2007	CAMEROON	USAID	FHI	\$27,764
2284R3	WARP Round 3	11/3/2004	11/30/2007	TOGO	USAID	FHI	\$79,122
2284R4	WAAF Round 4 - Regional	10/1/2005	5/31/2008	GHANA	USAID	FHI	\$1,285,156
2284R5	Ghana WAAF Round 5	9/30/2006	6/30/2008	GHANA	USAID	FHI	\$1,115,517
2284T4	WAAF Togo Subgrant RD4	2/24/2006	11/30/2007	TOGO	USAID	FHI	\$79,909
2468SW	JHU/HCP Proj. (P4R)	10/1/2005	6/30/2006	PAKISTAN	USAID	OPKINS UN	\$300,000
250711	Benin Engender Health	10/1/2005	9/30/2007	BENIN	USAID	ENDER HE/	\$143,407

2509	Zambia Corridors of Hope	10/1/2004	3/31/2006	ZAMBIA	USAID	FHI- IMPAC1	\$1,878,673
251803	India PSP Communi Midwife	10/1/2004	4/30/2005	INDIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$92,128
251804	Nigeria SFH Field Support	5/1/2006	7/31/2006	NIGERIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$44,380
251818	Rwanda HIV/AIDS Preventio	8/1/2005	1/31/2008	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$429,493
251828	Moz SWS Distribution	9/1/2005	6/31/2006	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$393,712
25183H	India PSP HIV field supp.	4/22/2005	6/30/2006	INDIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$4,306,633
251841	Romania PSP	4/1/2005	4/30/2005	ROMANIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$16,238
251867	Honduras PSP	2/21/2005	6/30/2006	HONDURAS	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$62,771
251869	Mexico PSP	9/30/2005	1/31/2006	MEXICO	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$329,129
251871	Ukraine PSP Assessment	10/1/2004	6/30/2005	UKRAINE	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$41,665
251873	Azerbaijan Assessment	5/1/2006	9/30/2006	AZERBAIJAN	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$31,546
251878	Peru PSP Field Support	7/1/2006	9/20/2006	PERU	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$22,631
2518CO	Haiti PSP One Condom Promotion	10/1/2007	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$538,396
2518DL	Haiti Dio Lavi SM	9/1/2005	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$151,501
2518F2	Haiti Family Planning 2	9/1/2005	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$107,424
2518FP	Haiti PSP One Condom Promotion	10/1/2008	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$301,000
2518FW	Nigeria Fam Wellness Prgm	1/1/2007	12/31/2008	NIGERIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$260,299
2518GH	PSP-One Ghana Microbusiness	4/1/2008	9/30/2008	GHANA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$14,926
2518HA	HIV/AIDS Prevention	11/1/2006	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$581,367
2518HF	FP Social Marketing	9/26/2005	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$250,000
2518HH	Haiti STI/HIV/AIDS Reduction	9/26/2005	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$244,315
2518HO	Haiti Oral Rehydration Salts	11/1/2006	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$150,000
2518HW	Haiti SWS Social Marketing	9/26/2005	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$200,000
2518KY	PSP One Kenya Logistics	11/1/2008	3/31/2009	KENYA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$26,023
2518LO	Nigeria SFH & Locon	5/1/2007	9/30/2009	NIGERIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$392,055
2518NC	Nigeria Sustainable OCs	6/1/2006	7/31/2006	NIGERIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$41,166
2518ORS	Haiti PSP-One ORS	10/1/2008	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$129,716
2518PA	Honduras PASMO SM	1/1/2006	9/30/2009	HONDURAS	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$1,225,913
2518PS	Guatemala PASMO PSP	7/1/2006	9/30/2006	GUATEMALA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$16,570
2518R2	Rwanda HIV/AIDS Preventio	8/1/2005	1/31/2008	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$449,868
2518R3	Rwanda HIV/AIDS Preventio	8/1/2005	1/31/2008	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$101,977
2518R4	Rwanda HIV/AIDS Preventio	8/1/2005	1/31/2008	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$283,737
2518R5	Rwanda HIV/AIDS Preventio	8/1/2005	1/31/2008	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$213,272
2518R6	Rwanda HIV/AIDS Preventio	8/1/2005	1/31/2008	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$53,401
2518R7	Rwanda Malaria Campaign	9/1/2006	1/31/2008	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$43,077
2518SW	PSP-One Swaziland MC Activity	5/1/2008	5/31/2009	SWAZILAND	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$7,349
2518TR	Nigeria Travel Jeff Barne	9/1/2006	10/31/2006	NIGERIA	USAID	T ASSOC1A1	\$10,082

2518WT	Haiti Dio Lavi for PLWHA (WTS)	9/1/2005	11/29/2009	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$124,640
2518Y2	US/SP COMNET Year 2 and 3	7/1/2005	8/31/2009	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$516,900
2532	CAR CAPACITY Project Reg	11/1/2004	7/31/2009	REGN/CENTRAL ASIA	USAID	I SNOW INC	\$1,914,525
2532KA	CAR CAPACITY Project Khazak	11/1/2004	7/31/2009	KAZAKHSTAN	USAID	I SNOW INC	\$291,491
2532KY	CAR CAPACITY Project Kyrg	11/1/2004	7/31/2009	KRGYZSTAN	USAID	I SNOW INC	\$95,201
2532TA	CAR CAPACITY Project Tajik	11/1/2004	7/31/2009	TAJIKISTAN	USAID	I SNOW INC	\$75,702
2532UZ	CAR CAPACITY Project Uzbek	11/1/2004	7/31/2009	UZBEKISTAN	USAID	I SNOW INC	\$116,925
2674PS	Nigeria IRHIN- PSI Sub	6/8/2005	6/7/2010	NIGERIA	USAID	FOR FAMIL'	\$572,362
2674SPS	Nigeria HIV/AIDS -PSI Sub	7/8/2005	12/31/2010	NIGERIA	USAID	FOR FAMIL'	\$854,559
2686	Nigeria COMPASS Project	8/16/2005	9/30/2005	NIGERIA	USAID	PATHFINDER	\$793,916
2700CM	Zimbabwe PSP Communications	10/1/2005	9/30/2010	ZIMBABWE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$2,157,826
2700CR	Zimbabwe PSP Core	10/1/2005	9/30/2010	ZIMBABWE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$2,447,601
2700PD	Zimbabwe PSP Product Delivery	10/1/2005	9/30/2010	ZIMBABWE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$1,026,247
2700PF	Zimbabwe PSP Family Planning	10/1/2005	9/30/2010	ZIMBABWE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$1,948,292
2700SD	Zimbabwe PSP Service Delivery	10/1/2005	9/30/2010	ZIMBABWE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$1,988,624
2736	Roman SEE HIV/AIDS Prevent	10/1/2005	12/31/2006	ROMANIA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$482,531
274105	POUZN - DRC	10/1/2005	9/29/2010	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$200,248
274105ME	DRC Pouzn Research	10/1/2009	9/29/2010	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$36,050
274110	POUZN - Kenya Core	12/1/2006	9/29/2010	KENYA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$223,256
274110FLD	Kenya POUZN Field	1/1/2008	9/29/2010	KENYA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$162,538
274110ME	Kenya Pouzn Research	10/1/2009	9/29/2010	KENYA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$36,050
274111	POUZN - Benin	7/2/2007	9/29/2010	BENIN	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$439,200
274111FLD	POUZN - Benin Field Component	1/1/2009	9/29/2010	BENIN	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$1,019,469
274115	POUZN - Haiti Core	12/1/2006	9/29/2010	HAITI	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$295,095
274118	POUZN - Rwanda	10/1/2005	9/29/2010	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$399,532
274118FLD	Rwanda Alt POUZN Field	1/1/2008	9/29/2010	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$20,600
274118HIV	Rwanda Alt POUZN HIV Field	1/1/2008	9/29/2010	RWANDA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$332,086
274126	POUZN - Malawi	10/1/2005	9/29/2010	MALAWI	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$406,713
274126CDC	Malawi POUZN Core CDC Eval	10/1/2005	9/29/2010	MALAWI	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$18,517
274126FLD	Malawi POUZN Field Component	10/25/2008	9/29/2010	MALAWI	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$211,411
274142	POUZN - Angola Core	10/1/2005	6/30/2009	ANGOLA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$50,023
274152	POUZN Madagascar Core	1/1/2008	9/29/2010	MADAGASCAR	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$21,449
274152FLD	POUZN Madagascar Field Support	1/1/2008	9/29/2010	MADAGASCAR	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$851,945
2741CR	POUZN-CORE	10/1/2005	6/30/2009	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$696,348
2741GL	POUZN NEW CR GLOBAL LEADERSHI	10/1/2008	3/31/2010	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$74,519
2741ME	POUZN NEW CORE M&E	10/1/2008	3/31/2010	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$29,754
2741MGMT	POUZN NEW CORE MANAGEMENT	10/1/2008	3/31/2010	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$103,956

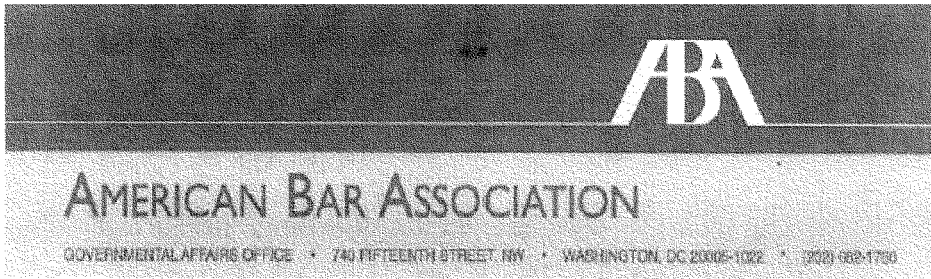
2741SW	POUZN-NEPAL Field Support	10/1/2005	9/29/2010	NEPAL	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$757,503
2741TA	POUZN NEW CORE IMPLEMENTATION	10/1/2008	3/31/2010	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$52,184
2741WP	POUZN NEW CORE WORKPLANNING	10/1/2008	3/31/2010	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$13,487
2755	Rwanda Alliance Africa Yth	1/1/2006	9/30/2007	RWANDA	USAID	UTH FOUNC	\$76,500
2757	Kenya FHI BCC/VCT TO #11	11/1/2005	9/30/2006	KENYA	USAID	FHI-IMPACT	\$435,147
2764	Lesotho VCT	1/1/2006	1/31/2007	LESOTHO	USAID	PACT INC	\$600,966
2766	Cameroun Child Survival Post	9/29/2005	9/30/2010	CAMEROON	USAID	INTERNATI	\$1,004,020
2843	Bots-HIV/Alcohol Interven	4/24/2006	8/31/2008	BOTSWANA	USAID	PACT INC	\$443,377
2844	Bots-SMA&Capacity Building	5/3/2006	8/31/2008	BOTSWANA	USAID	PACT INC	\$682,249
285460	Core PSP Condom Availabil	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EGNL/CENTRAL AMERIC	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$483,987
285461	Core PSP Guatemala	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	GUATEMALA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$114,469
285462	Core PSP Costa Rica	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	COSTA RICA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$53,728
285463	Core PSP El Salvador	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EL SALVADOR	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$60,370
285464	Core PSP Nicaragua	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	NICARAGUA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$60,185
285465	Core PSP Panama	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	PANAMA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$62,991
285466	Core PSP Belize	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	BELIZE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$59,581
285467	Core PSP Honduras	12/1/2009	2/28/2010	HONDURAS	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$25,057
285560	Mapping PSP Regional	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EGNL/CENTRAL AMERIC	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$46,171
285561	Mapping PSP Guatemala	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	GUATEMALA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$17,042
285562	Mapping PSP Costa Rica	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	COSTA RICA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$17,894
285563	Mapping PSP El Salvador	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EL SALVADOR	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$13,985
285564	Mapping PSP Nicaragua	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	NICARAGUA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$14,298
285565	Mapping PSP Panama	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	PANAMA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$18,669
285566	Mapping PSP Belize	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	BELIZE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$18,153
285560	Product Delivery PSP Regional	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EGNL/CENTRAL AMERIC	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$17,319
285561	Product Delivery PSP Guat	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	GUATEMALA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$169,737
285562	Product Delivery PSP Costa Rica	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	COSTA RICA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$67,929
285563	Product Delivery PSP El Salvad	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EL SALVADOR	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$132,949
285564	Product Delivery PSP Nicaragua	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	NICARAGUA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$72,081
285565	Product Delivery PSP Panama	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	PANAMA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$124,972
285566	Product Delivery PSP Belize	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	BELIZE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$66,451
285567	Product Delivery PSP Honduras	12/1/2009	2/28/2010	EGNL/CENTRAL AMERIC	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$25,329
285760	Communications PSP Regional	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EGNL/CENTRAL AMERIC	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$44,958
285761	Communications PSP Guatemala	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	GUATEMALA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$83,036
285762	Communications PSP Costa Rica	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	COSTA RICA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$35,832
285763	Communications PSP El Salvador	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	EL SALVADOR	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$72,423
285764	Communications PSP Nicaragua	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	NICARAGUA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$39,257

285765	Communications PSP Panama	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	PANAMA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$66,072
285766	Communications PSP Belize	2/1/2006	1/31/2010	BELIZE	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$23,059
285767	Communications PSP Honduras	12/1/2009	2/28/2010	EGNL/CENTRAL AMERIC	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$12,403
2895	Bangladesh SMC Consultancy	8/15/2006	9/15/2007	BANGLADESH	USAID	ARKETING I	\$21,829
2897	Ethiopia Emergency Water	8/1/2006	12/31/2006	ETHIOPIA	USAID	IAL RESCUE	\$54,382
2898C1	Mekong Region Avian Flu C1	7/24/2006	1/31/2007	REGNL/SE ASIA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$45,686
2898C3	Mekong Region Avian Flu C3	7/24/2006	1/31/2007	REGNL/SE ASIA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$43,247
2898C4	Mekong Region Avian Flu C4	7/24/2006	1/31/2007	REGNL/SE ASIA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$5,880
2898C5	Mekong Region Avian Flu C5	7/24/2006	1/31/2007	REGNL/SE ASIA	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$5,391
2901	Tanzania PMI KO-Tabs	8/5/2006	9/30/2007	TANZANIA	USAID	CORE, INC	\$540,000
2915	Sudan HIV/AIDS Prevention	9/1/2006	4/30/2009	SUDAN	USAID	FHI	\$1,479,162
2916	Nepal Zinc Tablets Procur	9/29/2006	3/31/2007	NEPAL	USAID	I SNOW INC	\$8,412
2962	Kenya Pathfinder APhIA II	8/1/2006	2/28/2009	KENYA	USAID	PATHFINDEI	\$1,494,625
2962C	Kenya Pathfinder P/T Central	3/1/2009	2/28/2011	KENYA	USAID	PATHFINDEI	\$549,850
2962N	Kenya Pathfinder P/T Nairobi	3/1/2009	2/28/2011	KENYA	USAID	PATHFINDEI	\$528,946
2986	Vietnam IBCC Social Norms	1/8/2007	1/7/2010	VIET NAM	USAID	PACT INC	\$3,069,280
2997	India HIV/AIDS BCC Karnataka	10/1/2006	3/31/2010	INDIA	USAID	SITY OF MA	\$387,335
2997WS	India HIV/AIDS BCC Karnataka W	10/1/2006	3/31/2010	INDIA	USAID	SITY OF MA	\$472,639
3006	Mex bilateral PSP Condom Avail	10/1/2006	1/31/2010	MEXICO	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$380,023
3006CM	Mex bilateral Communications	10/1/2006	1/31/2010	MEXICO	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$184,360
3008MP	Mex Bilateral Map PSP	10/1/2006	1/31/2010	MEXICO	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$72,034
3006PD	MexBilateral Prod Deliver PSP	10/1/2006	1/31/2010	MEXICO	USAID	T ASSOCIAT	\$207,294
3015	Zambia SFH Sub w/ AED	1/1/2007	12/31/2009	ZAMBIA	USAID	OR EDUC I	\$337,025
3020	Mali POU Water Products Study	4/20/2007	7/30/2007	MALI	USAID	ARD, INC.	\$20,766
3024	Rwanda Mobile C&T	3/1/2007	9/30/2008	RWANDA	USAID	FHI	\$71,015
3024P2	Rwanda FHI Road to Health P2	10/1/2008	9/30/2009	RWANDA	USAID	FHI	\$69,995
3045	Madagascar Feas. of DMPA	3/1/2007	1/31/2008	MADAGASCAR	USAID	FHI	\$49,887
3055	Vietnam HIV Prevent MARP	6/1/2007	12/31/2008	VIET NAM	USAID	PACT INC	\$875,000
3055CT	Vietnam USAID MARP VCT	6/1/2007	12/31/2008	VIET NAM	USAID	PACT INC	\$900,000
3055ID	Vietnam USAID MARP SW-IDU	6/1/2007	12/31/2008	VIET NAM	USAID	PACT INC	\$400,000
3055MT	Vietnam USAID MARP PMTCT	6/1/2007	12/31/2008	VIET NAM	USAID	PACT INC	\$470,000
3067BC	Guinea RTI BCC & Other Preven	3/19/2007	3/31/2010	GUINEA	USAID	NTERNATIC	\$248,835
3067LB	Guinea RTI Laboratory Comp.	3/19/2007	3/31/2010	GUINEA	USAID	NTERNATIC	\$344,671
3067MC	Guinea RTI Mat & Child Health	10/1/2008	3/31/2010	GUINEA	USAID	NTERNATIC	\$33,152
3067VC	Guinea RTI VCT Component	3/19/2007	3/31/2010	GUINEA	USAID	NTERNATIC	\$1,339,224
3091	Zambia Lupula Mobile VCT	10/1/2007	6/30/2009	ZAMBIA	USAID	NTERNATIC	\$80,696
3107	Mali IRH Family Planning	10/1/2007	11/30/2007	MALI	USAID	I:PRODUCT	\$49,950

3121	Malawi MSH Community FP HIV	10/1/2007	8/31/2010	MALAWI	USAID	ICES FOR H	\$989,788
3133	Thailand Pact Trans Sisters	10/1/2007	12/31/2007	THAILAND	USAID	PACT INC	\$20,700
3140	Rwanda Abt Sur Eau	10/1/2007	5/31/2009	RWANDA	USAID	ABT	\$105,212
3157	Tanzania JHU BCC Malaria	11/1/2007	6/30/2012	TANZANIA	USAID	OPKINS UN	\$6,000,011
3172	Thailand PACT BCC for HIV/AIDS	1/1/2008	9/30/2009	THAILAND	USAID	PACT INC	\$134,632
3225DC	IRH Regional Awareness-Wash,DC	1/1/2008	6/30/2010	PSIWASHINGTON	USAID	REPRODUCT	\$10,335
3225MD	IRH Regional Awareness-Madagas	1/1/2008	6/30/2010	MADAGASCAR	USAID	REPRODUCT	\$100,620
3225ML	IRH Regional Awareness-Mali	1/1/2008	6/30/2010	MALI	USAID	REPRODUCT	\$166,956
3225RW	IRH Regional Awareness- Rwanda	1/1/2008	6/30/2010	RWANDA	USAID	REPRODUCT	\$129,473
3242	Sudan LBG Community Hygiene	5/20/2008	11/20/2008	SUDAN	USAID	ERGER GRI	\$590,000
3243	Mali AED Netmark ITN Comm	6/16/2008	11/30/2008	MALI	USAID	FOR EDUC C	\$53,600
3257	Vietnam PACT Safe Water PO	6/1/2008	1/31/2009	VIET NAM	USAID	PACT INC	\$21,293
3307	PSI Wash JHPIEGO MCHIP-CORE	10/1/2008	9/30/2010	HINGTON BASED PROFI	USAID	JHPIEGO	\$66,190
330705	DRC JHPIEGO MCHIP	4/1/2009	9/30/2010	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID	JHPIEGO	\$86,571
3307101	Swaziland Jhpiego MCHIP	9/1/2009	8/31/2010	SWAZILAND	USAID	JHPIEGO	\$543,258
330726	Malawi Jhpiego MCHIP	10/1/2009	12/31/2009	MALAWI	USAID	JHPIEGO	\$300,000
3319	Congo Kin PACT Net Distributio	9/1/2008	11/30/2008	CONGO/KINSHASA	USAID	PACT INC	\$30,973
3343	Sudan LBG safe water WAU	12/8/2008	8/31/2009	SUDAN	USAID	ERGER GRI	\$504,326
3343.IUBA	Sudan LBG safe water juba	12/8/2008	8/31/2009	SUDAN	USAID	ERGER GRI	\$526,023
3346	Madagascar RTI Health Services	8/13/2008	6/13/2013	MADAGASCAR	USAID	INTERNATIC	\$243,957
3392	Vietnam PACT Safe Water	2/1/2009	12/31/2009	VIET NAM	USAID	PACT INC	\$67,495
3416	Sudan FHI USAID P/T Roads II	11/21/2008	11/30/2009	SUDAN	USAID	FHI	\$443,001
3450	Nigeria GETE Water WADA Kit	7/1/2009	12/31/2010	NIGERIA	USAID	RONMENT	\$527,153
3458HIV	Moz Pathfinder P/T SCIP HIV/AIDS	8/1/2009	7/31/2014	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID	ATHFINDEI	\$2,598,001
3458HT	Moz Pathfinder P/T SCIP Health	8/1/2009	7/31/2014	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID	ATHFINDEI	\$3,614,735
3458W	Moz Pathfinder P/T SCIP Water	8/1/2009	7/31/2014	MOZAMBIQUE	USAID	ATHFINDEI	\$396,975
3459	Sudan MSH USAID P/T SHTP 2	8/9/2009	3/15/2010	SUDAN	USAID	ICES FOR H	\$750,772
3459BRF	Sudan MSH USAID P/T SHTP 2 BRF	1/1/2010	3/31/2010	SUDAN	USAID	ICES FOR H	\$101,219
3462QLT	Guatemala JHU Drug Study QLT	9/1/2009	9/29/2013	GUATEMALA	USAID	OPKINS UN	\$42,060
3462QNT	Guatemala JHU Drug Study QNT	9/1/2009	9/29/2013	GUATEMALA	USAID	OPKINS UN	\$48,682
3463	Liberia JSI HIV	10/15/2009	10/14/2010	LIBERIA	USAID	SNOW INC	\$251,305
3480	Guinea Pathfinder/USAID Espoir	8/1/2009	7/31/2011	GUINEA	USAID	ATHFINDEI	\$195,322
3484	Ethiopia SAC TransACTION	5/1/2009	2/28/2014	ETHIOPIA	USAID	THE CHILI	\$620,198
3501	DR AED Strengthening HIV Proj	2/8/2010	3/31/2010	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	USAID	FOR EDUC C	\$100,000
3512	Angola UNC MEASURE	12/1/2009	11/30/2010	ANGOLA	USAID	OF NORTH	\$188,001
P3484	Ethiopia SAC TransACTION PI	5/1/2009	2/28/2014	ETHIOPIA	USAID	THE CHILI	\$620,198
2490Y5	Uganda IEC for basic HIV Y5	4/1/2009	3/31/2010	UGANDA	USG	CDC	\$4,442,718

Total		\$878,598,106
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Non - USD Awards (in local currency)				
C2956	Kenya SWS Promotion	9/8/2006	9/7/2007	US EMBASSY/FMC
C2710	Belize Innovative BCC	9/13/2005	3/31/2006	US EMBASSY/BELIZE
				1,367,998
				8,422



Statement by Carolyn B. Lamm, 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 26, 2010

Chairman Leahy, Ranking Member Gregg and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Carolyn B. Lamm, 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 approximately 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; 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 the ABA Rule of Law Initiative (ABA ROLI), I respectfully request that the Subcommittee for fiscal year 2011: direct continued funding for programs in Europe and Eurasia at not less than fiscal year 2010 levels for each country for which ABA ROLI (through our Central European and Eurasian Law Initiative 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 Africa, Asia, Europe and Eurasia, 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 core 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) provision of **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. While ABA ROLI implements technical assistance programs in an array of substantive areas, including commercial and property law reform, our efforts 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 **Moldova**, we helped establish a network of traveling lawyers that over the past ten years have provided *pro bono* legal services to more than 17,000 Moldovans in rural areas. 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. In **Panama**, we are promoting a culture of lawfulness through human rights training for police plus legal advocacy and investigative skills training for judges, police and attorneys. In the **Philippines**, ABA ROLI 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**, ABA ROLI supports multiple regional anti-corruption programs in partnership with the U.S. Department of State and the World Bank, the United Nations, and the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC). In **Russia**, we are working to develop anti-corruption strategies while educating local officials, media and youth on corruption issues, and in **Lebanon** we supported the establishment of the National Network for the Right to Access Information, which developed and advocated for legislation on access to information and whistleblower protections. In **Morocco**, the ABA has recently begun supporting the national new anti-corruption commission, *Instance Centrale de la Prevention de la Corruption*, to develop a national anti-corruption strategy. Our work in **Serbia** has included providing technical assistance to the national 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 members of civil society.

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 (CPCs). 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 **Nigeria**, we have helped develop a strategy to prosecute human traffickers and have trained the nation's police and magistrates to combat this heinous crime. ABA ROLI 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 trainings to support the government in implementing its revised 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 CPC 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 for the **Algeria** judicial training school. In **Armenia**, we are working with the judges' association and helping to revise the Judicial Code, the Code of Judicial Conduct and the selection process of appointing judges, in accordance with international standards. The ABA ROLI program in **Liberia** supports the new judicial training institute, and it partners with the Supreme Court of Liberia to train judges and magistrates. Our **Morocco** program supported the country's judicial association (the *Hassania*) in developing and adopting a Charter of Judicial Ethics, and thereby inspiring other justice sector actors to pursue similar steps. 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.** The ABA promotes legal education reform by assisting law schools to introduce 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. In partnership with ABA ROLI, local law faculties published **Cambodia's** first-ever law journal. Working with five universities in **Jordan**, ABA

ROLI has helped develop alternatives to traditional legal education methods, including interactive teaching methods, moot court and legal writing competitions, summer practicums and externships. Our programs in **Kyrgyzstan** trained law students to present civic education classes to secondary school students, and in **Qatar** we developed a rule of law website for school children. In **Liberia** ABA ROLI continues to build the capacity of the country's only law school.

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. The ABA also enhances continuing legal education (CLE) programs to ensure adequate mastery of existing and newly-enacted laws. In **Egypt**, ABA ROLI supports the professional development of new lawyers through an intensive CLE program, while in **Russia**, our programs strengthen the administration of CLE by partnering with the Federal Chamber of Advocates.

7. **Women's rights.** The ABA focuses on assisting both government and non-governmental entities in addressing women's rights issues such as women's access to justice, the role of women in the legal profession, domestic violence and gender-based violence (GBV) in conflict and post-conflict situations. For example, we have made unprecedented strides against systematic rape and other forms of GBV in the war-torn **Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)**, where we operate four *pro bono* legal aid clinics and a mobile court program. ABA ROLI successfully advocated for the adoption of the first domestic violence legislations in **Georgia** and **Moldova**, and in **China** we provided technical support for local pilot initiatives to implement the country's first domestic violence protection orders. In **Azerbaijan**, we supported the establishment of the first women's bar association and continue to provide them with legal technical assistance, and in **Kosovo** we assisted in the creation of the first women law students' association. In **Bangladesh** and **Russia**, we have trained cadres of social advocates and traveling lawyers who provide legal counseling and quasi-legal assistance to women when the services of professional attorneys are unavailable or unaffordable. Additionally, through a new, innovative program in **Tajikistan**, the ABA promotes gender equality in rural communities through traveling theater productions to raise awareness of women's legal rights.

The ABA ROLI's overseas work is supported by legal research and assessments. For example, we conduct in-depth reviews of draft legislation, produce resource guides and manuals 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, helping shape policy and programming decisions about where and how future foreign technical legal assistance is most needed or would be most effective. Along with the latest iterations of our more than 50 sector indices (e.g., on judicial reform, prosecutorial reform and legal profession reform) for over 20 countries, current research includes development of a technical assistance guide on judicial integrity reform with the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime, a published assessment of Mexico's anti-human trafficking efforts, development of an assessment tool on pretrial detention and sentencing for implementation in **Armenia** and development of an assessment tool on access to justice for implementation in **Mali, Guinea, the Philippines and Indonesia.**

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 two or more years. Leveraging this commitment of expertise and time, these individuals work in tandem with host country legal professionals in 40 countries where we have programming. While our main emphasis is on providing technical assistance through overseas offices, the ABA takes pride in providing "thought leadership" as exemplified by ABA ROLI's research and assessment tools and technical assistance guides. 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 (OSCE), the Council of Europe and the United Nations.

CONCLUSION

Targeted foreign assistance that enhances legal systems and institutions to be grounded in the rule of law, and that does so by building sustainable local capacity, is a critical component of U.S. foreign, economic and national security policy to foster democracy and sustainable development. Programs such as those of ABA ROLI are a highly cost-effective mechanism for advancing 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. The ABA, with the support of our approximately 400,000 members worldwide, is privileged to be called upon to assist in its promotion. We would be pleased to provide further information and to respond to any questions the Subcommittee may have.

CAROLYN B. LAMM

President of the American Bar Association
2009-2010

Carolyn Lamm, an international arbitration, litigation, and trade lawyer from Washington, D.C., is president of the American Bar Association. She will serve until the association's Annual Meeting in August 2010.

A partner with White and Case, Lamm is past president of the District of Columbia Bar. She was named one of the 50 Most Influential Women in America by the National Law Journal in 2007, and one of Washington's Top 30 Lawyers by Washingtonian magazine in 2009.

In addition to Lamm's priority to build association membership, she has established commissions on diversity and on the impact of the economic crisis on the profession and legal needs. She also has appointed the ABA's Ethics 20/20 Commission, which will consider possible changes to lawyer ethics rules in light of globalization of the profession and changes in technology use by lawyers.

Lamm has held a variety of leadership posts in the ABA. She was a member of the ABA House of Delegates from 1982 to 2008, and of the ABA Board of Governors from 2002 to 2005. She is former chair of the ABA Young Lawyers Division and of the ABA Standing Committee on the Federal Judiciary. She has also served on numerous committees and in leadership positions with the ABA Sections of Litigation, International Law and Business Law.

Lamm is a council member of the American Law Institute, and a board member of the American Turkish Chamber of Commerce, the American Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and the American Uzbekistan Chamber of Commerce.

A native of Buffalo, N.Y., Lamm received her undergraduate degree from the State University of New York College at Buffalo, and her law degree from the University of Miami School of Law.

Lamm lives in Washington, D.C. with her husband, Peter Halle, who also is a lawyer. The couple has two sons.

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:

Carolyn B. Lamm
President
American Bar Association
321 N. Clark Street
Chicago, IL
312-988-5100

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

I am representing the American Bar Association.

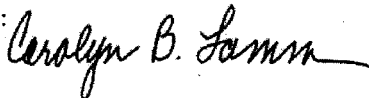
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

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: 3-26-10

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

American Bar Association Fund for Justice and Education – Federal Grants Received October 1, 2004, through February 28, 2010

Immigration Programs:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Award Date</u>	<u>Award</u>	<u>Start</u>	<u>Date</u>
Legal Orientation Programs/San Diego	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	1/2/09	\$135,138	1/2/09	11/30/09
Unaccompanied Alien Children	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	11/6/08	\$744,186	7/1/08	1/31/10
Legal Orientation Programs 08-09	Vera Institute/U.S. Department of Justice	9/14/08	\$327,459	9/1/08	1/31/10
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	\$1,486,909	9/16/05	12/15/10
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	Am Probate and Parole Assoc./U.S. Dpt 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
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

Criminal Law, 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>
Indigent Defense Training	U.S. Department of Justice	10/1/09	\$769,634	10/1/09	3/31/11
Collateral Consequences for Criminal Convictions	Department of Justice	10/1/09	\$707,924	10/1/09	9/30/12
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:

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Trial Skill Training for Child Welfare Attys	Department of Justice	10/1/09	\$130,000	10/1/09	9/30/10
National Child Welfare Resource Ctr	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	9/30/09	\$1,150,000	9/30/09	9/29/10
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	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	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	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	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	Oklahoma Department of Human Services/U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	10/10/06	\$32,500	7/1/06	6/30/07
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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	Pennsylvania Department of Public Welfare/ U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	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	\$997,289	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	U.S. Department of Health & Human Services	9/23/04	\$4,900,000	9/30/04	9/29/09

and Court Issues

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>
HIV/AIDS Legal Assessment Tool	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	2/1/10	\$120,733	2/1/10	8/31/10
China Rights, Advocacy, and Accountability	U.S. Department of State	2/1/10	\$1,500,000	2/1/10	2/4/12
Jordan Combating Human Trafficking	U.S. Department of State	2/1/10	\$475,000	2/1/10	8/1/11
Regional Legal Profession Training MEPI	U.S. Department of State	10/1/09	\$150,000	10/1/09	9/30/10
Philippines Anti-Corruption	U.S. Agency for International Development	10/1/09	\$940,000	10/1/09	9/30/11
Philippines Judicial Sector Reform	U.S. Agency for International Development	10/1/09	\$6,101,305	10/1/09	9/30/12
Combating Human Trafficking -- Mongolia	U.S. Department of State	9/30/09	\$465,000	9/3/09	9/30/11
Combating Human Trafficking --Asia	U.S. Department of State	9/30/09	\$300,000	9/30/09	12/31/10
DRC Women's Justice and Empowerment	U.S. Department of State	9/21/09	\$1,000,000	9/21/09	9/20/11
Nepal Rule of Law	U.S. Department of State	9/22/09	\$1,309,439	9/22/09	9/30/11
Thailand Human Rights	U.S. Department of State	8/17/09	\$700,000	8/17/09	8/31/11
Clearing Effective ASEAN Human Rights	U.S. Department of State	7/10/09	\$127,500	7/10/09	9/30/10
Armenia Rule of Law	Freedom House/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/1/09	\$676,350	5/1/09	5/31/10
Criminal Justice Program in Ecuador	U.S. Department of State	2/13/09	\$1,000,000	2/16/09	2/15/11-
Culture of Lawfulness Program in Panama	U.S. Department of State	2/13/09	\$225,000	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	\$546,215	10/1/08	9/30/12
Gender Equality through Strategic Litigation in	U.S. Department of State	12/17/08	\$600,000	12/17/08	12/31/10

Tajikistan

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	\$327,724	11/1/08	10/31/10
Russia Rule of Law Program	U.S. Agency for International Development	9/30/08	\$8,005,000	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	\$3,282,000	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):					
<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
Trafficking in Persons/Defense Database Criminal Justice Programs/Pre-Trial Detention	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$1,475,000	11/1/07	6/30/10
Georgia Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$510,000	11/1/07	2/28/10
Armenia Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$691,500	2/1/08	9/30/10
Azerbaijan Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$850,000	12/1/07	2/28/11
Russia Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$1,300,000	12/1/07	3/31/10

Moldova Criminal Justice Programs	U.S. Department of State	6/30/08	\$375,000	2/1/08	2/28/10
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	8/31/09
Improving the Quality of Justice in China	University of Massachusetts/U.S. Agency for International Development	5/25/08	\$275,047	2/22/08	2/21/10
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	\$919,000	9/1/07	8/31/12
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 State	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):

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
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	\$3,674,334	4/1/07	12/31/09
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	\$2,918,000	12/7/06	12/6/09
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	Counterpart International, Inc./U.S. Agency for International Development	11/1/06	\$782,739	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	National Endowment for Democracy/ U.S. Department of State	9/11/06	\$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):

<u>Title</u>	<u>Agency</u>	<u>Original Award Date</u>	<u>Total Award</u>	<u>Original Start</u>	<u>End Date</u>
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	National Endowment for Democracy/ U.S. Department of State	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	\$5,712,477	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

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 Fergana 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	\$5,833,87	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

International Programs (continued):

Title	Agency	Original Award Date	Total Award	Original Start	End Date
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

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
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
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 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

**Testimony – House Subcommittee on Appropriations Subcommittee on
State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs**

Christine Lubinski
Vice President for Global Health
Infectious Diseases Society of America
www.idsaglobalhealth.org

The Infectious Diseases Society of America's (IDSA) Center for Global Health Policy is pleased to submit testimony about the urgent need to increase funding for the Department of State's programs that address two deadly global pandemics--- HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

IDSA represents more than 9,000 infectious diseases and HIV physicians and scientists devoted to patient care, education, research, prevention and public health. Within the IDSA is the HIV Medicine Association (HIVMA), representing more than 3500 physicians, scientists, nurse practitioners and other health professionals working in HIV medicine.

In 2008, IDSA and HIVMA launched the IDSA/HIVMA Center for Global Health Policy to address global HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and HIV/TB co-infection. Under the leadership of a scientific advisory committee of world-renowned scientific experts in these areas, IDSA works to educate policymakers, U.S. government program implementers and the media about evidence-based policies and programs and the value of U.S. leadership in combating these deadly and synergistic epidemics.

Global HIV/AIDS Pandemic: U.S. leadership has been the catalyzing force for preventing millions of infections, ensuring access to lifesaving HIV treatment for more than 3 million persons in developing countries, and providing care and support to millions of additional people,

including orphans and vulnerable children. Despite tremendous progress, only about 40 percent of persons in developing countries who are clinically eligible for antiretroviral therapy are receiving it, and an ongoing and robust prevention campaign is essential to reduce the more than 7,000 new HIV infections that still occur on a daily basis.

The increases authorized by the Lantos-Hyde legislation must be provided now in order to expand access to HIV treatment, to scale-up evidence-based prevention programs and to implement TB screening, treatment and infection control programs for patients co-infected with HIV and tuberculosis. Expanded funding is even more important in light of the global economic downturn, since developing countries with high HIV prevalence have also been heavily impacted by the global recession and HIV impoverishes families and communities by killing persons in their most productive years, including teachers and health care workers. Millions of children have been orphaned and PEPFAR resources have provided a lifeline to these children by supporting their health and educational needs.

New resources are also urgently needed to meet the expanded mandate of the reauthorized US global AIDS response, including health systems strengthening and workforce development, as well as operational research to ensure that we are funding the most effective interventions and programs.

PEPFAR implementers have recently voiced great concern about the impact of a slowdown in funding on HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention and the human impact of flat funding on the communities in which they work. Dr. Peter Mugenyi, the founding director of the Joint Clinical

Research Center, based in Kampala, Uganda, recently stated that “The effects of the current flat-lined budget have already demonstrated some worrying trends. Currently, my institution, which pioneered antiretroviral therapy in Africa and treats a big proportion of AIDS patients in Uganda, is not taking on any new patients. We are forced to turn away desperate patients daily.”

It appears that the Administration is proposing to direct \$100 million of the PEPFAR 2011 budget request to the new Global Health Initiative Fund. We welcome an approach that supports systemic strengthening and better integration across health interventions. However, we are concerned that removing \$100 million from an already essentially flat PEPFAR budget for 2011, in part to finance technical assistance, will make it impossible for PEPFAR to continue to scale up lifesaving prevention and treatment interventions, particularly in marginalized communities.

To maintain the momentum of the US program, which, under the new legislation, must now meet a broader range of public health and development objectives, we urge you to propose \$7.25 billion for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs. This increased funding is also needed to meet the US share of the global estimate of what is needed to put countries on a course to universal access to HIV prevention and treatment services.

Tuberculosis: Tuberculosis is the second leading global infectious disease killer, claiming more than 1.3 million lives annually. Worldwide, one-third of the world’s population is infected with TB and 9.4 million people develop active TB disease each year. In recent years, highly drug-resistant forms of TB have emerged. Drug-resistant tuberculosis is a direct result of human

failure--- failure to adequately treat TB and to develop the necessary tools to effectively address this ancient and deadly scourge.

In 2008, 3.6 million women fell ill with TB and 700,000 women died, including 200,000 women co-infected with HIV. It is urgent that the US also help breakdown stigma about the disease, by helping countries expand services, since many women tend to delay seeking diagnosis out of fear of not being able to marry or of being divorced if they are diagnosed with TB.

We need visible and coordinated federal leadership on tuberculosis, with a significant infusion of new resources to implement programs authorized under the “Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008.” To lay the groundwork for achieving the goals included in this law and to forestall an even worse TB crisis, we urge you to appropriate \$650 million in bilateral TB funding for FY 2011. These funds will also help the Global Fund resources have more impact, by financing technical assistance for countries in the area of TB.

HIV/AIDS and TB Research: A continued robust HIV and TB research effort, including via USAID, is essential to accelerate our progress in developing more effective prevention strategies and tools relevant to resource-limited settings , and supporting the research necessary to continue our work developing an effective microbicide and ultimately a vaccine that may end the deadliest pandemic in human history.

We must have the resources to conduct clinical trials on new therapeutics for both drug-susceptible and drug-resistant TB, to test new diagnostics in point-of-care settings, and to

evaluate promising TB vaccine candidates. We urgently need treatment regimens that are shorter in duration and less toxic. Research related to pediatric tuberculosis, including drug development, must be stepped up.

Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: The Global Fund is the largest funder of HIV prevention for injecting drug users, with approximately US\$154-million through 60 grants directed to harm-reduction-related activities. The Global Fund also provides important resources for HIV screening, prevention and treatment services in countries not reached by U.S. bilateral funds.

The Global Fund has requested that the US provide \$1.75 billion in FY 2010, the majority of which should be provided by the Foreign Operations Budget. The portion provided by the Foreign Operations Budget should therefore be increased to \$1.45 billion, with the remaining \$300 million provided via the Labor, Health and Human Services Budget. The economic, strategic and moral case for this contribution to the Global Fund is clear, and the US must do its part to help close this funding gap.

The United States can make a lasting impact on the state of global health by scaling up funding to combat these two epidemics. In the interdependent world we live in, an epidemic somewhere is an epidemic everywhere. The U.S. must continue its robust leadership role in responding to the HIV pandemic and expanding access while increasing resources to respond to the ancient scourge of tuberculosis.

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:

Christine Lubinski
Vice-President for Global Health
Infectious Diseases Society of America
1300 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 300
Arlington, VA 22209
703-299-5027

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

On behalf of the Infectious Diseases Society of America

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any sub-grants 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.

HIV Medicine Assoc. of the Infectious Diseases Society of America

Dept CDC – Cooperative Agreement #U65/CCU324394 9/1/2005 – 8/31/2007 awarded \$255,051

IDSA's Emerging Infections Network:

CDC- Cooperative Agreement #U50/CCU112346-08/1 02/20/2004 awarded \$283,980

CDC- Cooperative Agreement #U50/CCU112346-08/2 02/25/2005 awarded \$231,646

Dept of HHS, CDC – Specialized Center Cooperative Agreement 1U50CI000358 7/1/2006 – 6/30/2007 awarded \$243,335

Dept of HHS, CDC – Specialized Center Cooperative Agreement 1U50CI000358 7/1/2007 – 6/30/2008 awarded \$453,304

Dept of HHS, CDC – Specialized Center Cooperative Agreement 1U50CI000358 7/1/2008 – 6/30/2009 awarded \$343,496

Signature,



Date: March 25, 2010

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

Israelis and Palestinians.
Two peoples. One future.



1611 Telegraph Avenue
Suite 550

Oakland, California 94612
510.465.1777 main
510.465.1616 fax

Board of Advisors

Ed Asner

Rabbi Buzz Bogage

Professor Daniel Boyarin

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Rami Elhanan

Ronnie Gilbert

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Professor George Lakoff

Aurora Levins Morales

Rela Mazali

Robert Meeropol

Michael Ratner

Adrienne Rich

Professor Avi Shlaim

Rabbi Laurie Zimmerman

Professor Howard Zinn

Public Witness Testimony:

The following Public Witness testimony, respectfully submitted to the House Appropriations Committee by Jewish Voice for Peace, represents the current thinking of our large national membership after decades of study, dialogue, and living in and visits to Israel, the Occupied West Bank and Gaza. Our recommendations concern placing conditions on the release of Foreign Military Financing (FMF) to Israel to assist in bringing about a negotiated agreement for the safety of Israelis and Palestinians, and in order to place such aid within the context of US law and policy.

We care deeply for the safety of both Israelis and Palestinians. We believe, however, that the building of Jewish-only Israeli settlements in the West Bank including East Jerusalem, and the continued siege of Gaza increases the potential for violence and makes both Israelis and Palestinians less secure, not more. Only a just, negotiated agreement will bring safety to both populations.

The current situation is unsustainable and not in USA's best interests, and further unconditional aid may be in violation of the Arms Export Control Act.

The Committee is requested to condition the release of FMF to Israel in quarterly amounts with the following four recommendations. Should the House Appropriations Committee allow direct testimony so that Committee Members' questions may be addressed, Jewish Voice for Peace representatives shall be pleased to appear before the Committee.

1. Since 1967, every U.S. Administration has upheld the illegality of Israel's settlements in the Occupied Palestinian Territories, warned that settlements make Israel unsafe and are an obstacle to peace, and urged Israel not to expand settlements. Despite this, Israel has continued to take land and build settlements in the West Bank and East Jerusalem. Members of Congress should hold Israel to its past pledges to halt settlement activities and support the Obama Administration's positions on settlements. To this end, No First Quarter funds appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed to Israel until the Administration delivers to Congress a written report verifying that ALL settlement construction is halted in the West Bank and East Jerusalem.

2. 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 crisis of wide spread hunger and malnutrition, illness and death, and extreme poverty, and it has contributed to retaliatory rocket attacks from Gaza. Conditions there have continued to deteriorate, particularly since the massive destruction of Gaza in Dec. 2008 and January 2009. In late January 2009, President Obama declared, "Gaza's border crossings should be open to allow the flow of aid and commerce." Members of Congress should support this important policy goal. To this end, No Second Quarter funds appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed to Israel until the Administration submits to Congress a written report verifying that Israel has negotiated, as it has been offered, a long term temporary or permanent agreement that ensures Israel's safety while ending the blockade of Gaza, opening the borders (with adequate security) to full humanitarian aid and normal economic activity.

3. No Third Quarter funds appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed to Israel until the Administration delivers to Congress a credible, independent investigation of Israel's possible violations of the US Arms Export Control Act (including relevant portions of the UN's Goldstone

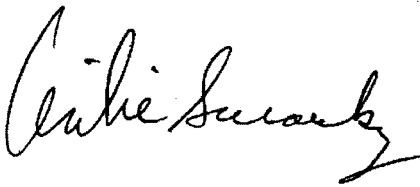
Report) during last year's "Operation Cast Lead" in Gaza. Any violations found must be accompanied by a report of disciplinary action taken and rules of engagement instituted to prevent any further violations.

4. No Fourth Quarter funds appropriated under this bill shall be disbursed to Israel until the Administration delivers to Congress a written report verifying that Israel, with appropriate security in place, has withdrawn all military checkpoints, barriers, installations, and troops from the internationally recognized area known as the West Bank (the pre June 5, 1967 borders).

We implore the Committee to recognize that for decades unconditional aid to Israel has not succeeded in modifying its behavior toward accomplishing U.S. goals of securing a just and lasting peace agreement between Israel and the Palestinians and peace in the Middle East. Now is the time to place conditions on the release of our Foreign Military Financing (FMF) to Israel.

We recognize and encourage the placement of useful conditions on aid to the Palestine territories, many are already in place and need to continue.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Cecile Surasky". The signature is fluid and elegant, with a long, sweeping underline that extends to the right.

Cecile Surasky
Deputy Director
Jewish Voice for Peace

Resume

Cecilie Surasky

ADDRESS

Jewish Voice for Peace
1611 Telegraph Avenue
Suite 550
Oakland, CA 94612

PHONE

510-465-1777

CELL

510-410-4202

EMAIL

cecilie@jvp.org

DEPUTY DIRECTOR, JEWISH VOICE FOR PEACE, OAKLAND, CA

2009 - PRESENT

Responsible for global campaigns, communications, major donor and online fundraising for national nonprofit organization. Represent organization in media appearances, speaking engagements, on line and in the print media. Supervise technology staff.

COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR, JEWISH VOICE FOR PEACE, OAKLAND, CA

2003 - 2009

Helped build local grassroots organization into national advocacy organization with nearly 100,000 supporters. Direct and implement branding, traditional media and internet strategy. Provide chapters and activists with technical assistance through trainings and consulting. Extensive media placements reaching millions including NYT Times, Christian Science Monitor, Haaretz etc.

NEW VOICES FELLOW, OAKLAND, CA

2003-2005

Recipient of competitive Ford Foundation human rights fellowship administered by the Academy for Educational Development, which funded my initial work for Jewish Voice for Peace.

PRINCIPAL, CECILIE SURASKY COMMUNICATIONS

1996-2006

Created busy full-service nonprofit marketing practice working with clients with budgets ranging from \$25,000 to 50 million dollars, including activist, labor, human services, and research organizations and foundations. Worked closely with community foundations and other umbrella organizations to provide training to individuals from close to 1,000 organizations.

INDEPENDENT VIDEO PRODUCER AND PHOTOGRAPHER

1989 - PRESENT

Video work has been shown at film festivals around the world and at NY's Museum of Modern Art. Photography for both corporate and nonprofit clients.

ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR, ADOPTION RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE, RI

1993-1995

Led nationally-recognized successful lobbying and communications effort to preserve special needs adoption subsidies as a federal entitlement.

COMMUNICATIONS DIRECTOR, ADOPTION RHODE ISLAND, PROVIDENCE, RI

1990-1993

Coordinated all media and print for special needs adoption advocacy group.

COMMERCIAL AM TALK RADIO HOST, PROVIDENCE, RI

1989-1995

Co-founded and co-hosted one of the first LGBT commercial talk shows in the US. Guest hosted on a number of AM radio stations.

NEWSPAPER COLUMNIST, PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, PROVIDENCE, RI

1989-1994

Wrote groundbreaking LGBT monthly column for Pulitzer Prize-winning daily.

PRODUCTION MANAGER, VIDEO VISION, CRANSTON, RI

1988-1990

Produced and edited corporate and nonprofit videos for full service company.

Education

Brown University, Providence, RI - Religious Studies, awards in Modern Culture and Media (Semiotics) 1988

Friends World College, Costa Rica semester abroad working with Salvadoran refugees, 1987

Rhode Island School of Design, Semester in photography 1985

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:

Cecilie Surasky
Jewish Voice for Peace
1611 Telegraph Ave, Suite 550, Oakland, CA 94612
510-465-1777

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

Jewish Voice for Peace

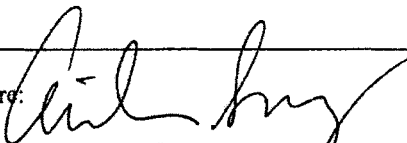
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2004?

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: March 26, 2010

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



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FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

... a Quaker lobby in the public interest

Saving Lives, Saving Dollars: Investing in the Peaceful Prevention of Deadly Conflict Public Witness Testimony, Submitted to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs March 26, 2010

Since 1963, FCNL has lobbied Congress to prevent war and help build a more peaceful, just world. After all these years, we are encouraged by the consensus now emerging among policymakers that the U.S. needs to invest more in developing *nonmilitary* tools for addressing global problems and preventing deadly conflict.

Secretary of Defense Gates, Secretary of State Clinton, and bipartisan leaders in Congress have all spoken out on the massive imbalance in the U.S. foreign policy toolbox, which overflows with military hammers but lacks effective civilian tools for resolving problems and averting international crises. President Obama stated last year that *"America will have to show our strength in the way that we end wars and prevent conflict -- not just how we wage wars."* Admiral Mullen has said forthrightly he believes U.S. foreign policy has become *"too militarized."* Secretary of Defense Gates advocates to Congress for increased funding for the civilian tools of diplomacy and development.

The President's FY 2011 international affairs budget, totaling \$58.5 billion, includes a number of small but important investments to help correct that imbalance and improve the U.S. government's ability to help prevent and mitigate crises - *before* they erupt into violent conflicts and threaten national and global security.

Outlined below, these initiatives represent relatively small investments within the international affairs budget, but they could save billions of dollars and thousands of lives by preventing conflicts from turning violent and avoiding future military interventions. Research now demonstrates that every *one dollar* invested in preventing conflicts from turning deadly would cost *60 dollars* in crisis response once violence erupts.

Flexible Funding for Prevention and Response – The Complex Crises Fund, \$100 million
The Complex Crises Fund (CCF) provides the State Department and USAID with one new and critical source of flexible funding: "to prevent and respond to emerging or unforeseen crises." The HELP Commission, Council on Foreign Relations, and Albright-Cohen Genocide Prevention Task Force have all called for such a fund for civilian agencies. Without flexible funding, civilian agencies are often unable to act quickly when conflicts escalate or to undertake rapid stabilization, prevention, and crisis response activities. Inevitably, the Department of Defense has been left to fill this gap, undertaking its own crisis response activities or transferring funding to civilian agencies under the temporary Sec. 1207 authority granted by Congress since 2006. Appropriators now agree that Sec. 1207 authority will expire at the end of FY 2010, and the CCF will replace it.

The CCF could be used to support mediation efforts to halt violence and avert potential mass atrocities (Kenya 2007/2008), or to bolster a shaky peace process and implement violence

prevention programs in situations at risk of renewed conflict (Sudan 2010). It could fund the safe return of displaced persons and help restore civilian rule of law in the wake of deadly clashes (Sri Lanka 2009), or engage youth in positive social change programs to help avert violence after a crises (Haiti 2010).

We commend your committee for funding the Complex Crises Fund for the first time in the final FY 2010 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill at \$50 million. The Administration's FY 2011 budget request takes the next step toward fully empowering civilian agencies with flexible crisis prevention and response funding by increasing the Complex Crises Fund to \$100 million. We urge full funding of that request.

Finally, we are aware that debate continues over whether the Complex Crises Fund should be directed to the Secretary of State, as requested by the Administration, or to USAID, which has a strong track record in conflict transition programming. Preventing and responding to crises effectively requires a variety of diplomatic and development tools, and both the State Department and USAID brings important capacities to the table. The CCF should strengthen coordination between civilian agencies, not fuel interagency competition. We urge your committee to indicate that the CCF should be available for both State Department and USAID activities, and to work with Secretary of State Clinton and USAID Administrator Shah to determine an appropriate vetting and decision-making process for the fund.

We urge you to fully fund the Administration's request of \$100 million for the Complex Crises Fund and to ensure that it is available for both the State Department and USAID.

Civilian Capacities for Prevention, Reconstruction, and Stabilization

The FY 2011 budget request includes \$184 million for the Civilian Stabilization Initiative, which funds the Civilian Response Corps (CRC) and the State Department's Office of the Coordinator of Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS). S/CRS was created and mandated by Congress to coordinate reconstruction and stabilization operations, and to stand up the CRC. While it has not met expectations in fulfilling this ambitious mandate, it has taken important steps in beginning to stand up the CRC, developing tools for conflict analysis and interagency coordination, and developing some capacity and expertise for the State Department in conflict prevention.

The budget also includes \$48 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account, which supports programs that help fragile or conflict-prone countries transition to peace and stability. USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives runs these programs and has developed a strong track record over 15 years in applying short-term assistance to leverage opportunities for advancing peace and mitigating violence.

Congress and the Administration acknowledge a lack of coordination and rationalization of reconstruction, stabilization, and crisis prevention activities between S/CRS and OTI, as well as difficulties in standing up the CRC (which is housed jointly by S/CRS and USAID), and strained interagency relations. We share these concerns and welcome the efforts of many to look for solutions. We appreciate the reviews underway in the Administration (through the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review and the Presidential Study Directive on development assistance) and in Congress (through the review of the Foreign Assistance Act) to consider how to improve and rationalize State and USAID's capacities for reconstruction, stabilization, and prevention. We note that Congress has never met the funding request for S/CRS and the Civilian Response Corps (during either the Bush or Obama administration), and so shares responsibility in its failure to meet expectations.

Strengthening, rationalizing, and improving these capacities will require sustained investments and support from Congress. While some restructuring of these capacities may well be needed, reducing funding at this point will only worsen the situation and undermine reform efforts. If anything, these functions remain severely underfunded in the budget. Moreover, a number of ongoing conflict situations in need of urgent preventive action - such as Sudan and Kenya - demand increased, not reduced, funding for these programs if the U.S. is to help avert new outbreaks of violence that could unravel into regional crises.

We urge you to fund reconstruction, prevention, and stabilization programs in State and USAID at no less than the Administration's request, including \$184 million for S/CRS and the CRC, and \$48 million for OTI.

Preventing deadly conflict and advancing global peace and stability requires addressing both triggers of violence and underlying root causes of conflict. The international affairs budget includes many other accounts which also contribute to building resilient societies and helping reduce the potential for violent conflict. Thank you for your continued leadership to protect and increase investments in global health, development, and environment, as well.

As you prepare the FY 11 State and Foreign Operations Appropriations bill, and in the face of challenging budgetary choices you may have to make, we ask that you consider these requests and make saving both lives and dollars a priority.

For more information, contact:

Bridget Moix
Legislative Secretary
Peaceful Prevention of Deadly Conflict
bridget@fcnl.org
202 903 2525

Bridget Moix

bridgetmoix@gmail.com

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 2002 – 2006; Sept. 2008 – present

- 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 that grew budget by 50%
- 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, opeds, 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

- Quaker United Nations Committee, Quaker UN Office, Geneva, 2008–present
- International Program Executive Committee, American Friends Service Committee, 2007–present
- National Peacebuilding Executive Committee, American Friends Service Committee, 1998–2000, 2005–2008
- 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.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

BRIDGET MOIX

Tel: 202 547 6000 x2525

FCNL

245 Second St. NE

Washington, DC 20002

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

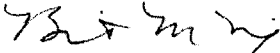
Friends Committee on National Legislation

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

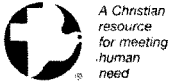
☒ No

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: 03/26/2010

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



**Mennonite
Central
Committee
U.S.**

920 Pennsylvania Ave. SE
Washington, D.C.
20003

Washington Office

Tel: (202) 544-6564
Fax: (202) 544-2820
mccwash@mcc.org

Rep. Nita Lowey
Chair, House State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee
2329 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

March 25, 2010

Dear Representative Lowey,

As Chair of the House State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee, you are well aware of the many challenges U.S. civilian foreign policy agencies face, including years of chronic underfunding and a lack of flexible resources. The underfunding of these agencies threatens the ability of the United States to appropriately fund and respond to a variety of issues including the prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, mitigation of emerging crises, debt relief for developing countries, and demining efforts in countries afflicted with the remnants of land mines and cluster bombs long after a conflict ends.

Mennonite Central Committee (MCC), a worldwide ministry of Anabaptist churches, shares God's love and compassion for all in the name of Christ by responding to basic human needs and working for peace and justice. Our concern, advocacy, and policy suggestions for the aforementioned issues are rooted in our on-the-ground experience, relationships, and connections with local civil society partners around the world.

With regard to the following concerns and priorities for the State and Foreign Operations budget, we respectfully request:

HIV/AIDS Prevention and Treatment

The global HIV/AIDS pandemic has claimed the lives of 25 million people. Currently, there are 33.4 million people living with HIV/AIDS worldwide and only 4 million receiving treatment. Despite an unprecedented global allocation of resources, the gap between rate of infection and access to treatment continues to increase.

The Committee must urge the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator to ensure that HIV prevention strategies and programs reflect the key drivers of the epidemic, as informed by surveillance activities and data collection in partner countries, and meet the prevention needs of those affected by HIV/AIDS, especially marginalized populations, which include women, young people, sex workers, injecting drug users, and men who have sex with men. Prevention interventions should be evidence-based, and policy changes affecting prevention programming should be clearly and regularly communicated to implementers and partners in the field. Interagency efforts should be undertaken within the U.S. government to increase coordination between HIV prevention programs and existing USAID maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and other health programs to ensure that the health needs of individuals are met.

We urge Congress to keep its promises to people living with HIV/AIDS by providing **\$1.75 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria for FY2011**. This multilateral fund is an innovative and effective financing model that has a successful track record. Since 2003, the Global Fund has helped provide antiretroviral therapy for more than

2.5 million people and palliative and prevention services for millions more. Approximately 35% of the Global Fund's resources are invested in strengthening and building health systems, thereby increasing its net effect in a nation.

Complex Crises Fund

As an institution committed to non-violent peacemaking, we would like to emphasize the importance of providing civilian agencies with flexible, unprogrammed funding to help prevent and mitigate international crises. Toward this end, **we urge you to fully fund the Administration's request of \$100 million for the Complex Crises Fund.**

Without flexible funding, the State Department and USAID are unable to act quickly when conflicts escalate or undertake rapid stabilization, prevention, and crisis response activities. Inevitably, the Department of Defense (DoD) has been left to fill this gap, undertaking its own crisis response activities or transferring funding to civilian agencies under the 1207 authority granted by Congress since 2006.

The Complex Crises Fund (CCF) provides the State Department and USAID with one new and critical source of flexible funding to prevent and respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. The CCF could be used to support mediation efforts when a conflict erupts (Kenya 2007/2008) or bolster a shaky peace process at risk of renewed violence (Sudan 2010). It could fund the safe return of displaced persons and help restore civilian rule of law in the wake of violence, or engage youth in positive social change programs to help avert violence after a crises. The CCF gives civilian agencies a much-needed new tool to more effectively respond to unforeseen events that could threaten U.S. or global peace and security, and will replace DoD's temporary 1207 transfer authority, which congressional appropriators have agreed will expire at the end of FY 2010.

The CCF should strengthen coordination between civilian agencies, not fuel interagency competition. We urge your committee to indicate that the CCF should be available for both State Department and USAID activities, and to work with Secretary of State Clinton and USAID Administrator Shah to determine an appropriate vetting and decision-making process for the fund.

Debt Relief

Debt cancellation has a proven record of success. Poverty-reducing expenditures have risen significantly in countries that have received debt relief with funds used to abolish school fees, provide basic health care, build schools, hire teachers, and improve access to safe drinking water.

We urge you to allocate **at least \$1.285 billion for the International Development Association (IDA) and at least \$50 million for the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Trust Fund** in the State, Foreign Operations Appropriations bill for FY2011, in order to adequately fund our commitments for debt relief for the world's poorest countries.

Demining Funding

Land mines and cluster bombs affect civilians indiscriminately, as they cannot distinguish between civilians and military targets. Long after a conflict ends, these weapons continue to injure and maim innocent civilians and children. Therefore, we urge the committee to **robustly fund demining efforts by allocating at least \$74 million in FY2011.** This year, the State Department has conflated the small arms destruction and humanitarian demining line items into one "Conventional Weapons Destruction" account. For the sake of transparency and accountability, we request that these accounts remain separate. Demining efforts help heal the wounds of war and prevent further civilian casualties.

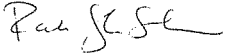
The World Bank estimates that an additional 50 to 90 million people were forced into extreme poverty in 2009 as a result of the global economic crisis. For people already living on the margins, this will mean escalating levels of

malnutrition and disease and drastically reduced access to essential health care and basic education. The risk of political instability also increases as economies struggle.

In difficult economic times, it is in our national interest as well as our moral duty to help those who are suffering the most. Mennonite Central Committee will continue to seek and pursue sustainable peace and economic justice for all. It is our

Thank you for the opportunity to submit feedback.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Rachelle Schlabach". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Rachelle" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Schlabach".

Rachelle Lyndaker Schlabach

Director

Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Washington Office

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Mary Stata-Mennonite Central Committee
920 Pennsylvania Ave SE
Washington DC 20003

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

Mennonite Central Committee

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 ☒

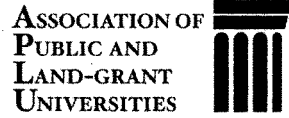
3. If your response to question #2 is "Yes", please list the amount and source (by agency and program) of each grant or contract, and indicate whether the recipient of such grant or contract was you or the organization(s) you are representing.

Signature:

Mary Stata

Date: 3/25/10

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



**United States House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs**

**Public Testimony
March 26, 2010**

**Peter McPherson, President
Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (A·P·L·U)**

Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Granger, and other members of the Subcommittee, I am Peter McPherson, the President of the Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (A·P·L·U) and former Administrator of USAID from 1981-1987. I am honored to present testimony to the House State, Foreign Operations Appropriations Subcommittee on behalf of APLU.

We are grateful that the FY 2010 Conference Report Language directed USAID to provide not less than \$15,000,000 to support partnerships between African and United States institutions of higher education. The language in last year's bill is as follows:

"The conference agreement provides not less than \$200,000,000 for higher education programs in this Act, of which not less than \$25,000,000 shall be for such programs in Africa, as proposed by the Senate. The conferees believe that higher education partnerships between American and African institutions of higher education should be expanded and \$15,000,000 is provided for this purpose, as proposed by the Senate, which shall be awarded in an open and competitive process in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations."

This initiative seeks to strengthen the capacity of African higher education through partnerships between African and U.S. higher education institutions, over a sustained period for mutual benefit. To date, USAID has provided planning grants to 33 partnerships formed through this initiative. We hope that the Foreign Operations Subcommittee can continue to support these promising partnerships and provide the funding necessary to implement the strategies embodied in the 33 planning grants. **Therefore, we respectfully ask that the Subcommittee increase the \$15 million to \$30 million in support of partnerships under this important initiative for FY 2011.**

We are also grateful that the Subcommittee provided statutory language in the FY 2010 State, Foreign Operations bill requiring USAID to provide \$31.5 million for the Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs). **We**

respectfully ask the Subcommittee to maintain the bill language from FY 2010 and require USAID to fund the CRSP program at \$34.5 million in FY 2011.

APLU also supports the Administration's FY 2011 request of \$2.98 billion for Development Assistance, \$302 million for USAID's Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade Bureau, and \$1.8 billion for the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI), which is being led and coordinated by the State Department.

APLU Background

Founded in 1887, APLU is an association of public research universities, land-grant institutions, and many state public university systems. Its 215 members enroll more than 3.6 million students, award approximately a half-million degrees annually, and have an estimated 20 million alumni. As the nation's oldest higher education association, APLU is dedicated to excellence in learning, discovery and engagement. APLU strongly supports an expanded role for universities in international development by raising the ability of poor people to take advantage of economic opportunity. APLU has made the globalization of our campuses and the international engagement of universities a top priority of the association.

To address food security, grow economies and build stable societies in developing countries APLU supports programs to develop human capacity, strengthen institutions and generate new knowledge and technologies. Human capacity is the fundamental component of development. Well-trained, educated citizens of developing countries are the entrepreneurial engines of development in a global, information-based economy. These individuals, combined with infrastructure, sustain education and research capacity. The people and the institutions generate the knowledge and technologies that spur economic growth, support civil societies, and improve human welfare. APLU institutions are very concerned that the increasing short-term focus of USAID has mostly removed these important components of development from their portfolio.

The Africa-U.S. Higher Education Initiative

Africa cannot develop without well-educated leaders, a strong human resource base, and institutions that can produce the knowledge necessary to address critical local, national and regional problems. Yet, over the last two decades, external development assistance to higher education has declined significantly. As a result, Africa's institutions that were once relatively strong have fallen into a state of disrepair. At the same time, Africa benefited from the State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee's outstanding efforts to increase funding for basic and secondary education. This has led to dramatic increases in the numbers of secondary school graduates and students demanding tertiary education and serious overcrowding at all levels of education in Africa due to a lack of trained teachers, professors and administrators. The quality of education in sub-Saharan Africa has also greatly suffered due to a combination of a lack of investment and a tsunami of new students.

In July of 2007 a number of groups based in the United States and Africa came together to consider what could be done to strengthen the capacity of African higher education to educate and solve problems relevant to national and regional development. From these meetings came an initiative to strengthen the capacity of African higher education through mutually beneficial partnerships between African and U.S. higher education institutions over a sustained period for mutual benefit.

The Initiative's objective is to facilitate deeper and more effective partnerships between African and U.S. institutions of higher education to contribute more effectively in key priority areas for development: science and technology; agriculture, environment and natural resources; engineering; business, management and economics; health, and education and teacher training.

In pursuit of this objective the Initiative aims to:

1. Raise the level of investment in long-term institutional partnerships between African and U.S. institutions and increase awareness of the important role higher education institutions can play in national and regional development.
2. Increase the effectiveness of investment in higher education partnerships by generating and disseminating knowledge about best practices and lessons learned in capacity building partnerships and channeling investments towards a coherent, African-led, long-term vision.

Ultimately the Initiative envisions:

- Higher education institutions in Africa that address Africa's human resource needs, increase the development of new knowledge and technology, provide opportunities for historically disadvantaged populations, and are more fully engaged in Africa's economic, social and political development.
- Higher education institutions in the United States knowledgeable about African affairs and deeply engaged in Africa, with strong relationships, involving both students and faculty, with African institutions of higher education.

In response to a Request for Applications issued in 2008, over 300 Africa-U.S. higher education partnership proposals for planning grants were submitted. Thirty-three of them were awarded to partnerships. The proposals were submitted by 235 U.S. higher education institutions and 138 counterparts in 24 African nations. The number and diversity of proposals received clearly reflects widespread and deep institutional interest in the Initiative. The number of grants awarded by state was as follows: AL (3), CA (2), CO, CN, DC, FL, GA (3), IN, LA, MA (3), MI (2), NY, NC, ND, OH (4), OK, RI, TX, VA (2), WV and WI.

Each planning grant provided \$50,000 for African and U.S. higher education partners to develop plans to address regional and national economic development priorities such as engineering, health, agriculture, environment and natural resources, science and technology, education and teacher training/preparation, and business, management and economics.

For FY 2011, we are asking that you increase the funding for the partnership program from \$15 million to \$30 million. The additional funding will allow grant recipients to move from the planning stage to actual implementation. This is where the actual on the ground efforts to build the higher education capacity lacking in Sub-Saharan Africa are happening. Progress to date has been substantial. The additional funding will also establish a credible leveraging instrument to attract a broad range of donors and ensure long-term partnerships linking African and U.S. higher education institutions and their strategic partners.

The overwhelming response to the initial RFA clearly demonstrates the very strong aspirations in Africa in building higher education capacity. It also shows the deep interest among U.S. colleges and universities not only in building international capacity on their campus, but realizing their mission of international engagement to improve the lives of people around the world. An additional round of competitions is certainly warranted. This is one of the wisest investments of tax dollars because it builds permanent friendships and sows the seeds for sustained economic growth. This Committee has rightly determined that investment in universal basic education is in the U.S. national interest, and has done an outstanding job of providing the resources to do so. No less important is the role higher education plays in completing any country's transition to a stable and prosperous society.

Collaborative Research Support Programs

Since the late 1970's, Collaborative Research Support Programs (CRSPs) have used the strength of U.S. land-grant universities to solve problems of food security in developing countries through their ability to conduct research and build capacity. The CRSPs leverage the expertise of American Universities to help build the human and institutional capacity of developing countries to improve their agricultural practices and help them feed their own people.

There are currently 9 CRSPs involving researchers at 60 universities in 39 states and territories. CRSPs are a competitively awarded, USAID's investment in the CRSPs leverages additional investment from U.S. universities, foundations, other donors and developing country institutions – almost on a one-to-one basis. The CRSPs are exceptionally dynamic and each is undergoing an exhaustive review of its respective portfolios to keep pace with the changing needs of the developing world and to be responsive to US taxpayers.

The CRSPs help developing countries overcome the challenges they face by transferring technologies and providing training to the agricultural scientists of the future, both in the developing world and in the U.S. The

CRSP model is a vital long-term commitment that provides an environment in which degree training can flourish, human capacity can be developed and nurtured, institutions supported and the complex problems of development disentangled and understood to improve development.

A review of CRSP programs reveals that historically total funds received by universities falls well short of the amounts directed by the Appropriations Committees. For example, in FY 2005, \$28 million was directed by Congress for the CRSPs, but only about \$22 million was disbursed to them. The FY 2006 Appropriations Committee Report Language instructed USAID to fund the CRSPs at \$28 million, but only approximately \$23 million was provided to them for that year.

APLU respectfully requests that the House State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee direct USAID to provide not less than \$34.5 million in core funding for existing CRSPs. We also request the Subcommittee to urge CRSP Directors to attract further USAID Mission support, which would be in addition to the core funding.

Higher Education Degree Training

The land-grant community has always believed very strongly in the value of human capacity building and long-term training programs. U.S. institutions have a rich history of educating future leaders of the developing world. Not only do these students have the opportunity to pursue a degree from some of the world's best institutions, but they are simultaneously exposed for an extended period of time to our culture and our values. Quite simply, this is one of our best tools of public diplomacy.

Unfortunately, over the past 20 years USAID higher education degree training has declined from 15,000 trainees in the U.S. per year to less than 1,000 today. While these graduates have formed the basis for progress and economic growth in most developing countries, they are now at retirement age. Such long-term degree training carries ancillary diplomatic benefits for the nation. Experience has shown that these trainees carry a lifelong positive image of the U.S. We seek a new and innovative direction that begins to restore long-term training to previous levels by setting a directive to educate 3000 net additional trainees to higher education degrees per year, with at least six months of their education in the U.S., and trained principally through a project.

I thank the Chair for this opportunity to submit testimony. In sum, we ask that you specifically direct \$30 million for the partnerships between African and United States institutions of higher education, \$34.5 million for the CRSPs, and urge USAID to increase partnerships with U.S. universities so that the strengths of our institutions may enable the U.S. to carry out more effectively its development goals of securing a safe, stable and sustained world order.

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.

Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Peter McPherson

President, Association of Public and Land-grant Universities
1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005-4722
202.478.6068

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

Association of Public and Land-grant Universities (APLU)

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

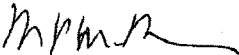
☒ Yes

☐ 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.

Please see document attached.

Signature:



Date: 03.26.10

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

APLU

Grants and Contributions

As of March 2010

ID	Funding Source	Project Title	Grant	Start Date	End Date	2008	2009	2010	Totals
Federal Grants									
8040	USAID	BIFAD/SPARE	Bolognese	04/08/04	09/30/10	183,969	268,617	59,562	512,148
8043	USAID (pending)	BIFAD/SPARE Extension	Bolognese	04/08/04	09/30/11	0	0	213,008	213,008
8014	USAID (pending)	Africa/U.S. Higher Education Initiative	Hervy	04/01/10	12/31/10	0	0	400,000	400,000
1096	USDA	AKI India	Neufville	07/19/06	12/31/10	89,327	80,414	12,000	181,741
3002	Dept of State	Embassy Science Fellows	DeLauder	09/10/07	09/30/09	5,000	8,769	86,231	100,000
7013	National Science Foundation	SMTI - NSF Grant #1	Presley	03/15/08	02/28/10	68,193	94,433	37,074	199,700
7015	National Science Foundation	SMTI - NSF Grant #2	Presley	09/15/08	08/31/09	41,008	155,991		196,999
7016	National Science Foundation	SMTI - NSF Grant #3	Presley	09/15/08	08/31/11	28,655	293,377	735,871	1,057,903
7017	National Science Foundation	SMTI - NSF Grant #4	Presley	11/01/09	08/31/11	0	0	179,665	179,665
7042	NSF Metrics Workshop	Online Learning Workshop	Samors	12/15/09	11/30/10	0	0	46,473	46,473
Total Federal Grants						232,183	632,984	1,497,314	2,362,481
Private Grants & Contributions									
1025	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	Food Systems Leadership	Neufville	07/01/04	06/30/11	104,394	49,969	71,125	225,488
3007	GEICO Corporation	Council of 1890s	Esters			0	10,000		10,000
3007	Education Online Services	Council of 1890s	Esters			0	5,000		5,000
4012	Lumina Foundation	Voluntary Systems of Accountability #2	Keller	09/15/07	01/15/10	156,530	109,631	48,618	314,779
4013	FISPE Grant	Voluntary Systems of Accountability	Keller			0	23,400	0	23,400
4014	Lumina Foundation	Voluntary Systems of Accountability #3	Keller	03/01/09	02/28/11	0	123,389	267,802	391,191
4021	Sloan Foundation	Study of Progress Rates	Keller	08/01/08	01/31/09	203	9,840	4,457	14,500
6004	ORAU	Peer Review Workshop	Turner		01/26/10			33,202	33,202
7012	Sloan Foundation	Increasing Membership Awareness of ALN	Samors	04/01/07	11/30/09	202,787	19,384	0	222,171
7014	Carnegie Foundation	SMTI	Presley	10/01/07	06/30/09	135,234	56,459	0	191,694
7021	Sloan Foundation	Supplemental Grant for Online Learning	Samors	04/01/09	04/30/10	0	125,000	0	125,000
8010	Elizabeth Steele	Africa/U.S. Higher Education Collaboration	Hervy			0	50,000	0	50,000
8011	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Africa/U.S. Higher Education Collaboration	Hervy	05/01/08	12/01/08	100,000	0	0	100,000
8012	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Africa/U.S. Higher Education Collaboration	Hervy	08/19/09	02/27/10	0	138,115	62,158	200,273
8013	W.K. Kellogg Foundation	Africa/U.S. Higher Education Collaboration	Hervy	10/01/09	10/30/11	0	0	100,000	100,000
8020	"Six" Associations	Center for Study Abroad	Heisel		09/30/10	25,000	25,000	0	50,000
9000	Urban Serving Universities	Office of Urban Initiatives	TBD					100,000	100,000
Total Private Grants & Contributions						724,148	745,187	687,262	2,156,697
Grand Total						956,331	1,378,171	2,184,676	4,519,178

M. PETER MCPHERSON

Association of Public and Land-grant Universities
 1307 New York Avenue, NW, Suite 400
 Washington, DC 20005
 Tel.: 202 478-6060
 Email: pmcpherson@aplu.org

EXPERIENCE:

PRESIDENT, THE ASSOCIATION OF PUBLIC AND LAND-GRANT UNIVERSITIES

JANUARY 1, 2006 - PRESENT

Founded in 1887, APLU (formerly NASULGC) is the nation's oldest higher education association. Members are large public universities, land-grant institutions and other public universities. Campuses are located in all 50 states, the U.S. territories and the District of Columbia. Association is deeply involved in study abroad legislation and program (Paul Simon Study Abroad Act), STEM teacher education (Carnegie grant), accountability (Lumina grant), science and technology appropriation (e.g. cap on defense appropriation indirect costs), web education expansion (Sloan grant), etc. APLU has become a very active organization with substantial impact. See the APLU web page.

CO-CHAIR AND FOUNDER OF PARTNERSHIP TO CUT HUNGER AND POVERTY IN AFRICA- 2000 -

Organization works on agricultural production and rural income issues. Executive committee members include several African presidents, Bob Dole and Lee Hamilton. Partnership is funded by foundations, government and the private sector.

PRESIDENT, MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OCTOBER 1993-DECEMBER 31, 2004

45,000 students. Budget of \$1.3 billion - Accomplishments of University included:

Gifts to university per year went from \$50 million to average of about \$200 million. Raised \$950 million of a \$1.2 billion capital campaign that was completed in 2007.

Return on investment on endowment was 13.2% for last ten years of presidency.
Was deeply involved in investment decisions.

Study abroad participants moved from about 700 to 2000 per year, one of the largest programs in the country.

Honors College moved from 800 to 2400 students.

Tuition held to inflation for nine of the eleven years under a Tuition Guarantee plan. Plan was a multi year commitment with tuition tied to state appropriations increase of at least inflation increases. Also productivity increases allowed enrollment growth without proportional cost escalation.

Built well over one million square feet of space.

Research dollars grew to over \$300 million per year.

Brought private law school to MSU in joint venture – a unique approach.

Developed the idea and leader of Michigan Life Sciences Corridor – use of money each year from tobacco settlement for competitive grants for life sciences research/commercialization.

Deeply involved in health and K-12 issues in community and state.

Took leave from MSU presidency between April 2003 to October 2003 to be Director of Economic Policy, Coalition Provisional Authority of Iraq. Responsible for work with the Iraqi Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank of Iraq/monetary policy and the banks of the country. Included work on the creation of a new currency, creation of the Trade Credit Bank of Iraq, new banking laws, distribution of cash all over the country to pay 1.3 million Iraqi government employee, etc.

BANK OF AMERICA EXECUTIVE, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
GROUP EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT GROUP

APRIL 1993 - OCTOBER 1993

Responsible for personal trust department, domestic and international private banking, institutional investment and mutual funds.

GROUP EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA DIVISION IN ADDITION TO GLOBAL DEBT RESTRUCTURING.

NOVEMBER 1990 - APRIL 1993

Responsible for the bank's work in Latin America and Canada, international private banking plus the debt problem described below.

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, GLOBAL DEBT RESTRUCTURING ADMINISTRATION

APRIL 1989 - NOVEMBER 1990

Responsible for all bank negotiations of troubled sovereign debt (approximately \$8 billion of debt.) Deeply involved in further development of the "Brady" bonds.

OTHER FUNCTIONS AT BANK OF AMERICA:

Was a member of the banking industry committee that advise the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) in the restructuring of its finances.

Chairman of the banking industry advisory committee for the negotiation of the banking provisions of the NAFTA.

Developed plan and carried out the donation of six million dollars face value of troubled debt for rain forest preservation work in Latin America.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF U.S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT

AUGUST 1987 - MARCH 1989

Number two position in the Department. Special focus on Trade, Tax, and International issues. One of three negotiators for Canadian Free Trade Agreement in final weeks. Member of the Farm Credit Assistance Board at the time the program was restructured. Member of the Board of the Federal Financing Bank.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury for a period between Secretaries Baker and Brady.

ADMINISTRATOR, AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FEBRUARY 1981 - AUGUST 1987

The A.I.D. program involved missions in 70 countries, a staff of 5,000 and a budget of about \$6 billion a year. Reported to Secretary of State.

Was in charge of the U.S. response to the Great Famine in Africa in 1984-1985. Delivered more than two million tons of food to Africa over a 12-month period.

Led worldwide effort with UNICEF to deal with diarrhea and dehydration, then the biggest killer of children in the developing world. Documentation that the effort saved millions of lives.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, OVERSEAS PRIVATE INVESTMENT CORPORATION

FEBRUARY 1981 - AUGUST 1987- Served as Chair while I was Administrator of AID.

OPIC is a self-sustaining government agency which then had net assets of over \$800 million and net income of over \$100 million. OPIC provides loans, guarantees, and political risk insurance coverage for U.S. investors in Third World countries.

PARTNER AND HEAD OF WASHINGTON OFFICE OF LAW FIRM OF VORYS, SATER, SEYMOUR AND PEASE

JANUARY 1977 - NOVEMBER 1980

VSSP is a large Ohio law firm. Specialized in international and corporate tax matters.

SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT FORD AND DEPUTY DIRECTOR, PRESIDENTIAL PERSONNEL OFFICE

MARCH, 1975 - JANUARY, 1977

TAX LAW SPECIALIST, CORPORATION BRANCH, INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

1969 - 1975

Extensive work on all aspects of international taxation.

PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER IN PERU

1964-65

Technical backstop for other Volunteers working with the U.S. School Feeding Program, and work with credit unions and A.I.D. projects.

BOARDS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES

Business

Former Chair of the Board of Directors of Dow Jones and Company, the Publisher of The Wall Street Journal. Former Chair of the Audit Committee. Role ended with the sale of the company December 13, 2007.

Served as a member of International Board of Advisors of Komatsu Company, a multi-billion dollar Japanese equipment manufacturer.

Chair of the Board and investor of NWGH, a small European trust company. Negotiations in process to sell this company.

Served as a member of Board of Trustees of Series Trust controlled by Jackson National Life. Trust had about \$1 billion of assets in annuities. Chaired the audit committee.

Banker of the Year Award for Lifetime Achievement, 2005, given by the U.S. Bankers Association for Finance and Trade.

Higher Education and Other

Chair of the Abraham Lincoln Study Abroad Commission, jointly appointed by the Speaker and Minority Leader of the U.S. House of Representatives and the Majority and Minority Leaders of the U.S. Senate. The role of the Commission was to recommend how to dramatically increase the number of students who study abroad. (The recommendation is for one million per year in ten years.)

Former member of the steering committee for Michigan Life Sciences Corridor, now the Technology Tri-Corridor.

Former member of the Board of Directors of a National Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

Former Chairman of the Big Ten Council of Presidents.

Former member Board of Directors of American Council on Education.

Board of Trustees of the Gerald R. Ford Foundation.

Former member of the board of Conservation International.

K-12 Education and Community

Chaired Blue Ribbon Committee to review Lansing School System (18,000 students).

Chaired Blue Ribbon Mid-Michigan Committee to review children's issues from birth to age five.

Chaired State of Michigan Committee to Review Charter Schools. Appointed by State Legislative resolution.

Developing Countries and Government

Former Chair of Secretary of Energy Advisory Board (SEAB). Advised concerned science policy of the Department, non defense related national laboratories, energy policy, etc.

Chair of Board of Harvest Plus. Organization is funded at about \$12 a year to research the biofortification of crops grown by poor people in poor countries. Biofortification is the genetic improvement of crops to fortify them with vitamin A, iron, etc.

Former Chair, Board of International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD). Appointed by President Bush in 2001 to this position. This presidential appointed Board advises A.I.D. on agriculture and university matters. Also a member of the Board, 1977-1980.

Chair of the Board of IFDC, an international organization working on fertilizer, seed and agricultural policy issues in developing countries.

Board member of Inter American Dialogue

Co-chair under former President Jimmy Carter to the Presidential Election Observation Mission to Peru, 2001.

Board member of Center for Global Development

HONORS

Secretary of Treasury Alexander Hamilton Award, the highest award given by the U.S. Treasury.

Secretary of State Distinguished Leadership Award for "Distinguished contribution to the development, management, and implementation of current foreign policy."

UNICEF award for "Outstanding Contribution to Child Survival."

U.S. Presidential Certificate of Outstanding Achievement for "continued demonstrated vision, initiative, and leadership in efforts to achieve a world without hunger."

Honorary Doctorate from Michigan State University, Virginia State University and Mount St. Mary's College.

Jewish National Fund Tree of Life Award

"Humanitarian of the Year" award from the American Lebanese League.

National Public Service Award from the American Society for Public Administration.

EDUCATION:

B.A. Political Science, Michigan State University, 1963

M.B.A., Western Michigan University, 1967

J.D., American University Law School, 1969



**US Campaign to
End the Israeli Occupation**

"We aim to change those US policies that both sustain Israel's 42-year occupation of the Palestinian West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem, and deny equal rights for all."

**OUTSIDE WITNESS TESTIMONY FOR FISCAL YEAR 2011
JOSH RUEBNER, NATIONAL ADVOCACY DIRECTOR
US CAMPAIGN TO END THE ISRAELI OCCUPATION**

Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
U.S. House of Representatives
HB-26, The Capitol
Washington, DC 20515-6017

Leveraging FY2011 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 February 2010, President Obama requested \$3 billion in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Israel in his FY2011 budget, the third 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, ending Israel's blockade of the Gaza Strip, and promoting Israeli-Palestinian peace. This year, Members of Congress should reverse this trend and act to ensure that the FY2011 budget request for military aid to Israel is leveraged in order to achieve stated U.S. policy goals.

In March 2010, Vice President Joe Biden promised that the Obama Administration would hold Israel "accountable for any statements or actions that inflame tensions or prejudice the outcome of talks." The following memorandum outlines ways in which the Committee on Appropriations can work with the Obama Administration to make this a reality.

2. Possible Amendments for FY2011 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 shows 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 more than 1,300 Palestinians in the Gaza Strip, most of whom were civilians. Often, 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 to 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 Appropriate

In January 2009, Rep. Dennis Kucinich requested the State Department to investigate Israel's possible violations of the AECA during "Operation Cast Lead," its December 2008-January 2009 attack on the Gaza Strip. 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 FY2011 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 1,600 housing units to existing settlements in East Jerusalem. Continuing settlement expansion will make it impossible to establish a viable and contiguous Palestinian state.

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. Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's recently announced temporary moratorium on new settlement expansion approval in the West Bank neither halts already-approved construction, nor does it apply to occupied East Jerusalem.

Members of Congress should hold Israel to its pledge to halt settlement activities and back the Obama Administration's positions on settlements by inserting the following language into the FY2011 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 FY2011 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 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—Curriculum Vitae

PO Box 21539 | Washington, DC 20009 | 202-332-0994 | www.endtheoccupation.org

Professional Experience

US Campaign to End the Israeli Occupation, National Advocacy Director April 2003-Present

Senior staff person for coalition of more than 325 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

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

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 University School of Advanced International Studies

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.

University of Michigan

June 1993-May 1997

Received BA in Political Science and Near Eastern Studies. Graduated Phi Beta Kappa. Studied abroad in Jerusalem.

Publications/Media

* Published approximately 20 policy papers on various Middle East political and economic topics as an Analyst in Middle East Affairs at Congressional Research Service.

* Published op-eds on U.S. Middle East policy in The Detroit Free Press, Cleveland Plains Dealer, The Huffington Post, and dozens of on-line publications.

* Served as commentator on U.S. Middle East policy on NBC News, MSNBC, C-SPAN, ABC Nightline, Al Jazeera English, on dozens of local television stations, and more than one hundred local radio stations.

* Published articles on U.S. Middle East policy in Middle East Report, Washington Report on Middle East Affairs, and other magazines.

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, 202-332-0994

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

☒ No

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 26, 2010

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



International Labor Rights Forum

2001 S Street NW, Suite 420, Washington, DC 20009

Testimony of BRIAN CAMPBELL, Director of Policy and Legal Programs, on behalf of the INTERNATIONAL LABOR RIGHTS FORUM, to the Committee on Appropriations, Sub-Committee on State, Foreign Operations.

March 26, 2010

Over the past year, human rights violations in the Philippines have continued with impunity. While killings attributed to the military have declined since the height of the killings in 2006, the military continues to conduct counter-insurgency operations that violate the rights of the Philippine people, including their right to due process protections. As the U.S. State Department noted in its 2009 Human Rights Report on the Philippines, while Filipino law provides for fair and public trials, freedom from torture, and a guarantee of due process, these procedures are not always followed, and corruption is endemic.¹ While on paper, Filipinos are guaranteed freedom from unreasonable search and seizure, in reality, as the case of the Morong 43 case shows, the military is free to detain anyone, bind and blindfold them and whisk them into detention without probable cause and without a warrant; their constitution protections disregarded; their due process rights ignored.

On the morning of February 6, 2010, Dr. Melecia Velmonte, who is the Health Education and Training Services coordinator for Council for Health and Development (CHD), was hosting a first responders training sponsored by the Community Medicine Foundation, Inc. and the CHD her farmhouse in Morong, Rizal, which is often used as a conference and training facility. Over 40 medical practitioners, who volunteer to provide health services in rural, often isolated, communities that lack consistent medical care, had gathered at the conference center for a weeklong training to refresh their medical skills. At around 6:15am that morning, 300 heavily armed military in eight vehicles descended on the farmhouse. They held the gatekeeper at gunpoint; kicked the door to the residence in; and fanned out to find all of the doctors, nurses, and midwives who were attending the training. The

military lined them up, frisked, photographed, handcuffed and blindfolded them with old shirts and packing tape. Dr. Velmonte and her son vehemently protested the military's illegal intrusion into their home and demanded to see a search warrant. The soldiers brushed her aside as they continued rounding up all of the healthcare workers in the house.² Only after the healthcare workers were securely blindfolded did the soldiers claimed to have a warrant for their arrest. Yet, when the soldiers produced the supposed warrant, not one of the healthcare workers' names was listed. Rather, the soldiers produced a warrant for the arrest of a person living in a different town with a different name on the charge of illegal possession of firearms. The healthcare workers were then whisked away in military vehicles delivered to a military camp where they were held and tortured for more than 36 hours before being allowed to see anyone, including their attorney or family.

During the search, the military never asked about Mr. Condes, the person actually named in the warrant, because the military was never interested in Mr. Condes at all. All they needed was a warrant with anyone's name on it. It doesn't matter who because the military knew that, under the laws of the Philippines, all they had to do was later charge the 43 healthcare workers with a crime they could come up with, and they knew the courts would "cure" their illegal search and defective warrant later and allow essentially detain the healthcare workers indefinitely at the military camp.

While the workers' families and the Philippine Commission on Human Rights were anxiously looking for them, the military held the workers in isolation and subjected them to physical and psychological torture for more than 36 hours, coercing some of them into admitting to various crimes. Doctors for the Commission on Human Rights confirmed the workers' allegation of torture.

¹ 2009 Human Rights Report. US State Department. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/136006.htm>

² Fact Sheet on Arrest of 43 Health Workers in Morong, Rizal.

<http://bayan.ph/downloads/morong43/FACT%20SHEET%20ON%20THE%20ARREST%20OF%2043%20HEALTH%20WORKERS%20IN%20MORONG,%20RIZAL.pdf>

The military later claimed that all of the detained healthcare workers belonged to the New People's Army. According to Maj. Gen. Jorge Segovia, commander of the Army's 2nd Infantry Division, the healthcare workers belonged to a "super body" of "NPA medics", which he likened to the Department of Health for the Communist Party of the Philippines. He argued that they were supporting the insurgents by running medical clinics and providing healthcare services in rural areas and allegedly to NPA members injured in fighting with the military, but who do not want to seek medical treatment from government hospitals for fear of being arrested.

Knowing that a vague claim of providing healthcare to the enemy isn't enough to hold the healthcare workers, Gen. Segovia also claimed that they had found explosives at Dr. Velmonte's residence thereby corroborating the military's claim that accused the healthcare workers were NPA insurgents making bombs. They claim to have found pistols, live ammunition, grenades (one allegedly found under a pillow), and improvised land mines, all of which were reportedly unlicensed. No inventory for their confiscation was issued by the police.³ The healthcare workers deny the military's claim that they were bomb makers or armed insurgents. They report that they saw a few of the soldiers carrying large bundles into Dr. Velmonte's home and believe that the bundles the soldiers were carrying contained the explosives. That is why, the workers claim, the military conducted their search without a member of the household or competent witnesses present, as required by Philippine law.⁴

The healthcare workers quickly filed a petition for *habeas corpus*, arguing that their detention was illegal and that their right to due process was being violated. As soon as the healthcare workers were able to get a hearing on their *habeas corpus* petition, though, the military filed charges against the workers using the illegally obtained evidence, and, in the process, "cured" the illegal search. Bound by martial law-era laws, the Court of Appeals denied the detainees' petition, stating that because the military filed charges against the

³CA Decision on Habeas Corpus Decision.

⁴CA Decision on Habeas Corpus Decision. CA-G.R. SP No. 112695. March 9, 2010.

workers, the military now had "cause" to hold them. In other words, the court found that even if the arrest warrant was defective and the search illegal, the military had the right to detain them because they simply filed charges against them. The court did not review the merits of the charges or the sufficiency of the evidence. It did not question whether the evidence was illegally obtained in the first place. All the court was concerned about was whether the military had gone through the formality of filing official charges, which they finally did after weeks of holding and interrogating the workers and denying them access to their attorneys.⁵ The Court, it turns out, is essentially powerless to stop the military's abuse.

The Philippine Commission on Human Rights, which is constitutionally established as an independent government body mandated to investigate human rights violations, also remains essentially powerless to hold the military accountable. The military routinely ignores subpoenas from the Commission and refuse to cooperate in investigations. When the 43 healthcare workers took their case to the CHR, predictably, the military refused to cooperate and present the victims to the CHR for examination. Lamenting her powerlessness, CHR Chairperson Leila De Lima called for the government to re-examine the Marcos-era law that effectively deprives suspects of their rights, and added that this pattern of abuse is part of a "suspicious campaign. . ."⁶ The CHR also recently condemned the military's practice of trying to dismantle legal organizations through various measures, including abusing the legal process and ignoring the due process rights.⁷

The CHR is making efforts to hold the military accountable. Recently, it filed contempt charges against military officers implicated in the abduction of an alleged Muslim insurgent, Muhamadiya Hamja.⁸ Mr. Hamja was abducted from Mindanao, held

⁵ *Court of Appeals Decision on the Morong 43 Habeas Corpus Petition*.. "Curative warrants", as they are called, were enshrined in Philippine law at the insistence the military when the Philippines was ruled with an iron fist by Ferdinand Marcos's military dictatorship. The warrants were used to provide the illusion of due process without extending the actual right to the people. Sadly, with the Court of Appeals powerless to stop illegal searches and seizures, the healthcare workers, and other Filipinos more broadly, now have no effective protections for their civil liberties.

⁶ *Commission on Human Rights Press Statement 11 March 2010*.

⁷ http://www.chr.gov.ph/MAIN%20PAGES/about%20hr/advisories/pdf_files/adv_CHR4A2009_003.pdf

⁸ http://www.chr.gov.ph/MAIN%20PAGES/about%20hr/position%20papers/Reso_CHR_A2009-172.htm

incommunicado, and tortured by the military for more than six days after the military played a cat and mouse game with the Commission's investigators. He was found only because Mr. Hamja's father who was accompanying a CHR investigator on his search at the military headquarters in Manila happened to recognize his son's sandals through a crack in the door. When the CHR tried to continue its investigation into the abduction of Mr. Hamja, the military refused to cooperate and refused to testify by ignoring legal summons. The Commission is now seeking contempt charges against the military officials involved. Its not clear whether the military will care or whether the courts have power to enforce the contempt charges against the military, but the outcome of the case will weigh heavily on whether or not the CHR can hold the Philippine military accountable.

For the U.S government, ensuring an effective CHR is vital to ensuring that our military assistance program does not promote human rights abuses. The CHR is the primary body tasked with vetting our military assistance to ensure that it does not fall into the hands of human rights abusers, and the U.S. Embassy relies on the information the CHR collects in its investigations. However, with the CHR unable to effectively investigate and hold the military accountable for human rights abuses, as is its mandate, we can't be assured that our assistance is not being used in a military counter-insurgency campaign built on a foundation of violations of civil liberties and the basic human rights of each citizen.

For these reasons, we believe that it is vital that the United States Government condition all military assistance to the Philippines on a clear demonstration by the Armed Forces of the Philippines that it is respecting the due process rights held by each citizen of the Philippines; held accountable for violating the peoples' rights; and fully cooperating with investigations by the CHR. Further, the US must support efforts to empower the Philippine Commission on Human Rights, both with increased technical assistance and political support for reforms to strengthen the CHR so that it has both the authority and respect needed to effectively investigate human rights abuses conducted by the military and others.

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:

Brian Campbell, Director, Policy and Legal Programs
International Labor Rights Forum (ILRF)
2001 S Street NW, Suite 420
Washington, D.C., 20009
ph - (202) 701-3021

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 International Labor Rights Forum.

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.

Department of State, Human Rights and Democracy Fund.
(All grants were provided to the ILRF).

Jan. 2005 - December 2009: \$927,000 - Legal Training Programs for workers in China

September 2004 - September 2010: \$1,366,434 - Establishing labor clinics, and training programs for lawyers, arbitrators and judges in China.

February 2010 - February 2012: \$805,235 - Legal Training Program for Workers in China - continuation of previous grant listed above.

Signature:

Date:

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

BRIAN PATRICK CAMPBELL

Experience

International Labor Rights Forum, Washington D.C.

Director of Policy and Legal Programs

Attorney

Law Clerk

April 2009 - Present

September 2004 – April 2009

September 2001 – August 2003

- Drafted legislation and memorandums of law for Senate and Congressional offices on labor rights and human rights abuses in the global economy and to develop strategies to end those abuses.
- Assisted in development of the Ecumenical Advocacy Network; advised organization on the design and implementation of advocacy strategies to halt human rights abuses in the Philippines; prepared witnesses for testimony before a Senate Subcommittee, drafted legislative options for use in advocacy on appropriations legislation, and developed other appropriate advocacy strategies in Washington, D.C.
- Designed and managed legal programs in China that promote the rule of law and provide access to the Chinese judicial system for Chinese workers.
- Promoted workers' rights in many countries, including Niger, Uzbekistan and the Philippines, by researching and filing petitions at the United States Trade Representative under the General Systems of Preferences.
- Investigated human rights and labor rights abuses in Asia.
- Developed and implemented legal advocacy strategies to help end human rights and labor abuses, including researching and initiating litigation on behalf of clients under the Alien Tort Claim Act, Torture Victims Protection Act, Administrative Procedure Act, and state tort and contract laws.

Sherman, Dunn, Cohen, Leifer and Yellig, P.C., Washington, D.C. September 2003 – May 2004

Law Clerk

- Researched issues and drafted memorandums of law concerning labor law, ERISA, and employment law.

Global March Against Child Labour, New Delhi, India

June 2002 – December 2002

Campaign Officer and Policy Advisor

- Drafted position papers and advised on strategies for advocacy for the implementation of ILO Core Labor Standards in the cocoa industry as well as for an International Conference on Sustainable Development
- Conducted field research on the causes of child labor in immigrant communities in New Delhi.

Vinson & Elkins, L.L.P., Austin, Texas

October 1998 – January 2000

Project Assistant

- Assisted attorneys with research and drafting briefs in environmental and administrative law.
- Monitored and evaluated court, commission, and legislative proceedings.
- Prepared and executed applications and filings for clients in court and commissions.

Jane's Defense Weekly, Coulsdon, Surrey, England

Spring 1997

Intern, Associate Editor

- Researched, substantiated, and edited articles for publication.

Education

The George Washington University Law School, Washington, D.C

J.D., May 2004

The George Washington International Law Review; Alternative Dispute Resolution Board

The George Washington University Elliott School of International Affairs, Washington, D.C.

M.A., International Development, May 2004.

The University of Oxford and The George Washington University, Oxford, England

Joint Programme in International Human Rights Law, Summer 2001

Boston University, Boston, MA.

B.A. International Relations, *Magna Cum Laude*, May 1998.

Treasurer of the College of Arts and Sciences Student Government; Pi Sigma Alpha Honors Society (International Relations/Political Science); Dean's List: 1996-1998

Université de Grenoble, Grenoble, France

Intensive French Immersion, Fall 1996

Testimony of the Armenian Assembly of America
Submitted by Bianka Kadian-Dodov, Congressional Relations

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

March 26, 2010

Madame Chairwoman Lowey, Ranking Member Granger, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, the Armenian Assembly of America (www.aaainc.org) is pleased to submit testimony as it pertains to U.S. assistance and policy in the South Caucasus region. Established in 1972, the Armenian Assembly is the largest Washington-based organization, promoting public understanding and awareness of Armenian issues. We represent Armenian-Americans and those who share our goals. The Assembly's extensive experience in Armenia, working closely with key government agencies, officials, and charitable efforts has provided us with unique insight on how U.S. assistance can best advance U.S. policy goals in the region. The Assembly strongly encourages the Members to travel to the region to see first hand the realities and the impact of different policies. Our goal is to maximize the effectiveness of United States assistance through positive, constructive and concrete steps to strengthen the U.S. relationship with Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2011

ASSISTANCE TO ARMENIA - The Assembly urges the Subcommittee to maintain U.S. assistance to Armenia in FY 2011 at a level of "not less than" \$70 million.

The bonds between the U.S. and Armenia are permanent and range over a broad spectrum of issues. From the beginning of the 20th century, the United States' response and opposition to the Armenian Genocide as it took place and the generous provision of humanitarian assistance to those that survived, set the stage for the strong U.S.-Armenia relationship that exists today.

Since independence in 1991, Armenia has demonstrated its commitment to regional policy goals shared with the United States including normalization of relations with Turkey without preconditions. The United States has spoken clearly about the need for Turkey to lift its blockade and establish diplomatic relations with Armenia. Turkey's lifting of its blockade against Armenia and opening the border is not only long overdue but obligated under international treaties. However, despite Turkey's public commitment to normalize relations without preconditions and the signing of the Protocols between Turkey and Armenia last October, the Turkish government continues its counterproductive statements and seeks to insert preconditions into this process needlessly delaying normalization. **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 adopt 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.

Ironically, the same treaty obligations which established the current border between Turkey and Armenia in the 1921 Treaties of Moscow and Kars also guarantee Armenia an open border with Turkey and "free movement of persons and goods without any delays." Turkey has been in breach of these treaty obligations for years now without repercussion and has dragged its feet with respect to

rapprochement with Armenia. The idea promoted in Turkey and by Turkish denial lobbyists here in the U.S. that respect for independent treaty obligations to open the border ought to be conditioned on any third countries' reaffirmation of the Armenian Genocide, stands out as both illegal and counterproductive. Normalization of relations, and Turkey's lifting of its blockade of Armenia approaching nearly 20 years, should not be held hostage to U.S. reaffirmation of the Armenian Genocide. As such, the Assembly welcomes passage of H.Res. 252 by the House Foreign Affairs Committee this month under the leadership of Chairman Howard Berman. H.Res. 252, which was introduced by Congressman Adam Schiff, along with his colleagues, Representatives Frank Pallone, Jr., Mark Kirk and George Radanovich, reaffirm the historical fact of the Armenian Genocide and the proud chapter in U.S. history in launching an unprecedented humanitarian relief effort to help save the survivors of the first genocide of the 20th century. The Armenian Genocide is amply documented in the U.S. archives, from Ambassador Henry Morgenthau eyewitness accounts, the 1951 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 to President Ronald Reagan's 1981 proclamation to highlight a few.

The arguments made by some that President Obama should change his position or that Congress should not pass H.Res. 252 and withhold reaffirmation belies common sense and would be a setback for the cause of genocide education and prevention around the world.

In addition, calls from Turkey to create yet another Commission to study the issue are disengenuous at best. It not only ignores the U.S. record, but also ignores the fact that Turks and Armenians already came together from 2001-2004 under the auspices of the Turkish Armenian Reconciliation Commission (TARC), which was supported by the United States. 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." In addition, TARC issued joint recommendations for government action in 2004, which among other things, called for the border to be opened. Yet, today the Turkish blockade continues and just this month, the Prime Minister of Turkey as noted in *The London Times* editorial, threatened to deport 100,000 Armenians residing in Turkey. "Deportations have powerful symbolism in modern European history. The notion that the government of a would-be member state of the EU might propose the forced collective expulsion from its territory of a specified nationality ought to be unthinkable. Yet that course was casually threatened yesterday by Recep Tayyip Erdogan, the Turkish Prime Minister, against 100,000 Armenian migrants."

U.S. reaffirmation of the historical truth of the Armenian Genocide can help liberate Turkey and the Turkish people from their own toxic legacy and begin to move forward as well as to make sure the rest of the world knows that the days of selective genocide prevention by the U.S. are over. As displayed in the U.S. Holocaust Museum, Adolph Hitler himself stated, "Who, after all, speaks today of the annihilation of the Armenians?"

As we approach April 24 and the 95th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide, the Armenian Assembly strongly urges swift passage of H.Res. 252, and also looks forward to President Barack Obama's fulfillment of his campaign promise. Last year, President Obama used the Armenian term - "metz yeghern" - to describe the Armenian Genocide, and this year, the Assembly expects him to use the English words: Armenian Genocide.

ENERGY SECURITY - 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 Turkish and Azerbaijani attempts to isolate Armenia. Such actions to exclude Armenia from regional projects run counter to stated U.S. policy goals of regional cooperation and economic integration. The Armenian Assembly, therefore, urges the Subcommittee to utilize the tools at its disposal to pave the way for Armenia's full involvement in 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.

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 2011. 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. Ironically, the Nagorno Karabakh Republic which has maintained a high level of democratic development does not enjoy any benefit from international assistance or investment programs available to other former Soviet countries. An increase in program availability for education, exchanges, and investment programs is overdue.

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. Since that time, Azerbaijan has continued its unrelenting and unabated war rhetoric against Armenia. Therefore, the Assembly welcomes and supports the request included in the Congressional letter spearheaded by Representative Frank Pallone, Jr., and signed by 27 of your colleagues, which called for a strengthening of the waiver, including a certification that: "Azerbaijan has not taken hostile action, either through military force or incitement, including but not limited to threatening pronouncements by government officials, toward Armenia or Nagorno Karabakh and has demonstrated its commitment to a lasting peace with Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh."

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. Armenia's partnership with NATO also expanded significantly due to the entry into force of its Individual Partnership Action Plan (IPAP). 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, and also Afghanistan.

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 governments of Armenia and the United States would continue to be strong and productive. 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, resource management, infrastructure, and development, while also working toward a negotiated settlement.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND CHRISTIAN MINORITIES - We would like to ask the Subcommittee that particular attention be paid to Christians in the Middle East and in Turkey, where their population has diminished because of war and other pressures. There are significant communities living in that region since ancient times, and we are sensitive to their needs, as Armenians are among that group. As recently as one week ago, over 100,000 Armenians living in Turkey were threatened with peremptory deportation. We would like to add our voice in support of U.S. assistance to help protect the Armenians, Greek and other Christian minorities living in duress and most notably the situation of the Greek Ecumenical Patriarch.

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 the Nagorno Karabakh Republic. Armenian-Americans remember the support the U.S. provided after the earthquake in Armenia, as Armenia moved boldly toward independence, during Karabakh's struggle for self-preservation, 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. Armenians in Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh consider the United States a close friend, and not only because of family connections and the presence of such a large Armenian-American community.

Given its central location, Christian heritage, entrepreneurial spirit and western value system, Armenia is poised to play a pivotal role in helping the United States achieve its stated policy objectives in the region – greater regional cooperation and economic integration. 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.

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:

Bianka Kadian-Dodov
Armenian Assembly of America
1334 G Street Suite 200
Washington, DC 20005

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-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: Bianka Kadian-Dodov

Date: March 26, 2010

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

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 26, 2010**

Azerbaijan and Armenia:
Status and Recommendations

Presented By:

Dr. L. R. Lawrence, Jr.
Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc.
March 26, 2010

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 country 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 request.

Once again, this year, the most important subject I have to present is the unresolved conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. As the Subcommittee will remember, 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," unresponsive to 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 the 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, in violation of four resolutions of the United Nations' Security Council and one of the General Assembly.

During this past year, 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, under the auspices of the Minsk Group of OSCE. These are continuing with the whole-hearted support of the Obama Administration, and with the direct involvement of Secretary Clinton and President Obama. On January 26, 2010, it was announced that a weekend ski retreat by President Medvedev, President Aliyev, and President Sargsyan had produced agreement on a Preamble to a Nagorno-Karabakh agreement. More recent news, however, indicates that Armenia has since backed away from this agreement. 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 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 three air refueling bases and a pathway for non-lethal logistics supply for the war in Afghanistan and contributing troops to the international coalition there. Azerbaijan also provides a present and potential supply of oil and gas to the European region. This is a critically important alternative to the Russian gas which dominates European energy supply.

It has been a distinct pleasure for me to travel to and from Azerbaijan for the past six years, and watch first hand, the transformation of the Capital City from a drab, Russian satellite, to a beautiful, modern, European City. The government is highly regarded by the people of this country, with the President routinely polling in the mid 70's percentage wise on the approval scale, in polls taken by independent, credible pollsters. The past 19 years is the longest stretch of independence in the nation's recorded history. The people give President Aliyev a lot of the credit for this.

The economy of Azerbaijan is one of the fastest growing in the world. Recent reports show this growth to be near 35% annually. Over the past few years, the average salary in Azerbaijan has doubled. 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, became 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. An irrefutable measure of how Azerbaijan is thought of in the region is the strong immigration occurring into the country. In the past few years, the population of Azerbaijan has grown from 8 Million to 9 Million people, mostly through immigration from China, Georgia, and Turkey. Clearly, the people of the region know which country provides the best potential life for them.

The Situation in Armenia:

Madame Chairman, in contrast to Azerbaijan, Armenia could only be described as a failing state. In the early 1990's when Armenian assets were being privatized, 80 percent of the industry was purchased by Russians. In the South, the Iranians initiated commerce with Armenia based on the mining and transport of uranium ore (yellow cake). Last year, I reported on the Armenian - Iranian Defense Cooperation Agreement and the fact that Armenia and Iran have agreed to deepen their already close relationship by pressing ahead with several large-scale, commercial projects. Sargsyan was quoted by his press office as saying, "Armenia attaches special importance to the dynamic expansion of relations with Iran."

These economic relationships, dominated by Russia and Iran, have not been good for Armenia. In 2008, the GDP fell by 18%. In 2009, it fell again by something in the range of 14%. In a mere two years, the country lost 32% of its GDP. The effects of this are noticeable to the recent traveler. Journalist Tyler Guthrie, in a March 21 article in the Washington Post describes "an endless stream of garbage thrown from the windows of passing cars" on the badly paved roads, and "everything around me seemed to be a shade of gray." He describes the second largest Armenian city, Gyumri, as "the city was destroyed in 1988 by the Spitak earthquake, which claimed 25,000 lives and leveled large sections of downtown. More than 20 years later, collapsed apartment blocks and broken buildings throughout the city are still waiting to be noticed." On his way to Yerevan, he "passed a large, bustling Russian army base and a long stretch of forgotten apartment buildings -- a graveyard of concrete and rusted steel beams along the main road." He observed a 1000 year old church with "carelessly dumped household garbage strewn at his feet." There seems to be little, if any, waste management in the country, with garbage, and the smell of it, everywhere.

As the economy in Armenia crumbles, its human rights violations get worse: The State Department 2009 Human Rights Report on Armenia states: "Authorities restricted the right of citizens to freely change their government in mayoral elections in Yerevan. During the year, authorities subjected citizens....to arbitrary arrest, detention, and imprisonment for their political activities; lengthy pretrial detention also continued to be a problem." Continuing: "Authorities denied citizens the right to a fair trial." "There were multiple attacks against journalists, and the government rarely identified or prosecuted perpetrators." Finally: "Corruption remained widespread, and authorities did not make determined efforts to combat it." The murderers of the innocent demonstrators, after the 2008 elections, remain unprosecuted.

The Russians control the Armenian defense. A year ago, the Russians moved additional tanks (now counted as 254) and 5000 additional troops into Armenia. The tank drivers may be Russian or Armenian, but it doesn't matter. The Russians control them. The Armenian-Turkish border is guarded by Russians, and recent travelers say that the customs officials are, for the most part, Russian army.

Armenia and the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh are missing out on a huge opportunity. While they are descending into desperate squalor, Azerbaijan is holding out an olive branch of economic aid. The leadership of Azerbaijan has offered \$150 Million of assistance to the N-K region once a settlement is reached. The President of Azerbaijan has often indicated to Armenia that it could share in the oil and gas riches of the region, once the war is over. But for some indefinable reason, the Armenians continue to back away from an agreement, even when the terms are virtually what they asked for.

Some Positive Suggestions:

- 1) In the past, humanitarian assistance to occupied Nagorno-Karabakh has been distributed through the United States Embassy in Yerevan. This has sent the wrong message to Armenian interests, signaling that the U.S. supports the Armenian occupation of the 8 Azeri provinces, in violation of 5 UN resolutions. This assistance should be distributed and managed through the United States Embassy in Baku. Among other things, this would enable an entry from Azerbaijan into N-K, enabling the flow of people and goods, moving in the direction of normalization.
- 2) **Eliminate Section 907.** It was conceived and sold to the Congress, in the early 1990's, by an individual who has proven to be a terrorist and a criminal, Mourad Topalian. It is an insult and a slap in the face to our strongest ally, and most successful independent state in the region, Azerbaijan.
- 3) Make a statement that it is time to finalize the remaining small details in the Nagorno-Karabakh agreement, and bring normalization to the region!

I thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

L. R. Lawrence, Jr.

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 30 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.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dr. L. R. (Bob) Lawrence, Jr.
 Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc.
 345 S. Patrick St.
 Alexandria, VA 22314

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

Renaissance Associates, S.A.
 of Baku, Azerbaijan and Zug, Switzerland

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: June 12, 2009

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

**TESTIMONY ON FY 2011 FOREIGN OPERATIONS SPENDING
BEFORE THE
HOUSE FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE
March 26, 2010**

**Dr. Jeffrey L. Sturchio,
President and CEO
Global Health Council**

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 2011. I am Dr. Jeffrey Sturchio President and CEO of the Global Health Council, the world's largest membership alliance dedicated to saving lives by improving health throughout the world.

On behalf of the Council's members providing health care to poor communities, we commend your Subcommittee for the attention it has paid to the health needs of people living in the developing world. We are thankful for your efforts consistently to increase funding for global health programs, especially for the much needed increases in appropriations for maternal, child, reproductive health and for tuberculosis (TB). Your support bolsters US leadership in global health, helps to secure US national interests and helps partner countries to 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).

On February 4, President Obama submitted a \$3.8 trillion budget request to Congress for fiscal year 2011 (FY11). The request includes \$58.5 billion for the International Affairs account. Within the International Affairs budget roughly \$8.5 billion is designated for core global health programs. These programs include maternal and child health, family planning, HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. As a recent report by the Center for Strategic and International Studies indicates, global health funding is one of the most effective forms of U.S. foreign aid helping to improve lives, alleviate poverty and allow vulnerable populations access to life-saving medicine and healthcare. This Subcommittee has shown its understanding of the strong link between health and social and economic development.

This year's budget request was accompanied by a consultative document on the US Global Health Initiative. The increases proposed in this budget are crucial to staying on course to meeting the targets and goals

outlined in the GHI for maternal and child health, family planning, HIV/AIDS, TB, malaria and neglected tropical diseases. At minimum we request that the Subcommittee retain the 9% increase proposed by the Obama Administration to global health programs. At the same time, much more funding is needed to meet all of the ambitious goals and targets put forth in the GHI document. We thank you for your offer to share our thoughts on the FY 2011 budget.

USAID Maternal and Child Health Programs

Funding for these programs over the last two decades has enabled remarkable results. According to a new USAID report on maternal and child health programs, USAID maternal and child health programs have provided basic immunization coverage to more than 100 million children, assured that 60% of childbirth deliveries are performed by a skilled birth attendant, treated 75 million children with pneumonia and assured that greater than 70% of women receive some care during pregnancy.

In spite of these successes, an estimated 500,000 women die during childbirth each year and 8.8 million children under the age of five die annually. Maternal mortality rates could be reduced in many parts of the world by increasing women's access to basic maternal health services. Millions more suffer debilitating yet preventable injuries and illness, such as obstetric fistula. A combination of good prenatal care, skilled attendance at birth and emergency obstetric care would significantly reduce mortality of mothers and newborn children.

The GHC requests this Subcommittee to consider funding this account at \$1 billion to accelerate the United States' path towards saving approximately 360,000 women's lives by reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries and saving approximately 3 million children's lives including 1.5 million newborn lives by reducing under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries. Within this we request \$125 million for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations and \$140 million for UNICEF---both organizations are crucial to addressing maternal and child health.

Family Planning

The United States has been the unquestioned leader in helping women and couples gain access to safe, acceptable, effective, voluntary family planning programs. Funding for this account has enabled USAID to

provide 35 – 40 percent of donor-provided contraceptives to the developing world and supplies nearly 30 family planning programs in 20 countries with technical and logistical support. Contraceptive use has increased in many parts of the world. In Brazil, a country that has "graduated" from USAID family planning assistance, contraceptive use exceeds the 50 percent mark. Finally, support for safer and more effective family planning methods has brought many technical advances, including natural family planning methods, improved contraceptives, barrier methods,

In spite of these successes, 215 million women want but lack access to contraceptives. Maternal mortality rates could be prevented by increasing women's access to basic reproductive health services such as emergency obstetric care. Preventing unintended and unsafe pregnancies helps dramatically lower the lifetime risk of maternal death and disability. The health benefits of family planning are extremely important. Contraceptives are as important to child survival as antibiotics or vaccines. There is overwhelming evidence that short birth intervals are linked to high infant mortality.

To help keep the U.S. on track to meet the family planning goal of preventing 54 million unwanted pregnancies, the GHC seeks a total of \$1 billion—including \$64 million to the United Nations Population Fund.

Infectious Diseases

The U.S. has played a major role in combating malaria and TB globally. Through the President's Malaria Initiative, funding for malaria programs has reached 32 million people with lifesaving prevention or treatment services in the Initiative's third year in all 15 focus countries. It has also used funding to train 35,000 health care workers. Over the past six years the United States has helped provide effective treatment for 10 million people with TB in 78 countries. The U.S. initiative on neglected tropical diseases promises to save millions of lives through integrated control of seven major neglected tropical diseases.

In spite of this progress, malaria continues to kill more than one million people each year, most of them in sub-Saharan Africa, where malaria is the leading cause of death for children under five. TB kills about 1.7 million people annually. More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases, which disproportionately affect poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and

disability, compromise mental and physical development, contribute to childhood malnutrition, reduce school enrollment, and hinder economic productivity.

The U.S. just released five- year strategies for malaria and TB and is completing one for NTDs. Increased funding is crucial to meeting the targets and goals outlined in these strategies. The GHC therefore requests \$650 million for TB, \$924 million for malaria, and \$155 million for NTDs.

HIV/AIDS

The U.S. has invested an unprecedented amount of funding in global HIV/AIDS over the last several years, particularly since the establishment of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Through PEPFAR, funding for global HIV/AIDS programs has directly supported life-saving antiretroviral treatment for over 2.4 million men, women and children, directly supported care for nearly 11 million people affected by HIV/AIDS, including 3.6 million orphans and vulnerable children, and allowed nearly 100,000 babies of HIV-positive mothers to be born HIV-free, adding to the nearly 240,000 babies born without HIV due to PEPFAR support during FYs 2004-2008.

However, much more needs to be done. In 2008, 33.4 million people were living with HIV/AIDS and 2.7 million new infections occurred. In addition, 2 million people died from AIDS-related causes. Funding for HIV/AIDS must continue to increase to enable countries continue on the path toward universal access for HIV prevention, treatment and care. Funding must also increase to implement effectively the prevention strategy detailed in the U.S. five-year strategy for HIV/AIDS and to avoid debilitating competition for resources between prevention and treatment which are complementary and equally important tools to fight the epidemic.

We therefore seek your support to help the U.S. work with countries to implement strong prevention programs while also continuing existing treatment and care programs by investing \$7.5 billion for bilateral programs based on the latest UNAIDS funding estimates.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria

The Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria is crucial to the fight against these three diseases. Since its inception, The Global Fund has provided HIV treatment to 2.5 million people living with HIV,

treating 6 million people with TB, and distributing 104 million bednets. U.S. contributions have been a key to the success of the Global Fund.

GHC requests \$1.75 billion for the Global Fund, which will enable it to sustain current commitments and launch a new round of grants.

Conclusion

As a coalition representing the broad spectrum of professionals and organizations working to improve the health and lives of children, women, and men living in the world's poorest communities, the Global Health Council appreciates the proven commitment of members of this Subcommittee. This Administration has demonstrated tremendous commitment and dedication to global health issues. The Global Health Council strongly supports the GHI. We are therefore seeking your support, through increased resources, to help meet the goals and targets laid out in the GHI. The evidence is clear: an increased commitment to improving the health of the people in developing countries will have a long-term impact on their political, economic, and social stability, and ultimately on the long-term security of the United States. If countries are able to build stable communities, they will be able to engage more fully in the global community—making us all winners. We look forward to working closely with you as you craft your FY 2011 appropriations bill and would welcome an opportunity to come back with specific recommendations on how additional funding could be put to use.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dr. Jeffrey L. Sturchio
President and CEO
Global Health Council
202-833-5900

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

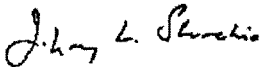
Appearing on behalf of the Global Health Council

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

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 26, 2010

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

JEFFREY L. STURCHIO, Ph.D.

Washington, DC

lsturchio@globalhealth.org

Dr. Sturchio is the president and CEO of the Global Health Council, with more than fifteen years of experience as a health professional engaged in international health policy and program development.

Professional Experience:**2009-Present President and CEO, Global Health Council, Washington, D.C.**

The Global Health Council (with some 570 organizations and 5000 professionals in 140 countries) is the largest membership alliance dedicated to saving lives by improving health throughout the world. The Council works to ensure that all who strive for improvement and equity in healthcare have the information and resources they need to succeed.

- Responsible for directing a team of 38 professionals implementing the Council's capacity-building efforts, health policy and funding advocacy, research, publications and member services.

2008-2009 Chairman, Corporate Council on Africa, Washington, D.C.

The 160 member companies of the Corporate Council on Africa contribute 85% of total U.S. private sector investment to improve the trade and investment climate on the African continent and to raise the profile of Africa in the U.S. business community.

2007-2008 President, the Merck Company Foundation, Whitehouse Station, N.J.

- Led a team of 32 people addressing a diverse portfolio of activities related to Merck's corporate philanthropy, including its global health partnerships (including the Merck MECTIZAN Donation Program and global HIV/AIDS access programs). In 2007, Merck made cash contributions of \$62 million and donations of medicines and vaccines of \$766 million.

- Led Merck's participation in the UN/Industry Accelerating Access Initiative to help improve HIV/AIDS care and treatment in the developing world; played a key role in related policy development and implementation (e.g., HIV pricing policy, procurement issues); served as a member of the board of the African Comprehensive HIV/AIDS Partnership in Botswana, and as a member of the Private Sector Delegation to the Board of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

1995-2007 Vice President, External Affairs, Merck & Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, N.J.

- Responsible for the development, coordination, and implementation of a range of health policy and communications initiatives related to shaping the external

environment for Merck's human health business in Africa, Europe, the Middle East, and Canada.

- 1993-1995** **Director, Science & Technology Policy, Merck & Co, Inc., Whitehouse Station, N.J.**
 • Responsible for identifying, tracking, and assessing the impact of current and emerging public debates, issues, and policies in science and technology that could affect Merck's research, development, manufacturing, and marketing activities and healthcare reform objectives worldwide. Participated in AIDS communications and policy activities in support of the Inter-Company Collaboration on AIDS Drug Development and Merck's ongoing relationship with the AIDS activist community.
- 1992-1993** **Associate Director, Information, Resources and Publishing Group, Merck & Co., Inc. Whitehouse Station, N.J.**
- 1990-1992** **Manager, Public Affairs Information Center, Merck & Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, N.J.**
- 1989-1992** **Corporate Archivist, Merck & Co., Inc., Whitehouse Station, N.J.**
- 1984-1988** **Associate Director, Beckman Center for the History of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania.**
- 1984-1987** **Adjunct Assistant Professor of History, University of Pennsylvania.**
- 1982-1983** **Visiting Assistant Professor of History, Rutgers University.**

Education:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| 1981 Ph.D | University of Pennsylvania |
| 1976 MA | University of Pennsylvania
Medical Education and Public Health |
| 1973 A.B. | Princeton University |

**Statement of Joanne Carter
Executive Director, RESULTS**

**House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs**

March 26, 2010

The House Foreign Operations Subcommittee has led Congress in ensuring our foreign assistance invests in the poorest and most vulnerable, reflecting the best American values of compassion and justice while enhancing our economic and national security. I urge you to continue that support and give particularly priority to funding for basic education, microfinance, tuberculosis and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Basic Education

U.S. foreign assistance for basic education has grown from just \$103 million in FY2001 to \$925 million in FY2010. The leadership of the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee and particularly its chair have been instrumental in this scale up. Despite this remarkable increase in bilateral funding, there are still at least 72 million primary school aged children not in school. Fifty-five percent are girls. Unless the current trend changes, 56 million children will still be out of school in 2015, missing the Millennium Development Goal target of universal primary education.

The U.S. cannot shoulder this responsibility alone. A new effort is required to leverage additional contributions from other donor countries and catalyze momentum toward Education for All. There is growing support for a Global Fund for Education to accelerate progress toward universal schooling. Building on the strengths of the Fast Track Initiative, an independent and multilateral Global Fund for Education could complement and strengthen the effectiveness of bilateral aid, mobilize additional donor funding to fill the global financing gap, incentivize the development of country-led national education plans, and ensure that successful interventions are taken to scale and sustained.

A basic education allocation of \$2 billion would allow for a "down payment" on the establishment of a new fund in FY2011. In addition, language in the Foreign Operations bill and its accompanying report urging U.S.

leadership to establish a Global Fund for Education would send an important signal to the administration to pursue new multilateral approaches.

Microenterprise

Microfinance is a successful, economically sustainable tool to help the very poor (those living on less than \$1.25 a day) lift themselves out of poverty and improve the lives of their families. Thanks to strong congressional leadership, USAID has been a global leader in microfinance, one of the great success stories of U.S. foreign aid. Yet current allocations are not keeping up with the potential capacity of microfinance practitioners. The Subcommittee should allocate \$500 million for microfinance and microenterprise programs to capture these opportunities, with fifty percent directed to the very poor as required by the Microfinance Results and Accountability Act of 2004 (PL 108-484).

Public funding provided by USAID and other donors is critical to reaching the poorest and most marginalized. Very little of the private foreign investment capital in microfinance and microenterprise is going to the countries with greatest need — especially in Africa — or to support microfinance services that reach the most marginalized. Africa and Asia receive only six and seven percent of foreign private-sector investment in microenterprise, respectively. This inequity is further exacerbated by a similar imbalance in USAID funding. In FY2008 the Africa Bureau at the Office of Microenterprise Development received just 12 percent of total funding. Moreover, of that funding, 74 percent supported *microenterprise* development while only 26 percent was allocated to *microfinance*, which comparatively benefits poorer and more marginalized populations.

Despite promising models to extend microfinance to even the most destitute among the poor, USAID has failed to comply with the legislative mandate to ensure at least half of its assistance is directed to the very poor. According to the latest USAID results report, only 27 percent of its funding is helping the very poor, and rather than propose a way to reach the target, USAID suggests abandoning it altogether.¹ USAID has yet to produce a strategy to reach this target, as directed by FY2010 Foreign Operations bill report language. The Subcommittee should urge the new leadership at USAID to comply with this legislative mandate by including the following

¹ US Agency for International Development. June 2009. *Microenterprise Results Reporting: Annual Report to Congress, Fiscal Year 2008*. Washington, DC.

language in its report:

The Committee recommends \$500,000,000 for microfinance and microenterprise development programs for the poor, especially women. Because the delivery of financial services is an especially important tool in enabling the poor to escape from poverty, the Committee encourages investment in a variety of financial services that allows the poor to save, borrow, and access insurance, remittances, and other key services. At least 50 percent of funds should be for grants and cooperative agreements to not-for-profit networks, practitioner institutions, and NGOs and funds should be provided for microfinance service providers working with people infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. As required by section 251(c) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, USAID is to target half of all microfinance and microenterprise funds to the very poor.

Tuberculosis

To aggressively meet the challenge of tuberculosis, the leading curable infectious killer in the world, I urge the committee to appropriate \$650 million for bilateral TB control efforts. Although treatable with a course of inexpensive drugs (\$15-\$20), TB continues to claim 1.8 million lives every year. This week the World Health Organization reported the highest rates of moderately drug-resistant (MDR) TB ever recorded, and extensively drug-resistant (XDR) TB has now been reported in 58 countries. Recognizing the potential threat to public health here at home, the Department of Homeland Security has called XDR-TB an "emerging threat to the homeland." Perhaps more worrisome is that we have no reliable data on drug resistance in 79 countries due to inadequate diagnostic and laboratory capacity. Particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, drug resistance is fueled by high rates of TB-HIV co-infection. TB is the leading killer of people with HIV/AIDS, and yet global less than 4 percent of people with HIV/AIDS are screened for TB.

TB control must be strengthened as part of a comprehensive approach to women's health. TB is the third leading killer of adult women on the planet, and women who develop the disease are more likely to die from it than men. The risk of premature birth or having a low birth weight baby double for women with TB, and those who receive a late diagnosis are four times as likely to die in childbirth.

Congress has led the way in responding to the TB epidemic. The Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Act of 2008 (PL 110-293) established TB control as a priority for foreign assistance, and authorized \$4 billion over five years in bilateral aid to fight the disease. In the absence of a presidential initiative, the House Foreign Operations Subcommittee has consistently

increased bilateral TB funding. With additional funding received in FY2009 and FY2010, USAID has prioritized expanding programs in high burden countries and is now able to fund nine country programs with at least \$10 million annually.² This week USAID released a new TB strategy as called for in the Lantos-Hyde Act and is poised to increase its impact with increased resources.³

Unfortunately, the FY2011 budget request fails to prioritize the fight against this disease. The \$230 million request is not only well short of authorized levels, but represents the smallest increase in any Global Health Initiative line item in both absolute (\$5 million) and relative (2.2 percent) terms. An appropriation of \$650 million would put the U.S. on track to achieving the vision and goals of the Lantos-Hyde Act with respect to TB control and provide an investment commensurate with the scale of devastation of this disease.

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

As the latest Global Fund Results Report⁴ demonstrates, it is the most effective tool we have in the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. To provide one-third of the Global Fund's estimated demand in FY2011, I urge the Subcommittee to allocate \$1.75 billion.

Since its inception just eight short years ago, the Global Fund has supported 2.5 million people on anti-retroviral treatment, 6 million treatments for TB, and the distribution of 104 million bednets to prevent malaria. The Global Fund's impact has been truly global, with investments in programs and efforts catalyzed in 144 countries. These efforts have saved 4.9 million lives.

The Foreign Operations Subcommittee is rightfully concerned with stretching our limited foreign aid resources. Every dollar we contribute to the Global Fund goes to support programs in country, and the operating expenses of the Secretariat are covered by the interest earned on contributions. By relentlessly focusing on value for money at all levels – management, implementation, and procurement – the Global Fund has identified \$1 billion in efficiency savings. Historically every dollar contributed by the U.S. has leveraged \$2 from other donors.

2010 will be critical in determining if the Global Fund will be allowed to accelerate its successful efforts

² Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Nigeria, the Philippines, Russia and South Africa.

³ USG March 24, 2010. Lantos-Hyde United States Government Tuberculosis Strategy. Washington, DC.

⁴ The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, March 2010. The Global Fund 2010: Innovation and Impact. Geneva, Switzerland.

or be forced to curb its growth – with dire consequences for AIDS, and TB and malaria. This year other donors will make three-year funding commitments as part of the Global Fund's once-every three-year replenishment conference. While the U.S. has not historically made a formal multi-year replenishment pledge, as the largest contributor to the Global Fund our FY2011 allocation will send an important signal to other donors. Flat or reduced funding will exert no leverage on other countries to increase their contributions, and might even trigger a downward spiral. Increased funding from the U.S. could change the course of the replenishment.

The President's proposed \$50 million cut is alarming in light of its potential multi-year impact on other donor countries' commitments. To enable the Global Fund to maximize its impact, I urge the Subcommittee to reverse this cut and allocate \$1.75 billion, which constitutes one-third of the Global Funds estimated demand.

World Bank International Development Association (IDA)

In balancing the many competing priorities within the foreign assistance budget, the Subcommittee must carefully evaluate the effectiveness of each program in achieving our health and development goals. The President has requested \$1.29 billion for the World Bank's International Development Association (IDA), and in the last fiscal year the World Bank tripled its lending for health programs from \$1 billion to \$3 billion. Unfortunately the Bank's track record on health does not provide evidence to support this expansion. Last year the World Bank's Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) released a comprehensive review of its entire health and nutrition portfolio over a decade (1997-2007), which amounted to \$17 billion in lending.⁵ The review found that only 27 percent of the Bank's health projects in Africa achieved a satisfactory performance rating, monitoring of activities was "weak," and evaluation of activities was "almost nonexistent."

The Bank's failure is particularly acute with respect to TB. According to a recent program review from the IEG, the Bank has "astonishingly few" TB projects in Africa and "a vital opportunity has been largely missed."⁶ Despite the convergence of the TB and HIV/AIDS epidemics in Africa, the review found that "almost none" of the Bank's HIV/AIDS projects in Africa "contain specific financial support for tuberculosis control."

⁵ World Bank Independent Evaluation Group. 2009. *Improving Effectiveness and Outcomes Among the Poor in Health, Nutrition and Population: An Evaluation of World Bank Group Support since 1997*. World Bank Group, Washington, DC.

⁶ World Bank Independent Evaluation Group. 2009. *Global Program Review: Stop TB Partnership*. World Bank Group, Washington, DC.

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.

Board Member, Developed Country NGO Delegation to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GFATM); Washington, DC (2009-present)

- Represents Developed Country NGO interests to the GFATM
- Serves on the Affordable Medicines Facility for Malaria (AMFm) Committee

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
202-783-7100 x 109

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

☒ 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:

Joanne Carter

Date: 3/26/2010

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



**GENERAL ASSEMBLY COUNCIL
COMPASSION, PEACE AND JUSTICE**

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 and Related Programs
March 25, 2010**

The Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)'s 218th General Assembly (2008) 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. The United Church of Christ in the Philippines (UCCP) is our prime partner. We work with the (UCCP) to strengthen youth and young adults as leaders, to develop pastors and lay leaders, in ministries to abused women and children, in social and economic development efforts, and to engage in Christian-Muslim dialogue. Each of these ministries seek justice and peace, security and reconciliation. Because of our long-standing relation with and commitment to the people of the Philippines, the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), prays for the people of the Philippines and advocates on behalf of all victims of human rights abuses in the country.

This testimony will focus on human rights abuses by the Philippine military in the form of the abuse and torture of detainees.

Torture

We came before you last year to bring to your attention the case of Pastor Berlin Guerrero, a UCCP Pastor in Southern Tagalog who was kidnapped by NISF agents. He was then blindfolded, handcuffed, hit, punched, taken to a military installation and interrogated for hours. His head was covered with a plastic bag and he was held at gunpoint. During interrogation, he was not provided any food or water. The intelligence agents who interrogated him threatened to burn him alive, kill his whole family, and rape his teenage daughter.

Unfortunately, Pastor Guerrero's ordeal was not an isolated incident. The Philippine military is well known for its involvement in such conduct.¹ According to the U.S. Department of State, "The CHR [Philippine Commission on Human Rights] and human rights groups reported that excessive force and torture remained an ingrained part of the arrest and detention process. Common forms of abuse during arrest and interrogation included electric shock, cigarette burns, or suffocation."²

Currently, there is an ongoing crisis involving the detention, abuse and torture of 43 health workers in the Philippines, collectively known as the "Morong 43."³ The workers are doctors, nurses, midwives, and other volunteers who dedicate their time to caring for those in need who often live in far flung areas without adequate access to health services.⁴ Among them is Dr. Alexis Montes, a lay leader in the health ministry of the UCCP. In response to a request from our partners in the UCCP, we have called on the Philippines government to release the health workers and to protect their human rights. Our partners indicate that the detention of these individuals has exacerbated a lack of health personnel in hospitals located in the countryside.

¹ 2009 Human Rights Report. US State Department. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/136006.htm>

² *Id.*

³ Fact Sheet on Arrest of 43 Health Workers in Morong, Rizal, <http://www.karapatan.org/UA-02-01-2010-Health43-Rizal>.

⁴ Very Urgent Petition for Habeas Corpus. G.R. No. 191003, February 9, 2010.

On the morning of February 6, 2010, while attending a training session held at the residence of one of the doctors, the military raided the compound and, using a defective warrant, arrested the workers. They were lined up in the driveway, handcuffed and blindfolded— some with old T-shirts and packing tape. They were not told what they were being charged with, or where they were going. They were not allowed to speak to their attorneys, families, or doctors for days. After they were taken into custody, the detainees allege that they were tortured, both physically and psychologically, and sexually harassed. They were held incommunicado and only allowed access to their attorneys— who were waiting outside the gates of the camp in order to consult with their clients— after the Commissioner of Human Rights intervened on their behalf.⁵ While in detention they have been punched, slapped with open palms and rolled paper, their arms and fingers have been wrung and twisted, they have been poked with sharp objects, pulled to the ground and forced to kneel, and have been manhandled. They have been subjected to positional torture, being made to sit on a monoblock chair for hours with their hands bound or made to stand for long periods of time. Some allege electrocution, where they felt objects like clips being attached to them and then felt numbness and twitching of their muscles. Some report smelling or tasting odd substances which made them nauseated and suspect they were given some sort of chemical. Food deprivation and exposure to extreme temperatures was also reported.⁶

The torture allegations also include claims of psychological torture, such as threats to life and family, deprivation of sensory stimulation, solitary confinement, humiliation, and psychological techniques to try to “break” the detainees. They report being forced to listen to other detainees screaming. They report being sexually harassed, and that handcuffs were not removed

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ *Summary of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment to the 43 Health Workers Arrested in Morong, Rizal (Feb 6, 2010), and Detained at Camp Capinpin (Based on the detainees' affidavit and medical reports, accomplished Feb 11, 2010 and updated Feb 21 and 24),* http://www.bayan.ph/downloads/morong43/SUMMARY_Medical_Findings.pdf.

even to let the detainees use the bathroom; the guards removed their undergarments for them, and washed them after they had used the restroom. The male detainees' testicles were crushed and pulled, and at least one female detainee was threatened with rape. One female detainee reportedly had a miscarriage while in custody, and most of the detainees had bruises from manhandling and too-tight blindfolds and handcuffs. One of the detainees is three months pregnant and was initially refused medical care, while several of the others suffer from conditions such as hypertension, epilepsy, heart problems, and arthritis.⁷

On February 14, the Honorable Commissioner of Human Rights Leila M. de Lima said a team of doctors and lawyers confirmed the military's use of mental and psychological torture on 26 women and 17 men. Not surprisingly however, the military continues to deny any accountability for the treatment and torture of the health workers. In fact, when the Commission on Human Rights convened to hear the case on March 18, 2010, to the dismay of the commission, the military personnel arrived without the detainees, defying the Commission.⁸

The experience of the 43 health works fit the pattern described by the US State Department in its 2009 Human Rights Report that recognized instances of physical and psychological torture against suspects and detainees in the Philippines, cited concerns about impunity, and observed that "prisoners awaiting trial and those already convicted were often held under primitive conditions."⁹ These primitive conditions are currently housing most of the detainees, save those who have been transferred in order to utilize "divide and conquer" tactics, as well as the four children of one of the detainees.¹⁰

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Torregoza, Hannah L. *AFP urged not to defy CHR on 'Morong 43'.* Manila Bulletin Publishing Corporation. <http://www.mb.com.ph/articles/248501/afp-urged-not-defy-chr-morong-43>

⁹ 2009 Human Rights Report. US State Department. <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/hrrpt/2009/eap/136006.htm>

¹⁰ 2 more of 'Morong 43' transferred to another jail. Ramos, Marlon. *Philippine Daily Inquirer*. First Posted 20:04:00 03/17/2010 <http://newsinfo.inquirer.net/breakingnews/nation/view/20100317-259261/2-more-of-Morong-43-transferred-to-another-jail>

The human rights situation in the Philippines has not improved since we were last before you nor has it improved since the action of the 219th General Assembly in (2008). Arbitrary detentions, kidnappings, torture and abuse are still widely used by the Philippine military. Warrantless arrests are commonplace, and extrajudicial killings continue while the United States continues to provide military assistance to the AFP. 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 respected and those responsible for human rights violations are held accountable. We respectfully request that without accountability, military aid to the Philippines be placed on hold. The Philippine government has consistently flouted human rights recommendations. US foreign policy with the Philippines should reflect our commitment to the protection of human rights and the value to which we give accountability and the rule of law.

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.

Sara Pottschmidt Lisherness
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Sara Pottschmidt Lisherness is the Director of the Compassion, Peace and Justice Ministry of the General Assembly Council of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). This Ministry includes the Council's social justice ministries, the Presbyterian Peacemaking Program, the denomination's offices in Washington and at the United Nations, the Presbyterian Hunger Program, Self-Development of People, and Presbyterian Disaster Assistance.

Ms. Lisherness has been involved in the peacemaking ministries of the Presbyterian Church since the mid-1980s, serving as the Peacemaking Enabler for the Presbytery of San Fernando from 1989 to 1991. She began her work with the General Assembly Council of the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.) in 1992, working in the Presbyterian Peacemaking Program as the Associate for Middle Governing Body Support. From 1997 through 2006, she served as the Coordinator of the Peacemaking Program.

Ms. Lisherness has given theme presentations and provided workshops on dealing with conflict, racism, alternatives to violence in a violent world and peacemaking with children and youth. She has written articles for several magazines and journals, including *Presbyterians Today*, *Horizons*, *Church & Society*, and *Ideas!* She is co-editor of *Striking Terror No More: The Church Responds to Domestic Violence*. She served as content editor for the January/February 1995 issue of *Church & Society Magazine*, *Violence: Roots, Realities, Redemption and Hate*, the September/October 1999 issue of *Church & Society Magazine*.

An Elder in the Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.), Ms. Lisherness lives and works in Louisville, Kentucky.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

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Your Name, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Sara Pottschmidt Lisherness
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)
100 Witherspoon Street
Louisville, KY 40202
502-569-5779

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

Compassion, Peace and Justice Ministry
Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.)

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:

Sara Pottschmidt Lisherness

Date:

25 March 2010

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