STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS FOR 2014

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED THIRTEENTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

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PART 4

TESTIMONY FOR THE RECORD

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DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS FOR 2014

PUBLIC AND OUTSIDE WITNESSES HEARING

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

U.S. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP COALITION

WITNESS

ADMIRAL JAMES LOY, NATIONAL SECURITY ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBER, U.S. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP COALITION

OPENING STATEMENT BY CHAIRWOMAN GRANGER

Ms. GRANGER. The hearing will come to order, I want to welcome everyone today to today's hearing for the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs. This is our first open hearing of this Congress.

I would like to publicly welcome our new and returning members. I appreciate your flexibility as we hold hearings in advance of the release of the President's Fiscal Year 2014 budget request.

I also want to thank all the witnesses for being here today. The subcommittee received many requests to testify. We are hearing from 14 of you today, and we will hold another hearing next week. But I want to note for the record that all written testimony received by the subcommittee will be given the same consideration.

Each witness will be given 4 minutes to provide remarks, and members will have 1 minute to ask questions. Witnesses are reminded that the members have your full testimony, and you should feel free to summarize.

I will yield first to Mrs. Lowey for any opening remarks, and then we will proceed with the first witness.

OPENING STATEMENT BY MRS. LOWEY

Mrs. LOWEY. I join Chairwoman Granger in welcoming our distinguished witnesses here today. Thank you for coming to our subcommittee to present your views on the Fiscal Year 2014 budget. Your participation is greatly appreciated.

Our public witnesses, along with all those submitting written testimony for the record, represent a broad cross-section of interest. Leaders from industry, civil society, the faith community have all publicly recognized the importance of diplomacy and development.

And the role of our civil society in private sector could not be more important in translating policy into action.

So collectively you do provide a critical commentary for this subcommittee to consider as we move forward with crafting the Fiscal Year 2014 appropriations bill. While we do not yet know the President's request for the State Department, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies budget for Fiscal Year 2014, we can likely expect a balanced approach to protecting our national security interests, promoting the global economy, maintaining U.S. global leadership during a time of fiscal belt tightening.

I look forward to hearing from our public witnesses today about the important work that all of you do and the impact of our foreign assistance programs throughout the world.

Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. We will now hear from Admiral James Loy. You are recognized for 4 minutes. And welcome.

OPENING STATEMENT OF ADMIRAL LOY

Admiral LOY. Thank you, Madam Chairman, and thanks to the rest of the subcommittee members. I appreciate the opportunity to testify today in support of the 2014 International Affairs budget.

General Mike Hagee, the retired commandant of the Marine Corps who joins me as the co-chairman of the National Security Advisory Council for the USGLC, the U.S. Global Leadership Coalition, regrets that he could not be with us today. He and I submitted a longer joint statement for the record, and I would like to make just a few opening comments.

From the outset, some might wonder why the former commandants of the Coast Guard and the Marine Corps would be offering testimony in support of a strong funding level for the State Department, USAID, Peace Corps, and a myriad of other diplomacy and development-related entities of the U.S. government. We do so out of a conviction that military strength is not sufficient to defend America's security, protect our vital national interests, and, in particular, address the deep-rooted causes of violence and instability around the world.

To deal with these threats, the U.S. must really fully and better utilize all 3 aspects of our international influence, defense, diplomacy, and development. And so that is why I find so many retired flag and general officers, now almost 120 have joined the Coalition's National Security Advisory Council to advocate for the International Affairs Budget.

We are part of the USGLC's broader coalition, whose members range from caterpillars to Catholic relief services, Wal-Mart to World Vision, and in addition our coalition includes a group called Veterans For Smart Power now number more than 30,000 folks, veterans of all ages and ranks from across the country.

This is sort of a coalition of strange bedfellows, as we have been called, but it is united in the belief that for too long the U.S. has underinvested in these very tools that are vital to our national security, to our economic prosperity, and to our moral leadership in the world.

With sequestration now in effect, the International Affairs budget is already 20 percent below the enacted levels of just 3 years

ago. Twenty percent below enacted just 3 years ago. And we are confident that any thoughtful analysis will show that with just a little more than 1 percent of the overall Federal spending, the International Affairs budget is a smart investment that pays ample dividends year after year, and will continue to do down the line for our country.

And that is why I am here today to urge you to do everything you can to oppose any further deep and disproportionate—a magic word, if you will—further deep and disproportionate cuts to this budget.

We know that conditions of deprivation, poverty, despair can lead to frustration, even rage, which can then grow to be conflicts and threats that may eventually require U.S. military intervention with all of its attendant costs. As CENTCOM commander, General Jim Mattis, told the Senate Armed Services just last week in no uncertain terms, "If you do not fund the State Department adequately, then I need to buy more ammunition."

As career uniformed leaders, we know better than most that the U.S. military, as highly trained and professional as it is, remains fundamentally a blunt instrument for our country. In times of humanitarian crisis, the military's unique logistics, organization and manpower, can get help fast to those in immediate danger. Military power can also deter and defeat aggression and maintain a modicum of security on the ground, at least for the short to midterm. However, American soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coast guardsmen cannot by themselves effectively reform a government, or revise a shattered economy, or redress deep-seated political grievances.

Indeed, one of the most important lessons learned once more in Iraq, being learned once more in Afghanistan, is that conventional military victory—routing an enemy army or conquering a piece of territory—is not sufficient for long-term success. In fact, in the wake of virtually every campaign we as a Nation have embarked on, when U.S. military commanders at every level were asked what they needed most to be successful in their area of responsibility, the answer was often not more troops or more weapons, but more civilian experts, or even just one, in agriculture or sanitation, in governance or development, in local culture or politics. But too often those resources were insufficient because the State Department and USAID were not sufficiently funded, staffed, or organized to play the role.

We fully recognize this is not solely an issue of resources. Ensuring our development and diplomacy efforts are effective, good stewards of the American taxpayer's dollar, and highly efficient is important to all of us. As this subcommittee knows, significant progress has occurred over the past decade to precisely this end. The Bush Administration under the leadership of Secretaries Powell and Rice sought to rebuild civilian capability and launched the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Transformational Diplomacy and Development Leadership Initiative.

Secretary Clinton in this Administration formulated the first presidential policy directive on global development, conducted the first quadrennial diplomacy and development review modeled after the Defense's QDR, and launched important reforms known as

USAID Forward. With robust evaluation mechanisms now in place——

Ms. GRANGER. Admiral Loy, I hesitate to do this, and I respect what you are saying. But if I do not call time on you——

Admiral LOY. I understand, ma'am.

Ms. GRANGER [continuing]. Then no one else will. [Laughter.]

Admiral LOY. I understand. So we are on a good stewardship track line. That is important. And we ask for your support in that regard as well.

[The information follows:]

Written Testimony for

Admiral James M. Loy, USCG (Ret.)
and
General Michael W. Hagee, USMC (Ret.)

Co-Chairs of the U.S. Global Leadership Coalition's
National Security Advisory Council

House Appropriations Subcommittee
on State-Foreign Operations

March 14, 2013

Madame Chair, members of the Subcommittee. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today in support of the Fiscal Year 2014 International Affairs Budget. From the outset, some might wonder why the former commandants of the Marine Corps and Coast Guard are testifying in support of funding for the State Department, USAID, MCC, OPIC, TDA, the Peace Corps, and a myriad other non-military diplomacy and international development activities of the U.S. government. We are here to offer strong support of the International Affairs Budget out of the conviction that U.S. military strength is not sufficient to defend America's security, protect our most vital national interests, sustain and bolster economic growth and, in particular, address the deep-rooted causes of violence and instability around the world. To deal with these challenges the U.S. must balance strategically all three aspects of national power and international influence—defense, diplomacy, and development; what are often referred collectively as "smart power."

SUSTAINING AMERICA'S SMART-POWER – A DIVERSE COALITION

That is why so many retired flag and general officers, more than 120 in all, have joined the National Security Advisory Council to advocate for adequate funding of the International Affairs Budget. We are also here as part of a broader coalition with the U.S. Global Leadership Coalition, a nonpartisan organization whose allies include companies ranging from Boeing to Caterpillar to Walmart; private voluntary groups such as CARE and Catholic Relief Services, Save the Children and World Vision. In addition, our coalition includes the Veterans for Smart Power, nearly 30,000 veterans of all ages and ranks who share a commitment to elevating and strengthening our non-military tools of global engagement – alongside our military – so we can build a better, safer, more prosperous America and world.

This coalition of "strange bedfellows," as we have been called, is united in the belief that for too long the United States has underinvested in the very tools that are vital to our national security, our economic prosperity, and our moral leadership. We certainly recognize the fiscal challenges our nation is facing, and we know that you have difficult choices to make in the coming months. To be sure, every government agency deserves scrutiny of the costs and effectiveness of its programs.

Nonetheless, we are confident that a fair analysis shows that, at one percent of the overall federal budget, the International Affairs Budget is a smart investment in American global leadership that will pay ample dividends

down the line. So we respectfully urge you to do everything you can to oppose deep and disproportionate cuts to the International Affairs Budget that would damage America's ability to lead and engage abroad at a time when our country will need to do plenty of both.

MILITARY LIMITS

The complexities and dangers of the 21st Century, most of which cannot be resolved solely by military means, present risks to the United States that require adequately funded and properly staffed civilian instruments of diplomacy and international development. Yet, too often, the resources needed and capabilities available fall short. Those shortfalls could lead to real dangers for U.S. national security.

When both of us entered uniformed service more than 40 years ago, the primary threats to America were nation states with advanced militaries. Today, our country faces a different array of threats and potential adversaries – from rising powers and rogue nations to terrorist and militia groups that thrive in environments of deprivation and stunted development. We know that conditions of deprivation, rage, and despair can lead to crises, conflicts and threats that may eventually reach our shores or require U.S. military intervention, with all of its attendant human, political and financial costs.

Today, the American public is certainly weary of war and repeating another military-led "national building" operation on the scale of Afghanistan or an Iraq is unlikely in the foreseeable future. What is likely though -- even a certainty -- is the enduring need to work with and through local governments to avoid the next insurgency, to rescue the next failing state, or to head off the next humanitarian disaster. As former Secretary of Defense Robert Gates said earlier this year, "Development is a lot cheaper than sending soldiers."

For example, the wave of political change sweeping over the Middle East – a region in which the U.S. military has been engaged, at great costs, for more than twenty years – presents great promise, but risks as well, should instability and deprivation empower extremist and violent elements within those societies. By providing smart, effective assistance with governance and development, we can help the people of the Arab world build a better way of life, instead of allowing their countries to become breeding grounds for those who wish to do us harm.

And if armed intervention cannot be avoided, civilian capabilities are indispensable to the success of the military mission. As career uniformed leaders, we know better than most that the U.S. military, as highly trained and

professional as it is, remains fundamentally a blunt instrument. In times of humanitarian crisis, the military's unique logistics, organization, and manpower can get help fast to those in immediate danger or in need. Military power can deter or defeat aggression and maintain a modicum of security on the ground – at least for the short- to mid-term. However, American soldiers, sailors, airmen, and Marines cannot by themselves effectively reform a government, revive a shattered economy, or redress deep-seated political grievances.

Indeed, one of the most important lessons relearned once more in Iraq and Afghanistan is that conventional military victory – routing an enemy army or conquering a piece of territory – is not sufficient for long-terrn success. In fact, when U.S. commanders at every level were asked what they needed most to be successful in their area of responsibility, the answer was often not more troops or weapons, but more civilian experts – or even just one – in agriculture, sanitation, governance, development, local culture or politics. But too often, those resources were insufficient because the State Department and USAID were not sufficiently funded, staffed, and organized to play this role. And this was *before* the steep cuts of the last two years and the sequestration now in effect. All that our military instruments can do in conflict is to provide the time, space, and security for the other tools of American statecraft—especially diplomatic and development tools—to be successful. But when those other tools are underfunded, understaffed, and underappreciated, the courageous sacrifice of the men and women in uniform is often wasted.

ECONOMIC STRENGTH AND NATIONAL SECURITY

The difficult economic times that followed the 2008 financial crisis have placed a new and more intense focus on the relationship between American prosperity and fiscal soundness on the one hand, and national security on the other. We believe they are interrelated in critical ways, each dependent on vigorous U.S. leadership and engagement in the world.

First, and most straightforward, a strong and growing economy produces the revenue that allows our military to be ready, trained, and equipped with the capabilities needed to defend America's interests around the globe. Conversely, a weak economy leading to massive fiscal imbalances undermines America's influence and credibility on the world stage, which invariably undermines the deterrent power of our military as well.

That is why it is so important to cultivate untapped markets for U.S. goods and services overseas, which help to boost economic growth, create more high-wage jobs, and remedy America's trade and fiscal imbalances. More than one in five American jobs is linked to trade. Emerging economies of the developing world – already the destination of nearly half of all American exports – show the most potential. Nonetheless, conducting business in emerging economies can be challenging because of poor infrastructure, political instability, weak institutions, and the lack of basic health and education. Effective development programs funded in the U.S. International Affairs Budget spur economic reform, advance the rule of law, improve governance, and raise standards of living – building more peaceful, prosperous societies that desire - and can afford - American products and services.

The story of Colombia provides an important example in terms of both U.S. security and economic interests. Columbia has endured a narcotics-funded insurgency for decades that, in addition to the terrible violence inflicted on the Colombian people, fueled the illegal drugs market in the U.S. and threatened to destabilize other South American countries as well. Since 1999, U.S. development, governance, and security assistance helped Colombians improve medical care and education, cultivate alternative crops, and train competent judges and police who respect human rights. Levels of violence plummeted and today Columbia is one of the top ten export markets for American companies.

RESULTS-DRIVEN AID

During these difficult fiscal times, it is more imperative than ever for International Affairs programs, like every other part of our government, to be accountable, transparent, results-driven and reflecting the current needs and realities.

We are aware of the common criticism heard over the past decade that the U.S. government's international aid regime is too outmoded and uncoordinated for the challenges of the 21st Century. While arguably true to some extent in the past, this criticism does not take into account the significant steps forward by both Republican and Democratic administrations to reform U.S. foreign assistance in recent years. The Bush Administration, under the leadership of Secretaries Powell and Rice, sought to rebuild civilian capacity and launched the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Transformational Diplomacy and Development Leadership Initiative. The Obama

Administration formulated the first Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, conducted the first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (modeled on the Department of Defense's QDR), and launched reform known as USAID Forward. These cumulative reforms are working to make U.S. assistance programs more effective, efficient, and transparent. *(see attachment for more details)*

The sum of these reform efforts suggests that, while no government program is perfectly efficient, transparent, or up-to-date, great progress has been made over the last decade to make America's International Affairs programs effective, relevant, and reflecting the key interests and best values of our people. In addition, as military veterans, we understand the need for strong civilian capacity in order to carry out these vital programs.

Our programs abroad harness the best of our fighting men and women, as well as our development professionals, particularly when they work together with the combatant commands to provide disaster relief and other assistance in the developing world. Admiral James Stavridis, the commander of U.S. European Command and Supreme Allied Commander of NATO has stated that, "We work very hard to support [US]AID programs. We work very hard to support State Department programs...The idea is not hard power or just soft power. It's finding that dial and setting it right so that we can support the development community." When we have this whole-of-government approach, our accomplishments are far greater and have a profound impact.

CONCLUSION

Madame Chair, at a time of economic distress and huge deficits that demand tough choices, it is tempting for elected officials to scale back on this country's engagement around the globe, in particular by making cuts to programs that support diplomacy and international development. Yet, too much is at stake to diminish U.S. global leadership and competitiveness in a world that is only growing more interconnected and interdependent – as well as more turbulent – virtually every day. With sequestration now in effect, the International Affairs Budget is already 20 percent below the enacted levels of just three years ago. We strongly urge you to support the investments contained in the International Affairs Budget and to protect these programs from further deep cuts. Doing so is vital for a more secure and prosperous America.

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Admiral James M. Loy, USCG (Ret.)
Admiral James Loy currently serves as co-chair of the U.S. Global Leadership Coalition's National Security Advisory Council (NSAC), and is a senior counselor with the Cohen Group. In 2005, Admiral Loy completed a 45-year career in public service, retiring as Deputy Secretary of Homeland Security. In this capacity, he was involved in all aspects of consolidating 22 separate agencies into one unified Cabinet department as well as managing the day-to-day activities of the agency.

Prior to the establishment of the Department of Homeland Security in 2002, Admiral Loy served in the Department of Transportation as Deputy Under Secretary for Security and Chief Operating Officer of the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), and later as Under Secretary for Security. In these roles, he served as the first administrator of the newly created TSA, which is responsible for protecting the Nation's transportation systems to ensure freedom of movement for people and commerce.

Admiral Loy retired from the U.S. Coast Guard in 2002, having served as its Commandant since May 1998. As head of the 90,000 person organization, he restored readiness through workforce development and modernized the Coast Guard's fleet of ships and aircraft.

Prior to his service as Commandant, Admiral Loy served as the Coast Guard Chief of Staff from 1996 to 1998, during which time he redesigned the headquarters management structure and overhauled the Coast Guard planning and budgeting process to focus more sharply on performance and results. From 1994 to 1996, he was Commander of the Coast Guard's Atlantic Area, supervising U.S. forces during the mass Haitian and Cuban migrations of 1994, and leading Coast Guard forces participating in Operation Restore Democracy.

A career seagoing officer, Admiral Loy has served tours aboard six Coast Guard cutters, including command of a patrol boat in combat during the Vietnam War and command of major cutters in both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

His military commendations and civilian honors are numerous, including the Department of Transportation Distinguished Service Medal; four Coast Guard Distinguished Service Medals; the Defense Superior Service Medal; the Bronze Star with Combat "V"; the Combat Action Ribbon; the Naval Order of the United States' Distinguished Sea Service Award, the Seaman's Church Institute Silver Bell Award, the Navy League prestigious Admiral Arleigh Burke Leadership Award, the Intrepid Foundation Lifetime Achievement Award, and many other distinctions. Admiral Loy graduated from the U.S. Coast Guard Academy in 1964 and holds Master's degrees from Wesleyan University and the University of Rhode Island. Admiral Loy is a member of the Board of Directors of Lockheed Martin, L-1 Identity Solutions, Inc and RIVADA Networks, Inc.

Admiral Loy is a native of Altoona, Pennsylvania.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

[redacted]

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

USGLC

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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 [redacted] Date: 3/8/2013

Ms. GRANGER. Absolutely, and so you are preaching to the choir in this subcommittee, and I know you know that. The people who serve on this subcommittee asked to serve on this. They feel very passionate about diplomacy and our work around the world, and so they are not here by chance. They are here by choice.

Members, what we are going to do is, if you, instead of calling on each of you, since you only have 1 minute, please let the staff know if you have a question and want to be recognized, and then we can stay on track.

Mrs. Lowey, do you have a comment?

Thank you very much. Thank you for being here.

We will now hear from Mr. Howard Kohr. You are recognized for 4 minutes. And thank you for being here.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

WITNESS

HOWARD KOHR, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, AMERICAN ISRAEL PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE (AIPAC)

Mr. KOHR. Thank you. Chairman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and members of this distinguished committee, I am honored to testify before this very important committee on the importance of continued U.S. support for Israel as reflected in the Fiscal Year 2014 request for $3.1 billion in security assistance to the Jewish state.

I want to take a moment also to recognize my colleague, Esther Kurz is with me today as well, who is deeply involved and well known to many of the people on this subcommittee here.

I want to start with commending both the chair and the ranking member for setting the example of working so well together in a bipartisan fashion for the good of our Nation. It is a statement, a very important example for the rest of the Congress as well. I also want to commend you and the members of this subcommittee for your consistent, steadfast, and critical support for the U.S.-Israel relationship throughout the years.

As we meet here this morning, the challenges in the Middle East represent probably the most tumultuous time that we have seen in more than a generation. And in that context, support for Israel becomes more important than ever. There is more influx, more basic assumptions about the governments, the policies, and the directions of virtually every Middle East nation, except for one, is in question. And that one nation, Israel, shares with us the deep strategic concerns not just about the emerging threats in the region, but the heightened traditional challenges as well. These include the tragic and widespread violence in Syria, home to the largest stockpile of chemical weapons in the region, and the resulting increase in the number of refugees in Lebanon, Jordan, and Turkey, terrorist threats from the Golan Heights, Hezbollah expanding its military influence in Lebanon with an arsenal of 60,000 rockets aimed at Israel, growing challenges to the monarchy in Jordan, political and economic uncertainty in Egypt, sophisticated weaponry still being smuggled by Hamas and other terrorist groups into

Gaza, chaos in the Sinai, and the Palestinian Authority president, Mahmoud Abbas, seeking reconciliation with the unreformed Hamas obtaining non-member status at the UN and refusing still to this day talks with Israel. And looming over all of this is Iran's continuing and accelerating quest for nuclear weapons capability, which could reach a critical point this year.

Congress has played a central role in ensuring that the U.S. lead the toughest multilateral sanctions ever imposed against the Iranian regime. And while these sanctions have had a tremendous impact on the Iranian economy, they unfortunately have not yet affected the Iranian calculus on its nuclear program, and the centrifuges continue to spin. We must do more to ensure that Iran does not achieve nuclear weapon capability.

In the midst of all this uncertainty, Israel remains America's most reliable strategic partner. It remains the only real democracy in the Middle East, and as such, the United States and Israel are working more closely than ever to help meet the array of common threats. Cooperation begins with frequent high level meetings, strategic exchanges among senior political military leaders, and extends to combined military planning and exercises, intelligence sharing, and cutting edge technology.

It had led to important Israeli military innovations that are being used now by U.S. troops that have helped save lives and improve battlefield performance. It has also led to the development of the air missile defense system and the Iron Dome rocket defense system, which are the most sophisticated, respected defensive shields in the world.

In this increasingly difficult environment, the United States faces daunting fiscal challenges. However, I strongly believe U.S. security assistance to Israel has been and continues to be a highly cost-effective program that strengthens U.S. interests at a relatively modest cost. It ensures the continued survival of our most reliable ally in this vital region of the world. It sends a strong message to enemies of both the United States and Israel of the continued U.S. commitment to Israel's security. It reinforces the principle that the U.S. will live up to commitments made by our friends, particularly the 2007 U.S.-Israel memorandum of understanding on aid. And it tells the government and people of Israel that especially in this of enormous unrest, the United States will ensure has the means to defend itself.

Ms. GRANGER. And I thank you very much.

Mr. KOHR. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

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

March 2013

At this moment of growing turmoil and danger in the Middle East, AIPAC believes U.S. security assistance to Israel is critically important to advancing American strategic interests in the region and ensuring Israel's security. With Iran nearing a nuclear capability and the growth of additional threats to Israel, our aid ensures that we are equipping our closest ally with the resources to defend itself. We strongly urge the Subcommittee to approve the president's request for fiscal year 2014 of security assistance to Israel in the amount of $3.1 billion as called for in the 2007 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Israel. We support approval of this aid in accordance with the legislatively mandated terms under which it has historically been provided, particularly provisions mandating the level of assistance, offshore procurement and early disbursal. We also support an overall vibrant, robust and bipartisan foreign assistance program as a critical tool to promote U.S. national security interests.

Growing Turmoil, Increased Threats

The Middle East is experiencing unprecedented change and instability, even greater than when I testified before you last year. The security architecture that Israel had depended on for the past 30 years is now very much in question. Israel is contending both with emerging threats and heightened traditional security challenges, including: Iran's continuing quest for a nuclear weapons capability, which could reach a critical point in 2013; tragic and widespread violence in Syria—home to the largest stockpile of chemical weapons in the region; Hizballah expanding its military might and influence in Lebanon—with an arsenal of at least 60,000 rockets aimed at Israel; growing instability challenging the Jordanian monarchy; political and economic uncertainty in Egypt; sophisticated weaponry being smuggled to Hamas and other Iranian-funded and -trained terrorist groups in Gaza; chaos in the Sinai; and Palestinian Authority (PA) President Mahmoud Abbas seeking reconciliation with an unreformed Hamas, obtaining statehood status at the United Nations and refusing talks with Israel. Amid these new realities, U.S. assistance to Israel, as the single most tangible expression of America's unshakeable support for our close ally, becomes more important than ever before.

Israel: America's Strategic Partner

In the midst of this uncertainty, Israel remains America's most reliable strategic partner in the Middle East. Israel and the United States are working ever closer together to defeat common threats and realize America's regional and global policy objectives. These threats range from terrorism, weapons proliferation and the spread of radical Islamist ideology to narcotics,

counterfeiting, smuggling and cyber warfare.

Israel is a reliable democracy that shares America's values and worldview in a region dominated by instability, radical forces, and extremist non-state actors. With no other country in the region—and few in the entire world—does the United States share the same level of strategic cooperation. American-Israeli cooperation begins with frequent high-level strategic exchanges among senior political and military leaders and extends to combined military planning and exercises, intelligence sharing and cutting-edge technological development. The historic American-Israeli alliance is perhaps the most stabilizing feature in an otherwise remarkably unstable region. The United States has also prepositioned materiel in Israel for use in the event that the United States ever needs to respond quickly to a future Middle East conflict. The two partners should continue to work to enhance their strategic cooperation even further.

Israel's presence in the region provides a de-facto cost-effective guarantor of security well beyond its borders. Furthermore, Israel's military strength, central geo-strategic location and expanding coordination with the United States provide a strong deterrent against Iran and other radical forces that threaten America, its allies, and regional and global U.S. objectives.

American military aid has helped Israel ensure a qualitative military edge (QME) over Arab countries that sought Israel's destruction and waged wars against Israel. U.S. support has also helped prevent war, because Arab states contemplating attacks on Israel know that they will face a U.S. ally defending itself with the world's best weapons systems. In addition, U.S. support has helped advance peace by letting Israel's enemies know that there is no alternative to negotiations. The United States and Israel, furthermore, share the objective of reaching a two-state solution through direct negotiations between Israel and the PA with no preconditions. Regrettably, the PA has placed preconditions on the resumption of negotiations and has turned to the U.N. for non-negotiated recognition of Palestinian statehood, a counterproductive move that undermines the prospects for peace.

Relationship Yields Important Technologies for Both Countries

The close partnership between the United States and Israel has yielded important military technologies such as the Arrow anti-ballistic missile defense system that is currently deployed in Israel. Jointly developed by the two allies, the Arrow is among the world's most sophisticated missile shields. It is the only operational system that has consistently proven that one missile can shoot down another at high altitudes and supersonic speeds. A radically new version, the Arrow-3, is currently under joint development. Israel and the United States are also collaborating on the development of a quick-reaction defense system, known as David's Sling, to address the more immediate threats posed by short- and medium-range missiles and rockets rapidly spreading throughout the region.

Similarly, Israel has developed the Iron Dome rocket defense system. Israeli civilians throughout southern and central Israel have been victimized by more than 9,500 indiscriminate rocket and mortar attacks, most recently during the unprovoked bombardments last November. The Iron

Dome uses small radar-guided missiles to intercept incoming Katyusha-style rockets. In 2011, recognizing the value of this system, the Obama administration requested—and Congress approved—$205 million to help Israel fund Iron Dome. The investment has already paid off. During the recent Israeli operation in Gaza, more than 80 per cent of the rockets fired into Israeli towns from Gaza were intercepted by the Iron Dome.

The rapid development and deployment of this four-tiered missile-defense system has and will continue to play an important role in minimizing the threats Israel faces from the tens of thousands of missiles and rockets that its enemies are deploying.

Israeli Technologies and Techniques Help U.S. Soldiers

Strategic cooperation has also yielded a number of important Israeli military innovations that have been of great help to the United States. Many of these are currently in use by U.S. forces deployed throughout the world, including in Afghanistan and previously in Iraq.

The Emergency Bandage is an Israeli-invented first-aid device that is used to stop bleeding from hemorrhagic wounds caused by traumatic injuries in pre-hospital emergency situations. The bandages have saved many American lives in Afghanistan and Iraq.

An Israeli manufacturer that specializes in add-on modular armor kits is a leading provider of armor protection for U.S. military vehicles. This armor provides unparalleled protection against rocket-propelled grenades and has been credited with saving countless American lives. The cost-effective Litening targeting pod has provided pinpoint navigational and operational capabilities for American combat aircraft since the 1990s. Israeli-developed components provide essential technology for the F-16 fighter's wings and electronic components for U.S. tanks.

Technology from the Iron Dome could also bring life-saving benefits to U.S. forces in areas such as southwest and northeast Asia where short-range rockets pose a threat to American troops and strategic interests. After a successful track record of intercepting short-range rockets that were fired from Gaza into Israel, the United States is now looking into the feasibility of deploying such technology where it can have an immediate impact in protecting U.S. soldiers.

Israel Increasing Its Own Defense Spending

While Israeli technology helps to protect American troops on the battlefield, Israel has never asked U.S. troops to fight to defend Israel. It has instead requested U.S. assistance to supplement the tremendous resources Israel already invests in its defense budget. Israel spends more on defense as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) than any other nation in the industrialized world—roughly 6.5 percent—about one-and-a-half times that of the United States. However, the actual costs to the Israeli economy are much higher, taking into account lost productivity and the need for reserve duty, internal security and anti-terrorism spending. Israel's annual military and security budget has been barely sufficient to cover both immediate

operational needs and future force development. Even before the recent upheaval in the region, Israel had developed a 10-year plan of sustained increases in its own defense spending in addition to the expected growth in U.S. aid under the 10-year MOU. This plan has had to be radically altered and expanded in view of the new array of threats and challenges emerging across the region since 2011. During the decade covered by the U.S. aid agreement, Israel planned to spend $150 billion on defense—a 50 percent increase over the previous 10-year period. Currently, however, Israel will be hard pressed to secure the necessary budgetary resources needed to build sufficient military capabilities for today's more threatening regional environment. It will have little choice but to increase security spending to counter the wide range of new strategic challenges it now faces, or else face dangerous choices in delaying vital security priorities.

To cite just one example, terrorists repeatedly blew up the Sinai natural gas pipeline, which provided a large percentage of Israel's gas. As a result, Israel has had to incur $4 billion in additional, security-related expenses to fund imports of alternative, more expensive energy supplies. Given the increasing terrorist threats on its border with Egypt, Israel has also been forced to speed up work on building a fence on the southern border between Egypt and Israel. That fence has cost an estimated $360 million. Now, in view of the spiraling chaos in Syria, Israel must also construct a similar modern barrier system on the Golan Heights.

Israel faces existential threats unlike almost any other country in the world. It faces traditional and asymmetric, conventional and unconventional threats from weaponry both from the shortest ranges (e.g., car bombs and mortars) to long-range missiles.

The American military hardware, including advanced fighter aircraft and naval vessels, that the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) requires to maintain its QME is far more sophisticated, complex and expensive than anything it has needed in the past. The most recent U.S.-produced front-line fighter aircraft deployed by Israel, the F-16I, costs $45 million apiece. By comparison, the U.S. F-35 Joint Strike Fighter, which Israel is seeking to purchase during the next decade, will cost at least $160 million each. Israel is also investing more than $2 billion to develop cutting-edge systems to combat short-range rockets and long-range missiles and building dozens of upgraded tanks and hundreds of armored vehicles to protect troops from advanced anti-tank missiles in the hands of Hamas and Hizballah. Israel's aircraft, helicopters and drones must be outfitted with new protective systems against the flood of shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles emerging from Libya. State-of-the-art intelligence capabilities must be developed and deployed to keep pace with the range of shifting dangers. Civil defenses must be beefed up against the uncertainty of what may happen with Syria's vast chemical weapons arsenal.

Even with this additional investment of its own national resources, there are many important weapons purchases and defense technology R&D efforts the IDF may have to delay because of insufficient funds as near-term priorities are shifted to address the uncertainties of the immediate evolving regional balance.

U.S. Aid Vital to Israel's Security

In this increasingly difficult budget environment, we are mindful of the daunting fiscal challenges facing the United States. However, we believe U.S. security assistance to Israel has been and remains a highly cost-effective program that strengthens U.S. interests at a relatively modest cost, while supporting American industries and sustaining high-tech and manufacturing jobs across the nation's 50 states. It ensures the continued strength and survival of our most reliable and effective ally in this vital region of the world. It sends a strong message to enemies of both the United States and Israel of the continued U.S. commitment to Israel's security. It reinforces the principle that the United States will live up to commitments made to our friends, particularly the important commitment made in the 2007 U.S.-Israel MOU that set levels of U.S. assistance for Israel over a 10-year period. And it tells the government and people of Israel that especially in a time of enormous unrest, the United States will ensure Israel has the means it needs to defend itself.

Conclusion

The United States and Israel together are facing many years of uncertainty, danger and opportunity in one of the most important regions of the world. As we face these challenges, there is little doubt that the United States is stronger when Israel is strong. I want to commend this Subcommittee, and especially Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey, for all you have done throughout the years to ensure that Israel and the U.S.-Israel relationship remain strong. That support will be more important than ever as our two nations work ever more closely together to ensure a democratic, stable and pro-Western Middle East.

HOWARD KOHR

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

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

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

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

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

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

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Howard Kohr
CEO, AIPAC
[redacted]

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

Appearing on behalf of AIPAC, The American Israel Public Affairs Committee

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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: [redacted]

Date: 3/23/2012

Ms. GRANGER. Let me say I think that the support of Israel is, if not the most bipartisan issue in this Congress, it is certainly one at the top, and it has been and will continue to be. And that is, I think, shown by the support at your recent annual conference. How many members attended?

Mr. KOHR. Thank you. We had about 13,500 people in attendance.

Ms. GRANGER. How many members of Congress? A lot.

Mr. KOHR. Yes. I think we had two-thirds of the House and about two-thirds of the Senate.

Ms. GRANGER. Mrs. Wasserman-Schultz. [Laughter.]

Mr. KOHR. Yes, and every single member of the House and every member of the Senate. Thank you.

Ms. WASSERMAN-SCHULTZ. thank you—to making sure that the U.S.-Israel relationship remains strong and vibrant. And as we look towards the President's trip to Israel next week, I want to ask you what maybe is not such an obvious question, which is that, we know that what will happen next week will in large part reaffirm the United States' strong commitment to Israel and our unique and historic partnership.

But what do you think over the long term we need to do or that can be done to promote stability among Israel's neighbors in obviously a relatively unstable time?

Mr. KOHR. Thank you, Congresswoman. Thank you for your longstanding support for the U.S.-Israel relationship.

We, like everyone else, is looking forward to next week's visit by the President. This is an important opportunity for the President just elected, a new Israeli prime minister was just elected, just formed his government I think as we are meeting here, to come together and talk about the agenda for the next 4 years. So this is a very important opportunity.

I think from our point of view, the stability in the region starts with ensuring the stability of Israel. Israel being a stable anchor for U.S. interests in that part of the world here is the central piece we believe about how to think about the region in this tumultuous time. It is the one country that we know will remain pro-American as we just watched a transition take place. It is unclear at the moment here whether the instability in the region will not continue to affect other regimes.

The second thing from our point of view is that everything must be done to ensure that Iran does not acquire nuclear weapons capability. For whatever instability we see taking place in Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt here, it will be exacerbated in a significant fashion if Iran is allowed to become nuclear capable. Every one of those regimes are affected by this.

The Iranians today are keeping the Assad regime, one of the elements keeping the Assad regime in power. They are the ones funding Hezbollah in Lebanon. They continue to fund Hamas in Gaza. They continue to foment instability in the Gulf.

The reduction of that threat can have a significant impact on the other developments. It will not end all of this instability, but it will create what we believe are the conditions for the possibility of getting to a better place.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

Mrs. Lowey.

Mrs. LOWEY. Again, I want to thank you for your very important work in strengthening the Israeli-United States relationship. And I am very enthusiastic about the President's trip to the region. I think given the turmoil in the region, Israel and certainly the relationship with the United States will only get stronger and is so very significant in providing some kind of stability.

So I thank you again for your important work, and it is always for me to meet with the delegation as I did because they come armed with facts, commitment, and citizen lobbyists are perhaps the most effective in reaching out to members of Congress. So I thank you.

Mr. KOHR. Thank you. Thank you for your leadership.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Dent.

Mr. DENT. Thank you, Mr. Kohr, and on that point of the lobbyists that came up, I have to say the student lobbyists were very effective, so effective that I passed them on to Mr. Diaz-Balart. They are all from Florida. They thought I was. [Laughter.]

They were terrific. But on a serious note, but they go to Lehigh and——

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Muhlenberg. I know.

Mr. DENT. Exactly.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. And they know where my office is.

Mr. DENT. And I just wanted to say with respect to the Israeli-Turkish relationship, I think everybody, you know, regrets how that relationship has just deteriorated. And I think a lot of good people want to help reconstruct that relationship.

Given the problems in Syria right now, and both the Turkish concerns as well as Israeli concerns, does that represent any opportunity to begin reconstruction of this relationship, in spite of the, you know, the inflammatory and incendiary comments of the Turkish prime minister?

Mr. KOHR. It was my understanding that developments were under way under U.S. auspices to try to reach some sort of greater reconciliation, possibly even making further steps during the President's visit.

Unfortunately, President Urduwan's statements recently calling Zionism a crime against humanity is something that no Israeli leader, and frankly no friend of Israel, should be willing to accept. And the statements that came from the Congress as well as from the Administration, the strong statements of condemnations, the willingness of Secretary Kerry to make it very clear how unacceptable this is, has set those efforts back.

So to the extent that he takes some steps different to recognize the importance of Israel in the region, the importance of Israel to the United States, and the United States continues to convey that, we may have an opportunity hopefully to get this on track.

This is an important relationship to the United States, important relationship to Israel, and I would make the case an important relationship to Turkey. But so long as the hate that continues to come from the leadership, it is going to make it very difficult.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. That is all the questions we have.

Mr. KOHR. Thank you very much.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you for being here.

We will now hear from Rabbi Michael Cohen, who is recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

ALLIANCE FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

WITNESS

RABBI MICHAEL M. COHEN, CHAIR, ALLIANCE FOR MIDDLE EAST PEACE

Mr. COHEN. Good morning.

Ms. GRANGER. Good morning.

Mr. COHEN. Thank you, Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, members of the subcommittee and staff for inviting me here, and really for all that you do as representatives of the American people.

Today happens to be my 55th birthday, and I realize at that number I am probably closer to my day of death than birth. I have probably passed the halfway point of my life. And it is time to reflect about my life, the world I live in. I do it through the prism of history. My father of blessed memory, Alfred Cohen, taught history for 32 years at Trenton State College, and I got my BA at the University of Vermont, also in history.

We are soon to be on the eve of the 100th anniversary of World War I, and if 100 years ago you had said that Germany, France, and England would be allies, you would have been laughed out of the room. We now live in a period of close to 70 years of peace in Europe, which you are hard pressed to find such a period.

How did we do that? We, the United States, created and invested in the Marshall Plan. We built up a war torn people of Europe and integrated the economies after World War II. Fast forward decades later to the Israeli-Egyptian and Israeli-Jordanian peace treaties, and what did we do? We invested billions in military aid and separate economies. While both necessary, they brought quiet, but not peace. We invested billions in governments, but not in people getting to know each other across borders.

I am here this morning to represent a much cheaper investment of U.S. funds. The organizations of the Alliance for Middle East Peace model sustained an impressive people-to-people programs and cooperation between Israelis, Palestinians, and Jordanians that build trust and long-term relationships across a divide, transforming the dynamics of conflict, and preparing the ground for peace. I am her with Sana Shtasel, our executive director who is based here in Washington.

Personally, I have been blessed to be part of the Arava Institute for Environmental Studies since its doors opened in 1976 when I was on sabbatical from my congregation. The Institute is the premiere environmental, education, and research center in the region. I divide my time between being on the faculty and staff of the Institute to our Israeli, Palestinian, and Jordanian students, on our kibbutz to our campus. And while here, I work to support the Arava Institute.

For 17 years, I have watched our program transform the lives of our students and tangibly show what is possible in that region. Our

dream is that the future minister of the environment for Israel and Palestinian authority and Jordan will all be graduates of the program. We have both long-term both personal and professional relationships that come out of our program.

As you may know, the Dead Sea is disappearing at 1.3 meters a year. The Israeli government set up a quasi-government organization to try to solve it. One of our alumni was the assistant to the director, and one day the director said, I wish I could speak to my counterpart across the border in Jordan. And we said, why is that a problem. He picks up a phone, calls up one of our alumni, and the meeting happened. This is what we are able to model in terms of working across the borders. But Arava is only one of only 80 such organizations affiliated with the Alliance for Middle East Peace.

Members of Congress, above the eastern entrance to this building, there is the relief that is dedicated to democracy. At its center is a statue of peace and an olive tree. It is a daily reminder that one of the major goals of your work here is to create a more peaceful world.

We are dealing with appropriations, which means we are dealing with the allocations of our hard-earned money. What is interesting on the Great Seal of the United States, there is the strong eagle, and in one hand are the arrows representing military aid. And on the other foot there is the olive branch representing peace. It reminds us that our task is to equally—equally empower and allocate funds for both of those.

And I would like to finally close with a quote from your former colleague, Hubert Humphrey. He said, "Peace is not passive. It is active. Peace is not appeasement. It is strength. Peace does not happen. It requires work." And it requires funding for organizations like ourselves, and I ask that you continue the level funding of $28 million worldwide and $10 million dedicated to the Middle East, expressly to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, in Fiscal Year 2014 of the foreign appropriations bill.

Thank you very much for your time.

[The information follows:]



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U.S. House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request

Testimony of Rabbi Michael M. Cohen
Chair, Policy Committee
The Alliance for Middle East Peace
March 1, 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, Members of the Subcommittee:

Thank you for the opportunity to testify – again – in strong support of the successful Reconciliation Funds program of the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) within the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID's) Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA). Since its inception in 2004, DCHA/CMM has provided direct support through competitive grants for innovative people-to-people conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs in at least 36 countries, including those in the Middle East. As the Chair of the Policy Committee of the Alliance for Middle East Peace (ALLMEP), I urge this Subcommittee to commit in FY 2014, as it has in FYs 2013, 2012 and 2011:

- **$28 million to the worldwide reconciliation programs funded through the Economic Support Fund in the FY2014 budget; of which**
- **$10 million is dedicated to people-to-people peacebuilding programs in the Middle East, specifically those fostering reconciliation between Arab and Israeli populations.**

ALLMEP is the coalition of some eighty (80) non-governmental organizations (NGOs), all of which promote people-to-people coexistence, cooperation, and reconciliation between Israelis and Palestinians, Arabs and Jews in the Middle East. These organizations turn the challenges of daily life into opportunities for cooperation and, in so doing, lay the



groundwork for *any* sustainable peace: they thus fulfill the very purpose of the Reconciliation Funds Program wisely created by this Subcommittee. Organizations funded by CMM grants -- like the Arava Institute, the Abraham Fund Initiatives, Parents Circle, PeacePlayers, Friends of the Earth Middle East, the Israel-Palestine Center for Research and Education, the Jerusalem YMCA, Seeds of Peace, Hand in Hand Schools, and many more -- demonstrate by their results that change is possible and that these funds are essential to it.

The Arab-Israeli conflict remains *the* painful unfinished business of this evolving region. The organizations in our coalition are on the front lines: every day, these people-to-people nongovernmental organizations (P2P NGOs) engage thousands on the ground to cooperate in projects, break down barriers and stereotypes, and change attitudes, while at the same time building trust. These programs provide respect and dignity, hope and understanding, cooperation and reconciliation – elements often missing in conflict situations, but, without which, resolution is impossible.

Furthermore, evidence demonstrates that these programs work. Rigorous analysis and evaluation by USAID conclusively establishes that people-to-people programs result in greater trust; enhanced cooperation; increased "conflict resolution values"; decreased aggression and loneliness; and mitigation of hazardous environmental and health conditions between project participants from opposing sides of the conflict. An in-progress, comprehensive evaluation of the Reconciliation Program by USAID is expected to provide even more data upon completion later this year.

Not only is there empirical data to validate the success of people-to-people programs, but participants themselves are acutely aware of the tremendous benefits that are realized through the continued funding of P2P NGOs:

- "CMM funding has made a significant impact in the ability of the Arava Institute to bring young Israeli, Palestinian and Jordanian students and researchers together to teach them that nature knows no borders. By supporting P2P programs, CMM grants help reframe the relationship between people in the Middle East, building trust and



laying the ground work for a sustainable resolution of the conflict in the region." **David Lehrer, Executive Director, Arava Institute for Environmental Studies**

- "CMM grants create the possibility of cross-border contact and communication that would not otherwise exist. The result is people, including local leaders, who see a horizon beyond conflict. They begin to understand *from experience* that, as neighbors, not only are they are interdependent, but by working together win-win solutions can be found." **Nader Khateeb, Co-Director (Palestinian); Gidon Bromberg, Co-Director (Israeli); Munqeth Mehyar, Co-Director (Jordanian), Friends of the Earth Middle East**

- "CMM grants have enabled the Jerusalem International YMCA to run youth programs that foster meaningful contact between Israeli and Arab children from preschool through teen years. By providing a mechanism to form friendships instead of prejudices, these programs help ensure a future marked by cooperation and understanding, rather than conflict." **Forsan Hussein, CEO, Jerusalem International YMCA**

- "CMM funding has allowed the Parents Circle-Families Forum Narrative Project to reach thousands of Israelis and Palestinians and give them the opportunity to hear and understand the narrative of the 'other side'. Results show that this funding has improved participants' levels of trust, increased knowledge of the other, and improved belief in the possibility of peace and reconciliation." **Robi Damelin, Israel Office, Parents Circle-Families Forum**

- "CMM funding significantly contributed to the financial stability of PeacePlayers International (PPI), helping it to broaden and deepen programming in the Middle East and to bolster organizational capacity. Grant support was critical in allowing PPI to expand programs into new communities and undertake exciting initiatives such as the Jerusalem All-Stars, the first integrated Palestinian-Israeli girls' teams ever to compete in the Israel Basketball Association's youth league." **Karen Doubilet, Middle East Managing Director, PeacePlayers International**

- "CMM support for the 'Language as a Cultural Bridge' program has brought Jewish and Arab children and educators together through joint projects that focus on environmental sustainability, music and healthy living. USAID funding has made it possible for the curriculum to be taught in nearly 24% of Israel's public elementary schools, while cultural workshops are taught in nearly 200 Jewish schools and 68 Arab schools across Israel." **Mohammad Darawshe** and **Amnon Be'eri-Sulitzeanu, Co-Executive Directors, The Abraham Fund Initiatives.**

- "Thanks to a CMM grant, the Israel Palestine Center for Research and Information (IPCRI) has been able to launch an innovative youth empowerment project involving Jewish and Arab youth living in mixed communities in Israel. The success of this project has attracted other local councils and municipalities who would like IPCRI to administer such a project for them, providing further proof of the ripple effect CMM grant initiatives can have." **Dan Goldenblatt** and **Riman Barakat, Co-Directors, Israel-Palestine Center for Research and Information**



- "Sikkuy's Equality Zones Project, which would not exist without CMM's critical support, brings together Arab and Jewish municipal, business and civil society leaders to cooperatively advance shared regional infrastructure projects that serve to equalize governmental budgets and resource allocations. The project already has inspired committed, mixed working groups that will forever change the impacted regions for the better." **Ron Gerlitz and Ali Haider, Co-Executive Directors, Sikkuy: The Association for the Advancement of Civic Equality in Israel**

- "Our longstanding partnership with USAID has allowed our programming to inspire, engage, and support thousands of young leaders and educators from the Middle East as they work to create peaceful learning environments, cooperative economic development opportunities, and the conditions necessary for peace to take root in their societies." **Leslie Adelson Lewin, Executive Director, Seeds of Peace**

These personalized accounts – and there are countless more – of successful people-to-people reconciliation efforts made possible through CMM grants underscore the critical need for continued funding to ensure that the progress of peace continues.

Bolstering nascent peace agreements through people-to-people efforts is not only critical to long-term stability, democracy and growth in the region, but also to United States national security interests. When the peace process eventually resumes – and it must – it will be these programs that will enable the success of any diplomatic solution. Said Bradley Bessire, Director, Office of Democracy and Governance, USAID/West Bank & Gaza to ALLMEP's Executive Director:

> During the past two and a half years, I have been honored to work with agents of change in the CMM program in both Israel and the West Bank who see the potential of a different life. I am continually amazed at what can be accomplished once a dialogue begins. The CMM program is what makes this happen.

In addition, as demonstrated by two December 2012 polls conducted by the S. Daniel Abraham Center for Middle East Peace, these P2P projects give the often-silent two-thirds majorities on both sides – who say they support a two-state solution – tangible ways to work toward that better tomorrow. Projects underway at this very moment confirm that these people can successfully work together across borders and conflict lines, developing true professional and personal relationships. Ultimately, the programs provide a mechanism for people on both sides to overcome stereotypes and accept each other's right to live in peace.



The benefits to our national security of fostering and maintaining peaceful partnerships abroad is clear; however, as Congress works to reduce the deficit, foreign aid can become an easy target. While the perception of foreign aid expenditures is often vastly overblown from reality, we are nevertheless very sensitive to the economic constraints faced by this Subcommittee. Thus, despite the enormous need and the undeniable fact that the NGOs in our coalition are ready to expand their dramatically scalable projects to new communities and participants as resources become available, **our funding request - $10 million - is identical to that of FYs 2013, 2012 and 2011.** This amount will ensure that investments in peace-building already made in the region by the United States will not be wasted, and that people-to-people programs which already have proven to be effective continue to thrive. Given the gravity of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, maintaining this separate funding stream at least at current levels is critical to laying the groundwork for lasting peace.

Members of this Subcommittee: it is wiser to be proactive than reactive. It is not only vastly cheaper to invest in peace than in war, it is also an insurance policy for our national security and the security of those in the Middle East. I urge you not to abandon Israelis and Palestinians who are ready, waiting for an opportunity to become part of the solution. I urge you to take the *less* expensive path by continuing funding for these projects, and thereby enhancing our security, the region's stability, and peace in the region. I implore your support for the brave and inspiring peacemakers through the "people-to-people" competitive grants programs of the USAID Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation. **Please include $28 million worldwide with $10 million dedicated to the Middle East – and expressly to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict -- in the FY 2014 Foreign Operations Appropriations Bill.** Thank you.

RABBI MICHAEL M. COHEN

Rabbi Michael M. Cohen received ordination from the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College in 1990. He was the Rabbi of the Israel Congregation in Manchester Center, Vermont from 1990-2000 and now serves as the Rabbi *Emeritus*. He has also served as the President of the Reconstructionist Rabbinical Association.

While on sabbatical from the Israel Congregation in 1996, Rabbi Cohen was a founding faculty member of The Arava Institute for Environmental Studies (www.arava.org) located on Kibbutz Ketura in southern Israel. The Arava Institute is the premier environmental teaching and research program in the Middle East, preparing future Arab and Jewish leaders to cooperatively solve the region's environmental challenges. He has worked for the Arava Institute full-time since 2000, dividing his time between Vermont and Arava's Kibbutz Ketura campus. He is also the Chair of the Policy Committee for the Alliance for Middle East Peace, of which the Arava Institute is a founding member.

Rabbi Cohen is the author of numerous articles about the peace process, politics, and other topics that have appeared in *The Washington Times, Haaretz, The Jerusalem Post, The Jerusalem Report, Hadassah, The Palestine Times, The Israel-Palestine Journal, The Jordan Times, the Rutland Herald, Arab News (Saudi Arabia), Todays Zaman (Turkey), The Forward, The Christian Science Monitor, Jewish Currents, and the Huffington Post.* He was a contributor to President Obama's speech welcoming Middle East leaders to the White House in September 2010, and has worked on three Presidential speeches on the Middle East since then. He is also the author of *Einstein's Rabbi: A Tale of Science and the Soul.*

Rabbi Cohen grew up in Ewing, New Jersey. In 1976, while still in High School, he was awarded the Worthington Civic Award for establishing the first recycling center in Ewing. He is a graduate of the University of Vermont where he received a B.A. in History and the Paul Evans History Award for his honors paper on *Lenin's Theory of Self-determination and the Muslims of the Soviet Union*. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the Burr & Burton Academy and the Energy Committee of the Town of Manchester. In 1993, he was awarded the *Unsung Hero Award* by the Town of Manchester. The past two years he has taught classes on conflict resolution at Bennington College.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization other than federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Rabbi Michael M. Cohen
Alliance for Middle East Peace
[redacted]

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,
The Alliance for Middle East Peace (ALLMEP), a coalition of nongovernmental organizations, each engaged in people-to-people peacebuilding work in the Middle East.

See attachment A: list of 77 ALLMEP member organizations.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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 attachment B: list of ALLMEP member organizations that received grants through USAID's Conflict Management and Mitigation Program since October 1, 2010.

Also, please note that I am the Director of Strategic Partnerships for one of ALLMEP's members, the Arava Institute for Environmental Studies. The Arava Institute has received:

USAID CMM grant, FY 2009: Youth Environmental Education Peace Initiative:
30 months, $304583
USAID CMM grant, FY 2011: Migrating Trans-boundary Waste-Water Project:
36 months, $583,119.

Signature: [redacted]
Date:

Attachment A

Alliance for Middle East Peace

Member Organizations

-A New Way
-Abraham Fund Initiatives
-Adam Institute for Democracy & Peace
-Al Khaimah – The Association for Education and Development
-Al Krama
-Al Manarah
-All for Peace Radio (AFP)
-Arab-Jewish Community Center
-Arava Institute for Environmental Studies
-Arava Valley of Peace
-AREEN/Future Vision
-Artsbridge, Inc.
-Association for Development of Partnership and Coexistence through Sport, Art and Culture.
-Beyond Words
-Building Bridges (Former Seeking Common Ground)
-CARE
-Center for Democracy and Community Development
-Center for Jewish Arab Economic Development
-Center for Humanistic Education at the Ghetto Fighters' House
-Center for Religious Tolerance
-Circle of Health International
-Citizen's Accord Forum
-Compassionate Listening Project
-Creativity for Peace
-EcoPeace -- Friends of the Earth Middle East
-Friends Forever
-Friendship Village
-Givat Haviva Educational Foundation
-Hand in Hand
-Hapoel Tel Aviv's Education and Social Project (Mifalot)
-Healing Across the Divides
-Heartbeat Jerusalem
-Holy Land Trust
-Interfaith Encounter Association
-International Center for Conciliation
-International Center for Contemporary Education
-Interreligious Coordinating Council in Israel
-Israel/Palestine Center for Research and Information (IPCRI)
- Israeli-Palestinian Cooperation for Economic Expansion
-Israeli-Palestinian Science Organization
-Jerusalem International YMCA
-Jerusalem Peacemakers
-Keshev-The Center for the Protection of Democracy in Israel
-Kids4Peace
-MAARAG: The Association for Advancement of Education in a Multicultural Society
-Masar Center
-MEPEACE.org
-Middle East Peace Dialogue
-Middleway
-Negev Institute for Strategies of Peace and Development
-Net@
-Neve Shalom/Wahat al-Salam
-Ossim Shalom – Social Workers for Peace and Social Welfare.
-Open House (Friends of Open House)
-Palestine Agency for Food and Agriculture
-Palestine-Israel Journal
-Palestinian Peace Society
-Palestinian Youth Forum for Cooperation (PYFC)
-Panorama – The Palestinian Center for the Dissemination of Democracy & Community Development
-Parents Circle
-Peace It Together
-PeacePlayers International
-Peace Society for Strategic Studies (Peace Institute for Strategic Studies)
-PeaceWorks Foundation/OneVoice Movement
-Peres Center for Peace
-Reiki for Peace
-REGENERATION (Former Salaam Shalom Educational Foundation)
-Search for Common Ground
-Seeds of Peace
-Service for Peace in the Community
-Shorouq Society for Women
-Shiraa Association for Development
-Sikkuy-The Association for the Advancement of Civic Equality in Israel
-Sulha Peace Project
-TRUST
-Tsofen
-Umm El-Fahem Gallery
-University of the Middle East Project
-Windows – Channels for Communication (Windows for Peace)
-Young Israeli Forum for Cooperation (YIFC)
-Youth Entrepreneurs Palestine (YEP)

ALLMEP's Affiliates

-Abraham's Vision
-O2A Pictures, Inc.

ALLMEP's Endorsers

-Friends of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency
-Just Vision
-Geneva Initiative (GI)
-The Israeli-Palestinian Comedy Tour (IPCT)

ATTACHMENT B

ALLMEP MEMBER RECIPIENTS OF CMM GRANTS, SINCE 10/1/10*

*N.B. Because most awards are multi-year, grants awards since FY 2008 are listed. Organizations likely have received funds since October 1, 2010, even if the initial award was earlier.

FY-2008	Recipient	Project Title	Total Est Cost (USD)	Duration
1****	Abraham Fund	Conflict Mitigation through Community Policing	1,061,550	36 months
2****	All for Peace Radio	Broadcasting Messages of Peace	560,000	24 months
3****	EcoPeace – Friends of the Earth Middle East	Reconciliation based on shared water resources	1,121,500	24 months
4****	Just Vision	Multi-media education programs in Israel and West Bank	1,121,500	36 months
5****	SFCG (Search for Common Ground)	Common Ground Journalism	1,031,548	24 months

FY-2009	Recipient	Project Title	Total Est Cost (USD)	Duration
1****	Arava Institute	The Youth Environmental Education Peace Initiative (YEEPI)	243,333	24 months
2****	The Abraham Fund	Language as a Cultural Bridge	999,715	36 months
3****	American Friends of Neve Shalom/Wahat al Salam	Creating Change Agents: Palestinian & Israeli Professionals in Dialogue and Action	1,000,000	36 months
4****	Keshev (Israel)	Press for Peace: Improving the Israeli and Palestinian Media and Public Discourse	1,000,000	36 months
5****	Parent's Circle Families Forum (Israel)	History through the Human Eye: The Israeli-Palestinian Narrative Project	810,000	24 months
6****	Peace Players International	PPI's Cross-Border Activities	877,493	36 months
7****	Windows-Channels of Communication (Israel)	Youth Media Program	750,000	36 months

FY-2010	Recipient	Project Title	Total Est Cost (USD)	Duration
1****	Adam Institute (Israel)	The Return of the Public Sphere	1,200,00	36 months
2****	Citizen's Accord Forum	Youth Parliaments of the Mixed Towns of Israel	611,062	36 months
3****	Friends of the Earth Middle East (Israel)	Water and Peacebuilding in Jerusalem's Kidron Valley	1,200,000	36 months
4****	Givat Haviva	Communicating for Peace	862,922	36 months
5****	Peres Center for Peace (Israel)	Twinned Peace Sport Schools	1,097,828	22 months
6****	Sikkuy	Equality Zones: Jewish-Arab Regional Forums for Cooperation and Equality	1,075,773	36 months

FY-2011	Recipient	Project Title	Total Est Cost (USD) *	Duration
1****	Parents Circle Families Forum	History Through the Human Eye	700,000	24 months
2****	Mifalot	Israeli Arab gender equality training for soccer coaches	900,000	36 months
3****	Hand in Hand	Shared Community/School Integration	1,080,000	36 months
4****	IPCRI	"Jewish and Arab Israeli Youth defining shared citizenship through collaborative community programs"	1,000,000	24 months
5****	Seeds of Peace	On Common Ground	951,745	32 months
6****	Arava Institute	Migrating Trans-boundary Waste-Water conflict	561,438	36 months
7****	Arab Jewish Community Center	Jewish-Arab Class exchange program	100,000	18 months

Ms. GRANGER. I have a question to make sure that I understand how the projects you work with, the environmental projects——

Mr. COHEN. Yes.

Ms. GRANGER [continuing]. Help to facilitate reconciliation. Is it through the getting to understand each other? Is that right?

Mr. COHEN. So the primary goal, the raison d'etre of the Institute is to create a cadre of environmental leaders for the region—Israelis, Palestinians, and Jordanians. The focus is that. The spin-off is the peace dividend. As peace goes up and down and violence goes up and down, the environment is a constant. So we are able to go through these really difficult periods.

When we look at that part of the world from the perspective of geopolitics, we see lines, borders, walls, and divisions. When we look at that exact same piece of real estate from the perspective of the environment, we are not just invited, but we are forced to work with the other because the air does not know from the borders, the rivers do not know from the borders, and so it creates a level playing field where all of the parties could come and work together.

And as I said, we see the long-term results with our alumni. We have some 400 alumni in the Middle East right now, 300 around the world and the Middle East. At our annual conference last year, 100 showed up, 25 percent of our alumni. Now, how many colleges can say 25 percent of their alumni show up, much less Israeli, Palestinians, and Jordanians. It is a very, very powerful experience that they go through.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much.

Mr. COHEN. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now recognize and hear from Dr. Dan Davison. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

AMERICAN COUNCILS FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

WITNESS

DAN DAVIDSON, PH.D., PRESIDENT, AMERICAN COUNCILS FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

Mr. DAVIDSON. Madam Chairwoman, Congressman Lowey, members of the subcommittee, and staff, thank you for allowing me to present this statement on behalf of the American Councils for International Education. I am requesting that the subcommittee recommend funding in the Fiscal Year 2014 State, foreign opps bill, at least the level requested by the Administration in Fiscal Year 2013 for programs under the Department of State's Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, and in support of targeted assistance for East Europe and Eurasia, including several assistance models in the education sector that are making major difference for a new generation of leaders in that part of the world.

My name is Dan Davidson, and I have worked in Russia, East Europe, and Eurasia as a scholar, teacher, and director of major exchange and assistance programs for approximately 40 years.

I am president of American Councils for International Education, a non-profit that works in the Republics of the former Soviet

Union, East Europe, Afghanistan, China, and the Middle East. We were founded in 1974 and have become one of the leading U.S. organizations administering U.S. government, World Bank, foreign government, and privately-funded exchange in education work.

Congress has played a vitally important role in defining our national goals in the emerging democracies of East Europe, Eurasia, Afghanistan, and more recently in the Middle East and Asia. It did so, for example, by enacting the Freedom Support Act in support of European democracy and through well-coordinated exchange and development programs on freedom support for the Arab Muslim world, such as the Kennedy-Lugar Exchange, the Yes Program, as it is known.

The National Security Language Initiative of 2006 supports overseas immersion training for U.S. school and university students in critical languages through person-to-person school and university-based linkages between the U.S. and China, the Caucuses, Central Asia, Egypt, Morocco, Jordan, Oman, India, Indonesia, Russia, Turkey, and Sub Saharan Africa. These programs are focused on helping U.S. and overseas participants develop deep knowledge of our respective languages, cultures, legal, and economic systems.

The subcommittee in particular deserves credit for embracing these activities over the years. Your continued support for regionally-focused programs ensures that U.S. business, government, and humanitarian engagement of strategic partner nations around the world will be well-informed concerning the historical and political cultures in which they have to operate, and hence able to forge long-term cooperative relationships based on trust, rapport, and mutual benefit.

I would particularly like to thank the subcommittee for its continued support of the Department of State's Title 8 research and training for East Europe and independent states of the former Soviet Union. American Councils is among the administering organizations of this program. Title 8 remains critical for our national security interests by fostering transnational relationships in research, onsite field work, and advanced training in areas essential for U.S. policy formation and analysis.

There is a particular need today for programs focused on internationally-oriented professional development, especially for teachers. And I cite here the Junior Faculty Development Program, TCLP, and ISLI, the educational seminars of the State Department. Remember that one teacher can have an impact on hundreds and thousands of students over time and actually change the system. New national testing systems have also been supported through U.S. assistance to this region in Turkistan, Georgia, and Ukraine.

Participation in the U.S. educational exchanges is truly competitive and merit-based. In 2012, 45,000 9th and 10th graders in Eurasia alone applied for 820 positions in the FLEX Program. The FLEX and Yes Program has come to serve as a highly visible working model of transparency, inclusion, and acceptance of ethnic diversity and physical challenges for access to great educational opportunities that change people's lives. In that respect, they represent American values not just on paper, but in action, and model

exchange alumni, of course, take this into their lives and change countries thereon.

Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, for this opportunity to present my views to the subcommittee.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT BY
DR. DAN E. DAVIDSON
PROFESSOR, BRYN MAWR COLLEGE
AND
PRESIDENT, AMERICAN COUNCILS FOR INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION: ACTR/ACCELS

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

MARCH 1, 2013

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 Subcommittee recommend funding in the fiscal year 2014 State, Foreign Operations bill at least at the level requested by the Administration in fiscal year 2013 for programs under the Department of State's 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 nearly 40 years. I am president of American Councils for International Education, a nonprofit organization that works in the republics of the former Soviet Union, East Europe, Afghanistan, Asia, Africa and the Middle East. 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 educational development programs.

ACHIEVING DEMOCRATIC FREEDOM

Since 2003, the "Rose Revolution" in Georgia, the "Orange Revolution" in Ukraine, and the "Tulip Revolution" in Kyrgyzstan have taken place. At the same time, however, particularly in recent years, there have been disturbing counter-trends in the reassertion of authoritarian policies and repression of basic freedoms in Belarus and Uzbekistan and marked anti-Western posturing in Russia which included the unilateral closure of our USAID Mission there. Clearly, much remains to be done if continued advancement of democratic freedoms, as well as economic and social reform, is to be achieved.

However, the Administration with support from Congress has made significant progress in building the official relationship with Russia in areas, such as launching the U.S.-Russia Bilateral Presidential Commission to expand relations into many new areas. I was honored to be invited to participate in the ongoing work of the U.S.-Russia Working Group on Innovation.

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 (FSA) and the Support for East European Democracy (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.

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, Afghanistan, South Asia, the Middle East, Northern Africa 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. These programs are particularly important, as one teacher can have an impact on hundreds or thousands of students. New national testing systems improve educational policy formation and contribute greatly to the elimination of corrupt practices surrounding university admissions in many of these nations.

These U.S. exchange and assistance programs focus on transparency, ethnic diversity, and access to educational opportunity, through a sustained and affirmative effort to reach beyond the traditional elites and residents of capital cities. More importantly, they provide a significant long-term multiplier effect at relatively little cost as alumni networks in the home countries take on increasingly important roles in government, the private sector and the NGO community. For that reason, Madam Chairwoman, I ask that the Subcommittee include language in support of the following exchange programs:

Future Leaders Exchange Program (FLEX)
American-Serbia and Montenegro Youth Leadership Exchange (A-SMYLE)
Youth Exchange and Study (YES)
U.S. - Poland Parliamentary Youth Exchange Leadership Program
Teachers of Critical Languages Program (TCLP)
Junior Faculty Development Program (JFDP), Eurasia/Balkans
Professional Fellowship Program (PFP)
Educational Advising Centers (Education USA)
National Security Language Initiative - Youth (NSLI-Y)
Critical Language Scholarships Program (CLS)
Intensive Summer Language Institutes (for US teachers of Chinese and Arabic)
Title VIII (Research and Training in East European/Eurasian Regions)
Educational Seminars (for teachers and principals)
Near East South Asia Undergraduate Exchange Program (NESA)

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 sixth year of merit-based admissions to higher education, and Ukraine, which is now in its fifth year of standardized and basically corruption-free higher education admission, funded, in part, by the USAID. The Georgian system is now fully self-sufficient. The Kyrgyz project has survived ethnic conflict and the collapse of two successive governments, but it still needs modest assistance to operate normally.

IN CONCLUSION

Madam Chairwoman, as you proceed with decisions on the fiscal year 2014 bill, I request that you continue to provide strong funding for the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs programs, particularly the programs mentioned in this statement. Also, I ask that you provide continued 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.

Dr. Dan E. Davidson
President

Dan E. Davidson, President of American Councils for International Education has focused much of his professional life on the development, oversight, and support of international initiatives in educational development, training, and research, primarily through the work of American Councils and its partner organizations in the U. S., Eurasia, Africa, the Middle East and Asia. In its four decades, American Councils has developed into one of the premier American education and international training organizations, designing and implementing large-scale U.S. and foreign government-funded exchange and fellowship programs, as well as major initatives in research, development and innovation funded by private foundations and donor groups.

Dr. Davidson received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Slavic Languages and Literatures from Harvard University, and has studied as well at Bonn, Moscow State University and the Harvard Institute for Social Enterprise. He is author or editor of forty-four books and more than 60 articles in the fields of language, culture, and educational development and holds the rank of professor at Bryn Mawr College (Pennsylvania) where he has taught and directed 35 Ph.D. dissertations in the field of Russian and second-language acquisition.

From 1992–1995, Dr. Davidson also 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 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, as well as privately-funded programs supporting the development of international cooperation in the study and teaching of the humanities and social sciences.

Currently, Dan Davidson serves as Vice Chair of the Board of Governors of the European Humanities University (Vilnius), and Chair of the College Board World Languages Academic Advisory Committee. He is immediate past president and curent Executive Committee member of the Joint National Committee for Languages (JNCL), elected vice-president of the International Association of Teachers of Russian Language and Literature, and board chair of the Center for Educational Testing, Assessment, and Methodology (Kyrgyzstan), the first independent educational testing center in Central Asia.

Dr. Davidson is an elected foreign member of the Russian and the Ukrainian Academies of Education and 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").

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dan E. Davidson, President
American Councils for International Education
[redacted]

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

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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 list of grants and agreements.

Signature: [redacted] Date: 2-28-13

American Councils of International Education
Federal Awards
For the Period: July 1, 2009 - February 28, 2013

Federal Grantor/ Program Title	07/01/2009-06/30/2010	07/01/2010-06/30/2011	07/01/2011-06/30/2012	07/01/2012-02/28/2013
Department of State				
Student Exchange	7,252,026.00	20,062,035.00	26,919,615.00	20,000,099.00
Program Development	1,015,173.00	1,631,768.00	1,725,190.00	1,758,877.55
Research Scholar	1,923,398.00	2,492,996.00	2,405,083.00	1,189,064.00
FLEX & FSA FLEX	15,309,163.00	15,349,075.00	15,987,640.00	7,016,647.00
Teachers Exchange	3,678,637.00	3,549,912.00	3,771,807.00	1,935,728.00
	29,178,397.00	43,085,786.00	52,809,135.00	31,900,415.55
U.S.Agency for International Development				
AED-Start	-	-	-	-
Program Development	1,587,635.00	1,969,522.00	1,386,973.00	559,145.44
Student Exchange	865,062.00	819,149.00	753,742.00	515,501.29
	2,452,697.00	2,788,671.00	2,140,715.00	1,074,646.73
Department of Education				
Program Development and Research	331,795.00	-	-	-
International Research Studies	246,712.00	11,827.00	-	-
Fulbright Hays	82,373.00	407,201.00	274,830.00	3,061.00
	660,880.00	419,026.00	274,830.00	3,061.00
National Endowment for the Humanities				
Program Development	-	-	-	-
Humanities Fellowship	102,688.00	115,356.00	-	-
	102,688.00	115,356.00	-	-
Department of Defense				
Program Development	3,634,545.00	4,784,479.00	5,003,817.00	3,377,728.83
	3,634,545.00	4,784,479.00	5,003,817.00	3,377,728.83
Total Expenditures of federal Awards	**36,029,207.00**	**51,193,320.00**	**60,228,497.00**	**36,355,852.11**

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much, and thank you for the work you do. You obviously are a strong believer in these exchanges. I spent the weekend with my youngest child and his wife and their two foreign exchange students going to small towns in Texas. And it was a very good experience for them and for my family.

Mr. DAVIDSON. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Any questions?

Thank you very much for being with us.

We will now recognize and hear from Ms. Irene Kaplan, and, Ms. Kaplan, you are recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

WITNESS

IRENE R. KAPLAN, CHAIR, AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Ms. KAPLAN. Madam Chairwoman, Ranking Member Lowey, and distinguished members of the committee, thank you for this opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, a U.S.-based NGO, is the world's leading Jewish humanitarian assistance organization. Born out of the war in 1914, JDC today is American Jewry's central address for international relief, operating in Israel and more than 70 countries around the world. Our budget of over $360 million supports programs and services in Jewish communities as well as non-sectarian assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable populations.

I am honored to testify in strong support of U.S. economic, humanitarian, and development assistance around the world.

Across the globe, U.S. humanitarian and development aid dollars have improved millions of lives, reducing poverty, building the foundation for strong economies, providing access to health care for those in dire need, and responding to natural and man-made disasters. U.S. support leverages significant private charitable contributions for assistance and relief programs, like those of JDC.

JDC has worked closely with the United States government from helping refugees after the Holocaust, working with the U.S. Department of Agriculture to distribute food in the former Soviet Union after the fall of communism, partnering with the U.S. for International Development on rehabilitation centers in earthquake devastated Haiti, disaster relief reduction efforts in East Asia, and on women's health empowerment across the world, and also working with the State Department on compensation for Holocaust survivors in Jewish communal property restitution.

Through these partnerships, JDC has been able to transfer our expertise, developed over nearly a century of experience helping Jewish communities around the world confronted by the most difficult challenges—disaster, extreme poverty, political instability, and genocide—into creative, scalable, replicable, and sustainable programs providing non-sectarian relief to some of the world's neediest populations.

One of JDC's greatest assets is that it has always been a nonpartisan, apolitical humanitarian organization able to bridge cultural and political boundaries to effectively deliver the best programs and services to communities in need around the world.

When disaster strikes overseas, JDC mobilizes its expert, professional staff and network of local, U.S., Israeli, and global partners to provide immediate relief and long-term recovery assistance to victims. For example, in the Middle East and North Africa, JDC has developed joint Palestinian-Israeli programs promoting children's health, and foster civic engagement and community among marginalized Arab and Jewish young adults.

JDC pioneered a Turkish-Israeli partnership program for deaf and blind children. It provides disabled people in Morocco with assistive devices and access to care through an outreach mobile team and orthopedic supply program, and also provides educational, economic, and community development support to the Jewish communities of Tunisia, Morocco, and Egypt. These programs and others strengthen the relationship between the Jewish and Muslim communities while providing relief to vulnerable people.

U.S. government spending on development and humanitarian relief is less than 1 percent of the total U.S. budget, but the impact on the people's lives is immense. We are mindful of the current constraints under which the budget is being considered, yet deep and disproportionate cuts to development and diplomacy will harm our ability to help victims in natural disaster, disease, and conflict.

We respectfully urge that this committee oppose further cuts to international affairs budget and to fund the humanitarian and development accounts at the high level possible, including increased funding for USAID.

Through a robust foreign assistance budget in active collaborative U.S. embassies overseas, JDC, and NGOs, and other faith-based organizations represented here and the many more operating in the field, we have been able to transform the lives of those most in need wherever they may be.

Thank you for your continued support.

[The information follows:]

Written Statement of Irene R. Kaplan, Chair, Government Affairs
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee
Submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
March 2013

Madam Chairwoman, Ranking Member Lowey, and distinguished Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee (JDC), a US-based NGO, is the world's leading Jewish humanitarian assistance organization. Established in 1914, JDC today is American Jewry's central address for international relief and operates in Israel and more than 70 countries around the world. Our budget of over $360 million supports programs and services in Jewish communities as well as some of the world's most vulnerable populations by:

- Providing disaster relief and development assistance;
- Combating hunger and financial hardship;
- Building self-sustaining Jewish community life;
- Rescuing Jewish communities in times of turmoil;
- Helping Israel foster social advancement and economic opportunity for all its citizens;
- Placing young, talented Americans in service fellowships worldwide

I am honored to testify in strong support of U.S. economic, humanitarian, and development assistance around the world. Across the globe, U.S. humanitarian and development aid dollars have improved millions of lives - reducing poverty, building the foundation for strong economies, providing access to healthcare for those in dire need, and responding to natural or man-made disasters. These programs leverage significant private charitable contributions for assistance and

relief programs, like those of JDC.

Over the years, JDC has worked closely with the United States Government, from helping refugees after the Holocaust; working with the US Department of Agriculture to distribute food in the former Soviet Union after the fall of communism; partnering with the US Agency for International Development on rehabilitation centers in earthquake devastated Haiti, disaster risk reduction efforts in East Asia; and working with the State Department on compensation for Holocaust survivors and Jewish communal property restitution. Through these partnerships, JDC has been able to transfer our expertise developed over nearly a century of experience helping Jewish communities around the world confronted by the most difficult challenges—disaster, extreme poverty, political instability, genocide—to create innovative programs that benefit some of the world's neediest populations – both Jewish communities as well as other communities in need.

Over the past several years, JDC has been both a recipient of U.S. Government funding and has also contributed funding to projects in partnership with USAID. In response to the ongoing conflict in the Middle East, USAID/Conflict Management and Mitigation (CMM) Program has supported JDC's "Project CHERISH" to develop rehabilitation activities helping Israeli and Palestinian children regain their confidence and function in daily life. JDC has supported and partnered with USAID in the aftermath of the 2004 Pacific tsunami on projects relating to vocational training and children's recreation, rehabilitation programs in Haiti after the devastating earthquake, disaster mitigation projects in East Asia training the first responders how cope with psychological trauma following natural disasters, women's health empowerment programs across the world, and sharing lessons learned from the Jewish community on building Diaspora-homeland relationships with other Diaspora communities in the United States.

One of JDC's greatest assets is that it has always been a non-partisan, apolitical humanitarian organization focused on one objective: how to effectively deliver the best programs and services to

Jewish communities and other communities in need around the world. Yet JDC has continually relied on the support and partnership of U.S. embassies overseas, and the talented ambassadors and foreign services officers stationed across the world who have helped ensure that JDC is able to deliver its services to our clients – Holocaust survivors, children at risk, people with disabilities, and other communities in need.

Supported by the Jewish Federations of North America, among others, JDC is governed by a Board of Directors comprised of prominent Jewish leaders throughout the US. JDC's strategic operating principles emphasize development of innovative, scalable, and replicable programs, leveraging of funding resources through partnerships, transparency, accountability, and sustainability in all program delivery. Collaborating with local organization around the world, private foundations, as well as the Governments of the United States and Israel, JDC pioneers high-impact, transferable programs that provide relief throughout the world.

In Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, JDC-established social service infrastructure which provides food, medicine, home care, shelter, heating, and other relief to more than 175,000 impoverished elderly and more than 30,000 children at risk and their families.

In Israel, JDC creates innovative social service models to address the educational, employment, and cultural challenges of Israel's most vulnerable populations, including: children and youth at risk, people with disabilities, ultra-Orthodox communities, Israeli Arab and Druze citizens, the elderly, immigrants from Ethiopia and elsewhere. JDC also develops joint Palestinian-Israeli programs promoting children's health, and fosters civic engagement and community among marginalized Arab and Jewish young adults.

In the Middle East and North Africa, JDC pioneered a Turkish-Israeli partnership program for deaf and blind children, provides disabled people in Morocco with assistive devices and access to care through an Outreach Mobile Team and Orthopedic Supplies program, provides educational,

economic, and community development support to the Jewish communities of Tunisia, Morocco, and Egypt, and through these programs and others strengthens the relationship between the Jewish and Muslim communities.

In East Africa, JDC supports education and scholarships for women and girls training to become community health workers; builds schools and operates a potable water program in rural areas of Ethiopia, provides life-saving medical services under the stewardship of JDC's renowned medical director Dr. Rick Hodes who secures life-saving spinal surgeries and cancer treatments for the poorest Ethiopians, and built and assists the Agahozo-Shalom Youth Village (ASYV), an educational, community-based residence for Rwandan orphans, most of whom survived the 1994 genocide.

In Latin America, JDC developed Argentina-based small business loan funds and job training centers to respond to the financial crisis in 2001 and expanded job centers to Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, and Europe, and ensures expert community development support for Jewish communities adapting to political and social changes.

When disaster strikes overseas, JDC mobilizes its expert professional staff and network of local, U.S., Israeli, and global partners to provide immediate relief and long-term recovery assistance to victims.

U.S. Government spending on development and humanitarian relief is less than one percent of the total U.S. budget but the impact on people's lives is immense. We are mindful of the current constraints under which the budget is being considered. Yet, deep and disproportionate cuts to development and diplomacy will harm our ability to help the victims of natural disaster, disease, and conflict. We respectfully urge this committee to oppose further cuts to the International Affairs budget and to fund the humanitarian and development accounts at the highest level possible,

including increasing funding for USAID's Office for U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and disaster risk reduction activities so together we can address the number and severity of natural disasters.

Through a robust foreign assistance budget, active and collaborative U.S. embassies overseas, JDC, and the NGOs and other faith-based organizations represented here today and the many more operating in the field, have been able to improve and enhance the lives of those most in need – wherever they may be.

Thank you for your continued support.

Biography of Irene R. Kaplan
Chair, Government Affairs
American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee

Irene Kaplan, nee Emsellem, was born in Brooklyn, New York, and raised in Washington, DC. She attended the University of Maryland, where she double majored in foreign languages, and government and politics.

Irene Kaplan is a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, and is Chair of Government Affairs for JDC.

Irene retired in 2000 from the American Bar Association, where she served for 19 years as a Senior Legislative Counsel in the Governmental Affairs Office. Prior to joining the ABA, she held various positions on the staff of the Senate Judiciary Committee during her eleven-year tenure there. These positions included Senior Professional Staff Member on the full Committee, Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Administrative Practice and Procedure Subcommittee, Chief Counsel and Staff Director of the Separation of Powers Subcommittee, and Professional Staff Member on the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee.

Irene has held many leadership positions with the Jewish Federation of Greater Washington including President from 2006-2008. She has also served as a Trustee of the United Jewish Endowment Fund and as a Member of the Board of Trustees of United Jewish Communities (currently the Jewish Federations of North America).

In other community positions, she is currently Vice President on the Board Member of the Magen David Sephardic Congregation in Rockville Maryland. She is a past board member of the Jewish Community Council, and of the Jewish Community Center of Greater Washington. She previously served as the Jewish Community representative on the Citizens Advisory Committee for Family Life and Human Development for the Montgomery County Public Schools.

In recognition of her service to the community, Irene has received many community awards for leadership.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

IRENE R. KAPLAN
CHAIR, GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS
AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE (AJJDC)
[redacted]

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

   AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE (AJJDC)

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   (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.

   AJJDC received an award of $150,000 from USAID/OFDA for disaster risk reduction

Signature: [redacted] Date: 3/9/13

Ms. GRANGER. Ms. Wasserman-Schultz.

Ms. WASSERMAN-SCHULTZ. Thank you, Madam Chair. Ms. Kaplan, I have become increasingly concerned through the years for the plight of the tens of thousands of Holocaust survivors living in poverty in the United States. And if you could address the JDC's outreach and assistance to both survivors in the United States as well as in countries around the world because I know that those survivors around the world are in far worse shape even than those survivors that are here in the U.S.

Ms. KAPLAN. Well, first of all, JDC does not operate in the United States, but our advocacy efforts are in full force operating for the restitution of Holocaust survivors around the world. And we have been particularly successful in helping the thousands in Russia who are in dire need of help.

Ms. WASSERMAN-SCHULTZ. Can you give us an example of the kinds of assistance? The concern that I have is that Holocaust survivors have a unique situation in which as they age, they have challenges in being able to remain in an independent environment as opposed to an institutional setting. And for survivors here, that is maybe somewhat easier, although not entirely so. I would think it would be even more challenging to deal with that, but also to deal with the utter poverty that some of them live in.

Ms. KAPLAN. Well, the challenges are great, and we have to understand that there are really two classes of Holocaust survivors. There are those who are eligible for restitution and there are those who through different kinds of definitions, although they are Holocaust survivors, do not fall in the category of those able to receive restitution.

So JDC helps both classes both in food and providing for clothing, for assistance with daily requirements, home health aides, education, and assisting the entire family, because many of these older survivors have no one to turn to. They do not have families. So it is a very difficult situation, and we spend an enormous amount of time and money trying to help them.

Ms. WASSERMAN-SCHULTZ. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

We will now hear from Mr. Raffi Karakashian. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

WITNESS

RAFFI N. KARAKASHIAN, LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIRECTOR, ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA

Mr. KARAKASHIAN. Good morning. Chairman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to represent the Armenian National Committee of America to share our community's Fiscal Year 2014 foreign assistance priorities.

As you know, the bonds of friendship and shared values between Americans and Armenians span over a century. Today, with the generous help of our Congress, Armenia is a strong friend of the

United States, having sent troops to our operations in Iraq, Kosovo, and Afghanistan, and working to address a range of regional challenges.

Nagorno Karabagh, with the support of direct U.S. assistance, stands today as a constructive partner in the search for a democratic and lasting peace in the Caucuses. It is in the spirit of friendship and shared democratic values that we come to you with our priorities for the coming Fiscal Year.

First, an allocation of at least $5 million in development assistance for Nagorno Karabagh. We want to thank the subcommittee for its longstanding support for this program dating back to the late 1990s, and we would like to express our appreciation to you for stipulating in your Fiscal Year '13 bill that at least $5 million be appropriated for humanitarian and development programs in Karabagh.

We were encouraged by your clear directive to USAID and urge the subcommittee to do the same again this year to meet pressing developmental needs, particularly in terms of safe drinking water for families and desperately needed de-mining of farmlands.

In addition to meeting vital needs, USAID to Karabagh also represents a confidence building measure toward peace and a real investment in freedom. Just last night, many of your colleagues joined with the Congressional Armenian Caucus at a Capitol Hill celebration of the 25th anniversary of Karabagh's freedom and democracy movement.

The Karabagh issue at its core is about freedom, the very American idea that we all deserve to live in liberty free from foreign rule under a democratic government of our own choosing.

Second, a floor of 10 percent of U.S. assistance to Georgia being targeted for the Samtskhe-Javakheti region, SJ. With regard to Georgia, we support the balanced economic development in all the country's regions, including SJ, a historically Armenian populated, but traditionally economically under developed area.

We have been encouraged that USAID and MCC have both expanded their presence in SJ, including through 8 programs and public-private partnerships. We urge that at least 10 percent of a robust U.S. aid package to Georgia be targeted to the region to support job creation and poverty reduction programs.

And third, an appropriation of at least $50 million in economic support funds for Armenia. As you know, Armenia, a landlocked Christian country, continues to face one of the longest illegal blockades in modern history by Turkey and Azerbaijan, nations that both deny the Armenian genocide and openly seek to isolate and weaken Armenia.

Despite all its regional challenges, Armenia has emerged as a strong and reliable American ally in the South Caucus, expanding military ties with the Pentagon and NATO. The Wall Street Journal Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom and many other independent third parties regularly rank Armenia as among the freest economies in the world.

As we continue to work with the Administration to implement programs that promote U.S.-Armenia bilateral economic relations, we ask you to help Armenia make the transition from aid to trade

by appropriating at least $50 million in Fiscal Year 2014 economic support funds.

Our testimony covers a number of additional priorities, among them ensuring that U.S. humanitarian assistance reaches all needy populations in Syria, including the Armenian and other Christian communities

Our prepared remarks also address the need to strengthen Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act. The imperative of cutting U.S. aid to an over armed and belligerent Baku that glorifies an axe murderer, and also the benefits of lowering the barriers to U.S. contacts and communication with the people in popularly-elected government of Nagorno Karabagh.

Thank you for your continued leadership on these important issues.

[The information follows:]

The Armenian American Community & U.S. Foreign Assistance Policy for Fiscal Year 2014
Presented by Raffi Karakashian, Legislative Affairs Director
Armenian National Committee of America (ANCA)
Testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee
on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

March 1, 2013

The Armenian American community requests:

1) At least $5 million in development assistance for Nagorno Karabagh

2) 10% of U.S. assistance to the Republic of Georgia to be targeted to Samtskhe-Javakheti

3) At least $50 million in economic support funds for Armenia

4) Equitable distribution of U.S. humanitarian assistance to Syria

5) Strengthening of Sec. 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act and ending military aid to Azerbaijan

6) Removal of barriers to U.S.-Nagorno Karabagh contacts, and

7) Support the reinstatement of Nagorno Karabagh in the Minsk Group peace process

1) At least $5 million in development assistance for Nagorno Karabagh: We want to thank the Subcommittee for stipulating in its FY13 bill that "at least $5,000,000 for humanitarian and development programs in Nagorno-Karabakh" be allocated. We were encouraged by this clear directive to USAID and urge the Subcommittee to do the same again this year. According to Nagorno Karabagh Republic estimates, the war caused over $5 billion in damages. Nearly twenty years since the cease-fire established in 1994, Karabagh is still suffering from significant infrastructure damage, including the shortage of safe drinking water. Since declaring independence in 1991, Karabagh has built a solid democracy and a free market economy, has respected human rights, and has held five parliamentary and five presidential elections, all praised by international monitors as free and fair. Freedom House upgraded Karabagh's democracy status as a result this year. U.S. aid to Nagorno Karabagh has funded crucial demining programs that have saved lives,

but HALO Trust, the world's largest mine clearance organization, reports that Karabagh still has one of the highest per capital mining accidents in the world, ahead of even Afghanistan.

2) 10% of U.S. Assistance to Georgia to be targeted to the Samtskhe-Javakheti region: Over the past decade, USAID and the Millennium Challenge Corporation have expanded their presence in Samtskhe-Javakheti (SJ), a historically Armenian populated region in the Republic of Georgia, in an effort to address core humanitarian and economic difficulties that face the population. Over the past year, Armenian Americans have worked with USAID to identify ways to leverage existing U.S. aid programs and explore public-private partnerships. As current projects progress and in anticipation of new opportunities, we urge that at least 10% of a robust U.S. aid package to Georgia be targeted to the Samtskhe-Javakheti region to support job-creation and poverty reduction programs. We also urge the MCC, which is now considering a second compact with Georgia, to ensure all regions, including the Samtskhe-Javakheti region, benefit from this worthwhile effort.

3) $50 Million in Economic Support Funds for Armenia: Since Armenia's independence in 1991, U.S. aid has played a vital role in meeting humanitarian needs, fostering democratic reforms, and building self-sustaining economic growth. Armenia, a landlocked country, continues to face one of the longest blockades in modern history. For over twenty years, Armenia has faced not one, but two blockades instituted by both Turkey and Azerbaijan. Despite repeated pleas from the U.S. and the EU to end its blockade, Turkey has refused, underscoring the importance of this aid.

Armenia is committed to expanding its military ties with the United States and NATO. Armenia is part of the NATO-led ISAF in Afghanistan and recently nearly tripled its troop deployment to Afghanistan. Armenia has also granted blanket and valuable over flight rights to the U.S.,

contributed troops to the Coalition in Iraq, and sent troops to support NATO's Kosovo peacekeeping in Kosovo. Armenia also shares our free enterprise values. The Wall Street Journal-Heritage Foundation Index of Economic Freedom regularly ranks Armenia as among the top 40 freest economies in the world. This year, Armenia was ranked the 38th freest economy in the world, ahead of Belgium and France.

4) Ensure U.S. humanitarian assistance to Syria is distributed equitably: The Armenian and Christian communities in Syria have endured increasing hardship and are especially vulnerable. Community sources on the ground in Syria report and U.S. based Armenian humanitarian assistance coalitions have confirmed that the non-lethal aid generously provided by the U.S. to date has not reached the Armenian populations in Aleppo and other regions. Thousands of Syrian Armenians have sought safe-haven in Armenia, which continues, without any U.S aid, to assist with housing, education and employment help. We ask the Subcommittee to urge USAID to ensure that all vulnerable populations in Syria – including Armenians and other Christians – benefit from the life-saving humanitarian assistance. We also ask that the State Department/USAID work with Armenia to aid the growing number of Syrian nationals who have sought refuge there.

5) Strengthening FREEDOM Support Act Sec. 907 & cutting military aid to Azerbaijan: Enacted in 1992, Section 907 of the FREEDOM Support Act stands as a statement of U.S. opposition to Azerbaijan's blockades and other aggressive uses of force against Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh. Since its enactment, Azerbaijan has not lifted its illegal blockades, ignored House Appropriation Committee Report language opposing destabilizing threats, and has become increasingly belligerent, which is why Congress must limit the President's waiver authority in the face of Baku's provocations. On August 31, 2012, Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev personally

pardoned convicted axe-murderer Ramil Safarov upon his transfer to Azerbaijan from Hungary, despite agreeing to keep him incarcerated. Immediately after his pardon, Safarov received a promotion in the Azerbaijani military, an apartment, and years of back pay for time spent in prison. The pardon was condemned around the world, including by President Obama, Members of Congress, the European Parliament, OSCE, Council of Europe, and NATO.

President Aliyev announced "our main enemies are Armenians of the world," during a February 28, 2012, national address.[1] In a November 2012 Twitter tirade, President Aliyev stated, "Armenia is a country of no value. It is actually a colony, an outpost run from abroad . . . ." Azerbaijan also continues to oppose the repeated calls by the three OSCE Minsk Group Co Chairs to remove its snipers from the border between Karabagh and Azerbaijan, although both Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh have agreed to this proposal. In light of Baku's actions, we urge you to add the following language narrowing the President's waiver authority and requiring the following additional certification that: *"In the last fiscal year, 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 Karabagh, and has both stated and demonstrated its commitment to pursuing a lasting peace with Armenia and Nagorno Karabagh through solely non-violent means."*

Azerbaijan has increased its military budget exponentially to the point that it surpasses Armenia's entire budget. Baku plans on spending over $3.7 billion on arms this year. At a time of severe budgetary constraints and because Azerbaijan continues to destabilize and provoke the parties in the region as outlined above, the United States should cut all military aid to Baku, while maintaining its aid to Armenia, which has shown great restraint in the face of Baku's provocations.

[1] http://en.president.az/articles/4423

6) Removing restrictions on contacts and communication with Nagorno Karabagh: The time has come for the lifting of outdated and counter-productive restrictions on the free exchange of ideas between U.S. officials and the democratically elected leadership of Karabagh. These restrictions limit the ability of the U.S. to promote our interests, block travel and exchanges, bar cooperation on regional issues, and even complicate oversight of aid programs. As such, we request that this report language be included: *"In the interest of promoting mutual understanding, regional cooperation, and a fair and lasting peace, the Committee directs the Department of State to remove any official or unofficial restrictions on U.S.-Nagorno Karabagh travel, visitations, discussions, meetings, contacts, consultations, exchange programs, or other governmental or civil society communication, cooperation, or interaction."*

7) Supporting the reinstatement of Nagorno Karabagh in the Minsk Group peace process: The Nagorno Karabagh Republic was one of the three parties to the 1994 cease-fire, which ended military hostilities between Nagorno Karabagh and Azerbaijan. In its aftermath, Nagorno Karabagh participated in the OSCE Minsk Group peace process as an equal partner, along with Armenia and Azerbaijan. Since 1998, however, at Baku's insistence, Nagorno Karabagh has been excluded from the peace process. Nagorno Karabagh must be permitted to fully participate in all talks. To continue to exclude Karabagh from the negotiations, which are about the rights of Karabagh citizens, is counterproductive. We respectfully request that the following report language be included: *"In the interest of promoting a lasting and durable peace in the South Caucasus, the Nagorno Karabagh Republic must be reinstated into the OSCE Minsk Group peace process as a full negotiating partner."*

In closing, the ANCA looks forward to working with the Subcommittee to strengthen the U.S.-Armenia alliance and stability in the region.

Biography
Raffi N. Karakashian, Esq.

Raffi Karakashian received a Bachelor of Science in Chemistry and Political Science from Boston College in 1999. He then studied law at Seton Hall University, graduating in 2003. He went on to serve as law clerk to the Hon. Daniel M. Waldman, J.S.C. of the Superior Court of New Jersey in the 2003-2004 court term, followed by associate positions at Evans, Osborne & Kreizman, LLC and Giordano, Halleran & Ciesla, P.C. in New Jersey.

Karakashian has been the Armenian National Committee of America Legislative Affairs Director in Washington, DC since February 2007, and in 2009, also began managing the ANCA Capital Gateway Program.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

RAFFI KARAKASHIAN
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS DIRECTOR
ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF AMERICA
[redacted]

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

   ARMENIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE 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, 2010?

   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: [redacted] Date: 3/7/13

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you so much for being with us.

I failed to mention as we started the lights on the timer, and when you start, we always try to start it at green. When you get to yellow, it means you have 1 minute, right, and then red means that you have used your 4 minutes. Thank you very much.

We are also doing our very best to keep it from—to change the temperature in this room because it is very, very cold. That is why you saw some people running around. We are trying to—yes, I thought you would appreciate that.

We will now hear from Peter Yeo. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

BETTER WORLD CAMPAIGN

WITNESS

PETER YEO, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BETTER WORLD CAMPAIGN

Mr. YEO. Thank you, Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey for giving me the opportunity to appear before you today, and for your strong and consistent support for full funding for the United Nations. Today I will address the importance of the international organizations and peacekeeping accounts within the State Department budget.

Let me first touch on our treaty obligation to pay the U.S. share of UN peacekeeping activities. The United States oversees the second-largest deployed military in the world with over 110,000 personnel deployed in 14 missions on 4 continents. Our activities are a boon to U.S. interests and are also extremely cost-effective as other UN member states bear nearly three-quarters of the costs, and as the GAO noted, UN missions are 8 times cheaper than U.S. forces acting alone.

Moreover, under UN peacekeeping, it is the soldiers of other countries that assume great personal risk as evidenced by the recent kidnapping of 21 Filipino peacekeepers in the Golan and the deaths of 4 peacekeepers in Congo several days ago. Despite these significant occupational hazards, however, UN peacekeepers remain central to efforts to consolidate recent democratic gains in Liberia and strengthen government capacity and prevent conflict in South Sudan. It is, therefore, crucial that our Nation fully fund our peacekeeping dues.

We also request that language be included in the Fiscal Year appropriations bill that will enable the U.S. to pay its peacekeeping contributions at their full assessed rate of 28 percent.

Moving onto other critical aspects of the U.S.-UN relationship, the UN regular budget funds core UN activities that serve American interests with other UN member states picking up nearly 80 percent of the total costs. For instance, UN personnel continue to serve in Iraq after the departure of America soldiers in 2011, and will be in Afghanistan for years to come after U.S. troops have left, securing the hard fought gains made by brave Americans in stabilizing and rebuilding both countries.

It is also worth noting that for every dollar we send to the UN secretariat, $1.60 comes back to U.S. companies creating jobs here at home. As a result, the UN regular budget necessitates continued American support.

As the subcommittee is aware, the U.S. has been forced to defund UNESCO, jeopardizing a number of UNESCO activities, including literacy training of police in Afghanistan and Holocaust education worldwide that serve U.S. foreign policy interests and promote American values. In light of the possibility that existing law could affect future U.S. involvement in other critical UN agencies, like the World Health Organization, we request congressional support for presidential waiver authority for UNESCO and other specialized agencies.

Finally today I would like to briefly address the real possibility that the U.S. could go into arrears at the UN due to shortfalls from sequestration, which total over $100 million, a potential peacekeeping shortfall in the Fiscal Year '13 State, Foreign Operations budget. We very much appreciate the hard work of both the House and Senate Appropriations Committee and the difficult fiscal situation under which you are operating.

It does appear, however, that both the House and Senate versions currently do not provide the amount necessary to support the missions approved by both Republican and Democratic administrations. Staying current on our dues payment allows us to use the UN to advance many of our core values and strategic interests.

Over the past several years, because of your leadership in ensuring full UN funding, the U.S. has racked up a number of important accomplishments in the Security Council, from enacting the toughest ever multilateral sanctions against Iran and most recently North Korea, to authorizing a no fly zone over Libya, to establishing a new peacekeeping force to help stabilize South Sudan.

When we fail to pay our dues and accumulate debt at the UN, not only do we undermine the effectiveness of these and other critical UN programs, we also undercut our own credibility in influencing the world by harming our chances of winning new diplomatic and strategic victories.

Once again, thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify today, and I would be happy to answer any questions you might have.

[The information follows:]

Testimony by Peter Yeo, March 1, 2013
Vice President for Public Policy, United Nations Foundation
Executive Director, Better World Campaign
Support for CIO, CIPA, PKO, and Global Health UN Accounts

Mr. Yeo: Thank you for giving me the opportunity to provide testimony in support of strong FY 2014 funding for the 'Contributions to International Organizations' (CIO), 'Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities' (CIPA), and 'Peacekeeping Operations' (PKO) accounts within the State Department Budget. These accounts fund U.S. dues assessments for the United Nations Regular Budget, the United Nations Peacekeeping Budget, and a number of other critical UN activities. I would also like to highlight the global health work being carried out through multilateral and bilateral channels and ask for a robust commitment to the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P), Family Planning and Reproductive Health, and Global Health Programs accounts within the State Department and USAID Budgets. Our requested funding levels are outlined below:

Account/Program	FY'12 Actual	FY'13 Pres. Request	FY'14 BWC/S@L/NBN/UAP Request
CIPA	$1.828 billion	$2.098 billion	$2.093 billion
CIO	$1.551 billion	$1.57 billion	Pres. FY'14 Request
CIO-UN Regular Budget	$569 million	$568 million	$618 million
PKO	$383.8 million	$249.1 million	Pres. FY'14 Request
Polio (SFOPS)	$146.6 million	$160.4 million	$200 million
Measles/Other Global Immunization (HHS/CDC)	$49.3 million	$49.1 million	$49.1 million
The GAVI Alliance (SFOPS)	$130 million	$145 million	$175 million
UNICEF (IO&P)	$131.8 million	$125 million	$135 million
President's Malaria Initiative	$650 million	$619 million	$680 million
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria	$1.3 billion	$1.65 billion	$1.65 billion
UN Women (IO&P)	$7.5 million	$7.9 million	$17 million
United Nations Population Fund (IO&P)	$35 million	$39 million	$65 million

The Importance of the UN Regular Budget

The UN Regular Budget supports a number of the body's core functions, and serves as a particularly effective example of the strategic and financial value of U.S. engagement with the UN, as other UN Member States pay nearly 80 percent of costs. Funded under the CIO account, the regular budget finances, among other things, UN political missions in Iraq (UNAMI) and Afghanistan (UNAMA) that are currently working to make both countries more peaceful, governable, and

democratic. In light of the departure of American soldiers from Iraq in late 2011 and ongoing drawdown of U.S. troops from Afghanistan, these missions are taking on an even more prominent role in efforts to rebuild and stabilize both countries, and will therefore need continued support.

The UN Regular Budget also funds a variety of other important multilateral initiatives, including: monitoring mechanisms for Security Council sanctions against rogue states like Iran and terrorist groups like al-Qaeda, and the coordination of humanitarian efforts around the world. In order to continue reaping the benefits of these diverse UN programs, however, we must stay current on our dues payments. **As a result, we request that the Subcommittee provide $618 million for the UN regular budget in FY'14 – higher than last year due to the increase in costs for UN political missions like those in Afghanistan and Libya - and an overall level of funding in CIO commensurate with the FY'14 Admin. request.**

Allowing the U.S. to Continue Funding Critical UN Specialized Agencies

In addition to the UN regular and peacekeeping budgets, the U.S. also makes assessed contributions to various UN specialized agencies that promote key U.S. foreign policy, economic, national security, and public health priorities. As the Subcommittee is aware, two U.S. laws that prohibit U.S. funding to any UN entity that grants full membership status to the Palestinians have been triggered for UNESCO, immediately ending all U.S. funding for the agency. As a result, the U.S. will lose its vote at the next biennial UNESCO General Conference in October 2013.

While our current inability to continue funding UNESCO is damaging enough, this could just be the tip of the iceberg. If the Palestinians seek membership in other specialized agencies, the U.S. could be forced to pull out of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Telecommunications Union (ITU). Ending our financial support for these agencies could have serious implications for a variety of American public health and economic priorities.

In light of these concerns, we request Congressional support for Presidential waiver authority pertaining to section 414 of P.L. 101–246 and section 410 of P.L. 103–236, on a case-by-case basis, if the President determines and certifies in writing to the Speaker of the House and the Senate President pro tempore that to do so is in the U.S national interest. We also request that the U.S. resume funding to UNESCO at an appropriate level based on available resources.

UN Peacekeeping Operations

The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) oversees the second largest deployed military in the world, with more than 110,000 personnel deployed on 14 missions around the world. Their activities are a boon to U.S. interests and are also extremely cost-effective, as other UN member states bear nearly three-quarters of their costs, and UN missions overall are eight times cheaper than U.S. forces acting alone.

Currently, UN peacekeepers are working to consolidate recent democratic gains in Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire, strengthen government capacity and prevent conflict in South Sudan, address violence and facilitate humanitarian aid in Darfur, and promote stability in DR Congo. Peacekeepers will continue to play a pivotal role in ensuring continued progress on these goals over the coming year, and it is therefore crucial that our nation fully fund our peacekeeping dues. **As a result, we request that the Subcommittee provide $2.093 billion for CIPA during FY'14.**

We also request that you fully fund the **Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) Account at a level commensurate with the President's FY'14 budget request**. This account has been a critical source of funding for the equipment and logistical support package provided by the UN to the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) in recent years.

Paying Our Peacekeeping Contributions at their Full Assessed Rate

In addition to fully funding CIPA and PKO, we also request that language be included in FY'14 appropriations legislation that would enable the U.S. to pay its assessed **peacekeeping**

contributions at their full assessed rate of 28 percent. Similar language has been included with bipartisan support in previous years' appropriations bills. Failing to ensure that UN peacekeeping missions have the resources they need threatens their ability to stabilize conflict zones and sends a poor signal to countries willing to contribute personnel so the U.S. doesn't have to.

Ending Vaccine Preventable Disease

Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to save the lives of children, improve health and ensure long-term prosperity in developing countries. Immunizations have saved the lives of more children than any other medical intervention in the last 50 years. As a result of U.S. leadership, vaccines currently save approximately 2.5 million children every year. The Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunizations (GAVI) plays a critical role in keeping children safe. As a result, over 325 million children have been immunized, 5.5 million lives have been saved and millions of cases of disease have been prevented. **We request the committee fund GAVI at $175M for FY'14, which will fulfill the 2011 Admin. pledge to contribute $450M over 3 years.**

UNICEF has long been a committed partner in ending childhood deaths and helps to vaccinate 60% of the world's children. Their ability to work in 190 countries every day helps save thousands of lives of children around the world and we request that the committee support full funding for UNICEF and appropriate $135M.

Polio is on its last legs, but if we don't achieve complete eradication, the long-term costs of polio immunization will continue for decades. There are only three countries where polio is still endemic, we can see the end of this disease in sight. Polio paralyzed more than 1,000 children each day in the 1980's, but today, after efforts to immunize every child, the number of new cases of polio has dropped 99%, leaving the world nearly polio-free. **We request that the committee work with the Labor, Health and Human Services subcommittee to appropriate $200M for polio eradication efforts through USAID and CDC.**

Ending Malaria Deaths

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria has been a vital tool to protect people from malaria. They have distributed 270 million insecticide treated bed-nets since its founding, saving the lives of millions. The President's request of $1.65B for FY2013, when appropriated and enacted, will fulfill the President's 2010 pledge to contribute $4B over three years. **We believe that with the new leadership and a new funding model, the U.S. should continue leveraging the other donor country and private sector commitments and fund the Global Fund at $1.65B.**

Under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), more than 31 million bed nets have been distributed, and in 2011 alone more than 28 million people were protected with indoor residual spraying (IRS). PMI has contributed to more than one million lives being saved in the last decade alone. **We believe the committee should continue their strong, bipartisan commitment to ending malaria deaths and appropriate $680M for PMI.**

Saving Women's Lives

The lack of access to modern family planning is a key driver of the 75 million annual unintended pregnancies worldwide and the resulting yearly net increase of 83 million into the global population. Since 1995, U.S. financial assistance for family planning and reproductive health programs in the developing world has declined by more than 30 percent when adjusted for inflation. **The number of women in these countries has grown by more than 300 million in the same time period. To meet the unmet need, the U.S. share of international reproductive health and family planning funding would be $1B (including $65M for UNFPA). For UN Women, we request $17.0M, which more than doubles last year's budget request, but is the amount needed to keep the U.S. on UN Women's Executive Board.**

Peter Yeo
Vice President for Public Policy, United Nations Foundation
Executive Director, Better World Campaign

Peter Yeo joined the United Nations Foundation and the Better World Campaign in February 2009 with over twenty years of legislative, analytical, and management experience, including senior roles on Capitol Hill and in the State Department. Prior to arriving at UNF, Yeo served for ten years as the Deputy Staff Director at the House Foreign Affairs Committee chaired by Rep. Tom Lantos (D-CA) and Rep. Howard Berman (D-CA). He has worked on a broad range of foreign policy and foreign aid issues. He led the successful negotiations for the landmark HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria Act of 2003, commonly known as PEPFAR, as well as the successful $50 billion reauthorization of the law in 2008.

He also shepherded into law several measures dealing with China, Tibet, Burma, and East Timor. Prior to his work with the Committee, he served as a Deputy Assistant Secretary at the U.S. State Department during the second Clinton Administration, where he led the negotiations around repayment of the U.S. arrears to the United Nations and was part of the U.S. delegation to the climate negotiations in Kyoto. Yeo holds a BA in East Asian Studies from Wesleyan University as well as a MA in East Asian Studies from Harvard University.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
Peter Yeo; Vice President for Public Policy, United Nations Foundation; Executive Director, Better World Campaign
[redacted]

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.
United Nations Foundation, Better World Campaign

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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: [redacted]

Date: 3/1/13

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you, Mr. Yeo. I know that you are very aware of the debate around the Congress about our support of the UN. And I know that you meet with members and discuss just what you talked to us about.

Tell me what reactions you are getting and what you are seeing today.

Mr. YEO. What we find is that different offices are interested in different elements of the U.S.-UN relationship. We have many members of Congress that are interested in the development in Sudan and Liberia, so in those cases peacekeeping is the area that is of greatest interest.

But when we talk to congressional offices, for instance, that work extensively on Iran sanctions and America's relationship with Israel, it is our role in the Security Council and making sure that we continue to have an effective voice in the Security Council that is an important and resonating issue for us.

So it depends on the particular interest of the office. I think the only other angle that is of great interest is creating jobs here at home, and the fact that in this economic climate, the UN is contracting to a great extent with American companies. The recent renovation of the UN headquarters in New York, almost every major contract went to an American company. And so there is a benefit for us here at home as well.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

Ms. Wasserman Schultz has a question.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thank you for your presentation and for your service.

UN agencies like UNICEF and the UN Development Program play a vitally important role in ensuring that there is assistance to vulnerable populations, marginalized populations, particularly citizens in the developing world, like adolescent girls. Those girls are often left to leave school at a young age, forced into marriages as children.

Can you give the subcommittee some examples of some of the most effective UN programs that are focused on keeping girls in school, preventing forced child marriages, and allowing them to become more productive, better members of their communities?

Mr. YEO. I thank you for your question. There are, in fact, over 650 million adolescent girls in the world today, and because of cultural and economic circumstances, they are often the first to be forced out of school and into child marriage.

The UN Development Program and UNICEF have been working on a variety of initiatives, for instance, in Ethiopia, where they have created girls clubs to give adolescent girls a safe place to gather after school, but also to give them access to mentoring so that there are older girls that will walk them through how to make the transition to stay in school and to avoid being forced into early marriage.

And the other final aspect in Ethiopia that has really proven results is providing financial and other incentives to families to not marry their daughters off at an early age. And when you can change those cultural norms in a community and make sure that the tribal and community leaders understand the value of edu-

cating girls and what they will give back to the community, it changes the entire equation.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. Are those financial resources that the United States provides through UN assistance? Are the financial incentives examples of us putting our dollars to work?

Mr. YEO. Indeed. Thank you very much for the subcommittee because the programs that are—the subcommittee, in fact, funds it through the contributions through such organizations as UNICEF, UN Development Program, and UNPFA. And these organizations are on the front lines of working with adolescent girls. And it is because of the, in part, because of the contributions of the American taxpayer.

Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ. I asked my question to honor the fact that this committee is led by 2 women.

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Diaz-Balart.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Thank you for being here, sir. Just very briefly, in more of a general tone. You mentioned that when the United States does not fulfill our funding obligations, that it is an issue of credibility. Let me talk a little about the issue of credibility.

The Human Rights Council in the United Nations is made up of some of the worst human rights violators on the planet. Tell me, look me in the eye, credibility. How can I tell the hardworking American taxpayer that we should take money from them to give it to an organization who has a Human Rights Council made up of some of the worst human rights violators on the planet? Credibility, sir. Explain that to me, number one.

And number two, how do I explain to the hardworking American taxpayer that the UN in many cases has become basically a reception for anti-Israel rhetoric and anti-Israel action? So let us talk about credibility.

And what do I tell my constituents when they tell me how are we funding an organization that does not even take itself seriously enough, and has a Human Rights Council made up of the worst violators, and all they do, some people will say, or a lot of what they. You mentioned some other things, but a lot of what they do is bash Israel. Let us talk about credibility.

Mr. YEO. Thank you very much for your question. Two points on the Human Rights Council. Because the U.S. is funding the Human Rights Council and, most importantly, is a member of the Human Rights Council, we have been able to achieve very important, significant accomplishments there, despite the fact that it is not a perfect institution, and it does include membership by countries with very negative human rights records.

I would say the fact that all major U.S. and international human rights groups continue to argue that U.S. participation in the Human Rights Council promotes American interests, and I will give no better example than just this week, the special Rapporteur for Human Rights on Iran issued a very detailed report about what was happening in Iran and the targeting of innocent civilians in Iran for simply trying to talk to the UN about human rights.

Mr. DIAZ-BALART. But if I may, sir, again, we are not talking about the policy of whether the United States should be there or not. My question is this. You have a Human Rights Council made

up of some of the worst human rights violators on the planet. And then, we get excited because every once in a while they may do something that actually deals with human rights abuse.

But again, credibility-wise, how is that possible? In other words, you know, how is that possible?

Mr. YEO. I appreciate your concerns. As I said, you know, we are obviously very pleased that countries such as China, Cuba, and Russia have rotated off of the Human Rights Council. But it is not just on Iran. You look at situations like Syria, North Korea, Libya. There has been a consistent pattern of achievement in the Human Rights Council despite these very difficult obstacles because the U.S. funds the Human Rights Council and participates in the Human Rights Council.

Briefly on the issue of anti-Israel rhetoric, I could not agree with you more. Having worked for many years for Congressman Tom Lantos and for Howard Berman, I share your frustration that the UN General Assembly and other UN bodies pass resolutions that are disproportionately focused on Israel. I think we need to remember, however, that U.S. participation in the UN allows for us to defend Israel strongly. And most importantly, to achieve concrete results as it relates to Iran and Iran's nuclear program, which is ultimately the key foreign policy priority of the state of Israel.

Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

We will now hear from Dr. Diane Kunz. You are recognized for 4 minutes. Thank you.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013

CENTER FOR ADOPTION POLICY

WITNESS

DIANE KUNZ, PH.D., CO-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR ADOPTION POLICY

Ms. KUNZ. Madam Chair, Representative Lowey, members of the subcommittee, staff of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to testimony today on behalf of the Center for Adoption Policy. We are here to ask this committee to make changes to the Department of State's Fiscal Year 2014 budget to ensure that the Department of State correctly makes use of its resources dedicated to international children's issues. We believe that the Department is not currently doing so, and is, in fact, working counter to U.S. policy.

In December 2012, the U.S. government launched the first fully coordinated international action plan for children in adversity. One of the major goals of the plan is to provide all children with protective family care, whether through family preservation, reunification, or adoption, either domestic or international.

The plan, based on cutting-edge scientific understanding of the damage done to children, who live in institutions or without parents, explicitly focuses on the importance of ensuring timely permanent family care for children.

We at the Center applaud the strong focus in the action plan which represents the best U.S. government thinking. However, if

we examine the record of the State Department over the last decade with respect to children's issues, and particularly international adoptions, we can see that the resources allocated to these issues in the Department of State have not been used in support of funding permanent solutions for children as envisioned by the Inter-Country Adoption of 2000 and now by the action plan.

We are here to urge a refocusing of the Department of State's mission and a reallocation of its Fiscal 2014 resources to ensure that it implements United States policy towards children. Let me explain.

Currently within the Department of State, the Office of Children's Issues with responsibility for international child welfare and adoptions, is buried deep within the Bureau of Consular Affairs, which in turn is a component of the Department's management secretariat, the part of the Department that overseas budgets, motor pools, foreign buildings, et cetera. Consular affairs focuses mainly on visa issues and American citizen services overseas, and has historically served as the exclusionary gatekeeper who success is measured not by things like how many children find permanent families, but rather by how many visas are denied.

Since 2004, international adoptions to the United States have declined by over 60 percent from 23,000 to 8,600 last year. Ironically, during this same period, the staff of the Office of Children's Issue has grown from 4 to over 100. These results speak for themselves. Even though the number of families in the U.S. seeking to adopt internationally has not declined, fewer and fewer children are finding permanent homes through international adoption.

The Department of State has focused relentlessly on fraud in other countries' adoption procedures. While problems of fraud and malfeasance enter into any international program, the response is never, except in the case of international adoption, a decision to completely shut down the program. Indeed, the Department of State has in recent years dedicated its efforts to stifling or closing adoption programs in country after country,

Consider this: every country that has joined the Hague Adoption Convention since the U.S. became a full partner in 2008 has been found by the Department of State not to be in compliance with the Convention; thus, stopping all adoptions from that country. This gotcha approach has done nothing to improve programs or build capacity in partner countries, and in the non-Hague adoption world, we have noticed over the last few months the horrible plight of trapped Russian children.

At the same time, representatives of the Department of State, starting with Ambassador Susan Jacobs, special advisor on international children's issues, profess themselves completely unconcerned with the dramatic decline in international adoptions. They state publicly over and over there is no right number of adoptions, even as the number of international adoptions continues to approach zero, and the number of children without family care increases every day. These children face irreparable damage, sickness, and even death on a daily basis.

The Department of State and its Office of Children's Issues has shown a blatant disregard for the urgency of the orphan program.

We call on Congress to guide the Department of State in reallocating currently available resources for Fiscal 2014 to ensure that the work of the Department, both policy and operational, supports the principles, goals, and implementation of the Action Plan on Children in Adversity and the Inter-Country Adoption Act. We further suggest that the Office of Children's Issues is perhaps not the right venue for the Children's Welfare Bureau in the Department of State. We urge you to do everything you can so that unparented children have the essential protection and nurturing of a permanent family.

Thank you so much. I welcome your questions

[The information follows:]

U.S. House of Representatives

Hearing on Department of State Budget 2014

Proposed Witnesses

Dr. Diane B. Kunz , Co-Executive Director, Center for Adoption Policy

Ann N. Reese, Co-Executive Director, Center for Adoption Policy

Dr. Cassie Bevan, Public Policy Consultant, Center for Adoption Policy

Purpose of Proposed Testimony

Ensure that the 2014 DOS Budget includes funding for efforts to reverse the declining trend in international adoptions, with specific measures of accountability.

Background

In December 2012, the U.S. Government released its first-ever Action Plan on Children in Adversity. The release stated that "the Plan is grounded in evidence that shows a promising future belongs to those nations that invest wisely in their children, while failure to do so undermines social and economic progress." According to the Plan, "Child development is a cornerstone for all development, and it is central to U.S. development and diplomatic efforts."

The goal of **the Plan** is to achieve a world where all children survive, grow up within protective family care, and are free from deprivation, exploitation and danger. It has three principle **objectives**: build strong beginnings, **put family care first**, and protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect. **Within five years**, the **Plan calls for significant reductions in the number of children** not meeting age-appropriate growth and developmental milestones; children **living outside of family care**; and children who experience violence or exploitation.

International adoption is an important means of finding permanent families for children living in institutions with no hope for a permanent family in their country of origin.

The U.S. is a party to both 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (HAbduct) and the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (HCIA). The intent of the HCIA is to establish safeguards in the process of international adoption, and combat baby-

selling and trafficking. At the same time, it recognizes the importance of moving a child to a permanent family expeditiously, and is intended to streamline the process.

Congress passed and the President signed the Intercountry Adoption Act of 2000 (IAA) which enabled the US to accede to the HCIA. The IAA also designated the Office of Children's Issues (OCI), located within the Bureau of Consular Affairs as the U.S. Central Authority for all matters related to international adoption and international parental child abductions under the HCIA and HAbduct. Over time OCI has become the defacto Central Authority for U.S. non-Hague adoptions as well.

Current Status of Intercountry Adoption

Adoptions from foreign countries are accomplished under two separate processes. The HCIA governs 80 countries who have signed the treaty. For countries that are not HCIA signatories, adoptions are processed under bi-lateral understandings or agreements.

Since 2004, international adoptions have declined from 22,000 to 8,000. This despite an increase in staff from 4 to as many as 110, of which only 22 are devoted to international adoption. In addition, in July 2010, then Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton appointed Ambassador Susan S. Jacobs as Special Advisor to the Office of Children's Issues. Secretary Clinton created this new foreign policy position specifically to address international adoption and international parental child abduction.

Yet the results speak for themselves. Fewer children are finding permanent families through international adoption, despite families willing to care for them. DOS action has focused on process evaluation, and encouraging countries to accede to the Hague Convention, only to announce shutdowns for non-compliance after their accession. This "gotcha" approach does nothing to encourage in-country capacity building. Numerous representatives, starting with Ambassador Jacobs, profess themselves unconcerned with the decline in the numbers of adoptions. The very State Department officials pledged to promote adoption for orphans publically state that there is no "right' number of adoptions, despite the tens of millions of orphans worldwide and the overwhelming decline in adoptions by US families. The Office of Children's issues shows a blatant disregard for the urgency of the orphan problem, and the expectation that dramatic increases in staff must be accompanied by results.

In order for international adoption to remain a viable option for children in need of permanent parental care, we need a proactive Office of Children's Issues that is ethical, transparent and results oriented.

Center for Adoption Policy

Dr. Diane B. Kunz, Esq. is Co-Executive Director of the Center for Adoption Policy, a 501 (c) 3 corporation that has become a pre-eminent legal and policy institute engaged in adoption issues. The Center for Adoption Policy was honored in 2008 by the Congressional Coalition on Adoption Institute as an Angel in Adoption. Dr. Kunz has consulted with government agencies such as the Department of State, the Centers for Disease Control and USCIS and has been actively involved in helping deal with issues pertaining to the Haitian children who came to the United States under the humanitarian parole program. From 1976 to 1983 Dr. Kunz practiced corporate law with the firms of White & Case and Simpson Thacher & Bartlett (Cornell University, J.D. 1976). She left the practice of law and studied diplomatic and economic history at Oxford University (M. Litt. 1986) and Yale University (Ph.D, 1989). From 1988 until 1998 she was Assistant, then Associate Professor of History at Yale University. While at Yale she wrote extensively on twentieth century history, including the prize winning book, The Economic Diplomacy of the Suez Crisis and Butter and Guns: The Economic Diplomacy of the Cold War. From 1998-2001 she taught history and international relations at Columbia University. Dr. Kunz is a member of the New York bar. She is an honorary fellow of the American Academy of Adoption Attorneys and the American Academy of Assisted Reproductive Technology Attorneys.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

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Your Name, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number: Dr. Diane B. Kunz, Esq., Co-Executive Director, Center for Adoption Policy, [redacted]

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

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   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: [redacted] Date: 3/3/13

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. I do not have a question, but I will guarantee we will look into what you have just brought to us.

Ms. KUNZ. Thank you very much.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Ms. Diane Randall, who is recognized for 4 minutes.

Is it any warmer? I am sorry, it is very cold. Thank you. Go ahead.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

WITNESS

DIANE RANDALL, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION

Ms. RANDALL. Thank you very much. Congressman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today. My name is Diane Randall. I am executive secretary of the Friends Committee on National Legislation. We are a non-partisan Quaker lobby in the public interest. We are the oldest registered religious lobby in Washington, and we represent nearly 60,000 people around the country.

Since its founding nearly 70 years ago, FCNL has worked to help heal the wounds of war and promote disarmament and lasting peace. From lobbying to support the Marshall in the 1940s to lobbying for the peaceful prevention of deadly conflict today, FCNL advocates for policies to build a more just and peaceful world.

We fully support a number of accounts in the international affairs budget. I am going to name 5 of them: the Complex Crises Fund, the Conflict Stabilization Operations Bureau, paying UN dues in full and on time, the Palestinian Development Assistance Fund, Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization.

Today, however, my testimony will focus on FCNL's priority to strengthen civilian capacities to prevent violent conflict before the killing starts. I will talk about peace building in Kenya and briefly mention humanitarian assistance for Palestine, areas that have been intimately connected with the worldwide body of Quakers.

When conflicts escalate, civilian agencies need flexible funding to act quickly in order to undertake rapid stabilization, prevention, and crisis response activity. In Fiscal Year 2010, Congress funded the Complex Crises Fund for the first time. Housed within the USAID, the Complex Crises Fund has been used as a rapid response fund in several countries, including Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Tunisia, and Kazakhstan.

Kenya, interestingly to most people, is home to the largest number of Quakers in the world. Since post-election violence engulfed significant parts of the country 5 years ago, a network of Quaker grass roots peace builders have worked tirelessly to prevent more violence. A year ago when I visited Kenya, I saw how these local civil society actors are making a profound impact, confirming the need and the benefit of this flexible funding to support local peace building efforts.

The Complex Crises Fund has been used in Kenya in advance of the recent presidential elections that were widely anticipated as a

potential flash point to renew the electoral related violence that exploded 5 years ago. Prior to the contentious constitutional referendum in 2010, the Complex Crises Fund was used to train civil society organizations to monitor radio and public events for hate speech.

More recently, the fund helped establish an office in Mombasa where local staff members conduct youth peace building efforts and investigate the divisive land issues that have prompted violence. These important investments have helped prevent violence. We note, however, the ongoing growth of counterterrorism and military to aid to Kenya. We urge the subcommittee to closely monitor and evaluate these security programs to ensure that the positive developments in peace building and the emphasis on human rights, rule of law, and effective governance are not offset by military rule.

We are cautiously optimistic that peace will prevail following Kenya's elections earlier this month, and we are confident that the Complex Crisis Fund made a difference in increasing the United States preventative activities.

Despite the growing record of Complex Crises Fund, this subcommittee had eliminated the fund. We urge you to fully fund the Administration's 2014 request in the Complex Crises Fund.

I want to just briefly mention the work in Israel-Palestine. The Quakers have had a long-time presence in working in this region. In 1949, the United Nations asked American Foreign Service Committee, a sister organization, to begin relief efforts, and those were eventually overtaken by UNRWA. The Ramallah Friends School is another longstanding entity that has been funded by Quakers and has received USAID, and we urge your full support of the Economic Support Funds for Palestine Authority for the Migration and Refugees Account, which funds UNRWA.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and thank you for your efforts to lead for peace building.

[The information follows:]



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FRIENDS COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL LEGISLATION
. . . a Quaker lobby in the public interest

For more information, contact:
Diane Randall, Executive Secretary, Friends Committee on National Legislation
Diane@FCNL.org
202-903-2521

Saving Lives and Treasure: 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 1, 2013

Since 1943, 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 *before* it erupts. Such investments would save not only lives, but significant taxpayer dollars as well. As Friends, we have seen that the peaceful prevention of deadly conflict is possible through partnerships with local civil society around the world. Our request specifically pertains to the Complex Crises Fund, Conflict Stabilization Operations, Transition Initiatives, the Global Security Contingency Fund, Palestinian Development Assistance, Migration and Refugees Assistance, Contributions to International Organizations and Contributions to International Peacekeeping at the State Department and USAID.

We agree with Secretary of Defense Chuck Hagel, Secretary of State John Kerry, and bipartisan leaders in Congress who recognize the importance of strengthening civilian capacity in order to meet today's complex security and humanitarian challenges.

The international affairs budget includes a number of modest but important investments that will preserve scarce resources by improving the U.S. government's ability to prevent and mitigate conflict. The initiatives outlined below represent relatively small investments that could save billions of dollars and thousands of lives by preventing crises from turning violent, stemming mass atrocities, and avoiding costly interventions.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF)
The Complex Crises Fund (CCF) provides USAID with a 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. Previously, the Department of Defense had 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. The Sec. 1207 authority expired at the end of 2010, with the CCF replacing it. The CCF was used last year by USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives in Cote d'Ivoire, Kenya, Tunisia, and Sri Lanka.

We urge you to fully fund the Administration's FY2014 request for the Complex Crises Fund.

Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)

The Conflict Stabilization Operations bureau was created out of the 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review, and funds the Civilian Response Corps (CRC) and the former Office for the Coordinator of Reconstruction and Stabilization (S/CRS). The CSO Bureau absorbs the mandate and activities of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, and is charged with leading integrated, civilian efforts to prevent, respond to, and stabilize crises all over the world. CSO serves as the home bureau for State Department expertise on these issues.

Over the past year, the CSO bureau has worked in four priority engagements, including Kenya. In Kenya, CSO has helped connect key community members in volatile areas in order to strengthen networks for peace. In the Rift Valley, CSO has helped facilitate the formation of a Kenyan-led group of interfaith, youth and humanitarian leaders that meet weekly to coordinate around initiatives such as voter registration outreach and mapping of early warning systems. In the coast, they made possible the hiring of 25-30 local Kenyan monitors in tense areas beginning in January of 2013, who will add capacity to violence prevention networks already in place.

We urge you to fully fund the Administration's FY2014 request for Conflict Stabilization Operations.

Transition Initiatives (TI)

The international affairs budget also includes funding for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account, which supports programs that help fragile or conflict-prone countries transition to peace and stability. Since 1994, OTI, part of USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, has laid the foundation for long-term development in 31 conflict-prone countries by promoting reconciliation, jumpstarting local economies, supporting nascent independent media, and fostering peace and democracy through innovative programming. In countries undergoing a transition from authoritarianism to democracy, violent conflict to peace, or pivotal political events, these initiatives can serve as catalysts for positive political change. TI has developed a strong track record over 15 years in applying short-term assistance to leverage opportunities for advancing peace and mitigating violence.

We urge you to fully fund the Administration's FY2014 request for USAID's Office of Transition Initiatives.

Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF)

The FY12 budget requested $50 million for a new account, the Global Security Contingency Fund (GSCF), to enhance foreign militaries as well as to provide justice sector rule of law and stabilization assistance. The fund was not authorized, however funding for these purposes was allocated for the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund for FY12. The fund is to be pooled jointly between the Department of State and Department of Defense, and the Secretary of State must consult with the Secretary of Defense before using these funds. This fund is very similar to the 1207 transfer funds which were allowed to expire in 2010, in part because your committee and other congressional appropriators believed civilian agencies should be given direct authority over their own funding streams. FCNL is concerned that the administration's proposed GSCF recreates the 1207 authority and perpetuates the militarization of aid.

While DoD may act as the implementer for some security assistance programs, the State Department and civilian leaders should decide how U.S. taxpayer dollars are spent on foreign assistance.
We urge you to include report language that would focus the GSCF specifically on civilian rule of law and comprehensive justice reform, and appropriate this account solely to the Department of State and USAID, rather than a joint account with the Department of Defense. We urge appropriators to exercise vigilant oversight over this account as it is implemented.

Contributions to International Organizations
The CIO account provides money to pay U.S. assessed dues at 45 international organizations including the World Health Organization, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the World Trade Organization, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, and the United Nations. These organizations help advance a wide range of shared goals, including promoting economic growth, monitoring weapons proliferation, creating global trade norms, and addressing global health pandemics.

We urge you to fully fund the Administration's FY2014 request for Contributions to International Organizations.

Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities
UN peace operations are cost-efficient and often prove vital in consolidating the peace in countries emerging from conflict. Funding these operations through the CIPA account saves lives in Darfur, Chad, Liberia, Haiti, the Democratic Republic of Congo, and other conflict zones. By supporting UN peacekeeping, we lessen the burden on our own forces and reduce our own expenditures. In 2006, a Government Accountability Office (GAO) study concluded that UN peacekeeping is *eight times less expensive* than funding a U.S. force.

We urge you to fully fund the Administration's FY2015 request for Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities.

Palestinian Development Assistance
This account provides crucial economic funding and budgetary support for the Palestinian Authority in the West Bank and Gaza. U.S. development assistance to the Palestinian Authority is an important investment in the long-term stability of the Middle East. This funding has repeatedly come under threat from Congress, as some lawmakers have sought to punish the Palestinian Authority and Palestinians as a whole for seeking U.N. statehood recognition and for pursuing reconciliation efforts between the political parties of Hamas and Fatah. FCNL urges Congress to reject punitive efforts against the Palestinian Authority for seeking a non-violent, multilateral approach to self-determination at the U.N. and to encourage comprehensive negotiations in good faith between Israel and a unified Palestinian government, encouraging rather than impeding Palestinian reconciliation efforts.

We urge you to support Economic Support Funds for the Palestinian Authority, and reject onerous, punitive restrictions on aid.

Migration and Refugee Assistance
This account provides protection and assistance needs of refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants worldwide. Funds primarily support the programs of international organizations, including the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of

the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The President's FY 13 budget request for the MRA account is $1.6254 billion. FCNL, along with a host of humanitarian and refugee advocacy groups, supports increasing this funding for the MRA account to $1.875 billion. A funding level of $1.875 billion for FY 13 would match the FY12 total funding level enacted.

We urge you to the Administration's FY2014 request for Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account.

<u>Counterterrorism and Military Assistance focused on Africa</u>

In the past, the Administration has requested that accounts including Antiterrorism Assistance, International Military Education and Training, and Foreign Military Financing provide counterterrorism and military assistance to a number of countries in Africa. As concerns around militant extremism on the continent grow, we fear that a focus on military approaches that can exacerbate violence – rather than on those dedicated to addressing root causes of conflict – may undermine U.S. support for what is most effective in countering violent extremism: peaceful, just societies. A number of governments and security forces receiving U.S. security assistance have used counterterrorism as justification for human rights abuses and political oppression, exacerbating the potential for radicalization and instability. At times, U.S. equipment and resources have been used to perpetuate deadly conflict. The U.S. should evaluate the dangers of these policies moving forward, as well as consider how they may contribute to negative dynamics.

We urge you to closely monitor lethal counterterror and military assistance to African countries, as well as to include report language that ensures evaluation of its impact on issues of governance and human rights.

Diane Randall Biography

On March 1, 2011 Diane Randall joined FCNL as the fourth Executive Secretary since 1943. She follows E. Raymond Wilson, Edward F. Snyder, and Joe Volk. Diane brings to FCNL the experience, skills, and grounding to lead our work into the 21st century. Her background includes many years as an executive director of statewide advocacy organizations, a passion for rebuilding the democratic system in our country, a record of achievements in lobbying and citizen engagement and a spiritual grounding in the Religious Society of Friends.

Before coming to FCNL, Diane was Executive Director of Partnership for Strong Communities, a Connecticut-based non-profit organization providing leadership, advocacy, and policy development on solutions to homelessness, affordable housing and community development. Diane's leadership helped to grow that organization into an effective, respected advocacy operation, successfully securing more than $400 million in new resources from the Connecticut General Assembly that helped build and rehabilitate thousands of units of housing for people who were homeless and at risk of homelessness. Diane provided leadership for the Hartford-based Lyceum Resource and Conference Center, which serves as a site for policy forums, lively debate and engagement of political, civic and philanthropic leaders with practitioners and the wider community to network, debate ideas and develop solutions to create strong communities.

Diane's engagement in the peace movement began in the early 1980s, when she left her position as a high school English teacher in Omaha, Nebraska to direct the Omaha Nuclear Freeze Campaign. Diane relocated to Connecticut in 1986 where she directed the state Network to Abolish the Death Penalty and worked for the Office of Urban Affairs of the Archdiocese of Hartford, launching a twenty-year career lobbying the state legislature. During that time, Diane became the first Executive Director of the Connecticut AIDS Residence Coalition, dedicated to advocacy and effective delivery of housing and services for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Diane is also no stranger to Washington. She has testified twice before the Senate Banking Committee and appeared on the House side as well. She looks forward to applying her knowledge, experience and passion for peace and justice to advancing FCNL's legislative priorities in Washington.

An active member of Hartford Monthly Meeting (CT), New England Yearly Meeting, Diane has served as clerk of her monthly meeting and clerk of most committees in the meeting as well serving on the Development, Worship and Counsel, and Nominating Committees of New England Yearly Meeting; and on the Board of Advisors of the Earlham School of Religion.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Diane Randall, Executive Secretary
Friends Committee on National Legislation
[redacted]

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, 2010?

   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: [redacted]

Date: 3/1/13

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. Thanks for being here.

We will now hear from Dr. David Creekmore, and you are recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

INTERNEWS

WITNESS

DAVID CREEKMORE, CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER, INTERNEWS

Mr. CREEKMORE. Thank you. Madam Chairwoman, members of the committee, on behalf of InterNews, I appreciate the opportunity to testify on the importance of access to quality, reliable local news and information. And we are grateful for the committee's support and leadership of programs that have strengthened our global civil society and improve access to information worldwide. We do urge the committee to continue to fund such media and civil society development programs in Fiscal Year 2014.

I am David Creekmore. I am the chief operating officer of InterNews, an international non-profit that has worked for 30 years, and is now in over 90 countries to train 80,000 journalists and help hundreds of local media institutions provide their citizens the information they need to get coverage on vital issues, find the resources they need to survive and thrive, hold governments accountable to citizenry, and to build a robust civil society.

Today, InterNews is active on the ground from Pakistan to South Sudan working with local partners and citizens in pursuit of a just world.

We have submitted longer written testimony, but I would like to focus on 3 areas. One is the unique opportunity the media support provides in promoting a peaceful, democratic transition in Burma. The second is the extraordinary results that support for media has had on the global health sector. And third, the importance of the independent media sector and, in particular, female journalists in Afghanistan.

InterNews has been working with Burmese journalists since 2001, providing training, skill building, access to information. And in that time, these Burmese journalists have reached disaster-affected populations and revealed to the world the devastation of Cyclone Nargis, Watchdog 2 elections, a referendum, the attack on Aung San Suu Kyi and her repeated incarcerations and releases.

But today, Burmese journalists and information providers enter a new phase of challenge and responsibility. Even in the current climate of reform, their work will not be easy. The fledgling internal media must continue to be supported to develop a well-informed, increasingly democratic, and more just Burma.

In nearly a decade of work in Sub-Saharan Africa, InterNews has seen the enormous impact that quality, responsible, and effective local media coverage has had on HIV/AIDS and other pandemic health issues. In Kenya, the results are becoming clear. Kenyans lead the region in acceptance of techniques to combat HIV/AIDS, and outside evaluators attribute much of this success to the role of local media in effectively covering the sensitive issues.

The impact of this support can go beyond health policy and public health. Many of the journalists we have trained have matured into professional leaders. Several have won CNN Journalist of the Year awards, and many played a key role in keeping last week's election peaceful.

Women's voices are essential to the development of societies, but unfortunately in places like Afghanistan, they still struggle to make themselves heard. In our decade-long engagement there, InterNews has consistently prioritized gender equity in our journalism and media management training programs. And we are very proud of our record of training 2,528 women in the last year alone. Five of the radio stations we work with in the provinces are women-owned and run.

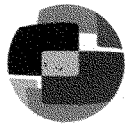
Just last week, the President of InterNews, Jeanne Bourgault, returned from a visit to Kabul. She was both encouraged by the women she saw working in the news rooms, but also increasingly worried about their future as the international presence diminishes.

Given the importance of local media in framing cultural norms, we believe that the U.S. must continue to support these courageous women journalists and all media managers that are so critical to building a peaceful and self-governing Afghanistan.

To conclude, InterNews believes that a major goal of U.S. foreign policy should be universal access to quality, reliable local information. Community media, citizen journalists, and civil society institutions armed with communications technologies can empower communities and amplify American approaches to development diplomacy and national security.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]



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STATEMENT BY DAVID CREEKMORE
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER, INTERNEWS

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

MARCH 1, 2013

Madame Chairwoman, on behalf of Internews, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee today to testify on the importance of access to reliable, quality, local news and information. We are very grateful for the Subcommittee's leadership and support for programs that strengthen global civil society and improve access to information. We urge the Committee to continue funding such media and civil society development programs through the Department of State and the U. S. Agency for International Development (USAID) in fiscal year 2014. We request that the Subcommittee:

- Continue to support local media development in Afghanistan and Pakistan as they go through critical social and political transitions.
- Continue to support independent media and journalists in Burma, and an emergent generation of media entrepreneurs and advocates, critical to the building of a stable democratic society.
- Continue to support and expand on the Internet freedom agenda, ensuring that all citizens of the world enjoy access and use of an affordable, safe and uncensored Internet.

- Increase investment in independent media as a tool for addressing pressing global health issues, including HIV/AIDS.

Internews, an international non-profit organization headquartered in California, has been working to improve the flow of civic minded, locally-produced news and information for 30 years. We have worked in over 75 countries and trained more than 80,000 people in journalism and media skills. Today we are active from Peru to Mongolia working with local partners in pursuit of a better world.

EXPANDING THE INTERNET FREEDOM AGENDA

The Internet continues to bring unprecedented opportunities for freedom of expression and access to information. The Internet is driving down geographic, economic and cultural barriers and is supporting political and economic development worldwide. The Internet's promise, however, remains unfulfilled and under threat due to persistent gaps in governance, access, affordability and safety. This is a critical moment for the development of one the world's richest resources.

Following 30 years of support for a free and independent media, Internews, in partnership with the U.S. State Department, is helping give people the ability to freely and safely access information and make their voices heard around the world, including in some of the most digitally dangerous places in the world.

Internews leverages venture capital-style investment in cutting-edge technologies to grow internet access in safe and secure ways for millions of Internet and mobile-phone users. A new wave of cyber threats, too, bring unprecedented challenges for journalists and civic leaders, requiring new tactics and strategies that must be continuously developed and deployed to ensure online safety

No efforts to build and support reliable and safe media and communications are worthwhile without the internet and telecommunication backbones that make it all possible. A multipronged effort to empower civil society and business sectors in 20 + countries is expanding their ability to engage in public policy dialogues and advocacy on issues of essential relevance to Internet freedom. They are also bringing previously unknown voices to international fora dealing with Internet governance and infrastructure development.

We ask that the Committee continue US government support, through funds provided for the Department of State, for Internet freedom programs for fiscal year 2014.

QUALITY NEWS AND INFORMATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND PAKISTAN

Critical to a successful transition in 2014 in Afghanistan is an independent and self-sustaining pluralistic media sector which provides essential information and education to all Afghans, while playing a crucial watchdog role in support of government accountability. Through programing supported by USAID, Internews has been providing essential support to the media sector since 2002.

Salam Watandar, a national radio service providing news, information and entertainment to a network of 53 Afghan-owned local radio stations in all 34 provinces of Afghanistan, is one such service that Internews has developed and helped support since 2003. Many of the 53 Afghan-owned stations were established through USAID-funded Internews programs. The broadcast of these local provincial voices has opened up a critical platform for public dialogue and programing continues to engage all citizens and allows each province to be connected to national information.

In addition to Salam Watandar, Internews also works with other partners to build a sustainable media landscape. In 2012, Internews-founded partner, Nai Supporting Open Media in

Afghanistan, launched the independent and accredited Nai Media Institute (NMI), offering the first two year vocational Diploma in Media course in Afghanistan. Internews has also worked with local partners to establish a network of four *Anaar* Multimedia Centers in Afghanistan's main provincial cities with the aim of increasing access to information, building civil society networks, and enabling citizens' entrepreneurial development. Internews is investing in all our local partners, helping them to become sustainable independent organizations for the future.

In Pakistan, Internews is the only international media development organization operating continuously in the country since 2003. Programs focus on underserved populations in some of the most challenging areas of the country and include training journalists, supporting a network of press clubs, curriculum reform and providing humanitarian information services in flood affected areas. The overall strategy is to increase the reach, quality, and quantity of news and information.

We ask that the Committee continue US government support, through funds provided for the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Department of State, for local, independent media in Afghanistan and Pakistan for fiscal year 2014.

SUPPORTING INDEPENDENT MEDIA AND JOURNALISTS IN BURMA

Internews has been working in Burma since 2001 and continues to consistently support media development through journalism trainings, skills-building and access to information. Internews-trained journalists reached affected populations and revealed to the world the devastation of Cyclone Nargis, watchdogged two elections, a referendum, the attack on Aung San Suu Kyi and her repeated incarcerations and releases.

Today, the country's media enters a new era of challenge and responsibility: even in the current climate of reform, their work will not be easy and the fledging internal media must

continue to be supported. Internews is deeply invested in Burma's continued progress and brings unrivaled experience to the pursuit of developing a well-informed, increasingly democratic and a more just Burma.

We ask that the Committee continue US government support, through funds provided for the U.S. Agency for International Development and the Department of State, for local, independent media in Burma for fiscal year 2014.

HARNESSING MEDIA TO RESPOND TO IMPROVE GLOBAL HEALTH

In nearly a decade of work in Sub-Saharan Africa, Internews has seen the critical impact that accurate information has on public health. Supported by USAID, our projects have stimulated accurate, responsible, and effective local media coverage on HIV/AIDS and pandemic health issues. In Kenya, a PEPFAR grant was used to train and mentor journalists to educate the public on effective HIV prevention and treatment methods. Over time, these journalists matured into some of the best on the continent; some went on to cover Kenya's disputed presidential election and subsequent political crisis, using the skills they learned to draw the world's attention. Three of them were nominated for CNN's Journalist of the Year award.

CONCLUSION

We believe that a major goal of US foreign policy should be universal access to quality, local and accurate information. Local media, citizen media, and civil society institutions armed with communications technologies can empower communities and amplify American approaches to development, diplomacy and national security.

David Creekmore

Chief Operating Officer
Internews

David Creekmore serves as Chief Operating Officer responsible for Internews Network's administrative, financial and strategic planning functions. Creekmore brought media, international and non-profit management experience to his position at Internews.

Prior to joining Internews, Creekmore was Chief Financial Officer for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in Washington, D.C., where he developed the company's first business planning unit. Creekmore has a strong background in information technology and has directed IT implementation and strategy for organizations such as the Urban Land Institute, Council on Foreign Relations and the Citizen Exchange Council.

He has an MBA from Johns Hopkins University and a B.A. in Russian/Philosophy from New York University. He has spent a great deal of time in the former Soviet Union.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

David Creekmore, Chief Operating Officer, Internews

[redacted]

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

   Internews

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   (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.

[redacted] Date: 3/12/13

Internews Award #	Internews Project #	Funder	Funding Type	Funder Agreement #	Purpose	StartDate	ModDate	EstimAwardAmount
USEMB-809	F5058-001	U.S. Embassy, Bishkek, KG	Federal	SKG10011GR561	Support Youth in Media	11/1/2011	1/31/2013	$297,216.00
USDOS-904	F5070-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM12CA1200	Level Up - Digital Security Training	9/17/2012	9/30/2013	$600,000.00
USDOS-902	F5069-001	DOS/MEPI	Federal	SNEAPI12CA047	Media Law and Policy in TN	9/30/2012	5/30/2014	$1,500,000.00
USDOS-901	F5068-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM12GR1085	New Voices: Public Participation for China through Innovation	8/17/2012	2/28/2014	$1,225,000.00
USDOS-895	NULL	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM12GR1065	Youth Media for Stability and Peace (YouthLINC)	7/24/2012	8/31/2016	$499,261.00
USDOS-861	F5065-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM12GR1024	Internet Freedom Advocacy Network (IFAN)	3/12/2012	9/30/2013	$2,199,486.00
USDOS-837	F5062-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM12GR1022	will expand and increase the effectiveness of current civil society effi	1/30/2012	1/31/2014	$762,373.00
USDOS-837	F5062-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM12GR1022	will expand and increase the effectiveness of current civil society effi	1/30/2012	1/31/2014	$762,373.00
USDOS-824	F5060-001	USDOS	Federal	SIS40011CA0070	Public Service Announcements	9/30/2011	11/30/2012	$60,000.00
USDOS-803	F5057-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR646	Monitoring of Women's Rights in Provincial Afghanistan	9/26/2011	9/25/2013	$990,084.00
USDOS-798	F5055-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR0508	engage the media for peace and reconciliation	9/21/2011	9/30/2013	$1,188,000.00
USDOS-797	F5054-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR65S	Conflict Mitigation in Pakistan	9/24/2011	9/30/2013	$1,279,700.00
USDOS-797	F5054-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR65$	Conflict Mitigation in Pakistan	9/24/2011	9/30/2013	$1,279,700.00
USDOS-796	F5053-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR643	Information Access in Sudan	9/23/2011	3/31/2013	$397,980.00
USDOS-795	F5052-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR644	Improve reliability of community radio stations	9/23/2011	9/30/2012	$233,115.00
USDOS-791	F5050-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR618	Youth Beat	8/31/2011	11/30/2012	$247,524.00
USDOS-789	F5049-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR599	Presidential Elections - iVOTE, info to public	8/18/2011	1/31/2012	$272,200.00
USDOS-786	F5048-001	DOS/PRM	Federal	PRMAFR11CAAF050411Chad	Humanitarian	8/1/2011	7/31/2012	$715,000.00
USDOS-774	F5047-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR580	Expanding Internet Freedom Project	6/30/2011	10/31/2013	$7,077,357.00
USDOS-774	F5047-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR580	Expanding Internet Freedom Project	6/30/2011	10/31/2013	$7,077,357.00
USDOS-763	F5045-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR552	Supporting Freedom of Religious Expression in Malaysia	5/18/2011	3/31/2013	$654,920.00
USDOS-753	F5044-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR524	Strengthening Regional Independent Media in BY	3/9/2011	3/31/2014	$784,329.00
USDOS-750	F5043-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR564	New Intersections for Chinese Civil Society and Media	6/9/2011	9/30/2012	$1,000,000.00
USDOS-750	F5043-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR564	New Intersections for Chinese Civil Society and Media	6/9/2011	9/30/2012	$1,000,000.00
USDOS-742	F5042-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR506	Indy Media to Foster Dialogue about Religious Issues in AZ	12/10/2010	12/31/2013	$490,000.00
USDOS-739	F5041-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM11GR516	Covering Energy in Iraq	12/13/2010	6/30/2013	$2,400,000.00
USDOS-712	F5036-001	DOS/PAS Rangoon	Federal	S8MB0010GR092	elections activities, small grants	10/1/2010	2/1/2011	$91,000.00
USDOS-1757	F5067-001	DOS	Federal	SLMAQM_12GR1065		7/24/2012	NULL	$994,269.00
USDOS-1751	F5071-001	DOS	Federal	SLMAQM12GR1118	Information Access in Abyei	10/1/2012	7/31/2013	$849,657.00
USDOS-1748	F5072-001	DOS/DRL	Federal	SLMAQM12GR1263	Youth and Technology in Cuba	9/23/2012	NULL	$693,069.00
USAID-887	F5066-001	USAID/OTI	Federal	AIDOAAD1200053	Evaluate Communication Campaign	5/22/2012	9/6/2012	$94,760.00
USAID-859	F5064-001	USAID	Federal	AID438A1200001	Citizen Engagement in Elections: Promoting Women's, Youth and Civ	2/1/2012	9/30/2012	$269,992.00
USAID-844	F5063-001	USAID/CAR (Almaty)	Federal	AID176A1200006	Improved Information Resources in Kyrgyzstan: Supporting the Publi	3/1/2012	2/28/2015	$1,796,762.00
USAID-838	NULL	USAID/CMM	Federal	AID176A1200006	citizens of Kyrgyzstan have access to information that promotes stab	2/1/2012	2/28/2015	$1,796,762.00
USAID-836	F5061-001	USAID/RCO East Africa	Federal	AID623A1200008	Conflict Management and Mitigation	2/8/2012	8/7/2013	$1,199,851.00
USAID-823	F5059-001	USAID/Russia	Federal	AID118A1200001	Promotion of Information Communication Technologies for Civic Eng	2/1/2012	5/1/2013	$3,499,109.00
USAID-804	F5051-001	USAID/UA-BY-MD (Kyiv)	Federal	AID121A1100002	Develop Ukraine media	10/1/2011	9/30/2016	$14,000,000.00
USAID-800	F5056-001	USAID	Federal	AID668A1100002	Independent Radio in South Sudan	9/30/2011	9/30/2013	$9,766,212.00
USAID-800	F5056-001	USAID	Federal	AID668A1100002	Independent Radio in South Sudan	9/30/2011	9/30/2013	$9,766,212.00
USAID-800	F5056-001	USAID	Federal	AID668A1100002	Independent Radio in South Sudan	9/30/2011	9/30/2013	$9,766,212.00
USAID-800	F5056-002	USAID	Federal	AID668A1100002	Independent Radio in South Sudan	9/30/2011	9/30/2013	$9,766,212.00
USAID-772	F5046-001	USAID	Federal	AID263G1100009	Future Leaders	6/15/2011	6/14/2013	$1,999,654.00
USAID-738	F5040-001	USAID	Federal	AID486A110000300	Burma Media Development Program	12/13/2010	12/12/2013	$2,400,000.00
USAID-738	F5040-001	USAID	Federal	AID486A110000300	Burma Media Development Program	12/13/2010	12/12/2013	$2,400,000.00
USAID-736	F5039-001	USAID/RCO East Africa	Federal	AID623A110000400	Media Sector Development	12/8/2010	12/7/2015	$15,500,000.00
USAID-736	F5039-001	USAID/RCO East Africa	Federal	AID623A110000400	Media Sector Development	12/8/2010	12/7/2015	$15,500,000.00
USAID-728	F5038-001	USAID/Afghanistan	Federal	306A00100053300	AMDEP (Afghanistan Media Development and Empowerment Projec	11/1/2010	9/30/2013	$31,800,705.00
USAID-728	F5038-001	USAID/Afghanistan	Federal	306A00100053300	AMDEP (Afghanistan Media Development and Empowerment Projec	11/1/2010	9/30/2013	$31,800,705.00
USAID-728	F5038-001	USAID/Afghanistan	Federal	306A00100053300	AMDEP (Afghanistan Media Development and Empowerment Projec	11/1/2010	9/30/2013	$31,800,705.00
USAID-715	F5037-001	USAID/RCO Budapest	Federal	168A00100010600	Strengthening Independent Media in Bosnia and Herzegovina	10/5/2010	10/4/2015	$11,397,800.00
USAID-715	F5037-001	USAID/RCO Budapest	Federal	168A00100010600	Strengthening Independent Media in Bosnia and Herzegovina	10/5/2010	10/4/2015	$11,397,800.00
PRB-792	P3107-001	Population Reference Bu	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	NULL	Training Journalists	9/2/2011	12/31/2011	$28,070.00
PACT-832	81607-001	PACT	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	380A0440	Increase of the flow of and access to independent information for Be	10/1/2011	7/30/2016	$2,799,127.00
PACT-806	81602-001	PACT	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	11DGS1181	Kenya Civil Society Strengthening	10/5/2011	11/15/2011	$19,962.00
NDI-878	81612-001	National Democratic Inst	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	1211255NCS.01008	Fundamental Freedoms Fund - Core Award	12/1/2011	9/30/2014	$0.00

NDI-858	81609-001	National Democratic Inst	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	1211255NCS.01008 Mod A	Signposting Success (Mapping Islands of Capacity - FFF)	4/3/2012	10/31/2012		$271,732.00
NDI-858	81609-001	National Democratic Inst	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	1211255NCS.01008 Mod A	Signposting Success (Mapping Islands of Capacity - FFF)	4/3/2012	10/31/2012		$271,732.00
NDI-768	81597-001	NDI/USAID	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	1111540KEN.0938	Kenya Election & Political Process Strengthening	5/1/2011	11/30/2013		$1,972,000.00
NDI-1752	81615-001	National Democratic Inst	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	1211255NCS.C1008	Internews Mining Sector Mapping and Reporting in Mongolia	10/8/2012	NULL		$125,000.00
IREX-879	81610-001	IREX	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	FY12I&DInternews01	World Press Freedom Day	5/1/2012	5/31/2012		$19,848.00
IFES-790	81601-001	IFES	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	S11147	Post election survey in HT	8/26/2011	10/25/2011		$126,895.00
IFES-773	81598-001	IFES	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	S11070	Provide short term technical assistance	6/30/2011	9/30/2012		$87,506.00
IFES-773	81598-001	IFES	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	S11070	Provide short term technical assistance	6/30/2011	9/30/2012		$87,506.00
FRDMH-841	81603-001	Freedom House	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	12RFA008002	Global Human Rights II	9/30/2011	9/27/2013		$2,521,914.00
FRDMH-841	81603-001	Freedom House	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	12RFA008002	Global Human Rights II	9/30/2011	9/27/2013		$2,521,914.00
FRDMH-819	NULL	Freedom House	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	No. 12RFA00802	freedom of expression and human rights reporting	9/29/2011	9/28/2012		$2,121,520.00
EOC-903	81614-001	Education Development (	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	NULL	Capacity Building for Eye Media Radio	9/21/2012	9/25/2012		$301,378.00
DAI-851	81608-001	DAI	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	AS1S0022/SAY110	Rebuild Yawali Ghag Radio station in Saydabad	3/11/2012	7/15/2012		$119,228.00
DAI-754	81595-001	DAI	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	DAI332	ENDK Phase IV	3/1/2011	5/31/2011		$245,355.00
DAI-754	81595-001	DAI	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	DAI332	ENDK Phase IV	3/1/2011	5/31/2011		$245,355.00
DAI-743	81594-001	DAI	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	DAI269	Cholera Outbreak Communication	12/1/2010	5/31/2011		$90,062.00
DAI-716	81592-001	DAI	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	DAI219	Expanding Citizen Participation in Haiti Recovery and Reconstruction	10/1/2010	2/28/2011		$488,774.00
CPI-885	81611-001	Counterpart	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	NULL	Regional Networks & Technology Enabled Civil Liberties	6/1/2012	9/29/2013		$841,347.00
COMPF-762	NULL	Compton Foundation	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	Check number 32238	EJN Imagination Film Festival	4/28/2011	NULL	NULL	
CHEM-899	81613-001	Chemonics	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	B.1.G3	Palestinian Justice Enhancement Program (PJEP)	6/14/2012	10/14/2012		$24,720.80
CHEM-822	81605-001	Chemonics	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	TRIP007	Improving Media Content and Training Journalist	12/23/2011	6/30/2012		$181,237.10
CHEM-821	81604-001	Chemonics	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	BENG001	Journalist Training and Improving Content in Benghazi	12/22/2011	6/30/2012		$115,061.54
CHEM-788	NULL	Chemonics	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	PAP008	provide equipment to Haiti radio stations	6/22/2011	10/31/2011		$70,050.00
CHEM-787	81600-001	Chemonics	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	PAP022	Support to ENDK Programming, Audience Research and Media Capac	7/16/2011	5/31/2012		$1,275,000.00
CHEM-776	81599-001	Chemonics	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	PAP008	in-kind dontation of gear for stations in HT	6/22/2011	8/31/2011		$47,618.00
CHEM-767	81596-001	Chemonics	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	PAP009	Support ENDK programming, audience research and media capacity	5/15/2011	7/15/2011		$238,403.41
AED-719	81572-009	AED	Priv-Fed Pass Thru	3879IN01 TO7	Family Planning and Reproductive Health Training	10/18/2010	5/6/2011		$40,015.00
							Total =		$272,638,753.85

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. And I am sure that everyone on this panel was astonished at the number that you gave, training 2,500 in one year. It is really remarkable.

Mr. CREEKMORE. We are proud of that. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. You should be. And as the transition occurs, as we move out of Afghanistan, everything that we can do to leave it better, safer, more welcoming, and what you are doing for women, that is very important. Thank you very much.

Mr. CREEKMORE. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. That is the real value of these hearings that we have. Sometimes we get information like that of what is really happening, so thank you for being here.

Mr. CREEKMORE. Pleased to provide it. Thank you, Chairwoman.

Mrs. LOWEY. I just want to add to that because I know the chairwoman and I are very concerned about all the progress that has been made in Afghanistan with girls, women, education, health care. And your advice and constant monitoring as an addition to the reports we get obviously from our people on the ground will be invaluable. So we thank you.

Mr. CREEKMORE. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from the Honorable Myron Steele. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

WITNESS

HON. MYRON T. STEELE, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

Judge STEELE. Thank you very much, Madam Chairman, Ranking Member Lowey, members of the committee. I appreciate the opportunity to be here to discuss with you judicial reform on behalf of the National Center for State Courts, and the opportunities that USAID provides for improvement of the rule of law around the world.

The National Center for State Courts, in association with the Conference of Chief Justices and the Conference of State Court Administrators, seeks your continued support for funding of judicial reform as part of the rule of law programs implemented through the United States Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development.

These programs are critical to building and sustaining democracy abroad, protecting vital U.S. national interests, fighting corruption, organized crime, terrorism, and, importantly to me from the state of Delaware, promoting confidence in international business and trade.

As I listened to the other speakers earlier, it struck me that we are one piece in a mosaic of interests that promote United States' principles of democracy abroad. And our particular piece in the mosaic is to focus on improving the rule of law in the court systems around the world. When Chief Justice Warren Burger founded the National Center for State Courts 40 years ago, our target was to improve state judicial systems around the country. And in those 40

years, the National Center has developed expertise on a broad sweeping scope in State court system, everything from improving technology, importantly performance measurement standards for courts to assess whether or not they were doing a good job, why and why not, promoting equal access to justice for all of our citizens, and promoting a stable environment for business to conduct its commerce and to provide employment for workers as a result of a sustainable economic environment.

In 1992, international donors and others interested in promoting the rule of law around the world came to the National Center through USAID and asked for that expertise to be translated internationally. There were 2 basic goals: first, to promote the United States' role as the leader of democratic nations through improvement in the rule of law; secondly, to improve conditions for the people in countries where the rule of law did not predominate; and third, even more importantly, to promote increasing globalization of commerce and the law, opportunities for a business to have comfort and confidence in being able to do business in other countries. Countries that do not have a stable judicial environment create risk to our international trade and our local business and our ability to export products in a stable judicial environment.

We have submitted to you a substantial written submission, which details the countries in which we have worked, the nature of the programs on which we have worked. And while those programs touch on several issues that you have heard from other persons today, our focus is primarily on improving international court systems to promote the rule of law.

I noted as I passed the Department of Justice building that there is an etching on the outside of the building that makes it as plain as anyone could, that there is no stable democracy without the supremacy of rule of law. It is that to which we are devoted. It is that to which USAID and its programs promote around the world. It is in our interest, and it is in the people of the world's interest to continue to fund those programs.

Thank you very much for your time.

[The information follows:]



THE HONORABLE MYRON T. STEELE
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD
NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

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

MARCH 1, 2013

Thank you Madam Chairwoman and members of the Subcommittee for the opportunity to testify regarding judicial reform on behalf of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC). NCSC, in association with the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ) and Conference of State Court Administrators (COSCA), is seeking your continued support for funding of judicial reform as part of rule of law programs implemented through the United States Department of State and the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Such programs are critical to building and sustaining democracy abroad, protecting vital U.S. national interests, and fighting corruption, organized crime and terrorism.

NCSC was founded some 40 years ago at the urging of the late-Chief Justice Warren Burger to promote innovation and reform in state judiciaries across the United States and more recently around the globe. Our staff of attorneys and judicial reform specialists provides cutting edge research, education, consulting and knowledge information services that support the justice sector. In 1992, after more than 20 years of working to promote equal, efficient and effective justice in United States state courts, NCSC responded to requests from the international donor

community and formed the International Programs Division (NCSC International). NCSC International offers a comprehensive set of resources and a multidisciplinary staff for working with justice systems in developing countries. NCSC provides technical assistance, educational programs, leadership/management training, applied research and technological innovation to help justice systems worldwide strengthen and improve the rule of law.

Let me acknowledge the difficult task before you in making what are clearly difficult decisions regarding budget priorities. The controlling question is: What will the United States gain from funding rule of law programs abroad? Simply put, countries that have stable justice systems can become true democratic partners, not the source of costly conflicts and instability that impact America's global commitments.

Through a variety of programs and efforts, NCSC seeks to promote the rule of law, which is at the heart of our national system of values. NCSC International engages in broad justice sector reform programs in fragile states with weak or divided democratic institutions. These programs are part of an effort to promote political and social stability, to protect the rights of individuals, and to create conditions that foster economic prosperity. NCSC's staff has worked around the world, engaging in comprehensive rule of law projects in Africa and the Middle East, Asia, Eastern Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

In addition to implementing rule of law and judicial reform support programs, our International Visitors Education Program is an important part of our efforts to promote justice system reform and our values as a nation. Through this program we host more than 300 judges and justice system officials annually. We provide training through a combination of briefings and seminars on the U.S. justice system, continuing legal education, and special issues seminars such as judicial independence and relations with the other branches of government. NCSC's

unique state-level perspective allows us to advise countries grappling with issues not only related to federalism and decentralization but virtually every aspect of our legal system.

NCSC is currently working in, or has recently worked in, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Haiti, Mexico, South Africa, Kosovo, Serbia, Mongolia, Uganda, and Bangladesh, to name a few countries. We have conducted sector-wide justice reform assessments, assisted with strategic planning and implementation, and provided support to ministries, courts, prosecutors, legal defense institutions, elementary and secondary school systems, national assemblies, and law schools. We have developed sustainable continuing legal education programs for judges and lawyers; supplied infrastructure and software improvements to courts and prosecutors; harmonized criminal procedures and coordination between police, prosecutors, and courts; introduced small-claims courts and alternative dispute resolution services; trained court administrators, lawyers, and prosecutors; implemented multi-media public awareness and access to justice initiatives; and assisted national assemblies by improving their legislative drafting processes.

NCSC utilizes a number of tools customized to provide justice system agencies with quick assistance. For example, the Center has developed an integrated, automated court case management system that is sufficiently "generic" to allow for rapid customization and implementation of case management functions on a variety of platforms. Our CourTools© performance management system has been adapted in other countries, such as Kosovo, to give local leaders a set of tools to assess performance of the court system. As a result, judges and court leaders are able to gain insight into the functioning of their courts and implement changes that improve access, timeliness, efficiency and ethics in light of objective data. Having maintained a continued presence in Kosovo since 2001, NCSC's efforts have helped Kosovo

with the transition from international to local control; assisted in reforming and restructuring the courts and prosecutorial system to promote effective and impartial justice; and improved the efficiency of court operations both administratively and jurisdictionally.

Examples of other initiatives NCSC has implemented on behalf of U.S. Government agencies and in furtherance of US government goals include:

- From 2000-2009, NCSC, working through USAID, supported democratic governance in Mongolia. Our efforts focused on establishing a modern, accessible and effective justice system in part as a bulwark against internal and external exploitation of resources and people.
- NCSC recently implemented a USAID-funded justice sector strengthening project in South Africa directed at implementing court management reforms and providing assistance to improve the prosecution of sex-based crimes.
- NCSC is also currently implementing a five-year USAID judicial reform and government accountability project in Serbia. The objectives of the project are to strengthen the rule of law, and the independence of the judiciary and the administration of justice in Serbia; to increase public awareness of reforms in the judicial sector; and to strengthen the ability of the Serbian government, Independent Agencies, and civil society to detect and prevent corruption.
- From 1998 to 2005, NCSC worked in Mexico focusing on promoting judicial exchanges between federal judges from Mexico and those in the U.S. At the request of the Mexican government and USAID, we provided assistance in drafting a model criminal procedure code as a first step toward modernizing Mexico's justice system.
- In Bangladesh, NCSC is supporting citizens' access to justice by improving the legal framework for legal aid services, improving the legal aid services provided to the public,

increasing the public's understanding of legal aid and legal services, and further developing their ability to evaluate the performance of judges.

- NCSC is working in Uganda to improve the systems for adjudication of land disputes and the systems that administer the records of lands and property. These disputes are a major driver of conflict in Uganda, and improving the administration of land dispute resolution systems will have a significant impact on the reduction of conflict in Uganda.

NCSC and our colleague organizations share one ambition: to improve the lives of people through justice system reform in an effort to promote political stability, social harmony, and economic prosperity. We bear witness to the impact U.S.-funded rule of law programs have had abroad in strengthening justice systems.

Alexander Hamilton observed that a judiciary's legitimacy rests solely in the goodness and integrity of its judgment. The same may be said for a legal system and every other aspect of governing. This requires more than good legislators, executives or judges. It requires the entire system to be oriented towards constant innovation and improvement in the administration of justice broadly defined.

Madam Chairwoman, on behalf of NCSC, I urge that this Committee continue to support and expand efforts by the Department of State and USAID to strengthen judicial reform programs as part of an overall emphasis on rule of law. Continued investments in judicial reform as part of rule of law programs abroad will save America from costly interventions in far-away places. Above all, U.S. support for rule of law programs abroad will demonstrate our nation's on-going commitment to promoting the rights of all citizens and opening the opportunities of democracy to everyone.

Chief Justice Myron T. Steele
Supreme Court of Delaware
57 The Green, Dover, DE 19901
302.739.4214 • myron.steele@state.de.us

Hon. Myron T. Steele is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Delaware. Previously, he served as a Vice Chancellor of the Delaware Court of Chancery. He has presided over major corporate litigation, LLC and limited partner governance disputes and writes frequently on issues of corporate document interpretation and corporate governance. Chief Justice Steele has published over 400 opinions resolving disputes among members of limited liability companies, and limited partnerships, and between shareholders and management of both publicly traded and close corporations. He speaks and writes frequently on issues of corporate document interpretation and corporate governance. His thesis for the LL.M. degree, *Judicial Scrutiny of Fiduciary Duties in Delaware Limited Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies*, focused on the application of common law fiduciary duties within the contractual framework of alternative business organizations. It was published in the *Delaware Journal of Corporate Law* (32 DEL. J. CORP. L. 1 (2007)). The November 2005 issue of *The Business Lawyer* included an article he co-authored with Sean J. Griffith entitled *On Corporate Law Federalism: Threatening the Thaumatrope* (61 BUS. LAW. 1 (2005)). He co-authored an article with J.W. Verret entitled *Delaware's Guidance: Ensuring Equity for the Modern Witenagemot* published in the Fall 2007 issue of the Virginia Law & Business Review (2 VA. L. & BUS. REV. 188 (2007)). That article formed the basis for a keynote speech to the Business Law Section at the 2007 ABA Annual Meeting. He continues to serve as judicial advisor to the Mergers and Acquisitions Committee of the ABA Business Law Section. He also co-authored an article entitled *"Freedom of Contract and Default Contractual Duties in Delaware Limited Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies"* (Am. Bus. L. J. 221 (Summer 2009)). Chief Justice Steele serves as Adjunct Professor of Law at University of Pennsylvania Law School, University of Virginia Law School, and Pepperdine University Law School.

The Directorship Magazine ranked Chief Justice Steele as one of the 100 most influential people in corporate governance in the United States. Ethisphere Magazine ranked Chief Justice Steele second in its list of "the 100 Most Influential People in Business Ethics for 2007." Lawdragon Magazine has consistently placed Chief Justice Steele among its annual Lawdragon 500 "Leading Lawyers in America" and "Top Judges in America." He currently serves as President of the Conference of Chief Justices (CCJ) and Chair of the National Center for State Courts (NCSC) Board of Directors for 2012-2013. Chief Justice Steele was recently awarded the 2012 Judicial Achievement Award by the U.S. Chamber Institute for Legal Reform in Washington, DC.

3/1/2013

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Myron T. Steele, Chief Justice
Supreme Court of Delaware
[redacted]

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

   Yes, I am appearing on behalf of the National Center for State Courts as its Chairman of the Board.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   Yes X No

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

   See attachment for additional list of grants/contracts

Signature [redacted] Date: 2/28/13

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL GRANTS OR CONTRACTS RECEIVED
October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2012

Grant/Program Title	Total Amount Awarded
NCSC - INTERNATIONAL	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE	
BUREAU OF INTERNATIONAL NARCOTICS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AFFAIRS	
Capacity Building Training, Travel, Support for Law Enforcement and Rule of Law in Central America	1,950,589
Iraq Assessment	3,000,000
Judicial Reform & Government Accoutability-Serbia	21,885,396
Pass through from John Hopkins University Egypt DRL	94,650
U.S. AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT	
Judicial Reform & Government Accoutability-Serbia	21,885,396
Uganda Securing Access, Fostering Peace and Equity (SAFE) Program	$14,843,880
Bangladesh-Justice for All (JFA)	$7,997,747
Kosovo Legal Profession (KLP) Program	1,989,970
Indefinite Quantity Contract 3*	28,156,546
Pass through from the National Democratic Institute Kosovo Assembly Strengthening Program (KASP)	73,986
NCSC U.S. - DOMESTIC	
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
OFFICE ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	
Extending Project Passport Continuation	675,291
National Leadership Summit on State Court Responses to Domestic Violence	737,463
Court Training & Improvements Program TA Project	224,989
BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE	
National Training and Technical Assistance: Smarter Sentencing to Reduce Recidivism	250,000
Pass through from WESTAT/NJRP	50,000
Continuity of Operations Plan for Courts: Planning Guide and Curriculum	424,823
Executive Sessions for State Court Leaders	834,616
NIEM/JRA Implementation in State and Local Courts	599,676
On-line Privacy Policy	749,829
Pass through from Office of Justice Programs	90,000
STT - Phase II	1,184,148
Toolkit to Idenify, Investigate, and Prosecute Elder Abuse	149,555
Translating Drug Court Research	499,536

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL GRANTS OR CONTRACTS RECEIVED
October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2012

Grant/Program Title	Total Amount Awarded
Elder Abuse Toolkit for the Courts	123,870
Improving Criminal Courts Program	349,975
National Assessment of State and Local Court Security	149,935
Risk and Needs Assessment Instruments: A Guide for Courts	264,747
Service Task Team and Registry Support Project	299,997
WebCT Courses	159,007
Practical Automated Privacy Enforcement (Privacy 3)	349,939
Warrant and Disposition Management	3,497,750
Youth & Family Services NIEM Stewardship	499,782
BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS	
2009 State Court Organization	375,559
Court Statistics Project, 2009	414,962
WebCT Courses	159,007
Court Statistics Project 2011	420,112
NICS State Records Estimates Development & Validation	1,239,033
2009 Census of Problem-Solving Courts Solicitation	349,919
Court Statistics Project 2010	419,825
2010 Survey of State Court Criminal Appeals	1,248,501
OFFICE OF SEX OFFENDER SENTENCING, MONITORING APPREHENDING, REGISTERING & TRACKING (SMART)	
Pass through from National Judicial College	$67,663
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	
High Performance Court Framework for CDL Cases	366,926
Achieving CDL Conviction Reporting Compliance	287,769
DOT NHTSA Traffice Safety Center	137,634
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & HUMAN SERVICES	
Pass through from American Bar Association ABA Center on Children and the Law National Child Welfare Resource Center	480,000
Pass through from Child Welfare League of America	379,885
CONGRESSIONAL APPROPRIATION	
Pass through from the State Justice Institute National Summit on Language Access in the Courts	448,282
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Improving the Quality of Judicial Decision-Making	55,432
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Purposes & Responsibilities of Courts (on-line course)	29,999

NATIONAL CENTER FOR STATE COURTS

SCHEDULE OF FEDERAL GRANTS OR CONTRACTS RECEIVED
October 1, 2010 to December 31, 2012

Grant/Program Title	Total Amount Awarded
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Promoting Use of Child Support Title IV-D Resources to Provide Self-Help Assistance	36,575
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Case Triage	80,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Developing Standardized Definitions and Counting Rules for Pro Se Cases	74,995
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Court Criminal Justice Cost/Benefit Model	100,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Reengineering in the State Courts Phase 4	275,859
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Appellate Court Time Standards	50,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Supporting and Coordinating State and Local Efforts to Better Understand and Address the Impact of Illegal Immigration on State Courts	150,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Court Leadership Academy: Building Your Capacity to Lead	36,914
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Updating COSCA Time Standards	82,250
Pass through from the State Justice Institute US Marshalls-Judicial Security Fellows Program	60,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute NCPJ Standards Update	50,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Executive Session for State Court Leaders Phase II	350,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Reengineering the State Courts Phase III	848,000
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Center for Elders and the Courts	136,481
Pass through from the State Justice Institute Jury Manager's Toolbox: The Next Generation	49,768
Pass through from the State Justice Institute State Supreme Court Initiative	69,749

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. I note your long testimony mentioned your work in Mexico.

Judge STEELE. Yes.

Ms. GRANGER. The subcommittee funds our foreign assistance to Mexico in their fight against the drug cartels, and one of the most important things that has to occur and that Mexico has said is absolutely vital is improvement in the rule of law. What has been your experience, and what is the result of your programs in helping with that?

Judge STEELE. Well, our experience is you have to provide a court system that promote the people's confidence in outcome. Our efforts are to promote confidence in the systems by teaching judges through outreach programs as they come to this country, sending our expertise overseas to explain to court systems how they can not only improve their efficiency, but, in effect, in part, public relations to convince the people in those countries that there will be predictable results. They will be promoted by an independent court system on which people can rely. And that people have equal access to justice through a court system that displays integrity and fairness.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. Thank you very much. Thank you for your work.

Judge STEELE. Thank you very much for the opportunity.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Dr. Cassie Statuto.

Ms. STATUTO BEVAN. Statuto Bevan.

Ms. GRANGER. Bevan.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

REBECCA PROJECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

WITNESS

CASSIE STATUTO BEVAN, ED.D. CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD, REBECCA PROJECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

Ms. STATUTO BEVAN. Chairwoman Granger, Congressman Diaz-Balart, thank you for allowing me to testify before you today. I am a member of the board of directors for the Rebecca Project for Human Rights, a non-profit organization at the forefront of anti-trafficking efforts.

My testimony today will make 3 points. One is the $5 million cut for Fiscal Year 2014 that was made last week in the reauthorization bill of the trafficking in persons reauthorization will diminish the work this office does in close to 170 countries to address the prevention of trafficking, prostitution traffickers, and protection of victims.

The second, the need for a Trafficking in Persons Office, TIP, to improve the way we rank countries into tiers, you know, from one is best to third that is worst, based on the extent of progress made to address deficiencies.

Third is the case of Joris Demmink, a former high ranking government official in Netherlands, a consistently ranked tier one country, illustrates a problem with the way the rankings are derived. Mr. Demmink has allegedly raped at least 3 boys in Turkey and in the Netherlands without even a single victim or witness interviewed or an investigation launched.

The $5 million will cut and weaken the objectives of the United States' efforts to combat global trafficking, and will hamper the efforts to improve the accuracy of the TIP report.

The TIP report's methodology relies on information from U.S. embassies, government officials, NGOs, and published reports and newspaper articles. These sources are highly susceptible to bias, influence due to political, economic, diplomatic, and social pressure. The ratings do not contain a complete description of the efforts that a country needs to make to comply with standards.

As numerous government reports have emphasized, considerable tension exists between regional bureaus, with State Department, and embassies, and the TIP office. This tension will only increase with the TIP office diminished in manpower and resources. To give the lead for the monitoring of anti-trafficking efforts to regional bureaus with large portfolios, wide-ranging issues, risks minimizing the importance of combating and reporting on the country's level of improvement in anti-trafficking effort. Shifting responsibilities to regional bureaus where politics and diplomacy meet may very result in a less accurate tier rating system.

So we are concerned about the methodology, but we have a specific concern. The Department of State stands behind the consistent tip rating of the tier one status for the Netherlands that has allowed a former high ranking official, Joris Demmink, to evade any serious investigation of alleged sexual misconduct toward underage boys for almost 20 years. The tier one ranking, coupled with Mr. Demmink's position in the Netherlands as the director general for International Affairs, followed by Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice, has given him the cover that has allowed him not to be officially investigated.

The House of Representatives has pressed for investigations. Frank Wolf, Chris Smith, Joe Pitts have all written letters and met with ambassadors from both Turkey and the Netherlands. Ted Poe and Jim Costa wrote letters as the Victim's Caucus. Nothing.

The victims are still in safe houses. The final appeal in the Netherlands court is still under consideration, and incredibly Mr. Demmink has now a new appointment with the Netherlands, Helsinki, charged with the protection of human rights.

The failure to investigate Joris Demmink is not a matter of funding. It is a matter of political will.

Ms. GRANGER. I am very familiar with the issue you are talking about and the particular example for the Netherlands, and have had meetings in my office. However, the act itself is a matter of the authorizing committee. Chris Smith is the chair of that.

Ms. BEVAN. Right.

Ms. GRANGER. And so I just want to make sure that you have talked to them about that, and you said you have.

Ms. BEVAN. Chris Smith is upset about the cut of the $5 million, yes.

Ms. GRANGER. It is an authorizing issue, not an appropriations issue.

Ms. BEVAN. Yes. You could override. [Laughter.]

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Cassie Statuto Bevan
Board of Directors
Rebecca Project for Human Rights
240-481-2226, cbevan@sp2.upenn.edu
Point of Contact: Kwame Fosu, 240-481-2226

Testimony before: the US House of Representatives, Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Note: if oral testimony is not selected, please submit as written testimony

Madam Chair and Members of the Subcommittee:

The "ask" in this testimony by the Rebecca Project for Human Rights is not for more money for the Trafficking in Persons (TIPS) Office. The request is for a full review of the methodology and definitions used to gather country information for the TIPS report. The Department of State standing behind the TIPS rating of a Tier 1 status to the Netherlands allows the former Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice, Joris Demmink to continue to evade any serious investigation of his behavior. He can continue to hide behind the official positions he held that were responsible for investigating the very behavior that Mr. Demmink is accused of, namely, sex trafficking and the sex abuse and rape of minors.

The Rebecca Project for Human Rights requests oversight before any appropriations are made to the Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Office (TIPS) to ensure accountability and to enforce effective, efficient, transparent and compliant use of funds. The TIPS report on the extent to which countries are in compliance with the

minimum standards set forth by the Trafficking in Victims and Persons Act (TVPA) (2003, 2005, 2008) recognizes that some 4,500,000 men, women and children are enslaved by sexual exploitation at any given time world wide.

As the Chair and the Members of the Subcommittee are aware countries that fully comply with the TVPA minimum standards are awarded a Tier 1 rating. Tier 2 countries are rated such because of the failure to fully comply with the TVPA minimum standards but are recognized as making "significant efforts" to comply. Tier 2 Watch list adds, in part, to the Tier 2 rating that in countries where the absolute number of victims are significantly increasing or the commitment made by the countries to take further steps to come into compliance has failed to materialize. Tier 3 countries do not comply with the TVPA minimum standards nor are the countries making any effort to do so.

The methodology in place to determine the ratings relies in large part on anecdotal information from US embassies, NGO's and newspaper articles. As you know, these sources are highly susceptible to bias and influence due to political, economic, diplomatic and social pressures. For example, a high ranking official in the Netherlands alleged to be involved in sex trafficking and sex abuse of minor boys has been shielded by the US embassy, NGO's, some (but not all) newspapers over the past twenty years. Despite credible allegations of sex trafficking and rape, Joris Demmink the Secretary General of the Ministry of Justice in the Netherlands from 2002-2012 and the Director General for International Affairs and Immigration in

the Netherlands from 1993 to 2002 has not been the subject of an official and comprehensive investigation either in Holland or in Turkey where some of these crimes took place.

Good governance and anti-corruption measures are instrumental in the protection of human rights. Government officials must be subject to the full implementation of the law or to the rule of law prohibiting human trafficking or trust in the treaties and covenants proclaiming to protect victims are rendered meaningless. Under Joris Demmink's watchful eye, witnesses and victims alike were not officially interviewed nor were the petitions filed in the Holland courts heard.

The Netherlands maintained its TIPS Tier 1 rating, despite: (1) a letter to the European Union signed by Reps. Frank Wolf (R-VA), Chris Smith (R-NJ) and Joe Pitts (R-PA); (2) a letter sent to the President of Turkey from the Victims Caucus Co-Chairs Rep. Ted Poe (R-TX) and Jim Costa (D-CA); (3) a hearing led by Chairman Chris Smith (R-NJ) of the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE, Helsinki Commission); the introduction of H.Res. 62 by Rep. Chris Smith (R_NJ) detailing the credible allegations raised against Joris Demmink; an Op Ed in the Washington Times Online by Kwame Fosu of the Rebecca Project for Human Rights decrying the Demmink situations comparing Demmink to Jerry Sandusky formerly of Penn State; and protests in both Washington and New York City by anti-sex trafficking coalitions.

Cassie Statuto Bevan, Ed.D.
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Dr. Statuto Bevan is currently a Lecturer at the Graduate School of Social Policy and Practice at the University of Pennsylvania. She teaches both Masters and Doctoral level students: Contemporary Issues in Social Policy (including a module on issues surrounding child abuse, neglect and infant fatality), Child and Family Policy, with a focus on child maltreatment and infant fatality policies at both the federal and state levels), and Social Welfare and Social Economics. Dr. Statuto Bevan is the Child Welfare Fellow at The Field Center for Children's Policy, Practice and Research at the University of Pennsylvania where she serves as part of an interdisciplinary team reviewing and advising on child maltreatment cases referred by the Department of Human Services, Child and Youth Division.

Cassie has also held teaching positions at Catholic University and Marymount Manhattan College where she started the Child Advocacy Track in the Department of Psychology. This track included one of the first college courses in New York on research in child abuse and neglect. While in New York City, Dr. Statuto Bevan sat on the Inter-Hospital Council for reviewing cases of child fatality and severe child abuse.

Cassie Statuto Bevan received her doctorate in Child Development from Columbia University. She completed a Post-Doctoral Fellowship at the Bush Program for Child Development and Social Policy at the University of Michigan. Under the auspices of the Society for Research in Child Development and the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Statuto Bevan came to Washington DC having been awarded the Congressional Science Fellowship.

As a Fellow, Cassie worked on the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) of 1984, the Baby Doe amendment. After joining the Staff of the U.S. House of Representatives Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families and later the Committee on Ways and Means, Cassie continued to work on CAPTA amendments including, the 1996 establishment of the child fatality panels to review cases of child fatalities and near fatalities. In 2003, Dr. Statuto Bevan, as the Senior Policy Advisor to the U.S. Majority Whip, worked on CAPTA with then Rep. Greenwood (R-PA) to ensure that a safe plan of care be put into place to handle cases when newborns are born drug-exposed.

During her tenure on Capitol Hill, Dr. Statuto Bevan was a principal staffer on many domestic and international proposals that later became public laws including: the Inter-Ethnic Placement Act of 1996; the Adoption Tax Credit of 1996; the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997; the Foster Care Independence Act of 1999; the Inter-country

Adoption Act of 2000; the DC Family Court Act of 2001; and, the Safe and Timely Interstate Placement of Foster Children Act of 2006. She was also instrumental in the passage of the Trafficking in Victims and Persons Act of 2003(TVPA). Cassie retired from the U.S. House of Representatives after twenty years of service in 2007.

Cassie has served as a Commissioner on the U.S. Commission on Child and Family Welfare. Dr. Statuto Bevan has also served as a consultant to the W.T. Grant Foundation, Pew Charitable Trusts, the Center for Adoption Policy and Wendy's Wonderful Kids Programs through the Dave Thomas Foundation. Cassie has been a member of the DC Fatality Review Commission and the DC's Child Advocacy Clinic, Safe Shores. Dr. Statuto Bevan served as a Board Member of the Rio Bend Foster Care Community in Richmond, Texas for more than five years.

Dr. Statuto Bevan has testified numerous times on the federal and state levels on child welfare issues. Her most recent academic presentations include: Pennsylvania State Senate, Harvard Law School's Child Advocacy Clinic Conference; Yale University at the Edward Ziegler Center for Children and Policy; and Georgetown's Institute for Public Policy.

Dr. Statuto Bevan has received numerous awards for outstanding leadership in child advocacy. These awards came from organizations including the National Council for Adoption, the National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, and the National Association of Psychiatric Treatment Centers for Children, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and, the individual Award for Adoption Excellence from the United States Department of Health and Human Services.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dr. Cassie Statuto Beven
Board of Directors
Rebecca Project for Human Rights
[redacted]

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

Rebecca Project for Human Rights

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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: [redacted] Date: 3/3/2013

[redacted]

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Dr. Adil Baguirov.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

U.S. AZERIS NETWORK

WITNESS

ADIL BAGUIROV, PH.D., MANAGING DIRECTOR AND CO-FOUNDER, U.S. AZERIS NETWORK

Mr. BAGUIROV. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman, honorable members of the committee, staff, Honorable Congressman Diaz-Balart. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to testify today on behalf of the Azerbaijani-American community and our grassroots organization, which wants and promotes fair and need-based foreign aid assistance to the Caucuses region based on 3 important criteria: number one, allied relationship of the recipient state with the United States, number two, recipient nation must have a demonstrated and certified necessity and need to be able to absorb the aid, number three, the legality of aid in compliance with U.S. and international laws.

There is a great imbalance in U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan versus Armenia, for example. Azerbaijan, a victim of armed aggression and occupation of, according to the CIA, 16 percent of its lands by Armenia always gets much less than the smaller, but very aggressive, Republic of Armenia.

According to the Congressional Research Service, since 1992, Armenia got over $2.2 billion in U.S. aid, whereas Azerbaijan got $1 billion. This is despite the fact that Azerbaijan is more than twice the size and population, and several times the size of refugee and IDP, internally displaced persons, population the request of Armenia's aggression and occupation in the Karabagh region.

Our community is very vocal in appeals to not include any separate direct assistance to the Nagorno Karabagh region of Azerbaijan, which is occupied by Armenia in Fiscal Year 2014. Aid to that region of Azerbaijan should never bypass or circumvent allied Azerbaijan's sovereignty.

Furthermore, we feel that since Armenia's army is occupying parts of Azerbaijan in violation of U.S. and international laws, there should be no FMF and IMET aid to Armenian armed forces, especially since they do not even have the capacity to absorb the FMF and IMET aid that is given to it, in part due to hosting a massive Russian military base there until 2044.

Direct aid to Armenia occupied Nagorno Karabagh region of Azerbaijan obviously causes a lot of irritation and protest on the part of both Azerbaijan as well as the Azerbaijan-American community, and spoils relations between the allies significantly.

There is no and never has been any direct aid requested for the Nagorno Karabagh region by the State Department by the Administration, any administration, whether Clinton, Bush, or Obama. U.S. is the only country in the world which allocates aid directly to the occupied region, bypassing central authorities. U.S. does not give similar aid to any other post-Soviet zones, such as in Abasha, Georgia, in south Pasantia, also Georgia, in Trasnistria, Moldova, or any other regions, such as Chechnya, Turkish Republic of North-

ern Cyprus, Palestine, just to name a few. Then why provide any direct aid to Nagorno Karabagh region?

Aside from this action sending the wrong message symbolically, this aid frees up funds for the Armenian armed forces to continue illegal occupation of Azerbaijan, buying up arms, as well as it serves as a black hole for narcotics and drug trade, as well as arms smuggling. It has an 82 mile border with Iran, which is not controlled by any of the authorities. Hence, it is absolutely essential that the counterproductive and inappropriate allocation of direct U.S. aid to the occupied Nagorno Karabagh region be stopped, especially since it violates this committee's own rule.

If you look at the Section 7070 of the Fiscal Year 2012 conference report, you will see the precise language. It does not allow giving any aid to a country that violates territorial integrity and sovereignty and violates the health of another post-Soviet state. And this exactly what Armenia has been doing for the past over 20 years.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Outside Witness Testimony for FY2014
Written Statement for the Record

by Adil Baguirov, Ph.D.
Managing Director and co-founder, U.S. Azeris Network (USAN)
Washington, D.C.

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

March 1, 2013

Madam Chairwoman, honorable Ranking Member, honorable members of the Subcommittee,

To summarize U.S. Azeris Network (USAN)'s request in FY2014 aid to Armenia and Azerbaijan as well as Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabagh region of Azerbaijan:

Aid	**Armenia**	**Azerbaijan**	**Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabagh region of Azerbaijan**
USAID	Per Administration request or less	Per Administration request, or more	$0 (zero)
Military	Per Administration request or less	$10 million FMF, $900,000 IMET (Department of Defense)	Never requested, never allocated, not applicable

USAN promotes fair and need-based foreign aid assistance, based on two important criteria: 1) allied relationship of the recipient state with the U.S., and 2) the recipient nation must have a demonstrated and certified need to need and be able to absorb the aid. There is a great disbalance in U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan and Armenia, it should be at the very least equal to both countries, although Azerbaijan is more than twice the size and population, and has several times the size of refugee/IDP population. In reality, because Armenia militarily occupies some 16% of Azerbaijan and thus commits action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of another Independent State

of the former Soviet Union, such as violations included in the Helsinki Final Act, per Section 7070 of the FY2012 Conference Report and other relevant U.S. laws, then probably none of the previously appropriated or funds under consideration shall be made available for assistance to Armenia. Ideally, there should be no aid to Armenia (except for democracy-building and promotion of human rights) and as much for Azerbaijan as what the Administration will request (but at least $26 million - just like in the FY2011 actual aid allocation).

Also, USAN requests to **not** include **any** direct assistance for the Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan in FY2014. Furthermore, USAN feels that based on prior actuals, real absorption capacity and Pentagon's own assessments (and not the wants of a special interest group), there should be $900,000 in International Military Education and Training (IMET) aid accompanied by $10 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Azerbaijan, while since Armenia's army is occupying parts of Azerbaijan in violation of U.S. and international law, there should not be FMF or IMET aid to Armenian armed forces at all, or at least less than to Azerbaijan. The so-called "military parity" is not required and meaningless, considering how small the U.S. aid is compared to the overall defense budgets of the two nations, and how different states have different needs, and U.S. national security interests.

NO DIRECT AID TO NAGORNO KARABAKH SHOULD BE PERMITTED

Direct aid to the Armenia-occupied Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan obviously causes irritation and protests on the part of both Azerbaijan and the Azerbaijani-Americans, and spoils the relations between allies significantly. There was no

direct aid requested for Nagorno-Karabakh in either FY2013 or FY2012, or previously. Meanwhile, the House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs reports, such as for FY2012, only included such innocent and praiseworthy general instructions as "Provided further, That funds made available for the Southern Caucasus region may be used for confidence-building measures and other activities in furtherance of the peaceful resolution of conflicts, including in Nagorno-Karabakh." Sources: House Subcommittee State and Foreign Operations FY 2012 Bill, July 26, 2011, p. 36, http://appropriations.house.gov/UploadedFiles/FY12-SFOPS-07-25_xml.pdf, and Text of the conference report FY 2012 (House Report 112-331), Division I, p. 40, rules.house.gov/Media/file/PDF_112_1/HR2055CRbill/pcConferenceDivI-BillOCR.pdf In other words, the instruction was for CBM's for conflicts such as in Nagorno-Karabakh - which means money split equally among both Armenia and Azerbaijan. But instead all the money was provided directly to Nagorno-Karabakh's military junta, led by the Armed Forces of Armenia which occupies this Azerbaijani region. Thus, how did this instruction got turned into a direct aid to the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region - and to add insult to injury, only to the Armenian residents, and not Azerbaijani displaced from there? Obviously, someone has twisted and changed the spirit and letter of the Subcommittee's and full Conference's report, and did harm to the U.S. national interests, its international and regional standing and prestige, and its appearance of an honest, neutral broker in the mediation between Azerbaijan and Armenia.

U.S. is the only country in the world to allocate aid directly to the occupied region, bypassing central authorities in Baku. U.S. Does not give any direct aid to similar post-Soviet conflict zones such as Abkhazia (Georgia), South Ossetia (Georgia) and

Transdnistria (Moldova), not to mention many other similar regions around the world, such as Chechnya in Russia in the 1990s and 2000s, or the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC) - then why provide any direct aid to the occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region?

Aside from this action sending the wrong message symbolically, this aid, which is some 10% of the total (shadow) economy of the occupied territories, **frees up funds for the Armenian armed forces to continuing illegal occupation of 16% of Azerbaijan, buying arms, as well as serving as a black hole for narcotics and drug trade, arms smuggling** (there is a 132 km border with Iran), diamond and precious metals trade, etc. Hence, it is absolutely essential that the counter-productive and inappropriate allocation of direct U.S. aid to the occupied Nagorno Karabakh region of Azerbaijan be finally put to stop this year.

VILATION OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY IN FORMER SOVIET UNION - VIOLATION OF THE HELSINKI FINAL ACT

The text of the Section 7070 of the Conference Report FY2012 (House Report 112-331), Division I, pp. 230-231, contained the following important legally-binding instruction, which must be followed:

"INDEPENDENT STATES OF THE FORMER SOVIET UNION

SEC. 7070. (a) None of the funds appropriated under the heading "Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia" shall be made available for assistance for a government of an Independent State of the former Soviet Union if that government directs any action in violation of the territorial integrity or national sovereignty of any other Independent State

of the former Soviet Union, such as those violations included in the Helsinki Final Act: Provided, That such funds may be made available without regard to the restriction in this subsection if the President determines that to do so is in the national security interest of the United States."

Similar instruction was in the Section 7073 of the House Subcommittee State and Foreign Operations FY 2012 Bill, July 26, 2011, on p. 36. Similar legal provision was in the previous appropriation bills and public laws: in the Section 7073 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2010, in the Section 7073 of the Omnibus Appropriations Act of 2009 (H. R. 1105—383), in the Section 617 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2008 and others (longer list below).

Then, why is this legally-binding instruction ignored and not complied with year after year? Because it has been reported, established and certified many times by the U.S. Government (e.g., the State Department - see http://Karabakh.USAzeris.org for a detailed fact sheet), that Armenia occupies Azerbaijan and thus violates the latter's territorial integrity and sovereignty, it is thus ineligible for any U.S. aid.

CONCLUSION

USAN makes the following requests for Azerbaijan and Armenia:

Armenia – follow Administration's request or give less in both development aid (except for democracy and human rights promotion) and in military (FMF/IMET);

Azerbaijan – follow Administration's request or provide more; and provide $10 million for FMF, and $900,000 IMET aid;

Armenia-occupied Nagorno-Karabakh region of Azerbaijan - $0.00 (zero)

Curriculum vitae (bio)

Adil Baguirov, Ph.D. is the co-founder and member of the Board of Director of the U.S. Azeris Network (USAN), a 501(c)(4) not-for-profit, nonpartisan, nonsectarian volunteer grassroots organization dedicated to voter education and advocacy of the Azerbaijani-Americans and other Turkic-Americans.

Dr. Adil Baguirov holds degrees in International Relations and Business Administration from the University of Southern California (1999), and a Ph.D. in Political Science from Moscow State Institute of International Relations (2002).

Dr. Baguirov held numerous speaking engagements on various political and economic developments in the Caspian area and Former USSR at such research centers as the RAND Corporation (Los Angeles), The Heritage Foundation (Washington DC), Central Asia-Caucasus Institute (CACI) of Johns Hopkins University (JHU), George Washington University, Foreign Service Institute of the U.S. State Department, was the co-chair at the energy security panel at the Riga NATO Summit's Young Leaders Forum (November 2006), "Caucasus in 20 years" forum at the French Senate (February 2008), and a Guest Lecturer at several institutions of higher learning in the United States, Azerbaijan and Russia. Dr. Baguirov is a frequent speaker and chair at various Eurasia-related conferences in the U.S., such as at Columbia University, Utah University, Montana University, University of California at Los Angeles, University of California at Berkeley, and Georgetown University.

Publications include three books, 30 academic articles, and a hundred newspaper and online articles. The list includes: "Nagorno-Karabakh: Competing Legal, Historic and Economic Claims in Political, Academic and Media Discourses", Journal of Muslim Minority Affairs, Volume 32, Number 2, 1 June 2012, pp. 139-175(37); "Internet as a factor in globalization of international relations and world politics" (2003, ISBN 5-901931-08-4); an encyclopedia chapter on FSU in the "International Security and the United States [Two Volumes]: An Encyclopedia", Karl DeRouen and Paul Bellamy (eds.), Greenwood Press, 2008, as well as numerous scholarly articles, his articles and op-eds on Caspian energy, Caucasus geopolitics and democratization, and history of the region, have been published in The Washington Times, The Los Angeles Times, Azerbaijan International (USA), The Asia Times, ISN (Switzerland), Echo, Zerkalo, The Moscow Times, The Caucasian Review of International Affairs, International Affairs, Russia Profile magazine, Oil of Russia, Oil and Gas Vertical, and The Hill.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Witness Financial 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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Adil Baguirov
Co-founder and Member of the Board of Directors
[redacted]

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

On behalf of the U.S. Azeris Network (USAN), a nonprofit 501(c)(4) organization.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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: [redacted]

Date: March 1, 2013

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. Thanks for being with us.

Our final testimony for the day will be Ms. Kelly Aylward, and you are recognized for 4 minutes.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 2013.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

WITNESS

KELLY KEENAN AYLWARD, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Ms. AYLWARD. Good morning, Chairwoman Granger, Congressman Diaz-Balart, subcommittee members, staff. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

I am Kelly Keenan Aylward. I am the Washington director for the Wildlife Conservation Society, headquartered at the Bronx Zoo.

As an implementing partner of the U.S. government, overseas WCS has seen firsthand how good natural resource management can stabilize conflict prone regions while exploitation and degradation of natural resources can drive insecurity.

Witnessing the Wildlife Conservation Society at work demonstrates how conservation helps achieve U.S. national security and economic objectives in foreign policy. For the last 20 years in Burma, WCS has been instrumental in establishing the world's largest tiger reserve and integrating priorities of ethnic minorities into land use planning strategies that will sustain the country's richness.

Elsewhere, WCS is dedicated to stopping wildlife trafficking, reducing armed conflict over scarce natural resources in countries like Afghanistan and Pakistan, preventing the spread of disease between animals and humans, securing land tenure and promoting indigenous rights to protecting tropical forest habitat in the Amazon, fortifying sources of drinking water for natural rural communities in the developing world, developing national parks to promote budding ecotourism and hospitality sectors in biodiversity rich countries, like Gabon, South Sudan, Madagascar, and others, working with hunters to protect tigers and tiger prey, and building resiliency in vulnerable communities that rely on fisheries and other natural resources for their livelihoods.

It is important to note that international conservation comprises about 1 percent of the U.S. foreign assistance, and United States foreign assistance comprises only 1 percent of the Federal budget. This modest investment in sustainable natural resource management in places like Afghanistan, Burma, Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and elsewhere reduces conflict around scarce resources and serves to promote stability and avoid potential costly future military interventions, as we heard earlier this morning.

My testimony today will focus on USAID, the State Department, and the Treasury's contribution to the Global Environment Facility. I will start by highlighting USAID's biodiversity program.

In many regions, the exploitation and degradation of natural systems are already having significant impacts on security and stability. In Central Africa, despite a long history of conflict, the Central African Regional Program for the Environment brings 6 na-

tions and 3 U.S. government agencies together to save Africa's gorillas and forest elephants, and to promote rational land use planning and sustainable development, which in turn decreases forest destruction.

At the same time, Africa's natural resources have become not just the cause, but also the currency for instability and conflict as soaring prices for ivory have unleashed large-scale black markets that are helping to finance armed insurgencies. The catastrophic loss of elephants in Chad and Cameroon at the hands of heavily armed North Sudanese and Chadean horsemen, and the recently announced 62 percent decline in forest elephants across Central Africa reinforces the need to create an effective wildlife law enforcement network to train forces in Central Africa, and deter and respond to national security risks posed by well-armed and well-organized trafficking in ivory and rhino horn, and potentially linked to weapons, narcotics, and human trafficking. Site based law enforcement programs are essential, complemented by trans-boundary controls and demand reduction programs in Asia.

At home at our Bronx Zoo headquarters, the annual Run for the Wild on April 27th is dedicated to raising awareness of the elephant poaching crisis and raising money to support site-based protection for elephants.

Next, I wanted to touch base on a few of the programs at USAID's forest programs, as well as helping vulnerable communities adapt to climate change. But I see my time is running low, so in summary——

[Laughter.]

Ms. AYLWARD. My key recommendations for international conservation. Most importantly, fully fund the USAID Biodiversity Program and the USAID Sustainable Landscapes Program, and fund them respectively in separate pots. Provide new money to address the escalating elephant poaching crisis in Africa before the species disappear. WCS is happy to provide a more robust set of recommendations on how to structure really impactful programs in combatting elephant poaching.

Prioritize participatory land use planning in U.S. development aid to Burma to promote the key principles of the Napata Accord for effective development cooperation. Continue a balanced apportionment of investments across Federal agencies in the implementation of the Central African Regional Program for the Environment. With the closure of the USAID mission in Russia, apportion funding directly to the U.S. Forest Service International Programs for tiger conservation and tiger habitat.

And lastly, honor the U.S. government pledge to the Global Environment Facilities, fifth replenishment, by fully funding the GEF and contributions to the U.S. Treasury and arrears where possible.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Testimony of the Wildlife Conservation Society
Kelly Keenan Aylward, Washington Office Director
Submitted to House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies
March 1, 2013

Contact: Kelly Keenan Aylward, WCS Washington Office Director kaylward@wcs.org (202) 624-8195

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, Members of the Subcommittee: thank you for the opportunity to testify on the Fiscal Year 2014 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act regarding Biodiversity, Global Health and Energy Accounts. The Bronx Zoo-based Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) was founded more than 115 years with the mission of saving wildlife and wild places worldwide through conservation action, science and education. WCS fieldwork helps address threats to over 25% of Earth's biodiversity in more than 60 countries around the world. As an implementing partner of the U.S. government overseas, WCS is closely involved with the priorities around opening diplomatic and technical relations with Burma, wildlife trafficking and biodiversity conservation, emerging pandemic threats, deforestation and sustainable agricultural expansion, and building resilient communities in the face of increased natural disasters. WCS has seen firsthand how good natural resource management can stabilize conflict prone regions while the exploitation and degradation of natural systems drive insecurity.

Witnessing the Wildlife Conservation Society at work demonstrates how conservation helps achieve U.S. national security and economic objectives in foreign policy. For the last 20 years in Burma, WCS has been instrumental in establishing the world's largest tiger reserve, doubling the acres under protected area management, establishing the first river protected area and integrating the priorities of ethnic minorities into land use planning strategies that will sustain the country's rich endemism. Elsewhere, WCS is dedicated to stopping wildlife trafficking; reducing armed conflict over scarce natural resources in countries like Afghanistan and Pakistan; preventing the spread of diseases between animals and humans; securing land tenure and promoting indigenous rights to protect tropical forest habitat in the Amazon; fortifying the sources of drinking water for rural communities in the developing world; developing National Parks to promote budding ecotourism and hospitality sectors in biodiversity rich nations like Gabon, South Sudan, Madagascar, and others; working with hunters to protect tigers and tiger prey from poaching; and building resiliency in vulnerable communities that rely on fisheries and other natural resources for their livelihoods.

As the Subcommittee balances the nation's fiscal challenges with national security and economic interests, it is important to note that international conservation comprises about 1% of U.S. foreign assistance, which, in turn, is only 1% of the federal budget. This modest investment in sustainable natural resource management in places like Afghanistan, Burma, the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan, and elsewhere reduces conflict around scarce resources and serves to promote stability and avoid potential costly future military interventions. This testimony will focus on programs at US Agency for International Development (USAID), the U.S. State Department, and the U.S. Department of Treasury's contributions to the Global Environment Facility – all these agencies administer programs where conservation delivers on security and development goals.

USAID Biodiversity: In many regions, the exploitation and degradation of natural systems are already having significant impacts on security and stability. USAID's Biodiversity Conservation

Programs help protect some of the largest and most at-risk natural landscapes while boosting economic security, regional stability and human health. In Afghanistan and Pakistan, where WCS is the only U.S. based conservation organization at work, desertification from unsustainable land use, soil erosion caused by deforestation, and water contamination have been highly detrimental to the region's inhabitants. Reversing these destructive trends is key to good governance and capacity building, which is essential for effective local management and security. In South Sudan, the world's newest democracy, WCS is working with US Government and private support to reduce inter-ethnic violence by establishing community owned and managed protected areas that deliver security and sustainable development opportunities.

Indigenous territorial management in Northern Bolivia through the Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon (ICAA) has reduced deforestation along roads four-fold in comparison to neighboring areas. This reduction has been achieved through the development of consensus around land use; implementation of forest management projects including handicrafts, ecotourism, forestry and agro forestry initiatives; development of internal natural resource use regulations; and implementation of a territorial control strategy based on physical delimitation of vulnerable perimeters and community control. This reduction in deforestation represents 1,400 hectares per year and five million total CO2-equivalent between 2008 and 2015.

Africa's natural resources have become not just the cause but also the currency for instability and conflict as soaring prices for ivory have unleashed large-scale black markets that are helping to finance armed insurgencies and even terrorism. Skyrocketing demand for ivory and other high-value wildlife parts has created a poaching crisis that is decimating wildlife populations, robbing developing countries of economic opportunities and generating huge profits for well-organized and well-armed criminal syndicates. In Central Africa, despite a long history of conflict, the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE) brings 6 nations and three US Government agencies together to save Africa's gorillas and forest elephants and to promote rational land-use planning and sustainable development which in turn decreases forest destruction and degradation. The catastrophic loss of elephants in Chad and Cameroon at the hands of heavily armed North Sudanese and Chadian horseman, and other recent alarming declines in elephants in areas across Central Africa, reinforces the need to create an effective wildlife law enforcement network to train forces in Central Africa to deter and respond to the national security risks posed by organized trafficking not only in ivory and rhino horn, but potentially also linked to other forms of organized crime. Site-based law enforcement programs are essential, complemented by transboundary controls and demand reduction programs. The illegal wildlife trade emphasizes the importance of incorporating conservation and natural resource management into a larger conflict-prevention strategy. At our Bronx Zoo-headquarters, the annual *Run For the Wild* on April 27th is dedicated to raising awareness of the elephant poaching crisis and raising money from individuals to support site-based protections.

Unfortunately, the President's FY14 Budget Request is not available at this time. The Administration's FY13 budget request did not include a line item for the USAID Biodiversity Program and the FY13 Congressional Budget Justification reveals that only $87 million is requested to address biodiversity challenges around the world, compared to the $200 million enacted in FY12 SFOPs. WCS recommends that the USAID Biodiversity line item be restored and funded at $200 million (the FY12 Enacted level) of which $25 million is requested for CARPE/CBFP, $20 million for the Andean Amazon Conservation Initiative, $5 million for wildlife conservation in Southern Sudan, $10 million to address the escalating elephant poaching crisis, $1 million for Guatemala's

Maya Biosphere Reserve, $2 million to implement and enforce the Lacey Act (section 8204 of Public Law 110-246), and $500,000 for tiger conservation in the Russian Far East transferred to the US Forest Service pursuant to the Foreign Assistance Act Sec. 632(a).

Sustainable Landscapes: Forests are essential for regulating water flow, capturing rainfall for drinking water and often preventing catastrophic flooding and soil erosion. Forests supply direct food, economic resources and medicinal products to the over 1.6 billion people who live in them, and are vital to the healthy ecosystems we all depend on. U.S. support will give developing countries the ability to address the drivers of deforestation and degradation, halt illegal logging and restore degraded lands. This has direct economic benefits for U.S. producers as well: unfair competition from illegally harvested timber in developing countries costs the U.S. timber industry $1 billion annually. The Administration's FY13 request of $130.5 million for Sustainable Landscapes includes $113.5 million for Development Assistance and $17 million for Economic Support Funds to protect tropical forests from deforestation and degradation. WCS requests funding to USAID and State Department for Sustainable Landscapes be level with the FY12 Enacted amount of $137 million. It remains important that funding for Sustainable Landscapes be separate and additional to USAID Biodiversity funding.

Resilience, Adaptation and Predictive Capabilities: Some of the world's poorest countries are experiencing increased droughts, floods, cyclones, tsunamis and other extreme weather events. These regions need technical and financial assistance to monitor changes and integrate nature-based adaptation strategies into plans that address infrastructure, health, agriculture, natural resources management, disaster risk reduction and conflict mitigation. As part of ongoing efforts to protect ecosystems and improve the livelihoods of the people living in Africa's Albertine Rift WCS has helped the Uganda National Forest Authority to determine the economic value and services the forests provide for the surrounding communities. The Administration FY13 Request for USAID and State Department Adaptation programs was $190 million and included $141 million for Development Assistance and $42 million for ESF. This is up from $184.5 million in FY12 Enacted SFOPs. WCS supports $190 million for adaptation assistance. WCS also recommends that USAID integrate climate change and natural resource management into the Feed the Future program that has the potential, if structured properly, to provide sustainable supply chains, build climate resilient communities and reduce emissions.

USAID Emerging Pandemic Threats (EPT) Program: In FY13, the Administration requested $53 million for USAID's Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET) Office, in USAID's Global Health Bureau, **down from $189 million** in FY09 **and a dramatic 38% cut from the current year**. WCS requests that PIOET be fully funded at $90 million in FY14, which will enable current levels of effort to continue to protect vital global interests. These investments are intended to fight the emergence of zoonotic diseases that spread between people and animals by building essential human and institutional capacity to prevent disease transmission at its source, and controlling its spread locally and across borders regionally and globally. Since 2009, the PIOET/EPT Program has collected samples from over 35,000 wild animals at high risk interfaces and discovered over 200 new potentially zoonotic viruses from wild animals in countries where the risk of disease emergence is high. The governments of Uganda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Republic of Congo, Bangladesh, and Bolivia were assisted by USAID EPT-funded partners in responding to disease outbreaks. The program has built viral family diagnostic capacity in 33 countries; and more than 1,500 human, animal, and environment health professionals from 20

countries have been trained in the prevention, timely detection, confirmation, preparedness and response to zoonotic diseases outbreaks. Sustaining these investments is essential for US national security and public health interests.

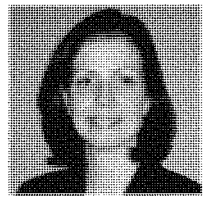
The Global Environment Facility (the GEF): The US is one of more than 30 donors to the GEF where about 1/3 of all funds are directed to biodiversity conservation in the developing world. WCS is an implementing partner of the GEF in South Sudan and is pending final approval on a new partnership in Burma to develop the country's natural resource management strategy. WCS has experienced firsthand the importance of leveraging US leadership into a globally funded mechanism to promote global priority projects. WCS requests that the U.S. Treasury transfers the U.S. contribution to the GEF at the amount consistent with its pledge to the GEF-5 Replenishment and pay down its arrears to the extent possible in FY14.

Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA): This debt-for-nature swap program has lead the way in developing crucial forestry conservation programs in tropical countries that leverage additional funding for conservation from private sector partners. The Administration did not include a line item for the Tropical Forest Conservation Account at the U.S. Treasury Debt Restructuring Program in FY13. WCS requests that the TFCA line item be restored in FY14 SFOPS and funded at FY12 Enacted levels of $12 million.

In conclusion, WCS appreciates the opportunity to share its perspectives and recommend modest funding for international conservation in the FY14 SFOPs Appropriations Act. Conservation investments are in our national security interest and assist in building capacity, strengthening governance and stabilizing regions prone to conflict and unrest.



Kelly Keenan Aylward
Washington Office Director



Kelly Keenan Aylward is the Washington Office Director for Bronx Zoo-based Wildlife Conservation Society and has run the Federal Affairs Program since opening the office in 2003. She works on domestic and international conservation policy and federal budget issues with the US Congress, the Administration and key stakeholders. Ms. Aylward has contributed to domestic and international conservation policy including: the development of new funding streams for species conservation, large scale landscape conservation, the protection of wildlife migrations, global pandemic influenza monitoring, and transportation facilities; the US Agency for International Development Climate and Development Strategy and the US Agency for International Development Biodiversity Policy; the establishment of the first Semi-Postal Stamp for wildlife; and the launch of the U.S. National Mammal Campaign. Prior to working at the Wildlife Conservation Society, Kelly worked as the Director of Government Affairs for the National Environmental Education & Training Foundation in Washington, DC, a partner foundation to the Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Education. As Legislative Counsel to former Congressman Michael McNulty, Ms. Aylward's Capitol Hill work focused on appropriations, the environment, energy, education, agriculture, and animal issues. After earning her Juris Doctor at Albany Law School of Union University, in Albany, New York she clerked for the New York State Supreme Court Appellate Division specializing in environmental quality review and land use planning appeals. Kelly sits on the International Conservation Caucus Foundation Conservation Council, the Teaming with Wildlife National Steering Committee, the Multinational Species Conservation Funds Coalition Steering Committee and the Emerging Wildlife Conservation Leaders Board. Kelly and her husband Kevin reside in Falls Church, VA and have two sons Conner and Kyle.

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Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
Kelly Keenan Aylward, Washington Office Director
Wildlife Conservation Society
The Bronx Zoo
Public Affairs
[redacted]

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

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?
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.

Signature: [redacted]

Date: 3/11/13

All WCS Proposals Funded by the U.S. Federal Government
July 2010 - February 2013

Donor	Proposal Name	Total Award
Department of Defense (DOD)	NAP ADNDK FY10 Wildlife Trade Afghan W91322T-10-2-0057 (Org 35029)	$124,377.00
Department of Defense (DOD)	NAP ADNDK Bicknells thrush W9132T-11-P-0054 (Org 35313)	$10,240.00
National Park Service (NPS)	NAP Bison Conservation Wolverine Restoration H2340100047 (Org 35064)	$533,000.00
National Park Service (NPS)	INST Bison Session H2340100047 (Org 60316)	$19,983.06
Smithsonian Institution	ASI THAI Tigers training 12-PO-353-0000238382 (ORG 33929)	$118,910.34
Smithsonian Institution	ASI LAOS Tiger Law Enforcement 12PO3530000248841 (ORG 33937 THAI, 34099 LAOS)	$59,950.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	GCP KENYA Subgrant MRC Laikipia (Org 38441)	$61,500.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	INDO Orangutan Conservation via DAI G-1000375-005 (ORG 33251)	$119,737.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	BOLIV PLACE IQC RFTOP subgrant Chemonics EPP-I-04-06-00013-WCS (Org 35429)	$504,139.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	ASI MONGO CSU subgrant Livestock herders EEM-A-00-10-0001 G-9651-1 (Org 34164)	$20,000.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	LAC PARAG Chaco Cattle Ranchers AID-526-LA-10-00001 (Org 36715, 35463, 35464)	$2,976,687.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	AFPR BATS WWF_PROGEPP WA43 #AFR_WCS_0211111 (Org 32714)	$127,111.15
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	MAP MESO MAREA subcontract via Chemonics (Org 34372 BZMAR, 34374 NICAR, 34371 MARNY)	$267,947.30
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	ASI RUSS Tiger Poaching 118-A-00-11-00007-00 (Org 33626)	$396,777.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	LAC GUATE MBR Forest and Biodiversity Conservation 520-A-00-06-00099-00 (Org 37421)	$500,000.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	GHP VIET Wildlife and Emerging Diseases 0000396144 (Org 02493)	$24,453.60
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	AFR ZAMB COMACO World Learning GSM-080 (Org 31226)	$54,522.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	GABO CARPE II Lope 623-A-00-06-00067-00 (Org 31650, 31600)	$2,553,115.48
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	CONG CARPE II Sanga Trinational AY79 (Org 31630, 31650)	$2,404,174.75
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	GHP VIET Smithsonian Workshop (ORG 02499)	$15,000.00

US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	LAC ICAA II AID-OAA-A-11-00059 (ORG 35438 PERU, 35439 CANDE)	$9,288,547.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	AFR ZAMB COMACO GDA (WCS subawardee to COMACO) (ORG 31221)	$688,149.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	MAP KENYA FHI Pemba Fisheries 3048 (ORG 34328)	$26,739.66
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	GHP LAOS FHI 360 Pilot Market Study 3045 (ORG 02449)	$24,836.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	MAP INDO MPA Governance WWF 497-11-000001 (ORG 34416)	$274,675.00
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	ASI CAMBO HARVEST via Fintrac #25 (ORG 34011)	$250,409.51
US Agency for Intl Devt (USAID)	CARPE extension	
US Bureau of Land Management (BLM)	NAP Colorado Aerial Wolverine L10PX04133 (Org 35053)	$6,400.00
US Center for Disease Control (CDC)	GHP USA Bushmeat 200-2010-M-37263 (Org 02466)	$53,211.00
US Center for Disease Control (CDC)	GHP USA Wildlife Products EHA-WCS-01 (ORG 02459)	$40,211.00
US Deparment of Education (DOE)	EDU NYC Teacher Training P116B100028 (Org 03387)	$714,650.00
US Department of Energy	NAP ID Conservation Mgmt Plan GSS-0300-1100013 (Org 35016)	$104,559.00
US Department of State (DOS)	ASI THAI Rangers in WFC S-TH200-10-GR-050 (ORG 33883)	$24,000.00
US Department of State (DOS)	ASI Pamirs Ecosystem Health AAAS 111910 (Org 33159)	$74,980.00
US Department of the Interior (DOI)	LAC GUATE MOU MBR and Andean Amazon Territories (Org 37431)	$149,006.00
US Department of the Interior (DOI)	LAC GUATE 5th MoU MBR Annex 5 (Org 37424)	$511,440.00
US Department of the Interior (DOI)	AFR TANZ Protected Areas CA 11440001 (ORG 30714)	$60,291.00
US Department of the Interior (DOI)	NAP ALASK CC Migrating Birds F11AC00704 (ORG 35379 BOZE)	$55,223.00
US Department of Transportation (DOT)	NAP ADNDK Educational Brochure MOA (Org 35323)	$23,600.00
US Dept of Agriculture (USDA)	NAP ADNDK Road effect zone (Org 35321)	$24,794.00
US Dept of Agriculture (USDA)	MAP CETFR Bangladesh Academy (Org 34337)	$41,228.00
US Dept of Agriculture (USDA)	RUSSIA Amur Tigers & FE Leopards in Prim Krai 08-DG-11132762-245 (ORG 33620)	$828,883.00
US Dept of Agriculture (USDA)	RUSSIA Amur Tigers & FE Leopards in Prim Krai 08-DG-11132762-245 (ORG 33620)	$828,883.00
US Dept of Agriculture (USDA)	GHP PERU Disease Workshop 11710003390A (ORG 02457)	$33,616.00
US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	PA USA Community Engagement Forum (ORG 62147)	$14,750.00

US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	INDIA Eleph Habitat Use & Pop Status in Garo Hills Eleph Reserve 96200-0-G142 (ORG 33426)	$50,174.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI MALAY Peninsular elephants YR5 96200-0-G147 (ORG 33457)	$66,944.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MAP CONGO Turtle Monitoring 96200-0-G151 (Org 31892)	$73,532.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	NAP ALASK Shorebird monitoring 70181AC102 (ORG 35311)	$51,993.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI THAI KKNP Law enforcement eles 96200-0-G148 (ORG 33884)	$61,165.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI LAOS Tigers and prey Nam 96200-0-G171 (Org 33646)	$58,071.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI THAI Tigers Western Forest Complex 96200-0-G172 (Org 33894)	$51,921.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CAMRN Cross River Gorilla Partnership 96200-0-J001 (Org 31501 CAME, 31504 NIGE)	$250,000.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR NGRIA Yankari eles 96200-0-G184 (Org 31508)	$80,475.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI THAI eles monitoring WFC ASE-0499 96200-0-G205 (Org 33889)	$62,795.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDIA Eles Western Ghats ASE-0515 96200-0-G222 (Org 33148)	$44,221.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	GABO Langoue Bai eles Afe-0546 96200-0-G271 (Org 32651)	$95,972.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	GHP KAZA Vehicle for AHEAD 96200-0-G250 (Org 02447)	$68,643.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Lac Tele eles AfE-0685 96200-0-G248 (Org 31894)	$171,943.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Bateke eles AfE-0683 96200-0-G257 (Org 31896)	$131,331.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Ngombe eles 96200-0-G260 (Org 31897)	$135,409.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CAMBO Bengal Florican EA-0137 96200-0-G252 (Org 33892)	$30,080.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MAP GABON Leatherback research 96200-0-G175 (Org 32528)	$153,600.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI RUSS Spoon-billed Sandpiper 96200-0-G199 (Org 33640)	$29,954.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MYAN Tigers HK V. Patrolling & Law Enforcement and Proposed Extension Area 96200-0-G266 (Org 33641)	$59,077.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	LAC GUATE CA River Turtle EA-0132 96200-0-G255 (Org 37407)	$29,998.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MALAY Tigers Endau-Rompin L.-Law Enforcemt 96200-0-G277 (Org 33436)	$54,238.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR GABON Bai eles monitoring AfE-0687 96200-0-G261 (Org 32661)	$101,224.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI RUSS Tigers Far East 96200-0-G275 (Org 33616)	$84,133.00

US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	LAC ARGEN Andean cat EA-0131 96200-0-G187 (Org 36429)	$29,841.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR TANZ Abbott's Duiker EA-0123 96200-0-G194 (Org 30721)	$36,810.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Forest eles bais 96200-0-G300 (Org 31898)	$89,994.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR NGRIA Red Colobus EA-0124 96200-0-G191 (Org 31581)	$29,747.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR GABON Antipoaching GA-0720 96200-0-G286 (Org 32657)	$251,602.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR GABON Bai apes GA-0719 96200-0-G285 (Org 32653)	$298,361.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	LAOS Gibbons Continued Cons in the Annamite Range 96200-0-G262 (Org 33644)	$51,207.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	GHP CONGO Ebola great apes 96200-0-G280 (Org 02469)	$101,105.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CAMBO Pileated Gibbon Phase2 GA-0748 96200-0-G246 (Org 33614)	$55,002.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MALAY Orang Nest Count Surveys at Proposed Extension Areas 96200-0-G258 (Org 33434)	$59,392.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	GHP USA Bog turtles 52410-B-G001 (Org 02477)	$10,214.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	CS Gorillas Ngria and Camrn (Org 38446)	$71,014.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	CS Binational Jaguar Recovery Team F11AC00036 (ORG 35138)	$29,425.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDO elephant DNA analyses ASE-0498 96200-1-G017 (Org 33224)	$62,268.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	CS Binational Jaguar Recovery Team F11AC00036 (ORG 35138)	$29,425.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	INST Bison Society Conference FWS/D/045282 (Org 60318 WCS INST)	$8,000.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CHINA Tiger monitoring MIST 96200-1-G030 (Org 34149)	$78,238.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDIA Western Ghats tigers 96200-1-G031 (Org 33154)	$66,377.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI MALAY Tiger Law Enforcement 96200-1-G050 (Org 33463)	$55,000.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI THAI Tigers WFC 96200-1-G040 (Org 33902)	$62,333.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR DRC Cons Grauer's Gorillas GA-0772 96200-1-G033 (Org 32533)	$84,832.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MAP NICAR Marine Turtles MT 11-016 96200-1G052 (Org 34348)	$68,800.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDO Orangutan law/media GA-0747 96200-1-G102 (Org 33218)	$61,176.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI VIET Eliminating gibbon trade GA-0746 (Org 33906)	$56,809.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI LAOS Tiger and Prey Populations RT-1113 96200-1-G037 (Org 33518)	$54,790.00

US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Ape Conservation Plan GA-0770 96200-1-G115 (Org 31904)	$63,560.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CAR Forest Eles Dzanga AfE-0723 F11AP00222(Org 31701)	$44,485.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Eles Conkouati AFE-0758 F11AP00223 (Org 31905)	$48,555.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	INDO GACF Green Bridges III:Gibbons 96200-9-G106 (ORG 33211)	$43,533.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR NGRIA Eles Yankari Law AFE-0759 F11AP00224 (Org 31556)	$79,430.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CHINA Conflict Hunchun F11AP00231 (Org 34152)	$59,517.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDO Tiger Patrols V F11AP00227 (Org 33256)	$60,095.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI LAOS Tiger and Prey II F11AP00228(Org 33918)	$54,522.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CAMBO Eles Seima Yr 5 F11AP00255 (Org 34176)	$55,152.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDO Eles Conflict Sumatra ASE-0566 F11AP00265 (ORG 33264)	$49,899.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI MALAY Eles Year 6 F11AP00264 (Org 33438)	$54,452.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI THAI Eles KKNP Yr7 F11AP00266 (Org 33907)	$63,432.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR RWAND Chimp Education-Outreach GA-0769 F11AP00218 (ORG 32170)	$58,103.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Apes Lac Tele GA-0832 F11AP00248 (Org 31906)	$183,876.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CAMBO Crested Gibbon Monitoring F11AP00275 (Org 34171)	$59,386.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI LAOS White-cheeked Gibbon F11AP00277 (Org 33916)	$54,223.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI THAI Eles WFC F11AP00253 (Org 33909)	$64,162.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	LAC GUATE Jaguar Conflict MBR LAC 11-085 F11AP00364 (ORG 37426)	$100,000.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MAP CONGO Turtle Monitoring F11AP00238 (Org 31907)	$68,000.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI Beringia Walrus Workshop F11AC00561 (Org 33164)	$30,500.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CAMBO Pileated Gibbon Phase3 F11AP00276 (Org 34173)	$57,244.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDO Maleo Nests EA-0265 F11AP00290 (ORG 33222)	$24,996.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI PAKIS Markhor EA-0270 F11AP00320 (ORG 33965)	$24,517.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI LAOS My Tiger PCI Media Impact (ORG 33926)	$41,769.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	LAC COLOM Spider monkey PAs EA-0285 96200-1-G265 (ORG 35602)	$24,996.00

US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	NAP ALASK subgrant Ikpikpuk Manomet (Org 35309)	$27,196.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Goualougo Triangle Ape GA-0833 F11AP00241 (ORG 31908)	$194,689.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR DRC Eastern Chimp Katanga GA-0830 F11AP00247 (ORG 32539)	$98,090.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR GABON Apes Law Enforcement GA-0858 F11AP00358 (Org 32664)	$119,711.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CHAD Zakouma Eles AFE-0757 F11AP00355 (ORG 32734)	$126,150.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MAP GABON Leatherback Research F11AP00274 (ORG 34378)	$165,000.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR NGRIA Crossriver gorilla NCZS GA0801 (ORG 31558)	$31,570.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR RWAND Media Impact Chimps (ORG 32121)	$49,027.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CHINA Saiga Alliance (ORG 34178)	$18,000.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Ape ecotourism NNNP F12AP00186 (ORG 31912)	$68,480.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CONGO Apes Ngombe GA-0907 F12AP00191 (ORG 31913)	$169,906.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR GABON Apes Law Enf GA-0960 F12AP00219 (ORG 32669)	$249,887.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	MAP NICAR Marine Turtles F12AP00268 (ORG 34373 NICAR)	$68,001.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	GCP USA Jaguar Habitat Modeling 0040035856 (ORG 35160)	$30,854.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDO Sumatran Rhino F12AP00257 (ORG 33273)	$56,826.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI LAOS Tiger-Prey Nam F12AP00264 (ORG 33923)	$57,764.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI THAI Tigers Thung Yai WFC F12AP00265 (ORG 33919)	$56,934.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI INDO Eles Aceh Timur F12AP00346 (ORG 33282)	$47,293.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI CAMBO NPlain Eles Phase 3 F12AP00345 (ORG 34090)	$55,234.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	AFR CAMRN Apes Deng Deng F12AP00329 (ORG 31506)	$64,702.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	ASI VIET Crested Gibbon F12AP00330 (ORG 33924)	$52,335.00
US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS)	Idaho sage grouse	
US Forest Service (USFS)	RUSS Primorski Krai tigers/leop 08-DG-11132762-245 (ORG 33620)	$828,883.00
US Forest Service (USFS)	NAP Wolverine Recreation 10-CS-11041563-003 (Org 35314)	$55,000.00
US Forest Service (USFS)	AFR Watershed Management PES (Org 30712)	$25,000.00
US Forest Service (USFS)	ASI TAJIK Transboundary Conservation 11-DG-11132762-145 (Org 33158)	$30,866.00

US Forest Service (USFS)	RUSS Primorski Krai tigers/leop 08-DG-11132762-245 (ORG 33620)	$828,883.00
US Forest Service (USFS)	AFR NGRIA Gorillas Afi Sanctuary 11-DG-11132762-210 (Org 31552)	$49,981.00
US Forest Service (USFS)	AFR E Africa Transboundary Wkshop 12-DG-11132762-095 (ORG 30204)	$266,000.00
US Geological Survey (USGS)	NAP Climate Change USFWS G11AC20528 (Org 35316)	$157,684.00
US Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS)	EDU Distance Education Program (Org 03352)	$149,991.00
US National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	MAP FIJI Management MPA NA10NOS4630052 (ORG 34326)	$77,400.00
US National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	GCP NYC Community Bx River Restoration (ORG 35152)	$36,500.00
US National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA)	MAP NYC Bronx Wildlife (ORG 34399)	$251,068.00
US National Science Foundation (NSF)	NAP ADNDK Exurban dev birds BSC-1060505 (Org 35039 CRSCT, 35324 EAFST)	$349,989.00
US National Science Foundation (NSF)	EDU NYC School-to-Career DRL-1338685 (ORG 03080)	$1,044,917.00

Amt Obligated	Start Date	End Date
$124,377.00	9/7/2010	5/31/2012
$10,240.00	7/5/2011	9/30/2011
$0.00	9/21/2010	9/20/2015
$19,983.06	3/4/2011	5/1/2011
$118,910.34	12/7/2011	2/9/2012
$59,950.00	3/28/2012	3/31/2013
$61,500.00	7/1/2010	6/30/2012
$169,501.00	7/2/2010	7/31/2010
$198,430.00	8/31/2010	9/30/2011
$20,000.00	10/1/2010	9/30/2011
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$127,111.15	10/1/2010	9/30/2012
$267,974.30	11/24/2010	3/31/2011
$373,445.00	1/1/2011	6/30/2012
$500,000.00	2/22/2011	8/30/2012
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$63,714.00	5/1/2011	7/31/2012
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$2,404,174.75	8/8/2011	12/31/2011
$15,000.00	9/20/2011	11/15/2011

$9,288,548.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2016
$688,149.00	1/2/2012	11/30/2015
$26,739.66	1/10/2012	4/30/2012
$24,836.00	1/20/2012	5/25/2012
$274,675.00	2/4/2012	2/3/2015
$250,409.51	10/1/2012	9/30/2014
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$40,211.00	9/14/2011	4/14/2013
$714,649.00	9/29/2010	9/30/2013
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$55,223.00	9/2/2011	6/30/2016
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$24,794.00	12/23/2010	
$41,228.00	1/1/2011	7/1/2012
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$95,972.00	8/22/2010	1/30/2012
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$171,943.00	8/23/2010	8/23/2010
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$84,832.00	4/14/2011	6/30/2012
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$55,152.00	8/24/2011	8/24/2013
$49,899.00	8/24/2011	8/23/2013
$54,452.00	8/24/2011	8/24/2013
$63,432.00	8/24/2011	8/24/2013
$58,103.00	8/25/2011	8/31/2012
$183,876.00	8/26/2011	10/1/2012
$59,386.00	8/26/2011	8/31/2013
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$41,769.00	9/1/2011	8/31/2012
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$27,196.00	9/1/2011	12/31/2012
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$165,000.00	9/20/2011	9/20/2012
$31,570.00	10/3/2011	5/1/2012
$49,027.00	11/1/2011	12/31/2012
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$25,000.00	1/1/2011	12/31/2011
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$578,883.00	4/4/2011	7/31/2013
$49,981.00	7/7/2011	12/31/2012
$266,000.00	10/15/2011	1/1/2013
$157,684.00	9/1/2011	8/31/2012
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$36,500.00	9/1/2011	11/30/2013
$251,068.00	1/1/2012	12/31/2013
$69,393.00	6/1/2011	5/31/2012
$1,044,917.00	6/15/2012	5/31/2015

Grant Title
Year 2: Wildlife trade and the U.S. Military abroad: raising awareness and reducing demand
Monitoring for Bicknell's thrush with the 10th Mountain Division Combat Aviation Brigade
Bison Conservation: Wolverine Restoration; Migratory Species Projects Implementation
Bison Ecological Restoration and Stewardship Session
Coordination Services for the Training of Trainers Course
Training in Advanced Law Enforcement Techniques in Lao PDR
Wildlife Conservation Society Subgrant Agreement for USAID Follow-on Grant to Improve Natural Resource Management and Biodiversity Conservation in Laikipia, Kenya
Orangutan Conservation through: National Law and Policy Reform and Increased Effectiveness of Law Enforcement in Northern Sumatra
Lowlands Conservation and Sustainable Development
Increasing the Adaptive Capacity of Mongolian Livestock Herders under a Changing Climate through Rangeland Ecosystem Monitoring and Community-based Conservation
Implementing Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management in Paraguay
Case study Analysis of PROGEPP and Extractive Industries Manual Review through Biodiversity Analysis and Technical Support (BATS) for USAID/Africa
Management of Aquatic Resources and Economic Alternatives (MAREA)
Countering Poaching of Russia's Amur Tigers
Forest Protection and Biodiversity Conservation in the Eastern Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala
Wildlife and Emerging Infectious Diseases in Vietnam
Integration of Family Planning into Livelihood, Food Security and Conservation Program in Zambia
CBFP Lope-Chaillu-Louesse Landscape Program Landscape 3
CBFP Sangha Tri National Forest Landscape Program
Local logistical and support services to the Department of Animal Health (DAH) for preparation and delivery of the collaborative USAID PREDICT funded Pathology Training Workshop to be conducted in Hanoi, Vietnam on

Biodiversity, Livelihoods and Governance in the Loreto and Madidi-Manu Landscapes
The Better Life Alliance
Identifying management preferences and the capacity to implement them for improving management of Pemba, Mozambique fisheries
Pilot Market Study - Laos
Indonesia Marine Protected Areas Governance, Prepared in Response to FRA
Helping Address Rural Vulnerabilities and Ecosystem Stability Recovery Program
Agriculture money from DRC mission
Aerial Surveys of Wolverine (Gulo gulo) Habitat in the San Juan Mountains
Identifying public health risks associated with introduction of zoonoses through wildlife products smuggled into the United States.
Identifying public health risks associated with introduction of zoonoses through smuggled wildlife products
Outside the Box Professional Development (a teacher training initiative with NY Botanical Garden and Lehman College)
SUBCONTRACT NO. GSS-0300-11 00013
Strengthening protection of wildlife in the Western Forest Complex: Work with the Department of National Parks to strenthen patrol systems in the Western Forest Complex by training, equipping, and providing rations for 80
Transboundary Ecosystem Health in the Pamirs
Assist in the Strengthening of Guatemala's Maya Biosphere Reserve and the Andean Amazon Territories of Colombia, Ecuador, Bolivia, and Peru
Strengthening Governance in the Maya Biosphere Reserve Program: 2011
Support of Tanzania Protected Areas, Ruaha
Climate Change Vulnerability of Migrating Bird Species Breeding in Arctic Alaska
MoU: Memorandum of Agreement between Adirondack North Country Association and Wildlife Conservation Society: Educational Brochure
Impacts to wildlife from the ecological consequences of exurban development in the Adirondack Park II: evaluating the ecological road effect zone.
Understanding our Water-Balancing the Needs of Local People and Freshwater Dolphins in the Context of Declining Freshwater Supplies and Climate Change in the Sundarbans of Bangladesh
Conservation of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards in Primorski Krai
Conservation of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards in Primorski Krai
To increase knowledge on ecology distribution of zoonotic & agricultural diseases of concern in Peru & the Amazon Basin, to increase the wildlife diseases surveillance infrastructure in Peru. (USDA -Peru Workshop)
Urban Waters Community Engagement Forum

Evaluating habitat use and population status of the Asian elephant in Garo Hills Eleph Reserve, Maghalaya, India
WCS/GoM Peninsular Malaysia Elephant Project: Year 5, assessment and reduction of human-elephant conflict (HEC) and capacity building in Endau-Rompin
Marine Turtle Monitoring in Congo, 2010-2011 Season
Shorebird Capture for Avian Influenza, and Shorebird Demographic and Environmental Monitoring at the Ikpikpuk River and Prudhoe Bay Oil Field
Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement Monitoring, and Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand, year 6
Conservation of tiger and prey populations by improved monitoring of tiger and prey population to assess the success of management interventions in the Nam Et-Phou Louey National Protected Area, Lao PDR
Tiger Protection and Distribution Monitoring in the Western Forest Complex, Thailand
US Fish & Wildlife Service – Wildlife Conservation Society Partnership for the Conservation of the Cross River Gorilla (Gorilla gorilla diehli)
Strengthening protection of Nigeria's largest elephant population through building capacity of Bauchi State Government to manage Yankari Game Reserve 2010-2011
Elephant Protection and Distribution Monitoring in the Western Forest Complex, Thailand
Conservation Outreach for Asian Elephants in the Western Ghats, India
Protection of the important elephant populations at Langoue Bai, Ivindo National Park, Gabon
Support sought for a vehicle for the WCS AHEAD Program 'Biodiversity, Livelihoods and Transboundary Disease Management in the Kavango-Zambezi (KAZA) Transfrontier Conservation Area'
Elephant Protection in the Lac Tele Landscape
Conservation of Forest elephants in the Ogoou-Leteki National Park, Republic of Congo (Bateke Plateaux, Congo) Phase III
Elephant poaching and bushmeat assessment and mitigation in the buffer zone of Odzala Kokoua NP, Ngombe Forestry Concession, Republic of Congo
Conserving Cambodia's Bengal Florican - Year 2
The Gabon Sea Turtle Partnership for leatherback research and conservation, 2010 - 2011
SAVING THE SPOON-BILLED SANDPIPER FROM EXTINCTION: PRACTICAL STEPS IN NORTHERN CHUKOTKA BREEDING HABITAT
Reinforcing Patrolling and Law Enforcement Systems in Hukaung Valley WS & the Proposed Extension Area to protect tigers
Improving CA River Turtle nesting success in the Maya Biosphere Reserve, Guatemala
Conservation of the tigers of the Endau-Rompin landscape, Malaysia, through improved law enforcement
Protection and monitoring of a network of elephant bais in Gabon
Conserving Tigers in Russian Far East Protected Areas

Conservation of a Newly-Discovered Population of the most endangered felid of the Americas, the Andean cat of Patagonia
Ensuring the long-term survival of Africa's largest and rarest forest antelope, Abbott's duiker, in the Southern Highlands of Tanzania
Forest Elephants and Bais-Phase 2: Practical applications of Bai monitoring and development of long term strategies and collaborations
Tackling habitat loss and hunting for the conservation of the Niger Delta Red Colobus Monkey (Procolobus epieni), one of the world's most endangered primates
Improving the effectiveness of anti-poaching in great ape priority areas in Gabon's national parks through improved capacity to monitor law enforcement efforts
Protection of ape populations, through monitoring and tourism at important baï sites
Continued Gibbon conservation through coordinated protection in the Annamite Range Moist Forest Ecoregion of Lao PDR
Ebola Surveillance and Response Measures for Great Apes in Northern Republic of Congo
Northern Plains of Cambodia Pileated Gibbon Conservation Project: Phase 2
Orangutan Nest Count Surveys at the Proposed Extension Areas of Lanjak-Entimau WS & Batang Ai NP
Health Assessment and Disease Investigation of Bog Turtles (Clemmys Muhlenbergii) in the Northeastern United States
My Gorilla - My Community: Using Entertainment Education to Protect Cross River Gorillas: Building a Constituency in Nigeria and Cameroon
Digital mapping in support of population and habitat viability analysis for the binational jaguar recovery team
Developing the capacity within Indonesia to conduct DNA analyses of elephants and other endangered wildlife species based on non-invasive sampling
Digital mapping in support of population and habitat viability analysis for the binational jaguar recovery team
American Bison Society (ABS) conference
MIST Implementation and Amur Tiger Monitoring in China
Meta-population dynamics of tiger populations in the Malenad-Mysore Landscape of Karnataka - Brahmagiri-Pushpagiri-Talakaveri and BRT-Cauvery Protected Area complexes
Conservation of the tigers of the Endau-Rompin landscape, Malaysia, through improved law enforcement - expansion to the Southeast and Southwest.
Tiger Protection and Population Monitoring in the Kaeng Krachan National Park, Tenasserim - Western Forest Complex, Thailand
Conservation of Grauer's gorillas in the Kahuzi-Biega National Park, Democratic Republic of Congo
Conservation of Marine Turtles in Caribbean Nicaragua
Orangutan conservation through effective law enforcement and media support
Analysing trade dynamics and catalysing enforcement responses towards eliminating the illegal trade in Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbons (Nomascus gabriellae) and other endangered species in Southern Vietnam
Conservation of tiger and prey populations in the Nam Et-Phou Louey National Protected Area landscape, Lao PDR through increased patrolling by mobile teams for illegal wildlife trade in human settlements and improved

Developing a strategic plan to conserve the great apes of the Ndoki Landscape, Republic of Congo
Forest Elephant Study, Dzanga Clearing, Central African Republic
Transport for surveillance at Conkouati-Douli National Parc, Republic of Congo
Green Bridges III: Reconnecting the Habitat of Siaming and Agile Gibbons in Southern Sumatra
Strengthening the protection of elephants at Yankari Game Reserve through enhanced law enforcement action and monitoring 2011-2012
Promoting Law Enforcement and Conflict Reduction in Hunchun, China
Mobile village tiger patrols V: an integrated approach to tiger protection through education, conflict mitigation, improved livelihoods and law enforcement.
Community participation in managing the Nam Et Phou Louey National Protected Area (NEPL NPA) to increase tiger and prey populations, Phase II
Elephant conservation and capacity-building in Seima Protection Forest, Cambodia: Year 5
Protecting Sumatran Elephant Populations and Resolving Human Elephant Conflicts in Padang Sugihan, South Sumatra
WCS/GoM Peninsular Malaysia Elephant Project: Year 6, assessment and reduction of human-elephant conflict (HEC) and capacity building in Endau-Rompin
Law Enforcement, Law Enforcement Monitoring, and Human-Elephant Conflict Mitigation in Kaeng Krachan National Park, Thailand, year 7
Conserving Nyungwe's Chimpanzees through Education and Outreach
Great Ape Conservation and Monitoring in the Lac Télé Landscape, Republic of Congo
Continued Conservation and Monitoring of the Yellow-cheeked Crested Gibbon (Nomascus gabriellae) in Southern Mondulkiri, Cambodia
Northern White-cheeked Gibbon (Nomascus leucogenys) conservation through concentrated protection in the Nam Et Phou Louey National Protected Area Core Zone, Huaphan Lao PDR
Elephant Protection, Distribution Monitoring, and Education Campaigns in the Western Forest Complex, Thailand
Building a Constituency for Jaguar Conservation, Reducing Human-Jaguar Conflict and Increasing Jaguar Survival in the East Section of the Maya Biosphere Reserve Buffer Zone, Guatemala
Marine Turtle Monitoring in Congo, 2011-2012 Season
International Walrus Haulout Monitoring Workshop
Northern Plains of Cambodia Pileated Gibbon Conservation Project: Phase 3
Long-term conservation of maleo nesting grounds in Northern Sulawesi through integrated nest site management, non-breeding habitat protection and corridor establishment
Community Based Conservation of the Endangered Flare-horned Markhor in Gilgit-Baltistan Province, Pakistan
My Tiger - My Community
Support baseline studies to promote declaration of Protected Areas in Colombia

The Arctic Shorebird Demographics Network; Neotropical Migratory Bird Research at Ikpikpuk River
of Chimpanzees and Gorillas in the Congo Basin
Protecting the eastern chimpanzee in the northern Katanga forests (Kabogo Forest and Luama Hunting Reserve) through community engagement.
Protecting Gabon's great ape populations via improved law enforcement
Zakouma Elephant Monitoring and Protection Program
The Gabon Sea Turtle Partnership for Leatherback Research and Conservation, 2011-2012
Improved Protection for the Cross River Gorilla at Nigeria's Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary Through Enhanced Law Enforcement Action and Monitoring
My Chimpanzee - My Community (Entertainment - Education Program in Rwanda)
Enhancing Capacity of Government Law Enforcement to Reduce Illegal Saiga Horn Trade in Guangzhou, China
Sustaining conservation efforts of great apes through the development and promotion of ecotourism in the Nouabale Ndoki National Park, Republic of Congo
Assessment and Mitigation of Threats to Great Apes and Other Large Mammals in the East of the Odzala-Kokoua National Park and its Eastern Buffer Zone Ngombe
Proposal for the implementation of a law enforcement monitoring system within the Department of Wildlife and Protected areas in Gabon
Conservation of Marine Turtles in Caribbean Nicaragua
Proposal to Jaguar Recovery Team Support to Conduct Jaguar Habitat Modeling and Database Update
Reversing decline of the Sumatran Rhinoceros population in Bukit Barisan Selatan National Park: An alternative approach for conservation management practice
Conservation of tiger and prey populations in the Nam Et-Phou Louey National Protected Area landscape, Lao PDR through concentrated protection in the Core Zone
Tiger, prey and detailed threat surveys in Thung Yai Wildlife Sanctuaries to inform tiger conservation interventions
Living with elephants: expanding models to sustain community guarding in human-elephant conflict hotspots in Aceh Timur & Aceh Selatan
Northern Plains of Cambodia Elephant Conservation Project: Phase 3
Capacity building for Great Ape conservation in Deng Deng NP, Cameroon
Strengthening conservation of Yellow-cheeked crested gibbon and other endangered wildlife in the Southern Annamites Western Slopes landscape
Conservation of sage grouse
Conservation of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards in Primorski Krai
Greater Yellowstone Wolverine Program - Winter Recreation Use Monitoring
Proposal for Technical and Financial Support from the United States Forest Service (USFS) to Develop Watershed Management and Payments for Water Service Programs in Africa
The Tajik Pamirs: Transboundary Conservation and Management on the Roof of the World

Conservation of Amur Tigers and Far Eastern Leopards in Primorski Krai
Improved protection for the Cross River Gorillas at Nigeria's Afi Mountain Wildlife Sanctuary through enhanced law enforcement action & monitoring
East Africa Transboundary Workshop
Scenario Planning as a Tool for Climate Change Adaptation Planning for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Distance Education Program
Incorporating reef resilience to climate change in ecosystem-based MPA management plans for two Fijian traditional fishing grounds
Community-LED Restoration of the Lower Bronx River
The Challenge of Success: Managing and Monitoring Bronx Urban Marine, Estuarine and Riverine Wildlife in the Twenty-first Century
Identifying common patterns in diverse systems: a socio-ecological
Bridging the Gap: The Effects of A School-To-Career Approach on Promoting Wildlife Science Careers Among Minority Students

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you for being here today. This is an issue that is very serious with me and was brought to my attention a little slowly. But when I saw what is happening, it is stunning. And this subcommittee looks very serious at the funding you are talking about. Thank you for the work you are doing.

But particularly at the crisis of poaching, what has happened to us. And, in fact, just a week ago we looked at the latest statistics, and it is so serious. And so we said what is the most effective funding we can do and turning more toward the crime than the education, and doing as much funding as we can put together, because it is a crisis. And I would feel very personally responsible if we lost some of those animals in the wild.

Ms. AYLWARD. I appreciate your leadership, Chairwoman, and I completely agree. The Wildlife Conservation Society just came out with a study in PLAS this week indicating that where there are law enforcement officials on the ground in elephant territories, elephants are more abundant. Even when there are hunters, they are less likely, even just having some type of park ranger or law enforcement guard, it is enough to deter poachers to go in a different direction and somewhere else. So that site-based protection is key.

Thank you for your leadership.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. Thank you all for being here. Thank you very much. This is helpful to us.

The Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs stands adjourned.

PUBLIC AND OUTSIDE WITNESS HEARING

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

SAVE THE CHILDREN

WITNESS

HON. MICHAEL KLOSSON, VICE PRESIDENT, SAVE THE CHILDREN

OPENING STATEMENT BY CHAIRWOMAN GRANGER

Ms. GRANGER. The hearing will come to order. I want to welcome everyone to today's hearing for the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs.

The subcommittee received many requests to testify. This is our second hearing with outside witnesses. We heard from 14 witnesses last week. Today we will hear from 18 more relating to the issues of international global health and development.

I want to thank all the witnesses for being here today. I appreciate your flexibility as we hold hearings in advance of the release of the President's Fiscal Year 2014 budget request.

I want to note for the record that all written testimony received by the subcommittee will be given the same consideration.

This is important since we do have 18 testifying today. So each witness will be given 4 minutes to provide remarks, and you will see that by this little clock in front of you that goes green, yellow, and red. And I know that you will pay attention to that. And then the members have 1 minute to ask a question, and they will also have the same clock to look at. If you are a member, please let the staff know when you want to ask a question so we can recognize you and not miss anyone.

Witnesses are reminded that the Members have your full testimony, and you should feel free to summarize.

I will yield first to Mrs. Lowey for opening remarks, and then we will proceed with the first witness. Mrs. Lowey?

OPENING STATEMENT BY MRS. LOWEY

Mrs. LOWEY. I am delighted to join Chairwoman Granger in welcoming our distinguished witnesses. And I thank you all for taking the time to be here to discuss the State and Foreign Operations budget for Fiscal Year 2014. Your participation is greatly appreciated and welcome.

I also want to thank my friend, Chairwoman Granger, for her hard work on the State, Foreign Operations portion of the CR that we hopefully will take up this week. I look forward to continuing the bipartisan tradition of this subcommittee in the Fiscal Year 2014 bill.

As I am sure you have all heard me say many times, our diplomacy and development programs are critical to protecting our national security, maintaining U.S. global leadership, and promoting economic growth. Leaders from industry, the military, NGOs, and the faith community have all publicly acknowledged the importance of diplomacy and development to our national interests. And the role of our civil society and private sector also could not be more important than helping us translate policy into action.

This year we have a new Secretary of State, deepening nuclear threats from Iran and North Korea, new regimes in Libya, Tunisia, Egypt, Yemen, and we hope a soon to be new regime in Syria, as well as a myriad of challenges and opportunities that will make the discussion on this year's budget very important.

I am proud of the progress we have made on the global health front in combatting killer diseases and greatly reducing the scourge of AIDS. Yet I am profoundly aware that despite all the progress made, we must sustain that progress, and that will require resources.

Thank you again.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you, Mrs. Lowey. And just as I brought to your attention the clock and the time limit, I also bring to your attention that when we say this is bipartisan, it is. And when we say we are friends, we are. And we think that is important in the way we conduct our business, and we hope it spreads.

Mrs. LOWEY. And that is why we are called the odd couple.

Ms. GRANGER. That is why we are called the odd couple, that is right. [Laughter.]

We have got a problem with the clock, and so we are seeing the time, but you are not unfortunately. And so what we will do, at 3 minutes, then staff will notify me, and I will just politely hit that, and then you will know you have 1 more minute. And we are going to try to get it fixed.

We will now hear from Ambassador Michael Klosson. You are recognized for 4 minutes. Thank you for being here.

OPENING STATEMENT BY AMBASSADOR KLOSSON

Ambassador KLOSSON. Madam Chairwoman, Mrs. Lowey, Mr. Cuellar, thank you for the opportunity to underscore the vital importance of American leadership in alleviating suffering and crisis, and also helping the poor around the world lift themselves out of poverty. And we certainly appreciate the vital support that the subcommittee has provided in ensuring that leadership.

I ask that my written testimony be included in the record. I will just make some oral comments.

I think strong American leadership is really important across a wide range of development and humanitarian challenges, but really no more so than in the case of vulnerable children. I mean, children embody the greatest potential society, but they also face the greatest risks. And in Syria over the last 2 years, we have seen childhood under fire, and we have documented that in our recent report on children in Syria.

But even without conflict, the most dangerous day in a child's life is the day that he or she is born. And when I spoke before this committee 2 years ago in the 4 minutes that I had for my remarks,

60 children under 5 died of preventable deaths. This year, the number is reduced. It is likely to be 52, so we are heading in the right direction. But 52 in 4 minutes translates into 6.9 million in a year, and I do not think anybody will say that we are getting there fast enough. And it is certainly not the time for the U.S. to slack in its leadership.

I think it is very clear from what we see on the ground that U.S. programs in this area work. They support significant reductions in child mortality in USAID assisted countries. These are effective programs. They are efficient programs. They are results driven, and many are implemented by frontline health workers, mostly women. So they save lives, but they are also empowering communities. They are building local capacity. They are increasing knowledge, and they are providing hope for entire communities.

When the U.S. leads, it galvanizes others to act, and I think we have seen that in a couple of instances quite recently. Last year, the U.S. took the initiative to call for the end in a generation of preventable child deaths and organized a conference at Georgetown University with Nigeria and Ethiopia. And as a result, 172 nations have stepped up and signed a pledge to increase their efforts and invest their own resources in this bold vision.

Similarly in 2010, the U.S. and Ireland launched the Thousand Days Partnership, which brought attention, investment, and political will to fighting malnutrition in the first 1,000 days from pregnancy to the age of 2. And by the way, Nobel Prize winning economists have called this kind of intervention in addressing child malnutrition probably the most cost-effective of any around.

Again, in this area, the U.S. has stepped up and done more, but so have 32 other countries committed their own resources to scale up nutrition for mothers and children.

During the Horn of Africa drought, I saw U.S. aid dollars in action on the Ethiopian border with Somalia. Somali mothers and children were streaming across the border in large numbers with wrenching stories of personal hardship. And thanks to U.S. support and the support of others, the Ethiopian government and the international community were able to extend a welcoming hand to these refugees in very rudimentary camps.

And there was one young woman that I met, Fatima Osman Abdi, at the Bocamaya refugee camp. And she told me how she learned not from her mother, but from the Save the Children with U.S. funding, how to sew, and she got a skill that could provide support for her livelihood. And her dearest hope was others in this youth center would gain similar skills. And then another night along the same border area, I met with village elders from the Ethiopian host community because they were also suffering from the drought. And again, U.S. enabled support resulted in fewer children this drought than last that needed this kind of support.

And one mother when we were meeting with village elders came up and sort of elbowed aside some of the male elders, stood up, and testified how she regarded Save the Children as her firstborn. She thanked us and she thanked America. And I think that is impact for tax dollars. That is how lives are saved. But it is also how America advances its broader national interests and resilient and stable societies one community at a time.

So the U.S. investment in child survival and humanitarian programs is the right thing to do. It is also the smart thing to do. We have seen how the worldwide threat assessment talks about global health risks at the regional and global level as being a real problem that needs to be addressed. And development also advances our long-term economic interests. Ten out of our top 15 trading partners have graduated from our aid programs. So when others grow, we grow with them.

Some believe that Americans do not care about this leadership. I know you know they do. And I hope you will meet with scores of young people who will be coming to Washington next month for an advocacy summit that we are going to hold. They are going to be coming from New York. They are going to be coming from Texas and 22 other States.

And for those of us that are involved in helping others make the world a better place, I think there is nothing more inspiring to see than the next generation of Americans pick up that torch and advocate for the world's vulnerable youth. So we urge you to support robust investment in these accounts and avoid disproportionate cuts.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]



TESTIMONY ON FY 2013 STATE DEPARTMENT FOREIGN OPERATIONS APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE HOUSE STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

March 1, 2013

Michael Klosson, Vice President, Policy and Humanitarian Response
Save the Children

On behalf of Save the Children, I thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony addressing the needs of children in the FY 2014 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. Save the Children has entered its 80th year as a nonprofit, child-focused organization working to inspire breakthroughs in the way the world treats children and to achieve immediate and lasting change in their lives. Today, we work in 18 states across the nation as well as in more than 120 countries, serving more than 84 million children to ensure they are safe, healthy, educated, and live in economically and food secure households.

Save the Children supports President Obama's call in his State of the Union address for the United States to "join with our allies to eradicate such extreme poverty in the next two decades: by connecting more people to the global economy and empowering women; by giving our young and brightest minds new opportunities to serve and helping communities to feed, power, and educate themselves; by saving the world's children from preventable deaths; and by realizing the promise of an AIDS-free generation," and hopes Congress will embrace it. Investing in effective programs that enable children – the main cylinder of future progress – to achieve their full potential is the path to a more prosperous and secure world. We acknowledge the critical importance of addressing our budget deficit, but are deeply concerned by cuts that balance the budget on the back of vulnerable children at home and abroad.

More generally, Save the Children supports robust funding for the 150 account, avoiding deep and disproportionate cuts to an account which represents a sliver of discretionary spending. Through our day to day work in the field, we see how effective foreign assistance programs can be in promoting sustainable poverty reduction and helping children and mothers. This investment, however, is not only the right thing to do; these programs also advance U.S. economic interests. Half of all U.S. exports now go to the developing world. These markets represent 95% of the world's consumers and support over 10 million American jobs. If they grow, we grow. In fact, 10 of America's top 15 trading partners were once recipients of foreign aid – meaning that foreign aid works. Moreover, these programs are critical investments in U.S. national security. We therefore ask that the Committee fund the FY 2014 State, Foreign Operations Appropriations bill:

- $750 million to fund core programs within the Maternal and Child Health Account
- $200 million for the nutrition-specific account within Global Health Programs Account at USAID
- $1.45 billion for Food Security & Agriculture in all bilateral accounts
- $925 million for basic education programs for children oversees
- Maintain FY12 funding levels for emergency and humanitarian accounts
- $1.4 billion for USAID Operating Expenses
- $1.8 billion for Food for Peace

Save the Children's recommendations address a range of needs because we have learned from experience that the well-being of children is best approached in an integrated, holistic fashion.

Newborn, Child, and Maternal Health

In 2012 the United States joined 172 countries in a pledge to end preventable child deaths within a generation. India, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria have all come forward with concrete commitments to do their part in ending preventable child deaths. To keep up this momentum, the U.S. must continue to demonstrate visible leadership and robust investments in addressing maternal and child health.

U.S. commitment has contributed to reducing under-5 child mortality in the developing world from 20 million in 1960 to 6.9 million in 2011. 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. And substantial progress in maternal health has been made in many countries including Egypt, Honduras, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, Peru, and parts of Bangladesh.

Despite this program, too many children are continuing to die from preventable causes. U.S. leadership is key to reverse this trend.

Child Hunger and Malnutrition

We urge you to support significant funding for international food security programs. Humanitarian and development assistance programs like Food for Peace and the President's Feed the Future initiative support our values, promote national security, help fuel long-term US economic prosperity and most of all - make a difference. These programs reach some of the most vulnerable populations as well as those with some capacity for increased market participation that with the added push from programs like Feed the Future can make it out of extreme poverty. Malnutrition is the underlying cause of death for 1 in 5 children who die before the age of 5, totaling some 3.5 million children each year. The Copenhagen Consensus, an expert panel of economists including several Nobel laureates, concluded that fighting malnutrition in young children should be a top priority of governments and that every $1 invested in nutrition generates as much as $138 in better health and increased productivity. US food security projects often pursue effective, multi-sectoral approaches, helping to address both hunger and malnutrition simultaneously.

It is important to realize that foreign assistance that assists people in poor countries to feed themselves, build livelihoods and care for their children, also benefits the US economy. Of our 15

largest trading partners, 11 were at one time recipients of US assistance. It is imperative that we invest in comprehensive approaches to fighting hunger, poverty and malnutrition through food security, which includes sustainable agricultural development, child and maternal nutrition, sustainable safety nets, improved emergency response and management, disaster risk reduction, and early warning systems. With nearly a billion people in the world suffering from chronic hunger, and so much of the world's attention focused on tackling this problem, now is not the time to cut back on these programs.

Education and Early Childhood Development

Save the Children has worked with tens of millions of children, and these children tell us that education is a key to peace, security and their future prosperity. We have seen firsthand – in countries such as Egypt, Haiti and Afghanistan – the difference education makes. Approximately 61 million children are currently out-of-school, over half of whom live in conflict-affected and fragile states. Investing in quality basic education, beginning in early childhood, is essential for economic growth and stability. Early childhood education and development programming is one of the key ways to improve learning and school retention, and should be included in the U.S. government's global education assistance. Research shows that experiences in the earliest years of life play a critical role in a child's ability to grow up healthy and ready to learn.

Ensuring that children have access to school is important but not enough. Too many schools around the world fail to provide a quality basic education. Schools need to ensure students acquire the foundational skills of literacy and math. Save the Children's innovative Literacy Boost program is demonstrating that we can partner with struggling schools to improve children's reading skills. In Pakistan, for example, children enrolled in the Literacy Boost program exceeded the goals in five core reading skills and outperformed their peers in schools without the program.

Children in Emergency and Conflict Situations

Children are always the most vulnerable in any conflict or emergency. Robust investment in the Migration and Refugee Assistance, Food for Peace, and International Disaster Assistance accounts will enable the U.S. to continue addressing the increased needs posed by ever larger and more frequent humanitarian crises. Major cuts to humanitarian budgets would have drastic consequences, including the inability of the U.S. to fully respond to emerging crises in areas of strategic interest like Syria without cutting life-saving assistance in other places of acute need like South Sudan. The reduced inability of the US to provide support for people displaced by conflict or natural disaster, or to provide adequate support to programs aimed at supporting vulnerable women and children in conflict would undermine U.S. foreign policy goals in critical places..

The United States has been the global leader in responding to the needs of vulnerable communities. Retaining this leadership and ensuring effective humanitarian response require up-front funds for life-saving activities at the start of an emergency. They also require investment to support recovery and longer term solutions. Continued U.S. commitment to adequate levels of humanitarian funding is thus important for our interests and the wellbeing of those we help.

Conclusion

We thank the Subcommittee for its leadership on U.S. development programs. Your support for child-focused foreign assistance priorities is very much appreciated as Save the Children works to serve some of the most vulnerable. Robust funding for effective programs helps not only poor and vulnerable people, but it also advances our international leadership as well as our economic and national security interests. We recognize we are in a very difficult budgetary environment. At a minimum, given the stakes involved, it is vital that Congress avoid deep and disproportionate cuts to the international affairs budget.

Michael Klosson is Vice President for Policy and Humanitarian Response for Save the Children, based in Washington, D.C. He oversees the agency's public policy and advocacy work with the U.S. and other governments as well as its global emergency response work. He also chairs a global Advocacy Group working on behalf of the 30 Save the Children members and Save the Children International.

Mr. Klosson joined Save the Children in January 2007. His policy portfolio spans health, education, and food security as well as cross-cutting issues such as aid effectiveness . He has represented Save the Children at various international conferences, including G8 and G20 summit meetings, and testified before Congress. On the emergency front, he helped steer Save the Children's response to the earthquake in Haiti, floods Pakistan and the drought in the Horn of Africa. He is spearheading efforts to enhance further the agency's emergency response capacity.

Before joining Save the Children, Mr. Klosson served as a career Foreign Service officer with overseas posts in Asia and Europe, including U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus and Consul General in Hong Kong. His Washington assignments included Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs for Secretary of State Albright, and Special Assistant to both Secretaries of State Haig and Shultz. Mr. Klosson has taught at Hamilton College and the Industrial College of the Armed Forces.

He is a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Hamilton College and holds M.A. and M.P.A. degrees from Princeton University.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
Michael Klosson
Vice President Policy and Humanitarian Response
Save the Children
[redacted]

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

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   (Yes) No

2. 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 document.

Signature: [redacted] Date: 3/1/2013

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2010

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID):			
Direct awards:			
CHILD SURVIVAL MALAWI	98.001	GHS-A-00-06-00016	$ 374,703
CHILD SURVIVAL SAHEL	98.001	GHA-A-00-04-00003-00	120,652
CHILD SURVIVAL ZAMBIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-09-00013-00	218,096
ACHIEVING MDGS IN LOW HDI DISTRICTS	98.001	263-G-00-07-00077-00	359,689
BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	98.001	AID-519-A-11-00005	25,653
CHILD SURVIVAL AND REP HEALTH	98.001	656-A-00-05-00027	(597)
CHILDREN RIGHTS IN KYRGYZSTAN	98.001	116-G-00-10-00012-00	52,141
CONFLICT MITIGATION COLOMBIA	98.001	AID-514-A-10-00001	113,065
C-SEP (ECD/PSS) MALAWI CDA	98.001	674-A-00-10-00073-00	261,860
DBE3	98.001	497-A-00-05-00040	5,589,709
DI-BATEY COMMDEV	98.001	517-A-00-09-00104-00	2,771,202
DPR MINDANAO CY – 5	98.001	492-G-00-09-00036-00	170,562
DROUGHT CYCLE MANAGEMENT	98.001	663-A-00-05-00452	907,426
EMERGENCY NFI DISTRIBUTION	98.001	114-G-00-08-00083-00	(6)
EMPOWERING PEOPLE IN DANANG	98.001	486-A-00-08-00035-00	385,484
EXPAND FINANCIAL SVCS TO YOUTH	98.001	EEM-A-00-06-00026	(275)
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROG	98.001	AID-486-A-10-00008	2,941,448
IMPROVEMENTS WATSAN	98.001	511-A-00-08-00125-00	(330)
IMPROVING CHILD HEALTH – FATA	98.001	391-A-00-06-01084-00	4,503,659
IMPROVING OUR LIVES	98.001	511-A-00-07-00226-00	389,751
LOCAL/REGIONAL PROCURMNT FOOD AID	98.001	119-G-00-08-00026-00	(2,054)
MAKING DECISIONS – ARSH	98.001	511-A-00-05-00149-00	(1,294)
OFDA BUILDING CULTURE OF RESILIENCE	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00156	27,222
OFDA CHILD FRIENDLY SAFE SPACES	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00343-00	22
OFDA CHILD PROTECTION SOUTHERN IRAQ	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00312-00	3,133,584
OFDA CIVIL SOCIETY & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00157	54,160
OFDA CIVIL UNREST RESPONSE KYRGYZ	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00065	398,029
OFDA COLLAB LEARNING APPROACH NGO	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00025-00	38,125
OFDA DARFUR EMERG ASSIST PGM (DEAP)	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00156-00	7
OFDA DARFUR MULTISECTORAL	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00231-00	2,230,390
OFDA DEAR – DARFUR	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00099	621,935
OFDA DISASTER PREP MNGMT GONAIVES	98.001	DFD G 00 09 00261 00	470,909
OFDA DISASTER RESPONSE	98.001	492-A-00-03-00009	(491)
OFDA DISTR PREPRD & RSPNSE S. LEYTE	98.001	492-G-00-06-00016-00	17,847
OFDA DPR IN NWFP	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00333-00	516,884
OFDA DPR-III	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00250-00	357,612
OFDA DRP2 PROJECT	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00131-00	(279)
OFDA EMER WASH AND NFI OF KETSANA	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00012-00	423
OFDA EMERG RESPONSE INTERNAL DISPLACED PERS	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00307-00	(967)
OFDA EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00045-00	448,421
OFDA EMERGENCY HEALTH	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00029-00	461,170
OFDA EMERGENCY RELIEF	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00064-00	521,519
OFDA EMERGENCY RESPONE CYCLONE GIRI	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00013-00	98,912
OFDA ENRICH	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00117-00	1,148,531
OFDA EQ10 EMERG RELIEF CHILD & FAM	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00085-00	11,234,954
OFDA EQ10 CHOLERA EMERGENCY	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00025	45,926
OFDA FLASH IV	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00088-00	(2,954)
OFDA FLOOD SUNSARI	98.001	367-G-00-08-00040-00	(53)
OFDA FLOODING KHATLON PROVINCE	98.001	119-G-00-09-00017-00	(86)
OFDA IMMEDIATE RELIEF KYRGYZSTAN	98.001	116-G-00-10-00016-00	46,557
OFDA INTERNL DISPL PERSONS REL & RECOVERY NWFP	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00146-00	(1,517)
OFDA KULYAB CITY FLOODS	98.001	119-G-00-10-00011	49,864
OFDA LIVELIHOODS PAKISTAN	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00054	2,158,572
OFDA NFI RELIEF IN KETSANA	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00013-00	(215)
OFDA REHAB ECONOMIC	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00279-00	291,616
OFDA RELIEF FOR FLOOD IN PUNJAB	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00317-00	(2,758)
OFDA SAADA EMERGENCY HEALTH	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00127-00	593,427
OFDA SECRRA – ABYEI	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00093-00	123,897
OFDA SEEK	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00046-00	2,048,916
OFDA SPARK SOUTH KORDOFAN	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00113-00	1,924,452
OFDA WASH MINDANAO	98.001	AID 492-G-00-09-00001-00	(423)
OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE W/DISABILITIES	98.001	114-A-00-05-00104	631,831
PASTORALIST LIVELIHOOD PII	98.001	663-A-00-09-00413-00	1,799,839
PHASE II	98.001	119-G-00-08-00014-00	(83)
POSITIVE CHANGE (PC3)	98.001	663-A-00-04-00433-00	2,660,286
PROTEEVA	98.001	388-A-00-10-00034-00	1,827,744
REBUILDING LIVES – STREET CHLD	98.001	114-A-00-04-00113-00	920,931
SCALE UP HOPE	98.001	656-A-00-07-00029-00	2,018,692
SCATE	98.001	673-G-00-07-00003	(247)
STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY	98.001	486-A-00-08-00010-00	632,637
SUCCEED	98.001	388-A-00-04-00090	320,205
SUPPORT MARGINALIZED CHILDREN	98.001	112-A-00-04-00030-00	488,738
TRANSACTION FOR AT RISK MOBILE	98.001	663-A-00-09-00410-00	5,246,846
TVET PROGRAM	98.001	294-A-00-07-00210-00	2,493,758
UYALO	98.001	367-A-00-04-00171	(139)
WASH	98.001	663-A-00-09-00430-00	1,519,186
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT PGM YEMEN	98.001	279-A-00-08-00072-00	786,398
YOUTH LEADERSHIP DEVELOP-SIRAJ	98.001	263-A-00-06-00101 (268-A-00-06-00101)	636,948
Total direct awards			70,218,254
Pass-through awards:			
ABT MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH/RH	98.001	690-A-00-04-00153-00	(72)
ACDI/VOCA YUNGAS COMMUNITY DEV'T	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00127-00	13,417
ADRA PROCOSIBOL	98.001	511-A-00-05-A-00-113-00	92,890

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2010

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
AED FANTA 2	98.001	GHN-A-00-08-00001-00	$ 72,710
AED FATA LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT	98.001	391-A-00-08-01107-00	(65,541)
AED FIELD SUPPORT	98.001	EEM-A-00-06-00001	226,151
AED GAZA MICROENTERPRISE RECOVERY	98.001	EEM-A-00-06-00001-00; ESAF 294-A-00-08-00222-00	314,614
AED HACI CAP PROJECT II	98.001	656-A-00-09-00164-00	91,922
AED LIVELIHOOD FOOD SECURITY TECH ASSIST	98.001	GHH-A-00-09-00007-00 and EEM-A-00-06-00001	59,924
AED STRIVE – MOZAMBIQUE	98.001	DFD-A-00-07-00251-00 and EEM-A-00-06-00001-00	402,328
AED SUSTAIN MARKET ACCESS	98.001	EEM-A-00-06-00001-00	(398)
AIR EXCELENCIA	98.001	524-A-00-05-00004-00	(496)
ARD, INC. ASSISTANCE FOR GAZA	98.001	DFD-I-00-05-00218-00	181,195
CAI EDUCATION REFORM SUPPORT	98.001	278-A-00-09-00305-00	1,176,876
CARE CASSAVA BROWN STREAK IN NAMPULA	98.001	656-G-00-01-00073	(5,966)
CARE DISASTER MNGMNT & EMERG RSPNSE	98.001	DFD-G-00-05-00211	(472)
CARE ENHANCED LIVELIHOOD MANDERA TRIANGLE	98.001	623-A-00-07-00032-00	126,064
CHF INTL EL ALTO PUBLIC WORKS	98.001	511-A-00-08-00194-00	377,324
CHR CHLD FUND CHILD PROTECTION	98.001	EEE-A-00-03-00019-00	(9,285)
CONCERN WORLDWIDE HEALTHCARE IDPS DI KHAN	98.001	DFD-A-00-09-00315	285,153
CORE H1N1 WORKSHOP IN BANGLADESH	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-00	16,022
CORE H2H PANDEMIC INITIATIVE	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-00	31,394
CORE HUMAN FREP PLAN INI PROG-HIF	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-00	(38,058)
CORE PANDEMIC INFLUENZA PREPAREDNESS	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-00	90,579
CRS IMPACT (HIV/AIDS)	98.001	674-A-00-10-00052-00	78,018
CRS RIPE II	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00211-00	7
CRS WATER FOR IRRIGATION (WILA)	98.001	DFD-G-00-000143-00	2,041
EDC EQUALLS	98.001	492-A-00-06-00024	(22,469)
EDC EQUALLS PHASE-2	98.001	492-A-00-06-00024-00	3,458,315
FP INTL SPONSORSHIP PROGRAM PHASE 2	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	68,596
GEORGETOWN U EMPOWERING BOYS AND GIRLS	98.001	GPO-A-00-07-00003-00	13,643
HKI SHIELD PROJECT	98.001	492-A-06-00035	498,478
JHPIEGO ACCESS	98.001	GHS-A-00-04-00002-00	4,842
JHPIEGO ACCESS BDESH SAFE MOTHERHOOD	98.001	GHS-A-00-04-00002-00	135,804
JHPIEGO ACCESS TANZANIA, MAISHA	98.001	621-A-00-08-00023-00	245,536
JHPIEGO ACCESS-FP	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-0025	257,532
JHPIEGO ACCESS-SSP	98.001	306-A-00-06-00523	671,247
JHPIEGO CME JAWZJAN	98.001	306-A-00-06-00523	257,548
JHPIEGO MCHIP MALI	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	18,484
JHPIEGO MCHIP SUBAGREEMENT	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	1,034,858
[redacted]	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	589,273
[redacted]	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	61,137
[redacted]	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	24,700
[redacted]	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	99,871
[redacted]	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	420,220
[redacted]	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	7,494
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-ZIMBABWE	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	28,427
JHPIEGO MCHIP-MAMONI	98.001	388-A-00-09-0104-00	2,888,734
JHPIEGO MCHIP-RWANDA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	254
JHU BRIDGE 2	98.001	674-A-00-09-00024-00	1,630,994
JHU COMMUNICATION – HEALTHY LIVING	98.001	CA# 263-A-00-03-00053, GPH-A-00-02-0008-00	523,527
JHU HCP ZAMBIA 2	98.001	690-A-00-04-00225-00 and GPH A-00-02-0008-00	(298,856)
JHU REDUCE HIV RISK	98.001	690-A-00-03-00195-00	(113)
JHU HCP ZAMBIA	98.001	690-A-00-04-00225	4,417
JSI FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAM 2	98.001	367-A-00-08-00001-00	175,728
JSI MATERNAL/NEONATAL HEALTH	98.001	391-A-00-05-01037-00	2,998,756
JSI MVOLO HTP II PRE-AWARD	98.001	623-A-00-04-00042-00	13
JSI MVOLO HTP PHASE II	98.001	623-A-00-04-00042-00	(255)
JSI MVOLO TRANSFORMATION	98.001	Not available	116
JSI SAFE MOTHERHOOD	98.001	144-A-00-03-00157	(119)
MCI 2008-2011 APS-BRIDGE	98.001	650-A-00-09-00004-00	1,413,410
MCI EMERGENCY RESPONSE TO PADANG	98.001	497-G-00-10-00001-00	6,839
MCI FOOD INSECURITY RESPONSE	98.001	USAID 306-A-00-09-00512	6,751,132
MCI IRAQ PROTECTION/PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00255-00	(75,927)
MCI PROTECT & PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00310-00	1,170,799
MCI TRANS SLT & NON FOOD ITEMS WEST SUMATRA	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00011-00	49,402
NICASALUD UNITED FOR FAMILY HEALTH II	98.001	524-A-00-06-00005-00	(49)
PACT PMPCT	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	158,333
PACT PREVENTING HIV AMONG YOUNG MEN	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	898,918
PACT TEACH FOR HEALTH-LEARN FOR LIFE	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	399,454
PACT WEATHER & CROP INSURANCE OPPS	98.001	GEG-I-00-00025-00	(67)
PATHFINDER EXTENDED SERVICE DELIVERY	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-00027-00	10,022
PCHC BASICS III	98.001	GHA-I-00-04-00002	(65)
PCHC BASICS III – TASK ORDER 4 INDONESIA	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	(48)
PLAN INTERNATIONAL HACI BREAKING BARRIERS	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-00017-00	454,922
POP COUNCIL DIVERSIFICATION FAM PLAN ACTIVTS	98.001	391-A-00-07-01092-00	1,869,919
PSI PREVENTING HIV TRANSMISSION	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007	167,311
SEEP YOUTH WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT IN EGYPT	98.001	EEM-A-00-06-00001-00	(8)
TUFTS UNIV ADDRESSING ACUTE MALNUTRITION	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00326-00	65,357
URC NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS	98.001	617-A-00-08-00006-00	104,930
WORLD LEARNING FAMILY PLANNING	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	127,396
WORLD LEARNING FP SPONSORSHIP INTEGRATION	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	(6)
WORLD VISION COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION	98.001	521-A-00-00014	(35)
WORLD VISION CORE GROUP POLIO PROJT 2 (CGPP)	98.001	GHN-A-00-07-00014-00	33,304
WORLD VISION CORE GROUP POLIO PROJT3 (CGPP)	98.001	GHN-A-00-07-00014-00	(191)
WORLD VISION CORE GROUP POLIO PROJECT-CGPP	98.001	GHN-A-00-07-00014-00	(13,804)
Total pass-through awards			32,906,321
Subtotal USAID Foreign Assistance for Programs Overseas (98.001)			103,124,575

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2010

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
Direct awards:			
DAP 202E – BANGLADESH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	$ 803,772
DAP 202E – BOLIVIA	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00056	(1,572)
DAP 202E – HONDURAS	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00071	115,135
DAP 202E – UGANDA	98.007	FFP-A-00-03-00086	(10,363)
DAP DA – BANGLADESH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	89,756
DAP MONETIZATION – BANGLADESH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	2,786,330
DAP MONETIZATION – BOLIVIA	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00056	(281)
DAP MONETIZATION – HAITI	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00045	89
DAP MONETIZATION – MOZAMBIQUE	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00009	(36,301)
DAP MONETIZATION – NICARAQUA	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00003	(352)
DAP MONETIZATION – UGANDA	98.007	FFP-A-00-03-00086	9,648
EXPAND CCM CHILDHD ILL SIKASSO – MALI	98.007	688-A-00-10-00087-00	424,766
MYAP – 202(E) – MOZAMBIQUE	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00085	(57,806)
MYAP – FFP MONETIZATION – MOZAMBIQUE	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00085	4,935,040
MYAP 202(E) – GUATEMALA	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	320,247
MYAP 202E NOBO JIBON – BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	325,065
MYAP ITSH-NOBO JIBON – BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	140,223
MYAP MONETIZATION – GUATEMALA	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	2,320,424
MYAP MONETIZATION-NOBO JIBON – BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	966,472
PL 480 FOOD & SHIPPING	98.007		26,927,824
Total direct awards			40,058,116
Pass-through awards:			
CARE 202E	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00067-00	(12)
CARE DAP 202E	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066	(284)
CARE DAP MISSION FUNDS	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066	(939)
CARE DAP MONETIZATION	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066	(567)
CRS I-LIFE 202E	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066-00	(996)
CRS I-LIFE ITSH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066-00	(188)
CRS I-LIFE MISSION	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066-00	(147)
CRS I-LIFE MONETIZATION	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066-00	(197)
CRS MYAP 202E	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-00	101
CRS MYAP ITSH FOOD SECURITY	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-02	137,311
CRS MYAP MONETIZATION	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-00	791,758
SHARE OUAT MYAP OBJECTIVE 2	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00010	33,347
WORLD VISION MYAP5G	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00024	129,018
Total pass-through awards			1,088,205
Subtotal Agricultural Commodities & Ocean Freight Food for Peace Development Assistance Program (DAP) (98.007)			41,146,321
Direct awards:			
FFP EMERG FOOD ASSIST VOUCHERS	98.008	AID-FFP-G-10-00049	4,526,654
FOOD ASSISTANCE VOUCHERS	98.008	AID-FFP-G-11-00004	9,824
LOCAL REGIONAL PURCHASE KYRGYZ	98.008	AID-FFP-G-10-00042	2,762,462
PSNP – MONETIZATION	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00050-00	78,010
PSNP 202E	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-000-50-00	1,085,862
PSNP-ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-000-50-00	3,482,220
SYAP FY10 – TAJIKISTAN	98.008	FFP-A-10-00003	556,212
SYAP ITSH FY10 – TAJIKISTAN	98.008	FFP-A-10-00003	1,174,402
SYAP-202E – GUATEMALA	98.008	AID-FFP-A-10-00002	2,605,243
SYAP-ITSH – GUATEMALA	98.008	FFP-A-10-00002	708,465
SYAP 202E FY09 – TAJIKISTAN	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001-00	18,280
SYAP ITSH FY09 – TAJIKISTAN	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001-00	229,131
Total direct awards			17,236,765
Pass-through awards:			
CRS JEOP V – 202 E	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00078-02	75,956
CRS JEOP V – ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00078-02	1,929,089
CRS MYAP 202(E) – WALA	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	225,355
CRS WALA MYAP ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	125,733
CRS WALA MYAP MONETIZATION	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	600,324
TUFTS UNIV ADDRESSING ACUTE MALNUTRITION	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00078-00	(12)
WORLD VISION SYAP-202E	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00053	(1,056)
Total pass-through awards			2,955,389
Subtotal Food for Peace Emergency Program (98.008)			20,192,154
Subtotal Foreign Food Aid Donation Cluster (98.007 and 98.008)			61,338,475
Other direct programs:			
CHILD SURVIVAL – ETHIOPIA	98.011	GHS-A-00-07-00023-00	261,815
CSPP IN EDUC AND HEALTH	N/A	663-C-00-08-00405-00	3,813,249
FOOD BY PRESCRIPTION	N/A	663-C-00-09-00421-00	1,463,065
GRANT MANGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	N/A	263-C-00-09-00027-00	(107)
TOPS TECHNICAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	98.005	AID-OAA-A-10-0006	428,848
			5,966,870

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2010

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
Other pass-through programs:			
ARD, INC. CEP-ARD GAZA EMERGENCY NFIS	N/A	DFD-I-04-05-00218-00	$ 10,730
CAI AREP	N/A	GS-10F-0466P, Task Order No. 306-M-00-06-00508-00	2,488,025
CARANA EDIP-FOOD & SECURITY	N/A	EEM-1-03-07-00006-00	327,312
FHI CHAMP	98.002	521-A-00-09-00019-00	132,136
IRG KYRGYZ YOUTH RECONCILIATION	N/A	DOT-I-00-08-00049-00	148,719
MENDEZ ENGL SAFE DRINKING WATER PROJECT	N/A	EPP-I-00-05-00010	167,116
MSH HIV/AIDS CARE, PREVENTION AND SUPPORT	N/A	663-C-00-07-00408-00	2,092,675
MSH KAPOETA HTP II (KHTP II)	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00 Order No 4	263,296
MSH MVOLO SOUTHERN SUDAN SHTP 2	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00, Order 4	515,604
MSH SHTP II KAPOETA	N/A	GHS-I-00-0006-00; Task Order 04	47,707
MSH SHTP II MVOLO	N/A	GHS-I-00-0006-00; Task Order 04	64,074
RTI GEORGIA HIV PREVENTION PROJECT	N/A	GHS10007-00005-00	117,123
RTI MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH -MCHP	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00005-00	86,362
			6,462,879
Total U.S. Agency for International Development			176,892,799
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
USDA FY05 MONETIZATION	10.606	FCC-119-2004/013	(196)
USDA SAFE 416(B) MTZN	10.606	G-497-2004/126-00-A	602,078
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			601,882
U.S. Department of Justice – Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:			
Direct awards:			
ARKANSAS #1 – 2010-2011	16.541	2010-JL-FX-0582	34,307
ARKANSAS #2 RURAL LITERACY 10-11	16.541	2010-JL-FX-0584	47,974
ARKANSAS RURAL LITERACY & NUPA 09-11	16.541	2009-JL-FX-0277	360,938
PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	16.541	2008-JL-FX-0227	241,610
			684,829
Pass-through awards:			
FIRSTPIC BOYS&GIRLS CLUB US PSYCHSOC PARTNRSP	16.580	2007-MU-BX-K136	(21)
Total U.S. Department of Justice			684,808
U.S. Department of Labor:			
ENABLE	17.005	E-9-K-4-0048	(3,204)
ENABLE	17.005	E-9-K-5-0045	(32,135)
			(35,339)
EXCEED	17.999	IL-19512-09-75-K	791,869
Total U.S. Department of Labor			756,530
U.S. Department of State:			
BPRM CHILD PROTECTION KENYA	19.517	SPRMCO08CA118	15,121
BPRM DRC REFUGEES EMERG EDUC	19.517	SPRMCO09CA042	(224)
BPRM EMG ED&CP FOR SOMALI REFUGEES	19.517	SPRMCO10CA134	64,796
BPRM PROTECT CHILDREN DADAAB CAMPS	19.517	SPRMCO10CA144	224,645
BPRM PROTECTINO CHILDREN KENYA	19.517	SPRMCO09CA125	640,271
BPRM RESETLE	19.517	SPRMCO10CA036	—
BPRM SPRAG UPPER NILE/JONGLEI	19.517	SPRMCO09CA019	167,917
SETLE	19.517	SPRMCO08CA171	433,636
SOMALI REFUGEE BASIC SERVICES IN YEMEN	19.517	SPRMC907CA147	(471)
SOMALI REFUGEES 2	19.517	SPRMCO08CA139	94,343
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Programs for Africa (19.517)			1,640,034
BPRM EDUCATION: IRAQI CHILDRENYGUTH	19.519	SPRMCO09CA183	1,751,350
BPRM IRAQI YOUTH EDUCATION-LEBANON	19.519	SPRMC10CA124	117,079
BPRM REFUGEE PROGRAM BALOCHARDPUR	19.519	SPRMC009CA193	1,042,051
BPRM SUPP PROGRAM AFG-RETURNE 08	19.519	SPRMC008CA153	416,543
BPRM TALEEM 2	19.519	SPRMCO09CA029	(4,293)
BPRM TA'LEEM YOUTH BPRM	19.519	SPRMCD07CA049	66
BPRM TRANSITION SUPPORT PROGRAM	19.519	SPRMCO10CA189	347,366
INT. PROG COMBAT TRAFFICKING	19.519	S-SGTIP-09-GR-0087	115,304
TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REFUGEE	19.519	SPRMCO08CA130	(1,231)
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Program for Near East and South Asia (19.519)			3,784,235
BPRM ACCULTURATION THRU LEARNING 2	19.520	SPRMCO09CA138	306,079
BPRM LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM	19.520	SPRMCO10CA199	83,024
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Programs for Europe (19.520)			389,103
BPRM G-TIP PROTECT CHILDREN	19.019	S-SGTIP-10-GR-0085	37,558
Total U.S. Department of State			5,850,930

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2010

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
U.S. Department of Education:			
Direct award:			
CT-CURRIC. DEV., ESSS, LITERACY, CHANGE	84.215K	072129919	$ 121,455
FIE LITERACY PGM K-8 RURAL NV	84.215K	U215K080260	133,924
LOUISIANA RURAL LITERACY PROM 10-11	84.215K	U215K100206	82,091
MISSISSIPPI RURAL LITERACY 10-11	84.215K	U215K100209	39,326
NEVADA RURAL LITERACY PROGRAM 10-11	84.215K	U215K100213	26,106
NEW MEXICO – RURAL LITERACY 10-11	84.215K	U215K100214	49,719
SOUTH CAROLINA-RURAL LITERACY 10-11	84.215K	U215K100215	48,287
			500,908
Pass-through awards:			
ARRA ST. TENN. -IN/AFTER SCHOOL LITERACY 09/10	84.397	SFSF	596,056
ARRA WV OSFC GOVRNR LITERACY & ESSS 10-11	84.397A	West VA DOE Funds	360,890
			956,946
ARRA ST. TENN. -- RTTT LITERACY 2010-2014	84.287	TN DOE Agency Tracking #: 33150-00311	95,916
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY AUGUSTA	84.395	Arkansas DOE 1002502600	40,349
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY OSCEOLA	84.787	Arkansas DOE 1002502605	20,084
ZERO TO THREE EARLY CHILDHD EDUCATOR PROF DEV	84.349A	S349A070018	154,305
			1,267,600
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,768,508
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Pass-through awards:			
JHPIEGO HIV/AIDS PMTCT -NIGERIA	93.067	1U2OPS001067-01	12,220
PATHFINDER SCALE-UP HDC ACT PLWHA IN TANZ	93.067	1U2GPS001832-01	175,317
			187,537
AR STATE U AFTERSCHOOL READ ALOUD/FLUENCY	93.713	Arkansas DHS 4600017761	21,902
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			209,439
Corporation for National and Community Service Foster Grandparent Program:			
Direct awards:			
KENTUCKY FGP 2010-2011	94	10SFSKY001	157,483
KENTUCKY FGP 08-09	94.011	07SFSKY001	(59)
KENTUCKY FGP 09-10	94.011	07SFSKY001	167,202
MEMPHIS FGP 2010-2011	94.011	10SFWAR001	73,017
MS/AR FGP PROGRAM	94.011	07SFWAR001	96,157
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP	94.011	08SFSSC001	98,563
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP 10-11	94.011	08SFSSC001	76,490
Subtotal Corporation for National and Community Service Foster Grandparent Program (94.011)			668,853
Total federal expenditures			$ 187,433,749

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2011

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA number	Award number	Federal expenditures
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID):			
Direct awards:			
ACHIEVING MDGS IN LOW HDI DISTRICTS	98.001	263-G-00-07-00077-00	$ (3,555)
ACT FOR BIRTH UGANDA	98.001	AID-OAA-G-11-00066	1,405
BUILDING RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	98.001	AID-519-A-11-00005	441,020
CHILD SURVIVAL MALAWI	98.001	AID-O-AA-A-11-00058	89,851
CHILD SURVIVAL MALAWI	98.001	GHS-A-00-06-00016	604,355
CHILD SURVIVAL ZAMBIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-09-00013-00	376,122
CHILDREN RIGHTS IN KYROYZSTAN	98.001	116-G-00-10-00012-00	(496)
CONFLICT MITIGATION COLOMBIA	98.001	AID-514-A-10-00001	326,617
C-SEP (ECOPSS) MALAWI GDA	98.001	612-674-A-00-10-00073-00	994,715
DIRE3	98.001	497-A-00-05-00040	6,378,789
DI-BATEY COMMDEV	98.001	517-A-00-09-00104-00	2,993,032
DPR MINDANAO CY – 5	98.001	492-G-00-09-00036-00	(1,655)
DROUGHT CYCLE MANAGEMENT	98.001	663-A-00-05-00452	41,211
EMERG FOOD ASSIST IVORY COAST	98.001	AID-FFP-O-11-00046	2,831,890
EMPOWERING PEOPLE IN DANANG	98.001	486-A-00-08-00035-00	285,952
ENGINE	98.001	AID-663-A-11-00017	202,926
HAITI SAFE SPACES	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00040-00	(675)
HIV PREVENTION	98.001	663-A-00-01-00350-00	(2)
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROG	98.001	AID-486-A-10-00008	709,098
IMPROVING CHILD HEALTH – FATA	98.001	391-A-00-06-01084-00	3,564,733
IMPROVING OUR LIVES	98.001	511-A-00-07-00226-00	(3,782)
MERAPI VOLCANO FOOD SECURITY	98.001	AID-FFP-O-11-00031	669,515
NEPAL SUAAHARA	98.001	AID-367-A-11-00004	330,197
NIE'TA EDUCATION MALAWI	98.001	AID-688-A-11-00001	982,768
OFDA BUILDING CULTURE OF RESILIENCE	98.001	AID-OFDA-O-10-00156	1,394,636
OFDA CAMBODIA FLOOD RESP	98.001	AID-442-G-12-00001	50,000
OFDA CAMBODIA LIVELIHOODS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00005	499,580
OFDA CHILD FRIENDLY SAFE SPACES	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00343-00	(206)
OFDA CHILD PROTECTION SOUTHERN IRAQ	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00312-00	4,045,182
OFDA CIVIL SOCIETY & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00157	94,733
OFDA CIVIL UNREST RESPONSE KYROYZ	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00065	471,025
OFDA CMAM TOOLKIT EMERG RESPONSE	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00231	11,023
OFDA COLLAB LEARNING APPROACH NGO	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00025-00	325,531
OFDA CYCLONE GIRL RAKHI	98.001	AID-486-G-11-00002	99,425
OFDA DARFUR EMERG ASSIST POM (DEAP)	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00156-00	(7)
OFDA DARFUR MULTISECTORAL	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00231-00	(23,480)
OFDA DEAR – DARFUR	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00099	2,369,792
OFDA DISASTER PREP MNGMT GONAIVES	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00161-00	15,007
OFDA DISASTER RES COMM	98.001	AID-OFDA-O-11-00220	69,109
OFDA DISASTER RESPONSE	98.001	492-A-00-03-00009	8
OFDA DISTR PREPRD & RSPNSE S. LEYTE	98.001	492-G-00-06-00016-00	(255)
OFDA DPR IN NWFP	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00333-00	(4,821)
OFDA DPR-III	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00250-00	23,312
OFDA DPR-IV	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00106	240,948
OFDA EMER WASH AND NFI OF KETSANA	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00012-00	(146)
OFDA EMERG ASSIST DRI LANKA	98.001	AID-383-G-11-00001	89,422
OFDA EMERG FEED SOMALIA	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00225	138,396
OFDA EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00045-00	(4,669)
OFDA EMERGENCY HEALTH	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00029-00	(5,178)
OFDA EMERGENCY RELIEF	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00064-00	(3,601)
OFDA EMERGENCY RESPONE CYCLONE GIRI	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00013-00	89,573
OFDA EMPOWRMNT ADVANCE COMNTY HEALTH	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00103	297,859
OFDA ENRICH	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00117-00	2,961,063
OFDA EQ10 EMERG RELIEF CHILD & FAM	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00285-00	1,518,099
OFDA EQ10 CHOLERA EMERGENCY	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00025	766,262
OFDA HEALTH & NURTN IVORY COAST	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00130	659,972
OFDA IMMEDIATE RELIEF KYROYZSTAN	98.001	116-G-00-10-00016-00	(446)
OFDA KULYAB CITY FLOODS	98.001	119-G-00-10-00011	(477)
OFDA LIVELIHOODS PAKISTAN	98.001	AID-OFDA-O-10-00054	3,059,590
OFDA MERAPI VOLCANO RECOVERY	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00043	539,809
OFDA NFI RELIEF IN KETSANA	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00013-00	2
OFDA PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00205	757,408
OFDA REHAB ECONOMIC	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00279-00	(2,974)
OFDA SAADA EMERGENCY HEALTH	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00127-00	1,148,812
OFDA SCHOOL DISASTER RISK REDUCT	98.001	AID-OFDA-O-11-00114	79,927
OFDA SIERRA – ABYEI	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00093-00	1,247,443
OFDA SEEK	98.001	DFD-G-00-07-00046-00	(4,512)
OFDA SPARK II	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00182	530,492
OFDA SPARK SOUTH KORDOFAN	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00113-00	1,020,412
OFDA VIETNAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00232	125,422
OFDA YEMEN EMERG HEALTH	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00146	119,506
OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE W/DISABILITIES	98.001	114-A-00-06-00104	878,038
PASTORALIST LIVELIHOOD PII	98.001	663-A-00-09-00413-00	7,159,516
POSITIVE CHANGE (PC3)	98.001	663-A-00-09-00433-00	632,991
PROTEEVA	98.001	388-A-00-10-00034-00	2,704,207
REBUILDING LIVES – STREET CHLD	98.001	114-A-00-04-00113-00	(10,644)
SCALE UP HOPE	98.001	656-A-00-07-00029-00	(136,433)
STI / HIV PREVENTION	98.001	114-A-00-02-00095	(5,941)
STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY	98.001	486-A-00-08-00010-00	703,805
SUPPORT MARGINALIZED CHILDREN	98.001	AID-112-A-00-04-00030	690,624
TRANSACTION FOR AT RISK MOBILE	98.001	663-A-00-09-00410-00	6,863,147
TVET PROGRAM	98.001	294-A-00-07-00210-00	5,185,023
WASH	98.001	663-A-00-09-00430-00	1,025,257
YOUTH EMPOWERMENT POM YEMEN	98.001	279-A-00-08-00072-00	10,703
YOUTH LEADERSHIP DEVELOP-SIRAJ	98.001	263-A-00-06-00101 (268-A-00-06-00101)	(6,739)
Total direct awards			72,023,581

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2011

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA number	Award number	Federal expenditures
Pass-through awards:			
ABT IMPROVG NUT & FOOD SEC	98.001	RLA-A-00-07-00048-00	$ 100,516
ABT MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH/RH	98.001	690-A-00-04-00153-00	(637)
ABT STRENGTHEN HEALTH SYSTEMS	98.001	AID-112-A-11-00001	29,969
ADRA PROCOSIBOL	98.001	511-A-00-05-A-00-113-00	60,199
AED FANTA 2	98.001	GHN-A-00-08-00001-00	53,853
AED FATA LIVELIHOOD DEVELOPMENT	98.001	391-A-00-08-01107-00	2,224
AED FIELD SUPPORT	98.001	BEM-A-00-06-00001	(3,063)
AED GAZA MICROENTERPRISE RECOVERY	98.001	BEM-A-00-06-00001-00; ESAF 294-A-00-08-00222-00	664,279
AED HACI CAP PROJECT II	98.001	656-A-00-09-00164-00	60,922
AED LIVELIHOOD FOOD SECURITY TECH ASSIST	98.001	GHH-A-00-09-00007-00 and BEM-A-00-06-00001	177,452
AED PREAWARD PEAKS	98.001	122-A-00-03-00009-00	(34)
AED STRIVE – MOZAMBIQUE	98.001	DFD-A-00-07-00251-00 and BEM-A-00-06-00001-00	579,890
AED SUSTAIN MARKET ACCESS	98.001	BEM-A-00-06-00001-00	(38)
AIR-TEACHERS & CITIZENS	98.001	522-A-11-00003	19,875
ARD, INC. ASSISTANCE FOR GAZA	98.001	DFD-I-00-05-00218-00	(1,783)
CAI EDUCATION REFORM SUPPORT	98.001	278-A-00-09-00305-00	1,320,534
CARE ENHANCED LIVELIHOOD MANDERA TRIANGLE	98.001	623-A-00-07-00032-00	(156)
CARE PASTORAL COMMS SAFETY NETS	98.001	AID-663-A-11-00001	1,222,490
CARE UGANDA CORE INITIATIVE	98.001	617-A-00-05-00002	(20,632)
CHF INTL EL ALTO PUBLIC WORKS	98.001	511-A-00-08-00194-00	(3,900)
CONCERN WORLDWIDE HEALTHCARE IDPS DI KHAN	98.001	DFD-A-00-09-00315	(2,930)
CORE H2R PANDEMIC INITIATIVE	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-00	(732)
CORE PANDEMIC INFLUENZA PREPAREDNESS	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-00	(7,344)
CRS IMPACT (HIV/AIDS)	98.001	674-A-00-10-00052-00	322,280
CRS WATER FOR IRRIGATION (WILA)	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-000142-00	58,658
EDC EQUALLS PHASE 2	98.001	492-A-00-06-00024-00	1,337,780
GEORGETOWN U EMPOWERING BOYS AND GIRLS	98.001	GPO-A-00-07-00003-00	(9,442
GEORGETOWN U GENDER ROLES	98.001	AID-OAA-A-10-00073	146,613
HKI SHIELD PROJECT	98.001	492-A-00-00035	463,565
IREX NEW MEDIA PGM	98.001	AID-112-A-10-00001	59,087
JHPIEGO ACCESS	98.001	GHS-A-00-04-00002-00	(6,231)
JHPIEGO ACCESS BDESH SAFE MOTHERHOOD	98.001	GHS-A-00-04-00002-00	(1,309)
JHPIEGO ACCESS TANZANIA, MAISHA	98.001	621-A-00-08-00023-00	291,758
JHPIEGO ACCESS-PP	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-0025	(13,952)
JHPIEGO ACCESS-SSP	98.001	306-A-00-08-00523	464,303
JHPIEGO CME JAWZIAN	98.001	306-A-00-06-00523	186,132
JHPIEGO EMAS	98.001	AID-497-A-11-00014	39,231
JHPIEGO MCHIP MALI	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	646,812
JHPIEGO MCHIP SUBAGREEMENT	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	1,155,276
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD MALAWI	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	660,689
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-BANGLADESH	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	195,815
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-DRC	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	(573)
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-ETHIOPIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	232,341
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-GUINEA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	88,129
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-INDIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	177,498
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-INDONESIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	746,516
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-MOZAMBIQUE	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	175,177
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-PARAGUAY	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	49,132
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-ZIMBABWE	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	165,000
JHPIEGO MCHP-MAMONI	98.001	388-A-00-09-01004-00	3,030,149
JHPIEGO MCHP-RWANDA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	243,714
JHPIEGO POST-PARTM HEM PREVENTN	98.001	306-A-00-06-00523-00	29,922
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-BANGLADESH HBB	98.001	GHS-A-00-09-00002-00	4,966
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-EGYPT	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	12,380
JHSPH MALI COMMUNITY HEALTH ACTS	98.001	GHS-A-00-03-00019-00	(6)
JHU BRIDGE 2	98.001	674-A-00-09-00024-00	2,085,686
JHU COMMUNICATION – HEALTHY LIVING	98.001	CA# 263-A-00-03-00053, GPH-A-00-02-00008-00	(7,544)
JHU HCP ZAMBIA	98.001	690-A-00-04-00225-00 and GPH A-00-02-00008-00	(1,950)
JHU HCP ZAMBIA 2	98.001	690-A-00-04-00225-00 and GPH A-00-02-00008-00	(4,450)
JHU REDUCE HIV RISK	98.001	690-A-00-03-00195-00	(34)
JHU SOCIAL BEHAVIOR COMM MALAWI	98.001	612-A-11-00001	32,495
JSI FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAM 7	98.001	367-A-00-08-00001-00	331,690
JSI MATERNAL/NEONATAL HEALTH	98.001	391-A-00-03-01037-00	(46,914)
JSI MVOLO HTP II PRE-AWARD	98.001	623-A-00-04-00042	(7,698)
JSI SAFE MOTHERHOOD	98.001	144-A-00-03-00157	(305)
MACRO INTL COMMTY BASED FAM PLANNG	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-00003-00	275
MCI 2008-2011 APS-BRIDGE	98.001	650-A-00-09-00004-00	973,385
MCI FOOD INSECURITY RESPONSE	98.001	USAID 306-A-00-09-00512	10,598,673
MCI IRAQ PROTECTION/PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00253-00	(1,981)
MCI PALESTINE COMMNTY ASSISTNC	98.001	294-A-00-10-00210-00	320,103
MCI PROTECT & PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00310-00	(16,964)
MCI TRANS SLT & NON FOOD ITEMS WEST SUMATRA	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00011-00	(601)
MSH CHAT ETHIOPIA	98.001	AID-663-A-11-00006	76,627
PACT PMCT	98.001	486-A-00-08-00007-00	452,070
PACT PREVENTING HIV AMONG YOUNG MEN	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	419,474
PACT TEACH FOR HEALTH-LEARN FOR LIFE	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	(722)
PLAN INTERNATIONAL HACI BREAKING BARRIERS	98.001	GPO-A-00-05-00017-00	(34)
POP COUNCIL DIVERSIFICATION FAM PLAN ACTIVTS	98.001	391-A-00-07-01092-00	1,027,965
PSI INFECTIOUS DISEASE PRVNTN	98.001	AID-486-A-11-00004	34,595
PSI PREVENTING HIV TRANSMISSION	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007	(55,791)
RTI PK NATL LITERACY STRAT	98.001	391-A-00-03010-00	568
TUFTS UNIV ADDRESSING ACUTE MALNUTRITION	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00036-00	343,920
URC NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS	98.001	617-A-00-08-00006-00	47,939
WORLD LEARNING FAMILY PLANNING	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	(6,393)
WORLD LEARNING FP INTL SPONSORSHIP PGM PHASE 2	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	167,558
WORLD VISION CORE GROUP POLIO PRJCT 2 (CGPP)	98.001	GHH-A-00-07-00014-00	53,939
WORLD VISION CORE GROUP POLIO PROJECT-CGPP	98.001	GHH-A-00-07-00014-00	317,101
Total pass-through awards			32,366,914
Subtotal USAID Foreign Assistance for Programs Overseas (98.001)			104,390,495

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2011

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA number	Award number	Federal expenditures
Direct awards:			
DAP 202E – BANGLADESH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	$ (10,101)
DAP MONETIZATION – BANGLADESH	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00080	(26,736)
DAP MONETIZATION – HAITI	98.007	FFP-A-00-02-00045	14,059
DAP MONETIZATION – HONDURAS	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00071	1
EXPAND CCM CHILDHD ILL SIKASSO – MALI	98.007	688-A-00-10-00087-00	1,021,963
MYAP 202E GUATEMALA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00002	841,246
MYAP 202E GUATEMALA	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	408,479
MYAP 202E MOZAMBIQUE	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00085	702,753
MYAP 202E NOBO JIBON BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	2,104,761
MYAP ITSH GUATEMALA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00002	422,139
MYAP ITSH NOBO JIBON BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	915,745
MYAP MONETIZATION GUATEMALA	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	2,154,823
MYAP MONETIZATION MOZAMBIQUE	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00085	5,111,541
MYAP MONETIZATION NOBO JIBON BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	3,007,535
MYAP T2FS 202E ETHIOPIA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00015	130,981
MYAP T2FS ITSH ETHIOPIA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00015	205,801
PL 480 FOOD & SHIPPING	98.007	PL 480 FOOD & SHIPPING	29,663,565
Total direct awards			46,768,551
Pass-through awards:			
ACDI/VOCA MYAP 202E BURKINA FASO	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00005	248,020
ACDI/VOCA MYAP ITSH BURKINA FASO	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00005	22,000
CRS MYAP 202E MALI	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-00	17,798
CRS MYAP IMPROVE 202e	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00010	7,350
CRS MYAP ITSH FOOD SECURITY MALI	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-02	164,961
CRS MYAP MONETIZATION MALI	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-00	1,412,962
SHARE GUAT MYAP OBJECTIVE 2	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00010	67,496
WORLD VISION MYAP HAITI	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00024	38,359
Total pass-through awards			1,978,546
Subtotal Agricultural Commodities & Ocean Freight Food for Peace Development Assistance Program (DAP) (98.007)			48,747,097
Direct awards:			
FFP EMERG FOOD ASSIST VOUCHERS	98.008	AID-FFP-G-10-00049	8,323,867
FOOD ASSISTANCE VOUCHERS	98.008	AID-FFP-G-11-00004	1,920,212
LOCAL REGIONAL PURCHASE KYRGYZ	98.008	AID-FFP-G-10-00042	94,377
PSNP – MONETIZATION	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00050-00	44,061
PSNP 202E	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-000-50-00	826,232
PSNP-ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-000-50-00	2,020,187
SYAP FY10 – TAJIKISTAN	98.008	FFP-A-10-00003	447,124
SYAP ITSH FY09 – TAJIKISTAN	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001-00	(177)
SYAP ITSH FY10 – TAJIKISTAN	98.008	FFP-A-10-00003	501,731
SYAP-202E – GUATEMALA	98.008	AID-FFP-A-10-00002	739,439
SYAP-ITSH – GUATEMALA	98.008	FFP-A-10-00002	130,352
Total direct awards			14,147,605
Pass-through awards:			
CRS JEOP V – 202 E	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00078-02	32,259
CRS JEOP V – ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00078-02	3,914,917
CRS MYAP 202E WALA MALAWI	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	386,478
CRS WALA MYAP ITSH MALAWI	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	170,148
CRS WALA MYAP MONETIZATION MALAWI	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	673,365
WORLD VISION SYAP ITSH HAITI	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00053	(23,088)
WORLD VISION SYAP MONETIZATION HAITI	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00053	25,382
WORLD VISION SYAP-202E	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00053	(26,797)
Total pass-through awards			5,152,664
Subtotal Food for Peace Emergency Program (98.008)			19,300,269
Subtotal Foreign Food Aid Donation Cluster (98.007 and 98.008)			68,047,166
Other direct awards:			
CHILD SURVIVAL ETHIOPIA	98.011	GHS-A-00-07-00023-00	345,331
CSPP IN EDUC AND HEALTH	N/A	663-C-00-08-00405-00	3,102,588
FOOD BY PRESCRIPTION	N/A	663-C-00-09-00421-00	3,024,203
GRANT MANGEMENT SUPPORT SERVICES	N/A	263-C-00-09-00027-00	(3,855)
TOPS TECHNICAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	98.005	AID-OAA-A-10-00006	2,075,669
Total other direct awards			8,543,936
Other pass-through awards:			
AED FINANCIAL LITERACY	98.002	294-A-00-08-00222-00	821,949
ARD, INC. CEP-ARD GAZA EMERGENCY NFIS	N/A	DFD-I-04-05-00218-00	(136)
CAI ABEP	N/A	GS-10F-0466P, Task Order No. 386-M-00-06-00508-00	964,410
CARANA EDIP-FOOD & SECURITY	N/A	EEM-I-03-07-00006-00	340,250
FHI CHAMP	98.002	521-A-00-09-00019-00	477,517
FHI MALAWI FAM PLANNING	98.012	GPO-A-00-05-00022	(37)
IRG KYRGYZ YOUTH	N/A	Contract No. DOT-I-00-08-00049-00	230,234
IRG KYRGYZ YOUTH RECONCILIATION	N/A	DOT-I-00-08-00049-00	59,577
ISI SPRING	98.011	AID-OAA-A-11-00031	43,857
MENDEZ ENGL SAFE DRINKING WATER PROJECT	N/A	EPP-I-00-05-00010	249,264
MSH HEALTH SERVICES IN HAITI	N/A	GHS-07-00006-0270	61,312
MSH HIV/AIDS CARE, PREVENTION AND SUPPORT	N/A	663-C-00-04-00436-00	694,910
MSH KAPOETA HTP II (KHTP II)	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00 Order No 4	1,352,087
MSH MVOLO SOUTHERN SUDAN SHTP 2	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00, Order 4	802,457
MSH SDSH HIV/AIDS HAITI	N/A	GHS-07-00006-0370	35,216
MSH SHTP II KAPOETA	N/A	GHS-I-00-0006-00, Task Order 04	353
MSH SHTP II MVOLO	N/A	GHS-I-00-0006-00, Task Order 04	933
MSI DECENTRALIZED GOVN SAHEL	N/A	668-C-00-03-00067-00	16,381
PCHC BASICS III	N/A	GHA-I-00-04-00002	65
RTI GEORGIA HIV PREVENTION PROJECT	N/A	GHS10007-00005-00	175,590
RTI MATERNAL & CHILD HEALTH -MCHIP	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00005-00	5,625
Total other pass-through awards			6,331,044
Total U.S. Agency for International Development			187,313,541

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2011

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA number	Award number	Federal expenditures
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
Direct awards:			
TAJIKISTAN FOOD ASSISTANCE MOMT	10.606	FCC-119-2004/013-00	$ (357)
USDA SAFE 416(B) MTZN	10.606	G-497-2004/126-00-A	(1,521)
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			(1,878)
U.S. Department of Justice - Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:			
Direct awards:			
ARKANSAS #1 - 2010-2011	16.541	2010-JL-FX-0582	265,511
ARKANSAS #2 RURAL LITERACY 10-11	16.541	2010-JL-FX-0584	250,665
ARKANSAS RURAL LITERACY & NUPA 09-11	16.541	2009-JL-FX-0277	53,334
PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY	16.541	2008-JL-FX-0227	(1,249)
Total direct awards			568,261
Pass-through awards:			
FIRSTPIC BOYS&GIRLS CLUB US PSYCHSOC PARTNRSP	16.580	2007-MU-BX-K136	(2,933)
Total U.S. Department of Justice			565,328
U.S. Department of Labor:			
Direct awards:			
EXCEED	17.999	IL-19512-09-75-X	1,432,996
PROMISING FUTURES	N/A	IL-21193-10-75-X	744,511
Total U.S. Department of Labor			2,177,507
U.S. Department of State:			
Direct awards:			
BPRM CHILD PROTECTION KENYA	19.517	SPRMCO08CA118	(18,387)
BPRM EMG ED&CP FOR SOMALI REFUGEES	19.517	SPRMCO10CA134	429,889
BPRM PROTECT CHILDREN AFRICA	19.517	SPRMCO11CA163	61,823
BPRM PROTECT CHILDREN DADAAB CAMPS	19.517	SPRMCO10CA144	472,368
BPRM PROTECTING CHILDREN KENYA	19.517	SPRMCO09CA125	(185)
BPRM RESETLE	19.517	SPRMCO10CA036	944,846
BPRM SOMALIA REFUGEE CHILDREN	19.517	SPRMCO11CA118	272,232
BPRM SPRAG UPPER NILE/JONGLEI	19.517	SPRMCO09CA019	(1,610)
SETLE	19.517	SPRMCO08CA171	(4,162)
SOMALI REFUGEE BASIC SERVICES IN YEMEN	19.517	SPRMCO07CA147	(10,959)
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Programs for Africa (19.517)			2,145,855
Direct awards:			
BPRM EDUCATION: IRAQI CHILDRENYOUTH	19.519	SPRMCO09CA183	(17,685)
BPRM EPPSEA SRI LANKA	19.519	SPRMCO11CA090	55,555
BPRM HOPE FOR IRAQI YOUTH	19.519	SPRMCO11CA173	188,250
BPRM IRAQI YOUTH EDUCATION-LEBANON	19.519	SPRMC10CA124	200,421
BPRM REFUGEE PROGRAM BALOC/HARIPUR	19.519	SPRMCO09CA193	(10,313)
BPRM TALEEM 2	19.519	SPRMCO09CA029	(247)
BPRM TA'LEEM FOR IRAQI CHILDREN	19.519	SPRMCO11CA153	316,543
BPRM TA'LEEM YOUTH &PRM	19.519	SPRMC007CA049	(2,339)
BPRM TRANS SUPPORT PROGRAM	19.519	SPRMCO11CA103	246,267
BPRM TRANSITION SUPPORT PROGRAM	19.519	SPRMCO10CA189	963,210
INT. PROG COMBAT TRAFFICKING	19.519	S-SGTIP-09-GR-0087	122,029
TRANSITIONAL SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REFUGEE	19.519	SPRMCO08CA130	(267)
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Program for Near East and South Asia (19.519)			2,061,526
Direct awards:			
BPRM SUPPORT TO REFUGEE	19.520	SPRMCO11CA183	11,817
BPRM ACCULTURATION THRU LEARNING 2	19.520	SPRMCO09CA138	(3,164)
BPRM JOYCE	19.520	SPRMCO11CA193	68,654
BPRM LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM	19.520	SPRMCO10CA199	1,289,692
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Programs for Europe (19.520)			1,366,999
Direct awards:			
BPRM G-TIP PROTECT CHILDREN	19.019	S-SGTIP-10-GR-0085	161,966
SELF HELP TO EMPOWERMENT	19.345	S-LMAQM-11-OR-538	202,607
SRI LANKA EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES	19.345	S-LMAQM-10-GR-588-TTH	262,702
Subtotal other programs			627,275
Total U.S. Department of State			6,201,655
U.S. Department of Education:			
Direct awards:			
CT-CURRIC. DEV., ESSS, LITERACY, CHANGE	84.215K	072129919	(2,422)
FIE LITERACY PGM K-8 RURAL NV	84.215K	U215K080260	(2,869)
LOUISIANA RURAL LITERACY PRGM 10-11	84.215K	U215K100206	173,849
MISSISSIPPI RURAL LITERACY 10-11	84.215K	U215K100209	60,588
NEVADA RURAL LITERACY PROGRAM 10-11	84.215K	U215K100213	202,097
NEW MEXICO – RURAL LITERACY 10-11	84.215K	U215K100214	100,281
SOUTH CAROLINA-RURAL LITERACY 10-11	84.215K	U215K100215	51,547
Total direct awards			583,071
Pass-through awards:			
ARRA ST. TENN. -IN/AFTER SCHOOL LITERACY 09/10	84.397	SPSF	(1,897)
ARRA WV OFFC GOVRNR LITERACY & ESSS 10-11	84.397A	West VA DOE Funds	635,837
Subtotal State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (84.397 and 84.397A)			633,940
Other pass-through awards:			
ARRA ST. TENN. – RTTT LITERACY 2010-2014	84.395	TN DOE Agency Tracking #: 33150-00311	347,529
ST. ALA. 21ST CENTURY FS ERVIN	84.287	PL107-110 Title I NB Alabama DOE 12-4161 ERVIN	57
ST. ALA. 21ST CENTURY RPAT	84.287	Alabama DOE 12-4161	3,480
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY AUGUSTA	84.287	Arkansas DOE 1002502600	130,326
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY OSCEOLA	84.287	Arkansas DOE 1002502605	130,898
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY STEWART	84.287	Arkansas DOE 12W-0152680	43,976
ST. KENTUCKY 21ST CENTURY	84.287	E32110 E432 Munis 5501 (Federal)	56,325
ZERO TO THREE EARLY CHILDHD EDUCATOR PROF DEV	84.349A	S349A070018	(2,770)
Total other pass-through awards			709,821
Total U.S. Department of Education			1,926,832

(Continued)

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2011

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA number	Award number	Federal expenditures
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Direct awards:			
ARKANSAS HEAD START PRGM	93.600	06CH7057/01	$ 238,714
CDC SUDAN SSHIP	93.067	5U62PS325215-03 (Revision 1)	(8,567)
Total direct awards			230,147
Pass-through awards:			
AR STATE U AFTERSCHOOL READ ALOUD/FLUENCY	93.713	Arkansas DHS 4600017761	(516)
JHPIEGO HIV/AIDS PMTCT -NIGERIA	93.067	1U2GPS001067-01	(213)
PATHFINDER HBC SCALE-UP	93.067	1U2GPS001832	38,870
PATHFINDER SCALE-UP HBC ACT PLWHA IN TANZ	93.067	1U2GPS001832-01	410,451
Total other pass-through awards			448,592
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			678,739
Corporation for National and Community Service Foster Grandparent Program:			
Direct awards:			
ARKANSAS FGP 2011-2012	94.011	10SFWAR001	61,595
EASTERN AREA FGP 2004	94.011	04SFSMS084	(54,253)
EASTERN AREA FGP 2005	94.011	04SFSMS084	(12,778)
KENTUCKY FGP 08-09	94.011	07SFSKY001	59
KENTUCKY FGP 09-10	94.011	07SFSKY001	(812)
KENTUCKY FGP 2006	94.011	04SFSMS084	(38,705)
KENTUCKY FGP 2010-2011	94.011	10SFSKY001	187,145
KENTUCKY FGP 2011-2012	94.011	10SFSKY001	166,497
MEMPHIS FGP 2010-2011	94.011	10SFWAR001	74,483
MS/AR FGP PROGRAM	94.011	07SFWAR001	255
MS/AR FGP PROGRAM	94.011	339S060-03	(47,991)
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP	94.011	08SFSSC001	(267)
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP 08-09	94.011	05SFSSC001	259
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP 10-11	94.011	08SFSSC001	81,772
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP 11-12	94.011	11SFSSE001	66,874
Subtotal Corporation for National and Community Service Foster Grandparent Program			484,136
U.S. Institute of Peace			
Direct awards:			
USIP PEACE BUILDING	91.001	USIP-099-10F	1,851
Total U.S. Institute of Peace			1,851
Delta Regional Authority:			
Direct awards:			
LITERACY SUPPORT DELTA REGION	90.201	RW 0166	7,270
Total Delta Regional Authority			7,270
Total federal expenditures			$ 199,354,981

See accompanying independent auditors' report.

Preliminary and Unaudited

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2012

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID):			
Direct awards:			
ACT FOR BIRTH UGANDA	98.001	AID-OAA-G-11-00066	154,000
ARMENIA DISABLED PERSONS	98.001	AID-111-A-12-00001	829,000
CHILD SURVIVAL MALAWI	98.001	AID-O-AA-A-11-00058	445,000
CHILD SURVIVAL MALAWI	98.001	GHS-A-00-06-00016	5,000
CHILD SURVIVAL ZAMBIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-09-00013-00	332,000
CONFLICT MITIGATION COLOMBIA	98.001	AID-514-A-10-00001	128,000
C-SEP (ECD/PSS) MALAWI GDA	98.001	612-674-A-00-10-00073-00	520,000
DBE3	98.001	497-A-00-05-00040	-13,000
DI-BATEY COMMDEV	98.001	517-A-00-09-00104-00	1,802,000
DRC APPROP CARE FAM/CHILDREN	98.001	AID-623-A-12-00018	521,000
EL SALVADOR BUILD RESILIENT COMMUNITIES	98.001	AID-519-A-11-00005	1,000
EMERG FOOD ASSIST IVORY COAST	98.001	AID-FFP-G-11-00046	-63,000
EMERG FOOD ASSIST VOUCHERS PAK	98.001	AID-FFP-G-12-00014	4,932,000
EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY	98.001	AID-FFP-G-12-00050	248,000
EMPOWERING PEOPLE IN DANANG	98.001	486-A-00-08-00035-00	136,000
ENGINE	98.001	AID-663-A-11-00017	5,867,000
GUATEMALA EARLY GRADES READING APS	98.001	AID-OAA-A-12-00097	78,000
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE PROG	98.001	AID-486-A-10-00008	71,000
IMPROVING CHILD HEALTH - FATA	98.001	391-A-00-06-01084-00	6,439,000
INDIA UTTAR PRADESH-BIRTH ASPHYXIA	98.001	AID-OAA-A-12-00091	6,000
MALAWI ALL CHILDREN READING	98.001	AID-OAA-F-12-00032	4,000
MASISI TERRITORY IMPAQ	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00162	295,000
MERAPI VOLCANO FOOD SECURITY	98.001	AID-FFP-G-11-00031	6,000
MYANMAR HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-13-00003	116,000
NEPAL SUAAHARA	98.001	AID-367-A-11-00004	5,208,000
NIETA EDUCATION MALAWI	98.001	AID-688-A-11-00001	1,834,000
OFDA AFG EMERGENCY FOOD SECURITY	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00033	2,031,000
OFDA BUILDING CULTURE OF RESILIENCE	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00156	4,562,000
OFDA CAMBODIA LIVELIHOODS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00005	236,000
OFDA CHILD PROTECTION SOUTHERN IRAQ	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00312-00	2,621,000
OFDA CIVIL SOCIETY & DISASTER RISK REDUCTION	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00157	216,000
OFDA CIVIL UNREST RESPONSE KYRGYZ	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00065	4,000
OFDA CMAM TOOLKIT EMERG RESPONSE	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00231	86,000
OFDA COLLAB LEARNING APPROACH NGO	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00025-00	2,000
OFDA DEAR - DARFUR	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00099	-57,000
OFDA DISASTER RES COMM	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00220	513,000
OFDA DPR-IV	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00106	105,000
OFDA EMER WASH AND NFI OF KETSANA	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00012-00	-4,000
OFDA EMERG ASSIST DRI LANKA	98.001	AID-383-G-11-00002	-45,000
OFDA EMERG FEED SOMALIA	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00225	388,000
OFDA EMPOWRMNT ADVANCE COMNTY HEALTH	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00103	2,343,000
OFDA ERRVI BURKINA FASO	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00086	164,000
OFDA HAITI EQ10 EMERG RELIEF	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00085-00	14,000
OFDA HEALTH & NURTN IVORY COAST	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00130	706,000
OFDA INDIA FLOOD NONFOOD ITEMS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00007	295,000
OFDA INDONESIA EARLY RECOVERY PROG MT MERAPI	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00043	-1,000
OFDA KENYA REVITALIZING MILK MARKET	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-000115	178,000
OFDA LIVELIHOODS PAKISTAN	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00054	-19,000
OFDA MALI HUNGER EMERG	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00045	617,000
OFDA MYANMAR EMERG CYCLONE	98.001	AID-486-G-11-00002	-2,000
OFDA MYANMAR EMERG RESPONSE	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00013-00	-2,000
OFDA NIGER PREVENT MALNUTRITION	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00072	104,000
OFDA PAKISTAN INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12 00089	1,507,000
OFDA PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00205	-5,000
OFDA PERU ARRIBA URBAN DRR	98.001	AID-OFDA-A-12-00015	136,000
OFDA REALISK	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00154	259,000
OFDA SAADA EMERGENCY HEALTH	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-00127-00	2,052,000
OFDA SCHOOL DISASTER RISK REDUCT	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00114	166,000
OFDA SECRRA - ABYEI	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-10-00093-00	401,000
OFDA SPARK II	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00182	1,518,000
OFDA SO SUDAN ENRICH	98.001	DFD-G-00-09-00117-00	-54,000
OFDA SUDAN DEAR II	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00010	1,887,000
OFDA VIETNAM EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00232	347,000
OFDA YEMEN EMERG HEALTH	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-11-00146	1,247,000
OPPORTUNITIES FOR PEOPLE W/DISABILITIES	98.001	114-A-00-06-00104	1,592,000
PASTORALIST LIVELIHOOD PII	98.001	663-A-00-09-00413-00	4,353,000

Preliminary and Unaudited

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2012

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
PROTEEVA	98.001	388-A-00-10-00034-00	2,154,000
SO SUDAN RELIEF RECOVERY PROCESS-ABYEI	98.001	AID-OFDA-G-12-00094	500,000
SRI LANKA ALL CHILDREN READING	98.001	AID-OAA-F-12-00041	52,000
SUPPORT MARGINALIZED CHILDREN	98.001	AID-112-A-00-04-00030	2,000
STRENGTHEN CIVIL SOCIETY	98.001	486-A-00-08-00010-00	1,332,000
TRANSACTION FOR AT RISK MOBILE	98.001	663-A-00-09-00410-00	9,755,000
TVET PROGRAM	98.001	294-A-00-07-00210-00	-67,000
WASH	98.001	663-A-00-09-00430-00	881,000
YEMEN FOOD VOUCHERS	98.001	APS No. FFP-FY-10-001	1,919,000
Total direct awards			76,890,000
Pass-through awards:			
ABT IMPROVG NUT & FOOD SEC	98.001	RLA-A-00-07-00048-00	299,000
ABT STRENGTHEN HEALTH SYSTEMS	98.001	AID-112-A-11-00001	303,000
AED FANTA 2	98.001	GHN-A-00-08-00001-00	29,000
AED HACI CAP PROJECT II MOZAMBIQUE	98.001	3253-17-RFA002-09-SAVE/HACI-01	1,000
AED LIVELIHOOD FOOD SECURITY TECH ASSIST	98.001	GHH-A-00-09-00007-00 and EEM-A-00-06-00001	192,000
AED MICROENTERPRISE RECOVERY GAZA	98.001	Project No.3569-010	6,000
AED STRIVE - MOZAMBIQUE	98.001	DFD-A-00-07-00251-00 and EEM-A-00-06-00001-00	428,000
AIR ACCESS QUALITY EDUC	98.001	GDG-A-00-03-00006	97,000
AIR-TEACHERS & CITIZENS	98.001	522-A-11-00003	581,000
CAI EDUCATION REFORM SUPPORT	98.001	278-A-00-09-00305-00	1,740,000
CARANA CORP EDIP FOOD & SECURITY GAZA	N/A [Contract]	FPPO-EDIP-010-2010	-3,000
CARE AKSE PROTECTION HAITI	98.001	521-A-12-00006	184,000
CARE PSNP - CDF FUNDS ETHIOPIA	98.001	CARE-SC/US PSNP PAP CDF #001	-7,000
CARE STRENTHENING EMERG RESPONSE BANGLADESH	98.001	2012-416-061-537-01	12,000
CORE PANDEMIC INFLUENZA PREPAREDNESS	98.001	GHS-A-00-05-00006-00	1,000
CRS IMPACT (HIV/AIDS)	98.001	674-A-00-10-00052-00	275,000
CRS WATER FOR IRRIGATION (WILA)	98.001	DFD-G-00-10-000142-00	51,000
EDC EQUALLS PHASE-2	98.001	492-A-00-06-00024-00	1,000
ELIZ GLASER VERIF HLTH FACIL PERF	N/A [Contract]	CM-02-8210-02459-S-00	15,000
GEORGETOWN U ENDLINE STUDY FAM	N/A [Contract]	GPO-A-00-07-00003-00	26,000
GEORGETOWN U GENDER ROLES	98.001	AID-OAA-A-10-00073	341,000
GOAL EMERG HEALTH SOMALI	98.001	AID-OFDA-A-10-00008	662,000
GOVT AFGHAN MOPH COMM MIDWIFERY	98.001	SOAG No. 306-07-00	128,000
IREX NEW MEDIA PGM	98.001	AID-112-A-10-00001	40,000
IRG KYRGYZ YOUTH RECONCILIATION I	N/A [Contract]	BIS061	1,000
IRG KYRGYZ YOUTH RECONCILIATION II	N/A [Contract]	Contract No. DOT-I-00-08-00049-00, Task Order No. AID-	2,000
JHPIEGO ACCESS	98.001	05-SBA-009	-3,000
JHPIEGO ACCESS TANZANIA, MAISHA	98.001	621-A-00-08-00023-00	266,000
JHPIEGO ACCESS-SSP	98.001	306-A-00-06-00523	296,000
JHPIEGO CME JAWZJAN	98.001	306-A-00-06-00523	54,000
JHPIEGO EMAS	98.001	AID-497-A-11-00014	349,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP MALI	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	884,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP SUBAGREEMENT	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	1,296,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD MALAWI	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	59,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-BANGLADESH	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	185,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-ETHIOPIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	1,052,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-GUINEA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	202,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-INDIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	244,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-INDONESIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	814,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-MOZAMBIQUE	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	1,337,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-PARAGUAY	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	40,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-FIELD-ZIMBABWE	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	303,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-MAMONI	98.001	388-A-00-09-0104-00	2,511,000
JHPIEGO MCHIP-RWANDA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	146,000
JHPIEGO POST-PARTM HEM PREVENTN	98.001	306-A-00-06-00523-00	17,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-BANGLADESH HBB	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	1,169,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-BANGLADESH MCH	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	42,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-BURKINA FASO	98.001	09-SBA-013	17,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-EGYPT	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	3,995,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-FIELD-VIETNAM	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	94,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-FIELD-ZAMBIA	98.001	GHS-A-00-08-00002-00	92,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-MADAGASCAR	98.001	09-SBA-013	8,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP PAKISTAN AA FATA KP	98.001	13-AWD-007	51,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-SO SUDAN MVOLO CONT	98.001	13-SBA-001	362,000
JHPIEGO-MCHIP-SOUTH SUDAN	98.001	AID-668-LA-00003	11,000
JHPIEGO-SUPPORT FOR SERVICE DELIVERY MALAWI	98.001	AID-612-A-11-00003	3,175,000
JHSPH-ICCM PROG EMBED RSRCH	98.001	GHS-A-00-09-00015-00	54,000

Preliminary and Unaudited

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2012

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
JHSPH MALI MALARIA RESEARCH GRA	98.001	PO 8000010862	-4,000
JHU BRIDGE 2	98.001	674-A-00-09-00024-00	1,752,000
JHU COMMUNICATION HEALTHY LIVING EGYPT	98.001	Purchase Order # 2000139124	-39,000
JHU HCP ZAMBIA	98.001	PO 2000152742	-38,000
JHU SOCIAL BEHAVIOR COMM MALAWI	98.001	612-A-11-0001	702,000
JSI FAMILY HEALTH PROGRAM 2	98.001	367-A-00-08-00001-00	169,000
MCI 2008-2011 APS-BRIDGE	98.001	650-A-00-09-00004-00	-335,000
MCI PALSETINE COMMNTY ASSISTNC	98.001	294-A-00-10-00210-00	1,643,000
MCI TRANSIT & NFI WEST SUMATRA	98.001	TSNR-31506-004	1,000
MSH AIDSTAR 2 LESOTHO	98.001	GHH-I-01-07-00068-00-Task order 01	25,000
MSH CHAT ETHIOPIA	98.001	AID-663-A-11-00006	1,399,000
MSH HEALTH SUPPORT DEVELOPMENT IN HAITI	N/A [Contract]	GHS-07-00006-0270	13,000
PACT PMPCT	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	168,000
PACT PREVENTING HIV AMONG YOUNG MEN	98.001	486-A-00-06-00007-00	186,000
POPULATION COUNCIL DIVERS FAMILY PLANNING PAKISTAN	98.001	SI07061A	9,000
PSI BURMA BEHAV CHANGE COMMUNIC	98.001	AID-486-A-11-00004	89,000
PSI INFECTIOUS DISEASE PRVNTN	98.001	AID-486-A-11-00004	47,000
SEARCH DEV ASSETS PROFILE STUDY BANGL	98.001	GDG-A-00-03-00010-00 [EQUIP3 Leader Award]	7,000
SEARCH DEV ASSETS PROFILE STUDY JORDN	98.001	GDG-A-00-03-00010-00 [EQUIP3 Leader Award]	8,000
TEACHER'S RESOURCE CENTRE-SRP PAKISTAN	98.001	AID-391-A-12-00005	198,000
TUFTS UNIV ADDRESSING ACUTE MALNUTRITION	98.001	DFD-G-00-08-00326-00	-41,000
URC MEKONG MALARIA CONTROL	98.001	AID-486-A-12-00001	757,000
URC NUTRITION AND HIV/AIDS UGANDA	98.001	#FY08-G02-4202	-1,000
WORLD LEARNING FAMILY PLANNING	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	56,000
WORLD LEARNING FP INTL SPONSORSHIP PGM PHASE 2	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	18,000
WORLD VISION CORE GROUP POLIO PRJCT 2 (CGPP)	98.001	GHN-A-00-07-00014-00	111,000
WORLDFISH AQUACULTURE	98.001	EEM-G-00-04-00013-00	59,000
WORLD LEARNING FAM PLAN/FOOD SECURTY	98.001	GPO-A-00-04-00021-00	62,000
WORLD VISION CORE GROUP POLIO PROJECT-CGPP	98.001	GHN-A-00-07-00014-00	-16,000
Total pass-through awards			31,532,000
Subtotal U.S. AID Foreign Assistance for Programs Overseas (98.001)			108,422,000
Direct awards:			
EXPAND CCM CHILDHD ILL SIKASSO - MALI	98.007	688-A-00-10-00087-00	1,295,000
MYAP 202E GUATEMALA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00002	2,075,000
MYAP 202E GUATEMALA	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	41,000
MYAP 202E LAHIA NIGER	98.007	AID-FFP-A-12-00010	318,000
MYAP 202E MOZAMBIQUE	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00085	962,000
MYAP 202E NOBO JIBON BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	1,284,000
MYAP ITSH GUATEMALA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00002	524,000
MYAP ITSH LAHIA NIGER	98.007	AID-FFP-A-12-00010	18,000
MYAP ITSH NOBO JIBON BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	1,420,000
MYAP MONETIZATION GUATEMALA	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	1,227,000
MYAP MONETIZATION - GUATEMALA 2012	98.007	AID-FFP-A-12-00007	37,000
MYAP MONETIZATION MOZAMBIQUE	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00085	5,695,000
MYAP MONETIZATION NOBO JIBON BANGLADESH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-10-00011	5,426,000
MYAP T2FS 202E ETHIOPIA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00015	2,566,000
MYAP T2FS ITSH ETHIOPIA	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00015	3,836,000
MYAP 202E GT-PAISANO	98.007	AID-FFP-A-12-00007	451,000
PL 480 FOOD & SHIPPING	98.007	PL 480 FOOD & SHIPPING	38,592,000
Total direct awards			65,767,000
Pass-through awards:			
ACDI/VOCA MYAP 202E BURKINA FASO	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00005	30,000
ACDI/VOCA MYAP ITSH BURKINA FASO	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00005	106,000
ACDI/VOCA MYAP MONETIZ BURKINA FASO	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00005	469,000
CRS MYAP 202E MALI	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-00	16,000
CRS MYAP IMPROVE 202e	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00010	449,000
CRS MYAP ITSH FOOD SECURITY MALI	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-02	102,000
CRS I-LIFE 202E	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066-00	8,000
CRS I-LIFE MONETIZATION	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066-00	-10,000
CRS I-LIFE MISSION	98.007	FFP-A-00-04-00066-00	1,000
CRS JEOP II - 202 E	98.007	AID-FFP-A-12-00009	860,000
CRS JEOP II - ITSH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-12-00009	245,000
CRS MYAP IMPROVE ITSH	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00010	371,000
CRS MYAP IMPROVE MISSION	98.007	AID-FFP-A-11-00010	233,000
CRS MYAP MONETIZATION MALI	98.007	FFP-A-00-08-00068-00	591,000
SHARE GUATEMALA MYAP OBJECTIVE 2	98.007	FFP-A-00-07-00001	1,000

Preliminary and Unaudited

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2012

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
Total pass-through awards			3,472,000
Subtotal Agricultural Commodities & Ocean Freight Food for Peace Development Assistance Program (DAP) (98.007)			69,239,000
Direct awards:			
FFP EMERG FOOD ASSIST VOUCHERS	98.008	AID-FFP-G-10-00049	-3,000
FFP PASTORAL SAFETY NET PGM-ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-000-50-00	-170,000
FOOD ASSISTANCE VOUCHERS	98.008	AID-FFP-G-11-00004	74,000
LOCAL REGIONAL PURCHASE KYRGYZ	98.008	AID-FFP-G-10-00042	1,000
PSNP-202E - ETHIOPIA	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-000-50-00	-9,000
SYAP-202E - GUATEMALA	98.008	AID-FFP-A-10-00002	-2,000
SYAP-ITSH - GUATEMALA	98.008	FFP-A-10-00002	2,000
Total direct awards			-107,000
Pass-through awards:			
CRS JEOP V - 202 E	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00078-02	85,000
CRS JEOP V - ITSH	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00078-02	2,497,000
CRS MYAP 202E WALA MALAWI	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	296,000
CRS WALA MYAP ITSH MALAWI	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	174,000
CRS WALA MYAP MONETIZATION MALAWI	98.008	FFP-A-00-09-00001	755,000
WORLD VISION SYAP MONETIZATION HAITI	98.008	FFP-A-00-08-00053	2,000
Total pass-through awards			3,809,000
Subtotal Food for Peace Emergency Program (98.008)			3,702,000
Subtotal Foreign Food Aid Donation Cluster (98.007 and 98.008)			72,941,000
Other direct programs:			
CHILD SURVIVAL ETHIOPIA	98.011	GHS-A-00-07-00023-00	317,000
CSPP IN EDUC AND HEALTH	N/A	663-C-00-08-00405-00	1,831,000
FOOD BY PRESCRIPTION	N/A	663-C-00-09-00421-00	4,047,000
TOPS TECHNICAL OPERATIONAL SUPPORT	98.005	AID-OAA-A-10-0006	2,695,000
Total Other direct programs awards			8,890,000
Other pass-through programs:			
AED MSME LITERACY PROJECT	98.002	3569-010-SAVEAED2	7,000
DAI INVC MALAWI	N/A (Contract)	AID-623-I-10-00003 Task Order AID-612-TO-12-00001	79,000
FHI CHAMP	98.002	521-A-00-09-00019-00	392,000
JSI SPRING	98.011	AID-OAA-A-11-00031	438,000
JSI-SPRING BANGLADESH	98.011	AID-OAA-A-11-00031	206,000
JSI SPRING UGANDA	98.011	AID-OAA-A-11-00031	49,000
MENDEZ ENGL SAFE DRINKING WATER PROJECT	N/A	EPP-1-00-05-00010	115,000
MSH HIV/AIDS CARE, PREVENTION AND SUPPORT	N/A (Contract)	663-C-00-07-00408-00	52,000
MSH KAPOETA HTP II (KHTP II)	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00 Order No 4	95,000
MSH MVOLO SOUTHERN SUDAN SHTP 2	N/A	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00, Order 4	1,054,000
MSH SDSH HIV/AIDS HAITI	N/A	GHS-07-00006-0370	73,000
MSH SHTP II MVOLO	N/A (Contract)	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00-T04	767,000
MSH SHTP II KAPOETA	N/A (Contract)	GHS-I-00-07-00006-00-T04	613,000
RTI GEORGIA HIV PREVENTION PROJECT	N/A	GHS10007-00005-00	117,000
Total other pass-through programs			4,057,000
Total U.S. Agency for International Development			194,310,000
U.S. Department of Agriculture:			
USDA SAFE 416(B) MTZN	10.606	G-497-2004/126-00-A	-17,000
Total U.S. Department of Agriculture			-17,000
U.S. Department of Justice – Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention:			
Direct awards:			
ARKANSAS #1 - 2010-2011	16.541	2010-JL-FX-0582	-5,000
ARKANSAS #2 RURAL LITERACY 10-11	16.541	2010-JL-FX-0584	-5,000
Total direct awards			-10,000
Total U.S. Department of Justice			-10,000
U.S. Department of Labor:			
EXCEED	17.999	IL-19512-09-75-K	1,392,000
ENABLE	17.005	E-9-K-5-0045	-1,000

Preliminary and Unaudited

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2012

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
ENABLE II	17.005	E-9-K-4-0048	-7,000
PROMISING FUTURES	N/A per DOL	IL-21195-10-75-K	868,000
Total U.S. Department of Labor			2,252,000
U.S. Department of State:			
BPRM CHILD PROTECTION DADAAB	19.517	S-PRMCO-12-CA-1103	279,000
BPRM CHILD PROTECTION KENYA	19.517	SPRMCO08CA118	3,000
BPRM EMG ED&CP FOR SOMALI REFUGEES	19.517	SPRMCO10CA134	-5,000
BPRM PROTECT CHILDREN AFRICA	19.517	SPRMCO11CA163	680,000
BPRM PROTECT CHILDREN DADAAB	19.517	SPRMCO10CA144	-26,000
BPRM RESETLE SO SUDAN	19.517	SPRMCO10CA036	-12,000
BPRM SOMALIA REFUGEE CHILDREN	19.517	SPRMCO11CA118	720,000
BPRM SUPPORT CP AND EDUC DOLLO ADO	19.517	SPRMCO12CA1104	470,000
SOMALI REFUGEE BASIC SERVICES IN YEMEN	19.517	SPRMC007CA147	4,000
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Programs for Africa (19.517)			2,113,000
BPRM EPPSEA SRI LANKA	19.519	SPRMCO11CA090	11,000
BPRM HOPE FOR IRAQI YOUTH	19.519	SPRMCO11CA173	1,204,000
BPRM STRENGTHEN RESILI OF RETURNE	19.519	SPRMCO12CA1046	134,000
BPRM SUPP PROGRAM AFG-RETURNE 08	19.519	SPRMC008CA153	-4,000
BPRM TALEEM FOR IRAQI CHILDREN	19.519	SPRMCO11CA153	288,000
BPRM TALEEM IRAQI CHILD & YOUTH TPICY	19.519	S-PRMCO-12-CA-1125	8,000
BPRM TALEEM YOUTH BPRM	19.519	SPRMC007CA049	2,000
BPRM TRANS SUPPORT PROGRAM	19.519	SPRMCO11CA103	653,000
BPRM TRANSITION SUPPORT AFGHAN 2012	19.519	SPRMCO12CA1049	250,000
BPRM TRANSITION SUPPORT PROGRAM PAKISTAN	19.519	SPRMCO10CA189	7,000
BPRM YOUTH OPPORTUNITY IRAQ 12-13	19.519	S-PRMCO-12-CA-1124	188,000
INT. PROG COMBAT TRAFFICKING	19.519	S-SGTIP-09-GR-0087	5,000
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Program for Near East and South Asia (19.519)			2,746,000
BPRM JOYCE	19.520	SPRMCO11CA193	131,000
BPRM ASSISTANCE TO REFUGEE FAMILIES ARMENIA	19.520	S-PRMCO-12-CA-1148	23,000
BPRM LIVELIHOOD RECOVERY PROGRAM ARMENIA	19.520	SPRMCO10CA199	10,000
BPRM SUPPORT TO REFUGEE	19.520	SPRMCO11CA183	188,000
Subtotal Overseas Refugee Assistance Programs for Europe (19.520)			352,000
BPRM G-TIP PROTECT CHILDREN	19.019	S-SGTIP-10-GR-0085	154,000
SELF HELP TO EMPOWERMENT	19.345	S-LMAQM-11-GR-538	531,000
SRI LANKA EXPAND OPPORTUNITIES	19.345	S-LMAQM-10-GR-588-TTH	123,000
Subtotal Other Programs			808,000
Total U.S. Department of State			6,019,000
U.S. Department of Education:			
Direct award:			
LOUISIANA RURAL LITERACY PRGM 10-11	84.215K	U215K100206	26,000
NEVADA RURAL LITERACY PROGRAM 10-11	84.215K	U215K100213	22,000
Total direct awards			48,000
Pass-through awards:			
Other Programs Pass-through awards:			
ARRA ST. TENN. - RTTT LITERACY 2010-2014	84.395	[TN DOE Agency Tracking #: 33150-00311]	313,000
BEREA COLLEGE PROMISE NEIGHBORHOOD	84.215I	N/R	468,000
BEREA COLLEGE SUMMER BOOST	84.334A	N/R	100,000
ST. ALA. 21ST CENTURY FS ERVIN	84.287	[PL107-110 Title4 PtB Alabama DOE 12-4161 ERVIN]	94,000
ST. ALA. 21ST CENTURY RPAT	84.287	[Alabama DOE 12-4161]	61,000
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY AUGUSTA	84.287	Arkansas DOE 1002502600	78,000
ST. ARK 21ST CENTURY SUPPLEMENTAL FUNDS	84.287	N/R	13,000
ST. KAN. 21ST CENTURYCOFFEYVILLE	84.287	N/R	68,000
ST. KAN. 21ST CENTURY COFFEYVILLE YEAR 2	84.287	N/R	5,000
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY OSCEOLA	84.287	[Arkansas DOE 1002502605]	125,000
ST. ARK. 21ST CENTURY STEWART	84.287	[Arkansas DOE 12W-0152680]	126,000
ST. KAN. 21ST CENTURY PITTSBURG	84.287	N/R	139,000
ST. KAN. 21ST CENTURY PITTSBURGH YEAR 2	84.287	N/R	4,000
ST. KENTUCKY 21ST CENTURY	84.287	E52110 E432 Munis 5501 (Federal)	111,000
ST.KY. 21ST CENTURY MANCHESTER	84.287	PON2 540 130000172 1	20,000
ST. MS. 21ST CENTURY IT MONTGOMERY	84.287	CL12-9050	138,000
ST. MS. 21ST CENTURY IT MONTGOMERY YEAR 2	84.287	CL12-9050	6,000

Preliminary and Unaudited

SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC.

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

Year ended December 31, 2012

Federal/pass-through grantor program title	CFDA #	Award #	Federal expenditures
ST.SC. 21ST CENTURY LAKE CITY	84.287	12CL72D-01	158,000
ST.SC. 21ST CENTURY LAKE CITY 12-13	84.287	H6301006912 (13CL72D-01)	6,000
ST.SC. 21ST CENTURY BISHOPVILLE	84.287	12CL72D-02	122,000
ST.SC. 21ST CENTURY BISHOPVILLE 12-13	84.287	H6304924 (13CL72D-02)	6,000
ST.TN. 21ST CENTURY COCKE COUNTY	84.287C	33109-03313	17,000
ST.WA. 21st CENTURY TAHOLAH & QUINAULT	84.287	993581	86,000
WASH-DC 21ST CENTURY YEAR 2	84.287C	22287C	42,000
WASH-DC 21ST CENTURY THOMAS	84.287C	N/A	270,000
Total Other programs pass-through awards			2,576,000
Total Department of Education			2,624,000
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services:			
Direct awards:			
ARKANSAS HEAD START PRGM	93.600	06CH7057/01	914,000
ARKANSAS HEAD START 12-13	93.600	06CH7057-02	414,000
LOUISIANA HEAD START	93.600	06CH70621-01	712,000
Total direct awards			2,040,000
Pass-through awards:			
PATHFINDER HBC SCALE-UP	93.067	U2GPS001832	456,000
PATHFINDER HBC SCALE-UP ACT PLWHA IN TANZ	93.067	1U2GPS001832-01-SAVE	-11,000
PATHFINDER HBC SCALE-UP HIV/AIDS TANZANIA	93.067	1U2GPS001832-04-SAVE	33,000
Total Other programs pass-through awards			478,000
Total U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			2,518,000
Corporation for National and Community Service Foster Grandparent Program:			
Direct awards:			
ARKANSAS FGP 2011-2012	94.011	10SFWAR001	96,000
EASTERN AREA FGP 2002	94.011	01SFSSC034	-5,000
KENTUCKY FGP 2011-2012	94.011	10SFSKY001	177,000
KENTUCKY FGP 2012-2013	94.011	10SFSKY001	148,000
MISSISSIPPI FGP 12-13	94.011	10SFWAR001	78,000
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP 11-12	94.011	11SFSSC001	91,000
SOUTH CAROLINA FGP 12-13	94.011	11SFSSC001	86,000
Subtotal Coporation for National and Community Service Foster Grandparent Program (94.011)			671,000
Pass-through awards:			
MILE HI UNITED WAY COLORADO ESSS	94.019	2012-08	213,000
Subtotal CNCS programs pass-through awards			213,000
Total Coporation for National and Community Service Foster Grandparent Program			884,000
Corporation for National and Community Service Volunteers in Service to America Program (94.013):			
Direct awards:			
BEREA COLLEGE AMERICORP VISTA	94.013	12VSSKY002	34,000
Total Coporation for National and Community Service Volunteers in Service to America Program			34,000
U.S. Institute of Peace			
USIP PEACE BULDING	91.001	USIP-099-10F	83,000
Total U.S. Institute of Peace			83,000
Delta Regional Authority:			
LITERACY SUPPORT DELTA REGION	90.201	RW 0166	636,000
Total Delta Regional Authority			636,000
Total federal expeditures			209,333,000

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

Mrs. Lowey.

Mrs. LOWEY. Just briefly, as you know, Charlie McCormick is a dear friend of mine, and I know the important work that Save is doing. We have worked together on frontline health workers. Perhaps just briefly you could address that issue.

Ambassador KLOSSON. Sure. I think when you think where the most vulnerable and the largest number of children are dying, it is well beyond where the hospitals are. It is well outside the cities. It is well outside the roads. So the question is, how do you get very straight, simple, proven interventions to them? And that is the importance of frontline health workers.

There is a real deficit in frontline health workers, and so the more we can draw attention to this as a smart investment that saves lives and a very cost-effective investment that saves lives, the better. And we would very much like to see the kind of resolution that was introduced last year come forward again this year. And we are very much behind it.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you, and thank you for your testimony, and thank you for what you do.

Can you see the timer lights now?

Ambassador KLOSSON. Yes.

Ms. GRANGER. Oh, good. Okay.

We will now hear from Dr. Dean Schraufnagel.

Mr. SCHRAUFNAGEL. Schraufnagel, perfect. Good job.

Ms. GRANGER. You are recognized for 4 minutes. Thank you.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY

WITNESS

DEAN SCHRAUFNAGEL, M.D., PAST PRESIDENT, AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY

Dr. SCHRAUFNAGEL. Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Lowey, Mr. Cuellar, I am Dean Schraufnagel, professor at the University of Illinois and former president of the American Thoracic Society. And I am testifying here for funding for international tuberculosis.

In 2011, 8.7 million people developed TB, and 1.4 million died from it. Sixty-four thousand of those who died were children.

TB is contagious. It spreads by inhaling bacteria from the cough of an infected person. With human mobility, it can easily spread across regions and countries. It can infect anyone.

Starting a century ago, we invested in TB control, and these efforts paid off. In the United States, the incidence dropped from 200 per 100,000 to 3.4 per hundred thousand. But it continued to rise worldwide. We realize that no one is safe from TB until the world is safe from it.

We invested in international TB control. Again, the investment has yielded dividends. However, drug resistant TB continues to spread.

The World Health Organization estimates that 5 percent of all TB cases are resistant to the 2 main drugs, MDR–TB. When resist-

ance develops, treatment goes longer and becomes more expensive. Side effects are more common and cure is less likely.

There were 650,000 cases of MDR–TB in 2011. Less than 20 percent of those received appropriate therapy. Many of the people died, but not before they infected others with this deadly strain. The cost of treatment goes from a few thousand dollars per patient to a few hundred thousand dollars per patient as resistance increases.

Fewer than half of the countries burdened by MDR–TB have the capacity to diagnose it, let alone prevent or treat it. The best way to prevent drug-resistant TB at home is to invest in TB programs abroad.

NIH supported research has allowed us to better understand TB. We are now on the verge of major breakthroughs. The recent introduction of Xpert diagnostic tests dramatically improves our ability to diagnose TB quickly and quickly detect resistance. USAID is a major implementer of Xpert.

On December 31st, 2012, the FDA approved a new drug for drug-resistant TB. For TB, treatment is prevention.

USAID is the largest bilateral supporter of TB prevention and control in over 30 countries, including Afghanistan, India, South Africa, and many more. USAID TB programs saves lives. Over the past 30 years, the mortality from TB has dropped about 40 percent. Last year for the first time, the World Health Organization announced that TB rates are falling at 2.2 percent per year. But we must not let up and allow TB to intensify again as it did in the late 1980s and 1990s.

The Lantos-Hyde Act passed in 2008 authorized $4 billion for 5 years for global TB programs through USAID. We recommend that in Fiscal '14, the State, Foreign Operations appropriations bill provide $400 for USAID's global TB program, and $1.65 billion for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB, and malaria. Finally, we recommend $40 million for the CDC's global TB activities through Fiscal Year '14, Labor, HHS appropriations legislation.

And I would like to thank you and the committee for allowing us to bring this to your attention. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN THORACIC SOCIETY
DEAN SCHRAUFNAGEL, M.D.
PROFESSOR, DEPARTMENTS OF MEDICINE & PATHOLOGY,
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS, CHICAGO

THE HOUSE STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

March 1, 2013

Department of State
U.S. Agency for International Development
Tuberculosis Program
FY2014 Funding Recommendation: $400 million

Tuberculosis (TB) is the second-leading infectious disease killer in the world, taking 1.4 million lives per year. Currently, about a third of the world's population is infected with the TB bacterium. TB is a leading global killer of women of reproductive age and the leading cause of death among people with HIV/AIDS. The rise in HIV infection levels and the neglect of TB control programs have caused a global resurgence of TB. While most TB prevalent today is a preventable and curable disease when international prevention and treatment guidelines are used, many parts of the world, such as Africa, are struggling to implement them. The global TB pandemic, including the spread of drug resistant TB, poses a public health threat to the U.S. **We recommend that the FY14 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill provide $400 million for USAID's global tuberculosis program.**

Drug Resistant TB as a Global Health Crisis

The WHO estimates that about 5% of all TB cases are multi-drug resistant (MDR) and that less than 20% are receiving appropriate treatment. MDR-TB is very complex and expensive to treat and as a result of these factors, fatality rates from MDR-TB in developing countries are high. XDR-TB, extensively drug resistant TB, which has been identified in most countries, including the U.S., is deadlier and in 2011, totally drug resistant TB (TDR) emerged in India and other

countries. The convergence of several factors threatens to result in drug resistant TB occurring on a much broader scale. The major factors include inadequate attention to and funding for basic TB control measures in high TB burden, resource-limited settings, which also have high HIV prevalence, and the lack of investment in new drugs, diagnostics and vaccines for TB. But less than half of the high MDR-TB burden countries have the capacity to diagnosis MDR-TB, let alone mount effective prevention and treatment efforts. The best way to prevent drug resistant TB is to invest in TB control programs around the globe.

HIV/AIDS-TB Integration

TB is a major killer of people with HIV globally and the leading cause of death for people with HIV in Africa. Because of the rapid fatality rates associated with TB in people with HIV/AIDS, it is critically important to increase efforts to detect and treat TB among this population. Yet, WHO data indicates that only about 10% of people living with HIV/AIDS are screened for TB. If active TB is left untreated, a TB-HIV co-infected person can die within weeks even if (s)he is on antiretrovirals for HIV. The continued TB pandemic threatens to undo much of the progress made by the U.S. investment in the fight against HIV/AIDS through PEPFAR, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa.

TB in Women & Children

TB is the third leading cause of death among women of reproductive age. An estimated 3.6 million women develop TB and about 500,000 die of the disease around the world annually. TB presents a serious risk for pregnant women and infants. Studies from Mexico and India have shown that pregnant women with TB are four times more likely to die in childbirth.

TB is an under-recognized child health issue. In 2009, over 1 million children developed TB and at least 70,000 died as a result. Also, the WHO has reported that in 2010, there were 10

million children orphaned as a result of at least one of their parent's dying of TB. Children have less developed immune systems and are more susceptible to getting severe forms of TB, such as TB meningitis, that are often fatal. TB can have devastating long term effects on children who can be left deaf, blind and/or totally paralysed from TB meningitis, even after it is cured.

Need for New TB Tools

Although drugs, diagnostics, and vaccines for TB exist, these technologies are antiquated and are increasingly inadequate for controlling the global epidemic. The recent introduction of the new XPert diagnostic test, developed with funding from the NIH, has the potential for dramatically improving our ability to diagnose TB quicker, including among HIV-infected people. The Xpert test can diagnose TB in less than 100 minutes, a vast improvement over the old standard TB diagnostic tool, sputum microscopy, which takes several days to complete diagnosis. USAID is a leading implementor of Xpert. Although preliminary information shows that Xpert is more effective at diagnosing TB in children than sputum microscopy, a more child-friendly and accurate diagnostic tool is still needed to diagnose pediatric TB. Current diagnostic tests to detect drug resistance take at least one month to complete. Faster drug susceptibility tests must be developed to stop the spread of drug resistant TB. The TB vaccine, BCG, provides some protection to children, but it has little or no efficacy in preventing pulmonary TB in adults.

There is an urgent need for new anti-TB treatments, and particularly for a shorter drug regimen. Currently, the drug regime for TB treatment is 6-9 months. A shorter drug regimen with new classes of drugs active against susceptible and drug-resistant strains would increase compliance, prevent development of more extensive drug resistance, and save program costs by reducing the time required to directly observe therapy for patients. There is also a critical need for drugs that can safely be taken concurrently with antiretroviral therapy for HIV.

The Comprehensive TB Elimination Act, enacted into law in October 2008, provided authorization language to spur the development of new TB diagnostic, treatment and prevention tools through the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Provision of the ATS's recommendation level of $243 million in FY2013 for CDC's Division of TB Elimination would accelerate early-stage research and epidemiology studies that are critical to the development of these new tools. In addition, USAID plays a vital role in supporting research into diseases that affect the developing world, including tuberculosis, and appropriate funding for USAID's TB research program will provide a strong U.S. reinvestment into new TB tools to help ease the global disease burden.

USAID TB Program

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is the largest bilateral donor supporting global TB prevention and control in 30 countries, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, South Africa, Uganda and Ukraine. USAID's TB program has proven to be highly effective in the prevention and treatment of TB and in saving lives. Over the past twenty years, the mortality rate from TB has decreased by 40% and in 2009, the Global Plan to Stop TB treatment success rate target of 85% was achieved. USAID's technical assistance to the 40 most highly burdened countries has been essential to this success. Furthermore, USAID has made notable progress in addressing multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB in just one year (2009 – 2010) by initiating 63% more MDR-TB patients on appropriate treatment in its focus countries. Yet many countries still have insufficient capacity, including laboratory and infection control measures. Significantly more resources are required to rapidly scale up these efforts and prevent the further spread of TB in general and drug resistant TB.

USAID's overall goal is to contribute to the global reduction of morbidity and mortality associated with TB. USAID supports the implementation of the Stop TB strategy in priority countries and the goals and targets set forth in the Global Plan. USAID provides financial and technical support to five main areas including DOTS (directly-observed treatment short course therapy) expansion and enhancement, scaling up management of MDR/XDR, addressing HIV/TB co-infection, strengthening health systems and human resource capacity and developing new tools and improved approaches. Priority countries are selected based on epidemiology of TB, including a high burden of TB cases, high HIV/AIDS prevalence, and prevalence for drug resistance, and lagging case detection and treatment success rates.

Recommendations

The Lantos-Hyde Act authorized $4 billion over five years for global TB programs through USAID. We recommend that the FY2014 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill provide $400 million for USAID's global tuberculosis program. The appropriation of an additional $40 million for CDC's global TB activities through the FY14 Labor-HHS Appropriations legislation will provide the coordinated global TB investment envisioned under the Lantos-Hyde Act.

Over two-thirds of international funding for global TB control is provided through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, so it is critical that the U.S. provide an appropriate investment, particularly at this time when the Fund is projecting a significantly increased need to combat these diseases of poverty. We recommend that FY14 State-Foreign Operations Appropriations bill provide $1.65 billion in FY2014 for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit this statement for the record.

Principal Investigator/Program Director (Last, First, Middle): Levitan, I.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

NAME	POSITION TITLE
Dean E. Schraufnagel	Professor, Departments of Medicine and Pathology
eRA COMMONS USER NAME	Univ. of Illinois, Chicago
DSCHRAUFNAGEL	

EDUCATION/TRAINING *(Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as*

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE *(if applicable)*	YEAR(s)	FIELD OF STUDY
University of Wisconsin, Madison	BS	1969	Zoology
University of Wisconsin, Madison	MD	1974	Medicine
University of Illinois at Chicago		1974-77	Internal Medicine Residency
McGill University, Montreal		1977-81	Pulmonary Critical Care Fellowship

A. Personal Statement

My interests have been in basic and clinical research and clinical medicine in tuberculosis, environmental mycobacteria, bronchiectasis, scleroderma lung disease, sickle cell lung disease, and other rare lung diseases. During my fellowship, I carrying out about 500 post-mortem lung examinations correlating the pathologic features with the clinical and radiological information. As Chief-Fellow at McGill University's Montreal Chest Hospital I had extensive experience with tuberculosis and carried out mycobacterial research projects. I am involved in quality control involving tuberculosis. I am Director of the DuPage County Tuberculosis Control and previously coordinated the UIC physician assignments and care of the Chicago tuberculosis clinics.

B. Academic Appointments

1981-87 Assistant Professor, Department of Medicine, University of Illinois at Chicago
1987-94 Associate Professor, Department of Medicine, University of Illinois at Chicago
1990-94 Associate Professor, Department of Pathology, University of Illinois at Chicago
1994-current Professor, Department of Medicine and Pathology, University of Illinois at Chicago

Selected Professional Organizations and Honors

2001-06 American Lung Association (national), Board of Directors
1997-98 Da Vinci Society for the Study of the Airway Circulation, Secretary-Treasurer (Chief Officer)
1997-03 President, International Tuberculosis Foundation
1991-current International Union Against tuberculosis and Lung Disease, many positions
2004-current International Union Against tuberculosis and Lung Disease, Board of Directors (Vice President)
2007-12 American Thoracic Society Executive Committee
2010-11 President, American Thoracic Society
2010 Chair, Forum of International Respiratory Societies

National Institutes of Health (ad hoc positions)

1991-93 Consultant: Sickle Cell Acute Chest Study Group
1995 Member: Clinical Center for Etiology of Sarcoidosis Study Section
2002 Ad hoc member: Lung Biology and Pathology Study Section
2004 Ad hoc member: Study Section: Respiratory Integrative Biology and Translational Research
2004 Member study section: Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis Clin. Research Network (RFA-HL-04 021)

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dean Schraufnagel MD,
Professor, Department of Medicine & Pathology
University of Illinois-Chicago,
[redacted]

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

   Testifying on behalf of the American Thoracic Society (ATS)
   Past President, ATS

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   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.

   Please see attached.

Signature: [redacted] Date: March 1, 2013

Dean Schraufnagel, M.D.

Digitally signed by Dean Schraufnagel, M.D.
DN: cn=Dean Schraufnagel, M.D., o=University of Illinois-Chicago, ou=Department of Medicine and Pathology, email=schrauf@uic.edu, c=US
Date: 2013.03.01 14:41:11 -05'00'

Dean Schraufnagel MD,
Federal Grants and Awards

Dr. Schraufnagel has not received any federal grants, contracts or subcontracts.

American Thoracic Society
Federal Grants and Awards 2010-2012

Source	Project	2010	2011	2012	Project #
CDC	MECOR Program 2010	$24,000.00			200-2009-M-31165
CDC	MECOR Program 2011		$22,000.00		200-2011-M-40789
CDC	MECOR Program 2012			$22,000.00	Na
CDC	Subcontract: US Partner Global Stop TB Partnership			$24,204.27	Na
EPA	Grant Support: "Workshop: Respiratory Health Effects of Global Climate Change	$30,000.00			EP10H001399
NHLBI	Grant Support of ATS Book on Respiratory Disease ("Breathing in America")	$25,000.00			Na
NHLBI	Publications Support: "The LUNG-HIV Study" in Proceedings of the ATS Journal Vol 8#3; 6/1/2011		$34,800.00		Na
NHLBI	Publications Support: "Cell plasticity in Lung Injury and Repair" in Proceedings of the ATS Journal Vol 8#3; 6/1/2011		$4,800.00		Na
NIEHS	Grant Support for Health Impacts of Global Climate Change		$ 10,000.00		Na
NIH	Publications Support: "Primary Ciliary Dyskinesia and Overlapping Syndromes" in Proceedings of the ATS Journal Vol 8#5; 9/15/2011		$24,000.00		Na
USAID	Subcontract: TBCARE program	$376,272.68	$387,384.73	$740,421.17	Na

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much, and thank you for that. There is some good news. We need to treat more people, but we also need to detect earlier. And where are the tests going on about that, about where we will have——

Mr. SCHRAUFNAGEL. Xpert?

Ms. GRANGER. Yeah.

Mr. SCHRAUFNAGEL. Yeah. Xpert was developed by a U.S. firm. It is being tested in the high burden countries. And part of this research is supported by USAID. The value of this is these are the places where TB is most prevalent, and, therefore, that is the place where we have to do that research.

And as I know, you are from Texas and you had a little skirmish with an extremely drug-resistant TB just a few weeks ago, so this is at our doorstep. It is also most TB in the United States is foreign born as well, as you know.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. Thanks for your testimony.

Mr. SCHRAUFNAGEL. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Mr. John Gillies. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

BASIC EDUCATION COALITION

WITNESS

JOHN GILLIES, CO-CHAIR, BASIC EDUCATION COALITION

Mr. GILLIES. Madam Chair, Mrs. Lowey, Mr. Cuellar, I am pleased to submit this testimony today on behalf of the Basic Education Coalition. It is a group of 18 humanitarian and development organizations that are dedicated to ensuring that the world's children receive a quality, basic education.

My name is John Gillies. I am the co-chair of the Basic Education Coalition and the director of Global Learning Group at FHI 360.

The coalition appreciates the committee's support for international basic education, and sincerely appreciates your consistent leadership in providing hope and opportunity for children. You are the model of bipartisan collaboration and statesmanship, and we appreciate and recognize that.

For Fiscal Year 2014, the coalition recommends a U.S. investment of $925 million in international basic education, with at least $750 million of that coming from the DA account. This is the same as was requested in Fiscal Year '12 and Fiscal Year '13, and the same as the appropriated amounts from Fiscal Year '10 and '11.

We make this recommendation fully recognizing the difficult choices facing the Congress. We do believe that ensuring that the world's most vulnerable children can read, can do math, and have basic life skills is one of the best investments the United States can make.

Over the past 30 years, I have worked all over the developing world. I have worked closely with teachers, principals, and policy makers in the countries in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua as they were recovering from their civil wars of the 1980s. In each

case, it was U.S. assistance that really enabled those countries to provide basic education, quality education to the most disadvantaged populations.

To see an indigenous 4th grade girl in the highlands of Guatemala serving as student president and welcoming foreign dignitaries to her school in a clear and confident voice is to see a manifestation of profound social change. It is no wonder that the UN My World Survey has citizens from over 200 countries saying that a good education should be at the top of the development agenda.

Wherever I go, U.S. assistance is recognized and valued. The U.S. increases local capacity and opportunity while building long-term trust and understanding. U.S. assistance is notable in its ability to work hand-in-hand with local governments and communities to find solutions to critical problems.

In Senegal, we have been working since 2003 to develop a new approach to middle school for rural youth. Working with parents and communities to build schools and refine the curriculum, the programs provide opportunities for young people, particularly girls, to continue their education.

Basic education is an efficient investment in growth here as well. For every $1 spent in education abroad, as much as $10 or $15 can be generated here. As you know, developing countries represent a fast-growing market for U.S. exports, including 40 percent of U.S. exports and 1 out of every 5 American jobs.

We cannot afford to reverse the tremendous progress that has been made in the resources you have committed in previous years. Overall, the number of children who are out of school around the world has dropped by about 47 million since 1990 and on. USAID is now implementing a comprehensive education strategy in over 60 countries. Despite this progress, 61 million primary age children and 71 million adolescents are still out of school. Roughly half of those children are in conflict-ridden countries, and many are marginalized by gender, ethnicity, and disability.

Secretary of State Kerry said that deploying diplomats today is much better than deploying troops tomorrow. Funding basic education where it is most critically needed is our inoculation. A U.S. investment of $925 million in basic education will demonstrate strong leadership and a deep commitment to children and youth around the world.

I thank you for your support and for the opportunity to testify here today.

[The information follows:]

Submitted Testimony
House Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
John Gillies, Co-Chair Basic Education Coalition and
Director, Global Learning Group, FHI360

March, 2013

Madam Chair, Ranking Member Lowey, I am pleased to submit this testimony on behalf of the Basic Education Coalition, a group of 18 humanitarian and development institutions dedicated to ensuring that the world's children receive a quality basic education. My name is John Gillies, and I am a co-chair of the Coalition and Director of the Global Learning Group at FHI360. The Coalition deeply appreciates the Committee's continued support for international basic education programs, and sincerely thanks you for your consistent leadership in providing hope and opportunity to children around the world. You are the model of bipartisan collaboration and forward-looking statesmanship. For fiscal year 2014, the Coalition recommends a U.S. investment of $925 million in international basic education programs, with at least $750 million of that amount coming from the Development Assistance account. This is the same requested amount as fiscal years 2012 and 2013 and the same appropriated amount as fiscal years 2010 and 2011.

We make this recommendation fully aware of the difficult choices facing this Congress. But we believe that ensuring the world's poorest and most vulnerable children can learn to read, write, do basic math, and acquire critical life skills remains one of the best investments United States taxpayers can make in promoting international stability and prosperity for both the recipient countries and for the U.S. A reduction in basic education programs would undermine this cornerstone for success in sustainable development across all sectors. I am talking about

programs that offer hope and opportunity to millions of children, enabling them to become productive, responsible citizens.

Throughout my career, I have visited and worked with children and families all over the developing world. Over the past twenty years, I have had the opportunity to work closely with people from school principals to national policy makers in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, as these countries worked to recover from the civil wars of the 1980's. In each case, it was U.S. assistance that was critical in finding new ways to reach the marginalized rural populations with meaningful, effective education. To see an indigenous, fourth grade girl in the highlands of Guatemala serving as student president and proudly introducing her school to foreign dignitaries in a clear, confident voice is to see the manifestation of profound social change. It is really no wonder that, according to an ongoing UN survey called the *My World Survey*, citizens in nearly 200 countries around the world say that a good education should be at the very top of the priority list for development.

In addition, wherever I go, U.S. assistance is recognized and valued, especially by the people with whom we work. By focusing on youth engagement, the U.S. increases local capacity and opportunity, while building long-term trust and understanding with communities and individuals. U.S. assistance is notable for its ability to work hand in hand with local governments and communities to find solutions to critical problems. In Senegal, we have been working since 2003 to develop a middle school system that is relevant for rural youth to whom the 9th grade is likely to be a terminal degree. Working with parents and communities to build village schools, our programs provide opportunities to young people, particularly girls, to continue their education.

Educated women enhance the chance that their daughters and each successive generation of girls receive an education. For every additional year that a girl attends primary school, her eventual wages rise by 10-20%, and for each additional year of secondary school, they rise by 15-25%. When an educated woman's income increases, she will reinvest 90% of that money in her family, compared to 30-40% for a man. This significantly impacts a woman's ability to break the cycle of poverty for her family.

We cannot afford to reverse the tremendous progress that has been made with the benefit of the resources you have committed. Overall, the number of children who are out of school around the world has dropped by roughly 47 million since 1999. In Afghanistan, there were fewer than 1 million students in primary school in 1999, now there are more than 5 million, including 2 million girls. In many sub-Saharan African countries, more than twice as many students enter first grade compared to a decade ago. Since 1999, the number of children enrolled in pre-school has risen by almost half. Great strides also have been made to improve gender equality, demonstrated by the rise in girls' enrollment to over 90% in 52 countries.

USAID is now conducting basic education programs in nearly 60 countries. In FY11, USAID taught nearly 62 million learners in primary school, trained nearly 626,000 teachers and educators, and built or repaired approximately 3,700 classrooms. Between FY06 and FY11 USAID provided roughly 152 million textbooks and other teaching and learning materials. USAID is currently implementing an unprecedented education strategy which will improve reading skills for 100 million children by 2015 and expand education access for 15 million children living in areas of conflict and crisis.

Through innovative, low-cost technologies, such as interactive and long-distance radio instruction, and through cell phones, computers, and the internet, we can now reach many more

children who would otherwise remain marginalized and vulnerable. For example, programs in Liberia have improved oral reading fluency by 238%, and reading comprehension has soared by 230%. In Southern Sudan, radio-based learning and other technologies are being used to deliver quality education programs to populations ravaged by years of civil war.

In these and many other countries, U.S. taxpayer support is having a tangible impact, but our progress is not based on dollars alone. Our knowledge transfer is as important as our cash transfer. We work directly with local stakeholders, build local capacity, transfer technology and innovation, strengthen systems, and share technical expertise. USAID makes its best investment in children's education when it applies all its considerable skill and experience through direct program interventions in the field to expand access, improve learning, and foster long-term impact. Congress should support and nurture this skill and experience as much as possible.

Despite our progress, 61 million primary school-age children and 71 million youth worldwide are still out of school. Roughly half of these children either live in conflict-ridden or fragile states, and many are marginalized by gender, ethnicity, or disability. Furthermore, millions of students who have attended some school drop out before the fifth grade, often because of poor quality education, school overcrowding, and under-resourced classrooms. We must make much more progress to ensure that children complete a full cycle of primary and at least lower secondary schooling and are learning according to measurable standards.

The stakes are especially high for girls. In 47 out of 54 African countries, a girl is less than 50% likely to attend secondary school. Across sub-Saharan Africa, poor girls living in rural areas have an average school life expectancy of just 1.9 years. Yet, if all women in sub-Saharan Africa had a secondary education, an estimated 1.8 million *lives* could be saved each year.

In the long run, we make a much smarter, more sustainable, and less costly investment when we educate children and build their capacity, so they can become self-sufficient adults and finally escape the cycle of poverty and dependence altogether. For every $1 spent on education, as much as $10-$15 can be generated in economic growth for the country. This has clear economic security implications for the United States. Today, developing countries represent the fastest-growing markets for U.S. goods, representing 40% of U.S. exports and one out of every five American jobs. For every 10% increase in U.S. exports, there is a 7% boost in U.S. employment. Educating the world's poor is essential to building the stable trading partners required to grow U.S. export markets.

Finally, please do not lose sight of the national security dynamic. Research indicates that each additional year of formal schooling for males reduces their risk of becoming involved in conflict by 20%. Today 200 million youth – roughly 1 in 5 – have not even completed primary school. Population growth is exploding in the countries where we also see the highest illiteracy rates, including Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nigeria, and Ethiopia. Without a strong global commitment to education, both formal and informal, we can expect the problem of restive, poorly educated youth to intensify even further.

Secretary of State John Kerry recently stated, "Deploying diplomats today is much better than deploying troops tomorrow." Funding basic education where it is critically needed around the globe is our inoculation, our prevention. A U.S. investment of $925 million in global basic education programs would demonstrate continued strong leadership and a deep commitment to children and youth around the world yearning for a brighter future.

Thank you for your support and for your consideration of our request.

JOHN A. GILLIES
Director, Global Learning Group
FHI 360

Career Summary: Education development specialist with over thirty-five years of experience in international development: Peace Corps volunteer (Afghanistan); program management at large international NGO; foreign service officer (USAID); and consultant/advisor to donors and ministries of education. Graduate degree in applied economics.

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

FHI 360
Director, Global Learning Group **July 2011 - present**
Responsible for directing a restructured group managing the international education portfolio for FHI 360 after the acquisition of AED's assets. Responsible for technical leadership, business development, and program management for all international education programs. Leading a renewed strategic review to organize the management and technical focus of the new unit to strengthen competitive position.

Academy for Educational Development **1993 – 2011**
Senior Vice President and Director, Global Learning Group, Global Education Center
As SVP and co-director of the Global Learning Group, and Director of the Global Education Center, provided technical and management oversight for a contract portfolio of over $400m, with annual revenues of over $70m, and a staff of over 500 technical and operational staff in the U.S. and overseas.

Vice President and Director, Education Quality Improvement 2 (EQUIP 2)
Director of USAID's premier mechanism for education policy research, EQUIP2 leading a consortium of 15 universities, NGOs, and consulting firms in conducting policy research and advocacy for improving education policy, systems, and management. Managed 33 education reform projects in the Middle East, Latin America, Asia, and Africa and produced policy briefs on key issues in education policy, including donor effectiveness, abolition of school fees, complementary education systems, decentralization, EMIS, evaluation, use of instructional time, and other issues with presentations in international conferences. Served as education policy advisor in El Salvador, Egypt, and led education strategy planning workshops in Jordan, Georgia, Egypt, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Peru, Namibia, Guatemala, and Zambia.

Georgetown University, Washington DC **2009 – 2010**
Adjunct Instructor in Practical Evaluation for Development for the Master of Science in Foreign Service program at Georgetown graduate school.

US Agency for International Development/Washington and USAID/Honduras **1980 – 1983**

Peace Corps Volunteer, Herat and Kabul Afghanistan **1973 – 1977**

EDUCATION

M.S., Agricultural Economics, University of Tennessee, Knoxville 1979
B.S., Business Administration, University of Colorado, Boulder 1973

LANGUAGES

Dari/Farsi
Spanish

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
John Gillies, Director, Global Learning Group
FHI360
[redacted]

1. Are you appearing on behalf of yourself or a non-governmental organization? Please list organization(s) you are representing.
   Mr. Gillies will appear in his capacity as co-chair of the Basic Education Coalition. Mr. Gillies is also Director of the Global Learning Group at FHI360.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?
   Yes No YES (The Basic Education Coalition on whose behalf Mr. Gillies will testify does not receive such funding. However, Mr. Gillies' organization, FHI360, does.)

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 attachment

Signature: [redacted]

Date: 3/15/2013

Family Health International

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the Year Ended September 30, 2011

Federal Grantor/Cluster	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
Federal Programs			
Research and Development Cluster:			
United States Agency for International Development	98.RD		$ 255,552,149
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
National Institutes of Health	93.RD		28,755,610
Centers for Disease Control	93.RD		10,067,772
Subtotal direct programs			294,375,531
Pass-Through funding from other organizations	99.RD	Various	18,706,449
Total federal expenditures			$ 313,081,980

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Family Health International

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards

For the Year Ended September 30, 2010

Federal Grantor/Cluster	Federal CFDA Number	Pass-Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
Major Federal Programs			
Research and Development Cluster:			
United States Agency for International Development	98.RD		$ 248,901,292
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
National Institutes of Health	93.RD		14,859,817
Centers for Disease Control	93.RD		9,977,225
Subtotal direct programs			273,738,334
Pass-Through funding from other organizations	99.RD	Various	21,038,380
Total federal expenditures			$ 294,776,714

See accompanying notes to schedule of expenditures of federal awards.

Family Health International Development 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and Local Awards

Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2011

Federal Agency or department/program name	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance	Expenditure of Federal Awards	Amount Provided Under Subcontracts
Federal Programs			
U.S. Agency for International Development			
Direct funding			
A2Z Micronutrient Leadership and Support & Child Blindness	98.001	$ 2,851,771	$ 1,305,161
Africa's Health in 2010	98.001	965,026	371,098
Alliance for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture	98.001	285,530	80,000
Ambassadors' Girls Scholarship Program Region II	98.001	448,006	184,706
Assistance in Basic Education – Linkages in Educ. & Hlth	98.001	958,147	-
Building Educational Quality in Classroom, School, and Local Community	98.001	8,965,706	1,738,204
Capable Partners Programmatic Objectives (CAP)	98.001	6,575,001	1,903,424
Civil Society Strengthening in Moldova	98.001	492,304	142,248
Communication for Change (C-Change)	98.001	8,714,528	2,077,351
Digital Opportunity Through Technology Access	98.001	216,183	168,969
EMIS – Uganda	98.001	382,759	91,029
Enabling Quality, Access and Transparency in Education in Senegal	98.001	2,211,022	1,149,565
FANTA 2 Bridge	98.001	4,521,951	1,130,337
FATA Livelihood Development Program	98.001	6,436	-
Financial Integration, Economic Leveraging Broad Based Dissemination	98.001	11,923,626	8,778,040
Focusing on Results: Enhancing Capacity Across Sectors in Transition (FORECAST)	98.001	(6,134)	-
Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II Program	98.001	1,409,717	824,147
Global Civil Society Strengthening	98.001	1,661,587	805,296
Global Learning Portal (GLP)	98.001	383,898	5,923
Global Sustainable Tourism Alliance	98.001	2,226,199	1,632,494
Improving the Quality of Education Program (IQPEP)	98.001	823,596	42,498
Instability, Crisis, and Recovery Programs IQC	98.001	6,091,813	2,092,117
Internship Connections II	98.001	214,428	115,329
Kenya Nutrition & HIV Program	98.001	763,919	456,448
Kenya Teacher Education and Professional Development Program	98.001	597,804	24,415
Macedonia Primary Education	98.001	1,037,366	658,285
Media Tools for Change (Civil Society & Rule of Law in Iran)	98.001	280,929	141,300
Morocco Out of School Youth Education	98.001	207,901	12,329
Nicaragua Sustainable Tourism Program	98.001	265,877	103,535
Nigeria Malaria Action Program for States	98.001	1,477,058	717,498
OMEP Regional Partnership on Culture and Development	98.001	181,552	-
Peru Quality Basic Edu. Reform Support Program	98.001	701,749	62,608
Population Health and Nutrition Technical Assistance & Support Contract Three (TASC 3) IQC	98.001	3,507,478	1,335,417
Private Sector Program IQC	98.001	(163)	-
Programme de Gouvernance & Paix (PGP)	98.001	768,573	57,282
South Africa ASSIST Achieving Sustainability thru Strategic Information Support & Training	98.001	6,535,040	5,765,000
Supportive Envir. for Healthy Households and Communities	98.001	808,604	184,025
Technical Assistance for Ghar Ghar Maa Swasthya (Healthy Homanes) Program in Nepal	98.001	279,929	-
The Drive to Read: Mobile Library Program	98.001	194,718	10,577
USAID/Nigeria Strategically Managing AIDS Responses in Workplace (SMARTWORK)	98.001	421,772	142,003
Direct funding total		79,590,140	33,839,658
Pass-through funds received from:			
Deloitte Consulting LLP – ENCAP – Enhancing Nigerian Capacity for AIDS Protection – IQC	98.001	348,732	163,787
Development Alternatives, Inc. – Building Recovery and Reform through Democratic Governance (BRDG) IQC	98.001	75,740	-
Development Alternatives, Inc. – Prosperity Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE)	98.001	1,586	-
Education Development Center – Education Quality Improvement Youth Trust Project	98.001	30,909	-
EngenderHealth – CHAMPION	98.001	40,935	-
EngenderHealth – Channeling Men's Positive Involvement in a National HIV/ AIDS Response (CHAMPION)	98.001	62,217	-
Initiatives, Inc. – TASC 3 Initiatives Global Health IQC	98.001	3,040	-
International Organization for – Kosovo Anti-Trafficking Program	98.001	50,538	-
International Resources Group, Ltd. – Afghanistan Clean Energy Prog. (ACEP)	98.001	7,125	-
International Resources Group, Ltd. – Environmental Sector Technical Advisory and Assistance Services	98.001	5,765	-
International Resources Group, Ltd. – Initiative for Conservation of the Andean Amazon	98.001	37,680	-
Management Systems International – REDI Civil Society Media IQC – Egypt Civil Society Support	98.001	165,200	-

Family Health International Development 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and Local Awards (continued)

Federal Agency or department/program name	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance	Expenditure of Federal Awards	Amount Provided Under Subcontracts
Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc. – Basic Support for Institutionalizing Child Survival	98.001	33,439	-
Save the Children – Ethiopia TransACTION	98.001	135,822	-
Save the Children – Techn. Assistance for Food by Prescription for HIV/AIDS Care & Treatment Prog. in Ethiopia	98.001	3,945	-
Pass-through funds total		1,010,573	168,787
98.001 total		80,003,413	34,003,466
U.S. Agency for International Development Total		$ 80,603,413	$ 34,003,466
NASA			
Pass-through funds			
California Inst. of Technology – ASP Conference	43.1438208	$ 3,064	$ -
Pass-through funds total		3,064	-
NASA Total		$ 3,064	$ -
U.S. Department of Education			
Direct funding			
Fenafy Center on Technology & Disability (FCTD III)	84.327	$ 135,176	$ 22,367
84.327 total		135,176	22,367
Middle Start School Leadership Program	84.363	163,094	-
84.363 total		163,094	-
National Information Center NICHY	84.326	172,845	7,695
Technical Assistance Coordination Center (TACC)	84.326	806,489	113,900
84.326 total		979,334	121,595
Direct funding total		1,277,344	143,962
Pass-through funds			
Baylor University – Baylor University GEAR UP	84.334	7,952	-
Penn State System of Higher Education – Gear Up Pennsylvania II	84.334	53,976	9,750
University of Connecticut – UCONN GEAR UP	84.334	814	-
84.334 total		62,742	9,750
Middle Start, Newark Public School	84.051	28,207	-
MPR Associates – Evaluation of the Implementation of the Carl Perkins Career and Tech. Ed.	84.051	113,330	-
University of Louisville Research Foundation – National Research Center on Career and Technical Education (NRCCTE Program of Study)	84.051	57,971	-
University of Louisville Research Foundation – National Research Center on Career and Technical Education (NRCCTE TA Plan)	84.051	44,102	12,500
84.051 total		243,710	12,500
Pass-through funds total		306,452	22,250
U.S. Department of Education Total		$ 1,583,796	$ 166,212
U.S. Department of Justice			
Direct funding			
Green Corrections	16.000	$ 2,240	$ -
Direct funding total		2,240	-
U.S. Department of Justice Total		$ 2,240	$ -
U.S. Department of Labor			
Direct funding			
Susan Harwood Training Grant	17.502	$ 19,488	$ -
17.502 total		19,488	-
Direct funding total		19,488	-
Pass-through funds			
IMPAQ International, LLC – Green Jobs & Healthcare Implementation Study	17.279	33,114	-
17.279 total		33,114	-
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. – Evaluation of State Labor Market Information	17.002	2,334	-
17.002 total		2,334	-
Pass-through funds total		35,448	-
U.S. Department of Labor Total		$ 54,936	$ -

Family Health International Development 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and Local Awards (continued)

Federal Agency or department/program name	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance	Expenditure of Federal Awards	Amount Provided Under Subcontracts
U.S. Health and Human Services			
Direct funding			
Health Marketing Communication Services IDIQ (Domain I)	93.001	$ 853,317	$ 196,011
HIV Vaccine Research Education Initiative	93.001	754,023	148,420
NCIPC Portfolio Review	93.001	31,974	-
Health Marketing Communication Service-Infertility Prevention Social Marketing Effort	93.001	29,464	15,000
93.001 total		1,668,778	554,431
Expansion of HIV Prevention Counseling, Psychosocial Suppor and Outreach Services	93.067	165,926	94,351
Increase Access to Voluntary, Confid HIV Screen & Diagnostic Counsel & Testing in So Africa	93.067	125,569	-
93.067 total		292,495	94,351
Global AIDS Technical and Program Support Services	93.283	49,745	530
Technical Support to CDC, its Grantees and other Partners	93.283	283,489	-
93.283 total		334,234	530
Plan, Develop, Implement and Evaluate a National Asthma Control Initiative	93.286	618,550	352,648
93.286 total		618,550	352,648
Community Economic Devel.& Rural Facilities Evaluation	93.570	34,514	-
93.570 total		34,514	-
Establish AIAN Collaboration Office	93.600	62,215	-
Establish MSHS Collaboration Office	93.600	70,701	-
Head Start Innovation Projects Priority Area 7: Les Manos Apo	93.600	57,337	10,000
Nat'l Center on Program Design Management & Fiscal Operations	93.600	1,277,636	868,606
93.600 total		1,467,889	878,606
Continu. Supp. Svcs for Eunice Shriver NICHD PECBA Nat'l Children's Study	93.864	528,277	203,635
93.864 total		528,277	203,635
Influences of Women's Empowerm ent on Marriage & Violence in Bangladesh	93.865	3	-
93.865 total		3	-
Capacity Bldg Assistance to Im prove the Delivery and Effectiveness of HIV Prevention	93.939	120	-
93.939 total		120	-
Formative Research Evaluation	93.990	124,151	8,436
Learning Institute on Systems Science Methodologies for Improved Public Health	93.990	9,142	2,800
Nat'l Collaborative on Childhood Obesity Research	93.990	226,463	66,998
Nat'l Tobacco Cessation Collaborative	93.990	7,544	-
93.990 total		367,302	77,434
ARRA – National Prevention Media Initiative	93.731	4,121,077	3,747,584
93.731 total		4,121,077	3,747,584
ARRA – Recovery National Marketing Campaign of the National Hlth Services Corps Program	93.400	356,880	51,000
93.400 total		356,880	51,000
Direct funding total		9,990,119	5,960,219
Pass-through funds			
ARRA – Banyan Communications – CPPW Communications Plan & Portfolio	93.725	38,350	-
93.725 total		38,350	-
Family Health International – HPTN Scholars Program	93.061	1	-
93.061 total		1	-
Pass-through funds total		38,351	-
ARRA total		4,716,307	3,798,584
U.S. Health and Human Services Total		$ 10,028,470	$ 5,960,219
U.S. Library of Congress			
Direct funding			
Open World Hosting Program 2011	42.000	$ 198,589	$ -
Direct funding total		198,589	-
U.S. Library of Congress Total		$ 198,589	$ -

Family Health International Development 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and Local Awards (continued)

Federal Agency or department/program name	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance	Expenditure of Federal Awards	Amount Provided Under Subcontracts
U.S. National Science Foundation			
Direct funding			
Advanced Technological Education Program Graduate Employment Outcomes Study	47.076	$ 14,607	$ –
Great Science for Girls: Event Stages for Gender Equity in Science thro Afr Sch Prgms	47.076	153,920	5,000
47.076 total		170,527	5,000
Direct funding total		170,527	5,000
U.S. National Science Foundation Total		$ 170,527	$ 5,000
U.S. State Department			
Direct funding			
US Institutes for Student Leaders	19.009	$ 625,010	$ 504,782
19.009 total		625,010	504,782
University Linkages Program	19.021	636,733	535,919
Young Armenia/Young Turkey/Young America: Social & Economic Challenges for Future Leaders	19.021	42,556	–
19.021 total		679,289	535,919
Fulbright Teacher Exchange and Distinguished Scholar Program	19.401	47,384	25,870
19.401 total		47,384	25,870
FY11 Int'l Visitor Leadership Program	19.402	1,445,291	–
19.402 total		1,445,291	–
Fulbright Classroom Teachers & Distinguished Awards Program	19.408	270,309	46,308
FY2011 Teacher Exchange Program Fulbright Classroom Teacher Exchange & Distinguished Fulbrig	19.408	1,135,427	105,316
19.408 total		1,405,736	151,624
Building Athletics & Recreation to Re-invigorate our society (BARRIOS)	19.415	20,374	2,950
Cultural Visitors Program	19.415	64,957	–
19.415 total		85,331	2,950
Iraq Young Leaders' Exchange Program	19.430	582,246	256,798
Training the Trainers Initiative	19.430	100,490	12,000
19.430 total		682,736	268,798
Student and Parent Council Programing in Yemen	19.500	140,201	–
19.500 total		140,201	–
Direct funding total		5,111,078	1,510,942
Pass-through funds			
iEARN-USA, Inc. – MEPI HS Journalism	19.500	1,128	–
19.500 total		1,128	–
Pass-through funds total		1,128	–
U.S. State Department Total		$ 5,112,206	$ 1,510,942
U.S. Veterans Administration			
Direct funding			
Pandemic and Community Preparedness and Resources	64.009	59,769	–
64.009 total		59,769	–
Direct funding total		59,769	–
U.S. Veterans Administration Total		$ 59,769	$ –
Total Funding Received Through Federal Sources		$ 97,816,210	$ 41,645,790
LOCAL GOV			
Direct funding			
Local Gov		$ 5,875	$ –
Direct funding total		5,875	–
LOCAL GOV Total		$ 5,875	$ –
Total Funding Received Through Non-Federal Sources		$ 5,875	$ –
Grand Total		$ 97,822,085	$ 41,645,790

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and Local Awards(Continued)

Year ended: 09/30/2012

UNAUDITED

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) or Federal Contract Number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount Provided under Subcontracts
Major Programs			
U.S. Agency for International Develo			
Direct funding			
Global Civil Society Strengthening	98.001	$4,366,526	$1,322,032
Digital Opportunity Through Technology Access	98.001	$754,275	$708,911
Building Educational Quality i n Classroom, School, and Local Community	98.001	$29,049,219	$4,522,105
Capable Partners Programmatic Objectives (CAP)	98.001	$22,525,573	$7,089,153
People, Energy and Development	98.001	($71,566)	
Private Sector Program IQC	98.001	($90,049)	
Ambassadors' Girl's Scholarship Program Region II	98.001	$472,880	$51,018
Focusing on Results: Enhancing Capacity Across Sectors in Transition (FORECAST)	98.001	($51,384)	$3,900
Assistance in Basic Education- Linkages in Education and Hlth	98.001	$12,450	
Instability, Crisis, and Recovery Programs IQC	98.001	$221,085	$416,320
Africa's Health in 2010	98.001	$283,317	$172,003
A2Z Micronutrient Leadership and Support & Child Blindness	98.001	($204,907)	$31,536
Financial Integration, Economic Leveraging Broad Based Dissemination	98.001	$20,533,901	$14,040,478
Global Learning Portal (GLP)	98.001	$985,204	$87,985
Macedonia Primary Education	98.001	$1,160,663	$490,803
Global Sustainable Tourism Alliance	98.001	$3,372,915	$2,591,054
Population Health and Nutritio Technical Assistance & Support Contract Three (TASC 3) IQC	98.001	$13,336,989	$3,213,428
South Africa ASSIST Achieving Sustainability thru Strategic Information Support & Training	98.001	$15,630,420	$11,420,411
Kenya Teacher Education and Professional Development Program	98.001	$3,974,080	$220,248
Communication for Change (C-Ch ange)	98.001	$28,525,479	$5,587,206
USAID/Nigeria Strategically Ma naging AIDS Responses in Workp lace (SMARTWORK)	98.001	($5,461)	
Kenya Nutrition & HIV Program	98.001	$4,048,937	$2,562,449
FATA Livelihood Development Program	98.001	($88,337)	
Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II Program	98.001	($18,249)	$484,754
Enabling Quality, Access and Transparency in Education in Senegal	98.001	$6,262,218	$2,052,686
Internship Connections II	98.001	$993,777	$99,035
Alliance for Sustainable Fishe ries and Aquaculture	98.001	$939,693	$77,443
The Drive to Read: Mobile Libr ary Program	98.001	$521,860	$36,472
Improving the Quality of Educa cation Program (IQPEP)	98.001	$9,571,058	$362,446
Peru Quality Basic Edu. Reform Support Program	98.001	$2,741,471	$314,538
Media Tools for Change (Civil Society & Rule of Law in Iran)	98.001	($27,735)	
Civil Society Strengthening in Moldova	98.001	$1,341,504	$631,154
Emergency Support to Liberia's Rural Teacher Training Institu tes (RTTI) II	98.001	($5)	
EMIS - Uganda	98.001	$207,421	$90,367
Morocco Out of School Youth Ed ucation	98.001	($42,041)	
Programme de Gouvernance& Paix (PGP)	98.001	$3,919,851	$1,751,294
Technical Assistance for Ghar Ghar Maa Swasthya (Healthy Hom mes) Program in Nepal	98.001	$1,297,762	$68,315
Nicaragua Sustainable Tourism Program	98.001	$1,332,454	$492,483
OMEP Regional Partnership on Culture and Development	98.001	$1,693,216	$250,015
Supportive Envir. for Healthy Households and Communities	98.001	$4,935,458	$1,314,566
Nigeria Malaria Action Program for States	98.001	$14,584,960	$6,152,776
FANTA 2 Bridge	98.001	$9,430,668	$4,322,168

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and Local Awards(Continued)

Year ended: 09/30/2012

UNAUDITED

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Or Federal Contract Number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount Provided under Subcontracts
USAID 2011 Infrastructure Work shop	98.001	$55,070	
Community-Based Livelihood Dev elopment for Women & Children in Swaziland	98.001	$483,864	$54,690
Pass-through funds received from:			
American Institute for Research	98.001	($5,502)	
Education Quality Improvement			
Education Development Center	98.001	($22,933)	
Education Quality Improvement Youth Trust Project			
PA Government Services, Inc.	98.001	($48)	
Energy Sector Technical Advise ry and Assistance Services			
Partnership for Child Health Care, Inc.	98.001	($4,000)	
Basic Support for Institutiona lizing Child Survival			
International Resources Group, Ltd.	98.001	($5,445)	
Enviromental Sector Technical Advisory and Assistance Services			
Education Development Center	98.001	($28,082)	
Indonesia Improved Quality of Teaching and Training			
Development Alternatives, Inc.	98.001	($4,605)	
Building Recovery and Reform through Democratic Governance (BRDG) IQC			
International Resources Group, Ltd.	98.001	($4,192)	
Initiative for Conservation of the Andean Amazon			
Initiatives, Inc.	98.001	$11,743	
TASC 3 Initiatives Global Health IQC			
Development Alternatives, Inc.	98.001	($6,374)	
Prosperity Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems (PLACE)			
EngenderHealth	98.001	($77,287)	
Channeling Men's Positive Involvement in a National HIV/ AIDS Response (CHAMPION)			
Deloitte Consulting LLP	98.001	$1,127,131	$577,142
ENCAP - Enhancing Nigerian Cap acity for AIDS Protection-IQC			
International Organization for	98.001	($8,277)	
Kosovo Anti-Trafficking Progrm			
Save the Children	98.001	$475,363	
Ethiopia TransACTION			
ECODIT	98.001	($13,692)	
Prosperity, Livelihoods and Conserving Ecosystems			
International Resources Group, Ltd.	98.001	($14,622)	
Afghanistan Clean Energy Prog. (ACEP)			
Save the Children	98.001	($3,021)	
Techn. Assistance for Food by Prescription for HIV/AIDS Care & Treatment Prog. in Ethiopia			
PA Government Services, Inc.	98.001	($1,787)	
Improving Health Facility Infr astructure (IHFI)			
Management Systems International	98.001	$554,794	
REDI Civil Society Media IQC - Egypt Civil Society Support			
International Resources Group, Ltd.	98.001	($1,645)	
DLI On-line Infrastructure Tra ining Modules			

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal and Local Awards(Continued)

Year ended: 09/30/2012

UNAUDITED

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Or Federal Contract Number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount Provided under Subcontracts
EngenderHealth	98.001	$343,591	
CHAMPION			
International Resources Group, Ltd.	98.001	$17,997	$17,995
Health Expert - Purchase Order			
Education Development Center	98.001	$26,465	
Out of School Youth			
Education Development Center	98.001	$24,585	$778
for Ethioplan Young Women			
Total U.S. Agency for International Develo		211,639,415	75,892,160
Total Major Programs		$211,639,415	$75,892,160
Nonmajor Programs			
CDC			
Pass-through funds received from:			
The Task Force for Global Health, Inc (TFGH)	93.081	($205)	
FELTP Project Pakisten - Task Force for Global Health			
Total CDC		(205)	0
LOCAL GOV			
Direct funding			
		$707	
Total LOCAL GOV		707	0
NASA			
Pass-through funds received from:			
California Inst. of Technology	43.1438208	($1,459)	
From Out-of-School to Outer Space-Exploring the Solar Sys tem with NASA			
California Inst. of Technology	43.1438208	$1	
ASP Conference			
Total NASA		(1,458)	0
SCHOOL			
Direct funding			
Middle Start, Newart Public Sc	84.051	($13,950)	
	84.334	$11,262	
Total SCHOOL		(2,688)	0
U.S. Department of Education			
Direct funding			
Family Center on Technology & Disability (FCTD III)	84.327	$532,410	$109,277
Technical Assistance Cordination Center (TACC)	84.326	$1,221,599	$300,970
National Information Center NICHY	84.326	$800,239	$38,250
Middle Start School Leadership Program	84.363	$461,026	
Pass-through funds received from:			
Baylor University	84.334	($7,194)	
Baylor University GEAR UP			
University of Louisville Research Foundation	84.051	$110,521	
National Research Center on Career and Technical Education (NRCCTE TA Plan)			

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards(Continued)

Year ended: 09/30/2012

UNAUDITED

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Or Federal Contract Number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount Provided under Subcontracts
University of Louisville Research Foundation	84.051	$193,788	
National Research Center on Career and Technical Education (NRCCTE Program of Study)			
University of Connecticut	84.334	($67)	
UCONN GEAR UP			
University of North Carolina	84.315	($16,866)	
Regional Educational Laboratory Southeast (LABS)			
MPR Associates	84.051	$56,885	
Evaluation of the Implementation of the Carl Perkins Career and Tech. Ed.			
Penn State System of Higher Education	84.334	$279,686	$3,825
Gear Up Pennsylvania II			
MDRC	84.305	($2,879)	
Eval.of 9th Grade Academics in Broward County Schools and the State of Florida			
The Millenium Group Intern'l	84-ED-ESE-11-C-0053	$107,205	
Smaller Learning Communities			
Total U.S. Department of Education		3,784,331	452,322
U.S. Department of Justice			
Direct funding			
Community Engagement and Media Outreach Technical Assistance Program for Safe Neighborhoods	16.609	($687)	
White Paper on Green Correct'n	16.602	($1,791)	
Green Corrections		$48,201	
Total U.S. Department of Justice		45,723	0
U.S. Department of Labor			
Direct funding			
Susan Harwood Training Grant	17.502	($7,008)	
Promotion of Labor Rights and Employment in Pakistan	17.245	($6,134)	
Pass-through funds received from:			
IMPAQ International, LLC	17.279	$70,655	
Green Jobs & Hithcare Implemen tation Study			
Mathematica Policy Research, Inc.	17.002	($374)	
Evaluation of State Labor Mark et Information			
Total U.S. Department of Labor		57,139	0
U.S. Health and Human Services			
Direct funding			
Technical Assistance for HIV, STD and TB Prevention - IQC	93.283	($735)	
Global AIDS Technical and Program Support Services	93.283	($6,092)	
Health Marketing Communication Service-Infertility Prevention Social Marketing Effort	93.001	$188,023	$127,832
Formative Research Evaluation	93.900	$192,595	$120,409
HIV Vaccine Research Education Initiative	93.001	($86,968)	
Health Marketing Communication Services IDIQ (Domain I)	93.001	$8,374,607	$2,671,067
Increase Access to Voluntary, Confid HIV Screen & Diagnostic Counsel & Testing in So Africa	93.067	($15,995)	
Community Economic Devel.& Rur al Facilities Evaluation	93.570	($11,662)	
We Can! (Ways to Enhance Child ren's Activity and Nutrition)	93.001	($78,381)	

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards(Continued)

Year ended: 09/30/2012

UNAUDITED

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Or Federal Contract Number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount Provided under Subcontracts
Commun. Supp. Svces for Eunice Shriver NICHD PICS& Nat'l Chil dren's Study	93.864	($42,595)	$8,020
Head Start Innovation Projects Priority Area 7: Las Manos Apa	93.600	$44,970	
Establish AIAN Collaboration Office	93.600	($15,747)	
Establish MSHS Collaboration Office	93.600	($14,897)	
Plan, Develop, Implement and Evaluate a National Asthma Con trol Initiative	93.286	$1,571,375	$817,665
Migrant and Seasonal National Program (region 12)	93.600	($98,025)	
Expansion of HIV Prevention Counseling,Psychosocial Suppor and Outreach Services	93.067	($12,310)	
Technical Support to CDC, its Grantees and other Partners	93.283	($65,339)	
Capacity Bldg Assistance to Im prove the Delivery and Effecti veness of HIV Prevention	93.939	($73,304)	
Recovery National Marketing Campaign of the National Hlth Services Corps Program-ARRA	93.400	($51,673)	
Learning Institute on Systems Science Methodologies for Impr oved Public Health	93.900	($6,924)	
NCIPC Portfolio Review	93.001	($13,419)	
ARRA-National Prevention Media Initiative	93.731	$15,697,615	$14,811,814
Nat'l Center on Program Design Management & Fiscal Operations	93.600	$107,013	$110,838
Influences of Women's Empowerm ent on Marriage & Violence in Bangladesh	93.865	$157,309	$52,596
Nat'l Tobacco Cessation Collab orative	93.900	($4,808)	
Nat'l Collaborative on Childho od Obesity Research	93.900	$1,293,029	$103,840
Head Start Region XI and XII T/TA and Collaboration Center	93.600	$1,350,672	
Pass-through funds received from:			
Banyan Communications	93.725	$93,203	
ARRA-OPPW Communications Plan and Portfolio			
Family Health International	93.061	($2,429)	
HPTN Scholars Program			
Total U.S. Health and Human Services		20,379,109	16,824,218
U.S. Library of Congress			
Direct funding			
Open World Hosting Progrm 2011	42.000	$218,408	
2011 Serbia Hosting Program	42.000	$87,636	
2012 Open World Hosting Progrm	42.000	$609,847	
Total U.S. Library of Congress		915,892	0
U.S. National Science Foundation			
Direct funding			
Great Science for Girls: Exten Srvces for Gender Equity In Science thru Aft Sch Prgms	47.076	$48,515	
Advanced Technological Education Program Graduate Employment Outcomes Study	47.076	$80,049	$22,400
Total U.S. National Science Foundation		128,564	22,400
U.S. State Department			
Direct funding			
Student and Parent Council Pro graming in Yemen	19.500	$625,782	
Fulbright Teacher Exchange and Distinguished Scholar Program	19.408	$166,718	$28,235
Deans of Women's Colleges-Iraq	19.S-IZ-100-10-GR-001	($379)	

FAMILY HEALTH INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT 360

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards(Continued)

Year anded: 09/30/2012

UNAUDITED

Federal agency or department/program title	Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance (CFDA) Or Federal Contract Number	Expenditure of Federal awards	Amount Provided under Subcontracts
Training the Trainers Initiative	19.430	($23,509)	
Iraq Young Leaders' Exchange Program	19.430	$121,502	($240,894)
Univ.of Badhdad ESL Initiative for TESOL Professors	19.430	($66,328)	($1,620)
Fulbright Classroom Teachers & Distinguished Awards Program	19.401	$111,542	$20,646
University Linkages Program	19.021	$1,512,983	$1,116,110
US Institutes for Student Lead ers	19.009	$49,000	($29,696)
Cultural Visitors Program	19.415	$473,497	
Youth Innovation &Entrepreneur ship Project (YIEP)	19.STU-150-GR-10-062	($127)	
FY11 Int'l Visitor Leadership Program	19.402	$35,745	
Building Athletics &Recreation to Re-Invigorate our society (BARRIOS)	19.415	$22,388	$13,298
Suppport for Georgia State for Conference under Iraq Universi ty Linkages	19.S-IZ-100-10-GR-029	($425)	
Young Armenia/Young Turkey/You ng America: Social & Economic Challenges for Future Leaders	19.021	$52,499	$19,275
Estonian Librarians -U.S.Embas sy Tallin	19.025	($717)	
FY2011 Teacher Exchange Progrm Fulbright Classroom Teacher Ex change & Distinguished Fulbrig	19.408	$1,552,873	$463,685
University of Baghdad Trip to Atlanta, Georgia	19.021	($73)	
Iraqi Young Leaders Exchange Program	19.430	$872,650	$370,682
FY12 Int'l Visitor Leadership Program	19.402	$4,510,828	
English Access Microscholarshi p Program (Access Program)	19.421	$309	
Pass-through funds received from:			
IEARN-USA, Inc.	19.500	($1,218)	
MEPI HS Journalism			
U.S. Civilian Research & Development	19.400	($2,908)	
Prog.for Indonesian Scientists			
Total U.S. State Department		10,024,551	1,759,722
U.S. Vetrans Administration			
Direct funding			
Communications Planning, Edito rial, Production and Graphical Services	64.115	($18,604)	
Pandemic and Community Prepare dness and Resources	64.009	$88,040	
Total U.S. Vetrans Administration		69,435	0
Total Nonmajor Programs		$44,400,901	$21,058,661
Total Federal Awards		$256,040,316	$96,750,821

Family Health International

Schedule of Expenditures of Federal Awards
(UNAUDITED)

For the Year Ended September 30,2012

Federal Grantor/Cluster	Federal CFDA NUMBER	Pass Through Entity Identifying Number	Federal Expenditures
Federal Programs			
Research and Development Cluster:			
United States Agency for International Development	98.RD		$ 258,942,850
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services			
National Institutes of Health	98.RD		31,586,187
Centers for Disease Control	93.RD		10,850,982
Sub Total Direct Programs			$ 301,380,019
Pass Through Funding from Other Organizations	99.RD	Various	27,090,474
Total Federal Expenditures			$ 328,470,493

Ms. GRANGER. Mrs. Lowey has a question, and you had better be able to answer it because I have never been in any meeting about any country aid that she has not brought up education of women.

Mrs. LOWEY. And I am fortunate to have a chair who agrees with me on this commitment, so I just want any advice you have. What are we doing to do about maintaining the tremendous achievement we have made in Afghanistan with girls education? We may have to continue this discussion, but if you can give us a quick answer, that would be wonderful.

Mr. GILLIES. As I was a Peace Corps volunteer in Afghanistan for 4 years in the 70s, this is very close to my heart, and the challenges there are tremendous. There simply is no quick and easy answer, but a continued investment and focus and U.S. focus on the issues of girls and equality is going to be a long-term issue and will have to be a long-term issue.

This is such a deep societal issue in Afghanistan, it is not going to turn around. We knew it would not turn around in 10 years, and it is not going to turn around easily in the next. So sustained commitment, particularly to that issue, is, I think, in our interests and certainly in theirs.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, I thank you, and I know we look forward to working together to ensure that this happens. Thank you.

Mr. GILLIES. Excellent, thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

We will now hear from the Reverend David Beckmann. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

BREAD FOR THE WORLD

WITNESS

REVEREND DAVID BECKMANN, PRESIDENT, BREAD FOR THE WORLD

Reverend BECKMANN. Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, Congressman Cuellar, first I just want to thank you for serving on this committee. Bread for the World organizes Christians of all stripes all over the country to lobby for hungry and poor people. And we do that because we think God is especially concerned about hungry and poor people. All the religions of the world agree on that. And partly because of the decisions that this committee has made over the years, the world is making dramatic progress against hunger, poverty, and disease.

So I submit that the work of this committee is some of the most important work. From God's perspective, if you will, it is some of the most important work that Congress does. And I really appreciate your leadership.

Bread for the World works for the whole of 150 accounts, but we are especially concerned about programs and agencies that are focused on opportunity and help for poor people. And in my written testimony, those agencies that we judge to be focused on poverty are listed at the back of the testimony. And I think you and your staff could find this list useful.

Nowadays InterAction, One Campaign, the Conference of Catholic Bishops, all use very similar lists, because there are a lot of good things for poor people. And it is not that we want money from agriculture for child survival. We want that whole number to stay up.

From that point of view, when we look at the current continuing resolution, we think your colleagues in the Senate have done really good work. And they have managed to increase health assistance. They found a way to increase humanitarian assistance, which is desperately needed. So we hope you will accept the work of the Senate, especially with health and humanitarian assistance. The money in those categories will save lots of lives.

Finally, I want to talk about foreign assistance reform because we fight for the money, but we fight just as fiercely to make the programs effective. And I am just really encouraged that both the Bush and the Obama Administrations have worked to make foreign assistance more effective. This committee has helped. And at the current juncture, we support what AID is doing to work more with local institutions. We support food aid reform. We are actively supporting Mr. Poe's bill to improve evaluation and transparency.

From the point of view of effectiveness, I want to make one specific appropriation recommendation, and that is that you increase the funding for child nutrition from $95 million to $200 million a year. The return on child nutrition is extremely high. We have new knowledge about how to invest money in a way that has a really high impact. Those lessons have been incorporated into the scaling up of nutrition program.

The U.S. through the Thousand Days Campaign has promoted that program. Now 33 of the poorest countries in the world are signed up. They want to do it. A pledging conference is scheduled for London in June. So if you can find a way to get that number up to $200 million, you will save millions of children from the debilitation and often death that comes from child malnutrition.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Testimony of Rev. David Beckmann, President, Bread for the World
House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
FY2014 International Affairs Budget
March 1, 2013

Thank you Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and Members of the Committee for your leadership and for the opportunity to testify. I am David Beckmann, president of Bread for the World. Bread for the World is a collective Christian voice urging our nation's decision makers to end hunger at home and abroad. Bread's network of individuals and churches includes about one million people, and we enjoy the strong support of about 50 church bodies. Bread's secular affiliate, the Alliance to End Hunger, engages diverse organizations – interfaith partners, secular charities, universities, and corporations – in building the political will we need to end hunger. Madam Chairwoman, our poverty-focused development assistance in the State/Foreign Operations appropriations bill help build secure, healthy, and productive nations, and all for less than one percent of the federal budget. I ask the committee for its continued bipartisan support to protect funding for food security and agriculture, nutrition, especially during the first critical first 1,000 days of life, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and U.S. contributions to critical multilateral partners like the International Development Association and the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program.

My testimony focuses on funding for poverty-focused development assistance, reforms to make our assistance more effective, and U.S. leadership on global food security and nutrition.

First, Bread for the World strongly supports funding for the international affairs budget and especially for programs and agencies that are focused on reducing poverty or promoting development in poor countries. Over the past 15 years, Bread for the World has developed and

tested the list of poverty-focused development assistance programs that is attached to my testimony. A number of our colleague organizations now use this or slightly different versions of this list and you may find it useful as a guide to appropriations that will provide help and opportunity to hungry and poor people. In fiscal year 2012, poverty-focused development assistance accounted for about $22 billion, one-third of the total international affairs account.

This committee has helped to substantially increased poverty-focused assistance since the year 2000. The world as a whole has made historic progress against poverty, and U.S. assistance has helped. But the international affairs budget has been cut by 15 percent over the last several years, and the sequester – if allowed to stand – will cut $1.1 billion from poverty-focused development assistance this year. Some cuts kill – and the effects of the sequester cuts will include:

- 600,000 malnourished children deprived of nutritional assistance and thus vulnerable to irreversible damage or death;
- More than one million poor farmers deprived of agricultural assistance that would have allowed them to raise their incomes and produce more food for their families;
- More than five million fewer people deprived of life-saving HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria interventions – leading to more than 55,000 deaths.

Please do what you can to replace the sequester with a more sensible budget agreement and to avoid any further cuts to poverty-focused programs. Bread for the World believes that we really ought to be increasing funding for programs that help poor people around the world, and we are excited by the leadership that President Obama promised in his State of the Union address.

Let me now turn to reforms that can make U.S. assistance more effective. I am a co-chair

of the Modernizing Foreign Assistance Network, a coalition of organizations and policy experts who are working together for improvements in coordination, accountability, and real partnership with the people we are trying to help. This committee helped President Bush improve U.S. foreign assistance through the launch of PEPFAR and the Millennium Challenge Account. And the Obama administration has moved the foreign aid reform agenda forward through initiatives such as his presidential policy directive on development and USAID Forward.

I want to commend USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah for his efforts to provide more assistance directly to governmental institutions and local NGOs and businesses in the recipient countries. I also want to commend Congressman Ted Poe for sponsoring the Foreign Aid Transparency and Accountability Act. Mrs. Lowey, Mr. Diaz-Balart, and Mr. Crenshaw cosponsored the bill. It passed the House unanimously, however was unable to clear the Senate. We hope to see it become law during this Congress.

There are important opportunities for efficiency in our food aid system. A recent independent evaluation commissioned by USDA found that local and regional procurement of food is cheaper, more timely, and helps to increase local agricultural capacity. A 2011 report by the Government Accountability Office found that the use of monetization for non-emergency food aid commodities resulted in a 30 percent loss of resources. We should not take away help from the hungry and poor people served by food aid, and NGOs run effective community development projects with monetized food aid. But I urge this committee to work with the administration and the agriculture subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee to eliminate the waste in our food aid program.

Third, I want to offer comments on U.S. leadership for global food security and nutrition. High and volatile grain prices led to a surge in world hunger in 2008. I am proud that the United

States, with support from this committee and Congress, led the world in responding by helping to strengthen agriculture and nutrition in low-income countries. With your leadership, we increased USAID investment in agriculture, but, even more importantly, the Administration leveraged our bilateral investment to encourage much larger investments in agriculture by the governments of low-income countries, multilateral banks, other bilateral donors, international businesses, and NGOs. As a result, the number of undernourished people in the world stabilized after 2008.

The U.S. government has also encouraged the world to use new knowledge about how best to reduce the carnage of child malnutrition. We now have clear evidence, for example, that available dollars should go first to improving nutrition in pregnant women, new mothers and young children in the critical 1,000 day window of opportunity. This will reduce preventable child deaths and lock in the potential of every child by giving them a good start to life. Missing the window from pregnancy to the child's second birthday can lead to irreversible physical and cognitive damage. The global Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement incorporates this and other evidence-based findings about what works.

Thirty-three developing countries that have a high burden of malnutrition have committed themselves to addressing this issue. They learned about the importance of maternal and child nutrition to their long-term development and have joined the SUN Movement partly because of exhortations from the United States and other donor nations. But the United States and other donor nations have not increased their funding for nutrition accordingly. I would suggest you increase U.S. funding for nutrition from $95 million in FY 2013 to $200 million in FY 2014.

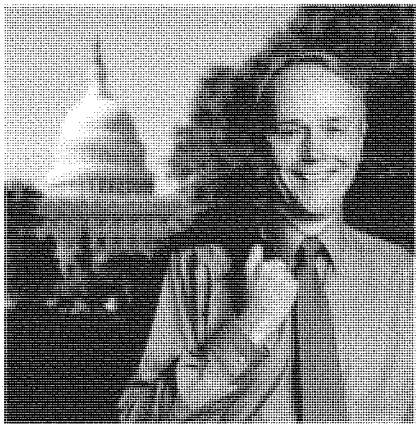
In closing, I want to emphasize the religious importance of the work of this committee. The programs you oversee are important to U.S. global leadership in the world. The poverty-

focused programs are important to U.S. national security and the health of the global economy. But as a Christian preacher, allow me to say that our nation's efforts to help reduce hunger, poverty, and disease around the world are important to Almighty God. I'm convinced that God loves me, all of us, and everybody – including the millions of families around the world who struggle to feed their children. Based on what the Bible teaches about God, I'm pretty sure that God thinks the work of this committee is some of the most important work that the U.S. Congress does.

Appendix: Poverty-Focused Development Assistance Programs

Bilateral in Foreign Operations	-Development Credit Authority	-African Development Fund
-Global Health Programs	-Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, &	-Int'l Fund for Agriculture
(USAID, State, & Contribution	Asia	Development
to Global Fund)	-Support for East European	-Global Environmental
-Development Assistance	Democracy	Facility
-Disaster and Famine Assistance	-Debt Restructuring	-Global Food Security Fund
-Transition Initiatives	-Peace Corps	**Labor-HHS**
-Migration/Refugee Assistance	-USAID Operating Expenses	**Appropriations**
-Emergency Refugee &	-Freedom Support Act	-Refugee Resettlement
Migration Assistance	**Multilateral in Foreign**	-CDC Global Health
-Int'l Organizations & Programs	**Operations**	**Agriculture**
-Millennium Challenge Account	-International Development	**Appropriations**
-Inter-American Foundation	Association	-McGovern-Dole
-African Development	-Enterprise for the Americas	-P.L. 480 Title II Food Aid
Foundation	-Asian Development Fund	

David Beckmann, President



World Food Prize laureate David Beckmann is one of the foremost U.S. advocates for hungry and poor people. He has been president of Bread for the World since 1991, leading large-scale and successful campaigns to strengthen U.S. political commitment to overcome hunger and poverty in the country and globally. Beckmann is also president of Bread for the World Institute, which provides policy analysis on hunger and strategies to end it. He founded and serves as president of the Alliance to End Hunger, which engages diverse U.S. institutions—Muslim and Jewish groups, corporations, unions, and universities—in building the political will to end hunger.

Under his leadership, Bread for the World has garnered an impressive record of achievements. Due in part to the persistent, bipartisan advocacy of Bread members, the U.S. government has tripled funding for effective programs to help developing countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. Bread has also helped double funding for U.S. nutrition programs, assisting millions of families in the United States who struggle to feed their children. During the budget controversy that started in 2010, Bread for the World has worked with other faith groups to maintain a circle of protection around programs focused on hungry and poor people in the U.S. and worldwide. Although Congress and the President have cut $2.5 trillion from deficits, federal programs focused on hungry and poor people have so far been spared from large cuts.

Currently Beckmann is co-chair of the Modernizing Foreign Assistance Network. He has served as a board member of InterAction, the Partnership to Cut Hunger and Poverty in Africa, the ONE Campaign, the National Anti-Hunger Organizations, and the U.N. Millennium Hunger Task Force.

Beckmann has been asked to testify in Congress numerous times, appearing before such committees as the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives.

Beckmann has appeared on Bill Moyer's *Journal*, PBS's *Religion & Ethics NewsWeekly*, CNN Español, and C-Span, and in radio interviews with NPR's *Morning Edition*, and *The Diane Rehm Show*. He has written many books and articles, including *Transforming the Politics of Hunger* and *Grace at the Table: Ending Hunger in God's World*. His latest book is *Exodus from Hunger: We Are Called to Change the Politics of Hunger*.

Prior to joining Bread, Beckmann worked at the World Bank for 15 years, overseeing large development projects and driving innovations to make the bank more effective in reducing poverty.

Beckmann earned degrees from Yale University, Christ Seminary, and the London School of Economics. He is a Lutheran pastor as well as an economist. Beckmann has lived in Bangladesh and Ghana, overseen projects in Bolivia and Ecuador, and visited more than 70 countries. He speaks Spanish.

Bread for the World is a collective Christian voice urging our nation's decision makers to end hunger at home and abroad. Bread for the World members meet with and write personal letters and emails to their members of Congress. It is one of the largest organizations in the world dedicated to building the political will to end hunger.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Rev. David Beckmann, President
Bread for the World
[redacted]

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

   Bread for the World

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   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.

   N.A.

Signature: [redacted] Date: 5/1/2013

Ms. GRANGER. Reverend Beckmann, I know that you are concerned about the provisions, what we do, but how we do it in making sure that the most gets to those children. And there is an issue that I go back and forth about, and that is the direct assistance, because when the country is ready to receive direct assistance, can they handle it? Do they have the bookkeeping? Do they have the distribution?

Where do you think it is being done well, and where should we be watching more carefully?

Reverend BECKMANN. Well, I have worked at Bread for the World for 20 years, but before that I worked at the World Bank for 15 years. And the World Bank for a long time has been funding the programs of developing country governments. And I have seen it work.

I mean, many developing countries have very sophisticated institutions. And, I mean, at the other extreme, over the years you could caricature AID's attitude, you know, do not let an African touch a nickel, you know. I went to Mozambique once, and we had our health—I did not understand it because I was trying to figure out, well, obviously it is the health ministry that has got to get anti-retrovirals out to the people. There is no other structure. But, you know, how do you do that in a way that does not let Africans touch any dollars? And somebody at PEPFAR said, well, we have got consultants embedded in the health ministry. Embedded? I just thought, you know, this is nutty.

So I think in many countries now, this is not 30 years ago. In many countries, there are lots of sophisticated, well-audited institutions, governmental, NGOs, private sector. And so you have to be judicious, but I think it is way past time for the U.S. government to work directly with those folks.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

Mrs. LOWEY. Just briefly, and thank you for your good work over many, many years.

Reverend BECKMANN. Thank you.

Mrs. LOWEY. I do hope, and I am sure my chairman agrees, that we can stop this self-inflicted wound and put together a budget deal that will continue to address these serious issues. And I am glad to see the new Pope agrees with you and all of us——

[Laughter.]

Mrs. LOWEY [continuing]. How important these priorities are. So thank you for your good work.

Reverend BECKMANN. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Ms. Michele Broemmelsiek. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

WITNESS

MICHELE BROEMMELSIEK, VICE PRESIDENT, CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES

Ms. BROEMMELSIEK. Thank you. Chairwoman Granger, and Ranking Member Lowey, and Representative Cuellar, I am Michele

Broemmelsiek. I am the vice president of overseas operations for Catholic Relief Services.

CRS urges you to fund the poverty focused humanitarian and development accounts at a minimum of Fiscal Year 2012 levels.

CRS welcomes USAID Forward and other reforms to increase efficiency and effectiveness. But based on longstanding relationships with local partners, we would like to share with you a few reflections on country ownership and capacity building.

First, in implementing country ownership, USAID has focused on funding governments. CRS recommends defining "country ownership" more broadly to include civil society. In our experience with Feed the Future focused countries, country plans have been written based on national government plans. And unfortunately civil society engagement has not been significant.

CRS has led and participated in efforts to organize civil society input into Feed the Future planning, including as a member of the civil society representative group within the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program. Unfortunately, efforts to include civil society have met with minimum receptivity, with the notable exception of Zambia. CRS asks that civil society be afforded meaningful input in country planned development, implementation, and evaluation.

Also with Feed the Future, we have noticed a trend by USAID towards contracts over other funding mechanisms. In our experience, cooperative agreements allow for local ownership, flexibility, and sustainability. Second, CRS firmly supports USAID's objective of local capacity strengthening. However, success depends on the local context. CRS had a track one grant from PEPFAR, which illustrates the time, treasure, and technical assistance needed to successfully transition on a larger scale.

Since 2004, CRS has been a prime grantee for AIDS relief, which is a project supporting 19 local partners working through 276 health facilities in 10 countries. This program delivered HIV care and treatment to more than 700,000 people, including nearly 400,000 who enrolled on lifesaving anti-retroviral therapy.

These cost-effective and efficient programs achieved quality care with low mortality, high retention, and high viral suppression rates. PEPFAR has supported meaningful, sustainable transitions to locally-owned programs. In over 4 years, 14 of our local partners have become prime grantees and are directly receiving funding from the U.S. government.

We recently met with these local partners, and they asked us to raise 2 concerns with you. The first is that we all need to agree to continue to find cost-efficiencies in our work. However, to greatly increase the number of people on treatment, we must continue to expand the number of facilities offering treatment. These costs outstrip new efficiencies, and we all fear that continuing to pressure to economize may eventually jeopardize patient outcomes.

Second, these local partners emphasize the need for continued capacity strengthening beyond a formal transition. We all believe in transition. However, local partners seek continued accompaniment and support to ensure that their high-quality programs can continue.

Beyond or transition to local civil society partners, the Administration seeks to further transition to local government ownership. Our partners in South Africa have begun this process. We all want to see local governments lead programs for their citizens, but the conditions must be right. In addition, we are concerned that an exclusive focus on government-to-government support may leave out health-based networks with vast experience in HIV care and treatment.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Statement of Michele Broemmelsiek
Vice President, Overseas Operations
Catholic Relief Services

To the House Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Thank you, Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey for this important hearing. I am Michele Broemmelsiek, Vice President for Overseas Operations of Catholic Relief Services (CRS). CRS urges funding levels of at least FY 2012 levels for the poverty-focused humanitarian and development accounts, specifically PEPFAR (DOS/OGAC); Development Assistance, Maternal Health and Child Survival, Nutrition, Vulnerable Children, HIV/AIDs, and Malaria and other infectious diseases (USAID); Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (DOS/PRM); International Disaster Assistance (AID/OFDA); Millennium Challenge Account (MCC); Contributions to International Peacekeeping and Peacekeeping Operations (DOS/IO); and International Development Association (Treasury). CRS has a broad range of matters to discuss with the committee, but today will focus on reforms affecting humanitarian and development assistance.

Without regard to race, creed, or nationality, CRS' programs in nearly 100 countries address food security, agriculture, HIV and AIDS treatment, health, education, civil society capacity building, emergency relief, and peacebuilding. CRS often partners with institutions of the local Catholic Church, as well as other local civil society groups. These partnerships connect us to communities inaccessible to the local or national government and provide the kind of local knowledge that sustains solutions.

Reflections on Foreign Aid Reform Elements Based on CRS' experience

Many of USAID's ideals align with CRS' focus on the poor and our integral human development

approach. CRS welcomes the reforms within USAID to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. Based on longstanding partnerships with local partners, we offer a few reflections on USAID's reforms related to country ownership and capacity building.

Country ownership In implementing country ownership, USAID to date has emphasized governments; CRS recommends defining country ownership more broadly to include civil society. Experience in the 20 Feed the Future focus countries illustrates this point. Most Feed the Future country plans have been largely based on plans written by national governments. With certain exceptions, Zambia being most notable, engagement with civil society has been inconsistent and limited. As a member of the Civil Society Representative Group within the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) process, CRS has led efforts to organize civil society input into Feed the Future planning. These efforts have been met with minimal receptivity. We will continue to promote civil society engagement, but it is critical that Feed the Future engage civil society and ensure they have meaningful input in country plan development, implementation, and evaluation.

Implementation and Procurement Reform (IPR) also impacts country ownership. Trained USAID staff should select and justify procurement instruments based on clear criteria of development effectiveness. Cooperative agreement instruments 1) meaningfully engage implementing organizations and, most importantly, local partners, communities, and beneficiaries in the design of programs; 2) provide flexibility to respond to realities on the ground and adjust as conditions change; and 3) often entail a funding contribution by the implementing organization. Contract instruments do not. CRS appreciates USAID's attention to IPR; we applaud recent clarification that the agency collaborate with whichever partner provides the best development outcome, whether local NGOs, local government, or international NGOs.

Capacity Building CRS firmly supports USAID's objective of local capacity strengthening. However, success depends on the local context. Too much money spent too quickly or used poorly can undermine governance and sustainability of local groups. Finally, successful capacity building takes time and a gradual process of accompaniment from experienced partners.

Capacity building of local partners has been CRS' model since our founding 70 years ago. CRS has built the local capacity of our partners in communities across the globe. CRS' Track I grant for PEPFAR illustrates the time, treasure and technical assistance needed to successfully transition on a larger scale. Since 2004, CRS has been a prime grantee for AIDSRelief, a project supporting 19 local partners working through 276 health facilities in ten countries. The program delivered HIV care and treatment to more than 700,000 people, including nearly 400,000 who enrolled on lifesaving antiretroviral therapy. These cost effective and efficient programs achieved quality care with low mortality, low loss to follow up and high viral suppression rates.

To greatly increase the number of people on treatment, we must greatly increase the number of facilities offering treatment. This will require investment in infrastructure, equipment, supply chain, and human resources. Cost efficiencies have enabled us to treat more patients at existing funding levels. Yet the cost of adding new facilities outstrips these efficiencies.

PEPFAR has also supported meaningful, sustainable transitions to locally-owned programs by encouraging partner countries to lead and share the responsibility for building strong health systems. In 2008, PEPFAR began shifting focus from emergency response to long-term sustainability and country ownership. By 2012, 14 of our AIDSRelief local partners had become prime grantees and now receive PEPFAR funds directly from US government agencies.

We recently met with many of these local partners to discuss the transition. They emphasized that the key to success is continued capacity strengthening beyond the formal transition. Only when local partners take full responsibility for the program do they fully appreciate the strengths and skills needed. They continue to grow the clinical, management, strategic information, laboratory, and supply chain skills required to sustain services. Therefore, transition to country ownership requires that we continue to provide expert technical assistance to all local partners – including Ministries of Health, civil society and faith-based health networks - until they sustain the successful patient outcomes achieved at the time of transition. An abrupt or premature end to this accompaniment will jeopardize patients.

The Administration now seeks a further transition to local government ownership; our partners in South Africa have begun this process. Many other countries are not yet ready for this challenge, lacking staff, funding and infrastructure. We and our local partners are concerned that an exclusive focus on government-to-government support may leave out faith-based health networks with vast expertise in HIV care and treatment. All interested stakeholders must be brought to the table. Civil society organizations support national efforts; they offer complementary services, in many places assisting those the government does not reach; they help ensure accountability; and they advocate for strategies that match needs on the ground. The World Health Organization estimates that in some developing areas, anywhere from 30% to 70% of care may be delivered by faith-based hospitals and clinics.

The urgent need to protect Humanitarian Assistance

While the reforms referenced above will help to make US assistance more efficient and effective, we would be remiss not to mention the increasing necessity for humanitarian assistance. CRS and our partners were among the first organizations to respond to the crisis in Mali, thanks in

part to our presence there. Early on, USAID's Office of Food for Peace quickly approved transfers from an ongoing Title II development project to help internally displaced persons. The flexibility allowed rapid response, but illustrates a serious tradeoff: potential future gains from development programs that protect and expand food security may well be compromised when resources must be shifted to emergency response.

US global leadership in humanitarian response fulfills our moral obligations and spurs other donors. Yet, humanitarian needs globally outpace assistance: in Syria alone, humanitarian needs have doubled since the President's Budget Request for FY 2013. A strong response to these crises is critical, but has strained the US government's humanitarian assistance accounts.

Recommendations

Even during the most challenging of budget times, the poverty-focused international humanitarian and development assistance funded by this subcommittee lives out the generous values of the American people. As the official humanitarian relief and development agency of the Catholic community in the United States, CRS see those values in Americans' donations to our work. To further enhance this work and make it more efficient and effective:

1) Congress should continue to oversee USAID reforms to ensure appropriate use of funding instruments that enhance sustainability, responsiveness, and mutual ownership of projects and results; enhanced participation of civil society actors in country ownership; and predictable and adequate funding for transitions to local ownership; and
2) appropriators should continue to fund international poverty-focused humanitarian and development assistance to save lives overseas, restore livelihoods and link to development, particularly given the intensifying humanitarian crises today.

Michele Broemmelsiek

Vice President, Overseas Operations



Ms. Broemmelsiek is a seasoned international development specialist with over 17 years of experience managing multi-national, multi-functional teams in resource-poor settings. Since 1995 Ms. Broemmelsiek has served in various capacities with Catholic Relief Services (CRS), the international humanitarian agency of the Catholic community in the United States. Headquartered in Baltimore, MD, CRS implements programs in over 100 counties, annually benefiting more than 100 million people worldwide. Currently, Ms. Broemmelsiek serves Vice President for Overseas Operations supporting our operations across the globe. Previously, Ms. Broemmelsiek serves as Global Chief of Party of the AIDSRelief consortium, which provided care and treatment to over 700,000 people living with HIV in ten countries in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. Ms. Broemmelsiek spent 13 years of her career working in the field with CRS in southern Africa and Asia.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
Michele Brommelsiek
Vice President, Overseas Operations
Catholic Relief Services
[redacted]

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 NGO Catholic Relief Services.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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.

Prime Award #	Prime Donor	Obligated Amount	Total Award Amount
687-A-00-10-00041	USAID/M	4,945,458.00	4,945,458.00
AID-OFDA-G-10-00160	USAID/OFDA	7,317,789.00	7,317,789.00
674-A-00-10-00122	USAID/M	1,995,000.00	1,995,000.00
680-G-00-11-00001	USAID/M	105,000.00	105,000.00
AID-FFP-G-11-00003	USAID/FFP	980,307.00	980,307.00
294-A-00-10-00210	USAID	11,980,988.00	11,980,988.00
688-A-00-10-00167	USAID	323,804.00	1,039,214.00
AID-OFDA-G-11-00001	USAID/OFDA	1,200,391.00	1,200,391.00
169-A-00-06-00104-00	USAID	299,000.00	299,000.00
641-G-00-11-00006	USAID/M	50,000.00	50,000.00

GHH-I-03-07-00043	USAID	1,123,364.00	1,414,230.00
DFD-I-00-05-00218	USAID/OFDA	749,996.00	749,996.00
AID-663-11-00001	USAID	1,069,079.00	1,069,079.00
AID-OFDA-G-11-00036	USAID/OFDA	1,417,527.00	1,417,527.00
S-LE200-10-GR-042	STATE/USEMB	94,346.00	94,346.00
623-A-00-11-00007	USAID	1,205,015.00	6,459,591.00
AID-OFDA-G-11-00034	USAID/OFDA	1,227,289.00	1,227,289.00
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AID-OFDA-G-11-00078	USAID/OFDA	519,309.00	519,309.00
1U19GH000075-01	HHS/CDC	3,999,385.00	4,000,000.00
EEM-G-00-04-00010-00	USAID	194,290.00	194,290.00
5U2GPS003236-02	HHS/CDC	10,600,000.00	10,600,000.00
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LRP-617-2011-002-00	USDA/LRP	10,613.00	10,613.00
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GHS-I-00-07-00008	USAID	38,933.00	38,933.00

S-BK-800-11-GR-137	STATE/USEMB	25,000.00	25,000.00
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AID-OFDA-G-11-00251	USAID/OFDA	249,459.00	249,459.00
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58-3148-1-253	USDA/FAS	30,601.00	30,601.00
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SRB100-11-GR-058	STATE/USEMB	25,000.00	25,000.00
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522-A-11-00003	USAID	800,000.00	1,076,026.00
AID-FFP-A-11-00013	USAID/FFP	9,704,600.00	24,594,680.00
AID-504-LA-11-00001	USAID	42,460.00	90,037.00
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SPRMCO11CA146	STATE/BPRM	457,157.00	457,157.00
SPRMCO11CA075	STATE/BPRM	600,000.00	600,000.00
674-A-00-11-00048	USAID/M	1,133,449.00	1,133,449.00
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AID-OFDA-G-11-00222	USAID/OFDA	257,133.00	257,133.00
AID-386-G-11-00003	USAID/M	49,996.00	49,996.00
1R01HD070720-01	HHS/NIH	484,908.00	484,908.00
SLMAQM-11-GR-069	STATE/DRL	296,999.00	296,999.00

AID-FFP-G-11-00050	USAID/FFP	3,959,997.00	3,959,997.00
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SPRMCO11CA156	STATE/BPRM	1,600,000.00	1,600,000.00
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AID-OAA-A-11-00042	USAID/M	850,000.00	1,750,000.00
FFE-686-2011/029-00	USDA/FFE	7,715,158.00	7,715,158.00
FFE-688-2011/027-00	USDA/FFE	13,744,681.00	13,744,681.00
1U2GGH000128-01	HHS/CDC	21,746.00	86,986.00
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OAA-A-10-00006	USAID	18,432.48	18,432.48
AID-613-TO-11-00002	USAID	8,001.00	8,001.00
AID-623-I-10-00001	USAID/M	748,750.00	1,439,097.00
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AID-668-A-12-00006	USAID/M	2,300,000.00	8,642,091.00
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AID-685-G-12-00003	USAID/M	50,000.00	50,000.00
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FCC-524-2012/040-00	USDA/FCC	1,518,394.00	1,518,394.00
SPRMCO12CA1074	STATE/BPRM	349,950.00	349,950.00
SPRMCO12CA1068	STATE/BPRM	1,265,464.00	1,265,464.00

SPRMCO12CA1140	STATE/BPRM	2,700,000.00	2,700,000.00
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AID-OAA-A-12-00025	USAID/M	2,250,399.00	2,900,000.00
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AID-OFDA-G-13-00006	USAID/OFDA	998,796.00	997,796.00
AID-611-A-13-00001	USAID/M	6,868,628.00	9,692,007.00
58-3148-3-013	USDA	35,292.00	35,292.00
AID-FFP-G-13-00016	USAID/FFP	1,309,418.00	1,309,418.00
AID-OAA-F-12-00018	USAID	57,354.00	57,354.00
AID-492-G-13-00001	USAID/M	100,000.00	100,000.00
AID-OFDA-G-13-00011	USAID/OFDA	1,148,318.00	1,148,318.00
AID-OFDA-G-13-00010	USAID/OFDA	398,677.00	398,677.00
AID-521-G-13-00001	USAID/M	100,000.00	100,000.00
AID-696-A-12-00003	USAID/M	187,131.00	299,183.00
AID-OAA-A-10-00006	USAID	96,425.00	96,425.00
AID-FFP-G-13-00022	USAID/FFP	1,579,499.00	1,579,499.00
AID-OFDA-A-13-00003	USAID/OFDA	752,056.00	752,056.00
AID-OFDA-G-13-00013	USAID/OFDA	269,875.00	269,875.00
		446,130,655.11	538,906,275.11

Signature: [redacted] Date: 3/8/13

Ms. GRANGER. Go ahead, Mrs. Lowey. I am sorry.

Mrs. LOWEY. I would just like to follow up on your last comments because I know CRS has been very critical in responding to needs in Sahel, and Mali in particular.

If you can share any thoughts or any advice about how the U.S. can help the people of Mali, despite governance being so fragile. And frankly, that goes for the whole region of Sahel. We see branches of Al-Qaeda, of the terrorist groups, moving into areas where there is insufficient governance. So what do we do about that?

Ms. BROEMMELSIEK. Yes. Well, you have touched on something that is very near and dear to our heart, which is how do we really help in both conflict and post-conflict situations to really bring the communities out of this situation of almost being hostage to their conditions, to really coming back and returning to normal life.

We really feel that U.S. government has been very generous in helping us to adapt our programs so that we can be responsive immediately. For example, we had a Food for Peace Program in Mali, and the U.S. government allowed us to redirect resources to help on the front lines of the emergency so we could really take a development program and really hit the ground running immediately to respond to an emergency situation.

We are very grateful to that commitment to the poorest people and really helping them to figure out how to regain their lives.

Mrs. LOWEY. Thank you. I know this is a longer conversation, but we can appreciate your advice. Unless we can be more effective in those areas, we really cannot accomplish our goals. So I thank you.

Ms. BROEMMELSIEK. And we would agree.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you for your good work. Thank you for being here, too.

We will now hear from Ms. Jennifer Katz. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

DRUGS FOR NEGLECTED DISEASES INITIATIVE

WITNESS

JENNIFER KATZ, POLICY DIRECTOR, DRUGS FOR NEGLECTED DISEASES INITIATIVE

Ms. KATZ. Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, other members of the committee. Thank you for you for your ongoing support of global health, and thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on the Fiscal Year 2014 appropriations funding for USAID, particularly the Neglected Tropical Diseases Program.

I am the policy director of the North America office of the Drugs for Neglected Diseases Initiative, DNDI, a non-profit patients needs driven organization, research and development organization, that develops new drugs for people suffering from neglected diseases.

I respectfully request that the committee fund USAID's NTD program at $125 million, support investment in R&D for NTDs to bring new treatments to people suffering from these diseases, and

expand the USAID list of NTDs to ensure those with the highest death rates are incorporated into the program.

To illustrate the situation patients suffering from neglected tropical diseases, I would like to tell you the story of William. When 13-year-old William fell sick, he and his father, refugees from Sudan, walked 15 miles to reach the nearest clinic in Uganda. William had contracted sleeping sickness, a painful disease spread by the bite of the tsetse fly. He was immediately hospitalized and given the first of the 3-week course of injections. Two days later, after just one injection, William died, but not from the disease. William died because the only treatment available at the time, an arsenic-based drug called Melarsoprol, was so toxic, it killed 1 in 20 patients.

Tragic stories like this were commonplace across Sub Saharan Africa just 10 years ago. Today we are starting to see changes. Children like William now receive a safe and effective medicine for sleeping sickness developed by DNDI, which is saving thousands of lives.

Right now, 1 billion people representing one-sixth of the world's population, are infected with at least 1 of 17 neglected tropical diseases. People across the globe are suffering from deadly and neglected diseases we hear very little bit about, such as sleeping sickness, Chagus disease, and Leishmaniasis. And little known, but debilitating, diseases caused by parasitic worms destroy the lives of many more.

Women and children are most at risk of infection, illness, and death. NTDs impair worker productivity, an important reason why the world's poorest 1.4 billion people who live below the poverty line cannot escape destitution and despair.

Despite the advances in medicine over the past half century, adequate drugs are not available for these diseases that exclusively and predominantly affect the poor. R&Ds for NTDs attracts less attention, and, consequently, less financial investment as the population affected is forgotten and has little voice.

DNDI specifically focus on developing new treatments for the most neglected patients in the world, including those with sleeping sickness and Leishmaniasis, which are 100 percent fatal if untreated, river blindness and elephantitis, which blind and deform people young and old, and Chagus disease, which almost exclusively infects those in Latin America and kills more people in this region than malaria.

The United States government has a very important role to play in the fight against NTDs. USAID's NTD program was launched in 2006 and was one of the first global efforts to address NTDs comprehensively. However, the current initiative only focuses on 5 of the 17 NTDs. It does not fund diagnosis and treatment of the NTDs with the highest death rates, like the one that plagued William, and does not allocate any funding to R&D for much needed new treatments.

All NTDs require an increase in R&D efforts in order to bring new tools to patients, improve the effectiveness of existing tools, respond to the challenge of drug resistance, and enhance prospects for achieving disease elimination.

While basic research and early stage product development are within the mandate of NIH, late stage product development, including for drugs, vaccines, and diagnosis, is urgently needed to support a more robust and effective response to NTDs. DNDI calls on the U.S. government to invest without delay in late stage product development efforts for NTDs at USAID in order to bring new drugs to patients suffering from these diseases. This would align the program with those in malaria, TB, and HIV/AIDS, which currently allocate a percent of their funding to product development.

In order to ensure that new tools are developed, we strongly urge the committee to support robust global health funding and enhanced support for NTDs by funding the NTD Program at $125 million, and encouraging USAID to invest in R&D.

Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative,* North America
Rachel M. Cohen, Regional Executive Director
Written Testimony Submitted on March 1, 2013 to the
Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations, Committee on Appropriations
United States House of Representatives

Thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 State and Foreign Operations appropriations measure, specifically regarding the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) Program. I am the Regional Executive Director of the North America office of the Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative* (DNDi)—a non-profit, patients' needs-driven research and development (R&D) organization that develops new drugs for people suffering from neglected diseases.

I respectfully request that the Committee fund USAID's NTD program at $125 million, which is consistent with the President's FY 2012 request; support investment in R&D for NTDs to bring new treatments to people suffering from these diseases; and expand the current USAID list of NTDs to ensure the NTDs with the highest death rates are incorporated into the program.

When 13-year-old William fell sick, he and his father, refugees from Sudan, walked 15 miles to reach the nearest clinic in Uganda. William had contracted African sleeping sickness, a painful disease spread by the bite of the tsetse fly. He was immediately hospitalized and given the first of a three-week course of injections. Two days later—and after just one injection—William died. But not from the disease. William died because the only treatment available at the time—an arsenic-based drug called melarsoprol—was so toxic it killed 1 in 20 patients. Tragic stories like this were commonplace in villages, towns, and refugee camps all across sub-Saharan Africa just 10 years ago. Today, we are starting to see changes.

Children like William now receive a new treatment called NECT (nifurtimox-eflornithine combination therapy), a safe and effective medicine for sleeping sickness developed by DNDi. This new treatment has dramatically reduced the use of the toxic drug melarsoprol and is saving thousands of lives.

Right now, millions of people across the globe are suffering from deadly neglected diseases we hear very little about such as sleeping sickness, Chagas disease, and leishmaniasis. And little-known but debilitating diseases caused by parasitic worms called filaria destroy the lives of many more. Neglected diseases mainly affect the poorest communities across Africa, Asia and Latin America and since these communities do not represent a lucrative market for the pharmaceutical industry, little to nothing is invested into research to discover and develop new treatments that could save lives. This is why DNDi exists—to deliver new treatments for neglected diseases that afflict millions of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

More than 1 billion people—representing one-sixth of the world population—are infected with at least one of the 17 diseases listed by the World Health Organization (WHO) as neglected tropical diseases.[1] Women, children like William, and ethnic minorities, especially those living in remote or unstable areas with restricted access to services, are most at risk of infection, illness, and death. NTDs also impair worker productivity and are an important reason why the world's poorest 1.4 billion people who live below the poverty line cannot escape destitution and despair.[2]

Despite the advances in medicine over the past half-century, with therapeutic innovations saving many millions of lives, adequate drugs are not available for diseases that exclusively or predominantly affect the poor. R&D for NTDs attracts less attention and consequently less

[1] World Health Organization (2012) Neglected tropical diseases. Geneva: WHO, Available: http://www.who.int/neglected_diseases/diseases/en/ Accessed March 14, 2012.
[2] Hotez PJ, Pecoul B (2010). "Manifesto" for Advancing the Control and Elimination of Neglected Tropical Diseases. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 2010; 4(5): e718. Available: http://www.dndi.org/images/stories/pdf_scientific_pub/2010/PLoS%20NTD_Pecoul_Hotez_MANIFESTO_250510.pdf. Accessed July 14, 2010.

financial investment as the population affected is forgotten and has no voice on the international stage. Of the 1,556 new drugs approved between 1975 and 2004, only 21 (1.3%) were specifically developed for tropical diseases and tuberculosis, even though these diseases account for 11.4% of the global disease burden.[3]

DNDi specifically focuses on developing new treatments for some of the most neglected patients in the world, including those with the three NTDs with the highest death rates—sleeping sickness (human African trypanosomiasis, or HAT), Chagas disease, and kala azar (visceral leishmaniasis, or VL); those with filarial parasitic-worm infections, namely river blindness (onchocerciasis), elephantiasis (lymphatic filariasis), and African eye worm (*Loa loa*, or loiasis); and pediatric HIV/AIDS. Sleeping sickness and kala azar are 100 percent fatal if left untreated. River blindness and elephantiasis blind and deform people, young and old. Chagas disease almost exclusively infects those in Latin America and kills more people in this region than malaria.

In the late 1990s, Doctors Without Borders field teams were becoming increasingly frustrated because they were unable to treat patients—like William—suffering from certain neglected diseases as the medicines they were using were ineffective, toxic, or no longer produced. Doctors Without Borders committed a portion of its 1999 Nobel Peace Prize funds to create a new, innovative, patient needs-driven organization dedicated to R&D for neglected diseases—and DNDi was the result.

DNDi was founded in 2003 when Doctors Without Borders joined forces with public health and research institutes from Kenya, India, Malaysia, Brazil, and France, as well as the tropical disease research program of the World Health Organization, which serves as a

[3] Chirac P, Torreele E (2006) Global framework on essential health R&D. Lancet 2006; 367:1560-61.

permanent observer. Since then, we've created six new treatments for sleeping sickness, kala azar, chagas disease and malaria—which have already reached more than 100 million patients.

And with more than ten promising new drug candidates and numerous other combination therapies in the pipeline, DNDi is connecting the dots between the patients who urgently need new medicines and those who can develop them. We're working with people all around the world committed to helping patients like William.

The U.S. government has an important role to play in NTDs as well. USAID's NTD Program was launched in 2006 and was one of the first global efforts to address NTDs comprehensively. However, the current initiative only focuses on five of the seventeen NTDs identified by WHO. It does not fund diagnosis and treatment of the NTDs with the highest death rates, like the one that plagued William, (sleeping sickness, Chagas, kala azar), and it does not allocate any funding to R&D for much-needed new treatments for NTDs. All NTDs require an increase in R&D efforts in order to bring new tools to patients, improve the effectiveness of existing tools, respond to the challenge of drug resistance, and enhance prospects for achieving disease elimination.

While basic research and early-stage product development is within the mandate of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) and should continue to be funded through traditional NIH channels, late-stage product development, including for drugs, vaccines and diagnostics—which is not done by NIH, or even by the private sector—is urgently needed to support a more robust and effective response to NTDs in both the near- and long-term. DNDi calls on the U.S. government to invest, without delay, in late-stage product development efforts for NTDs at USAID in order to bring new drugs to patients suffering from these neglected diseases and bridge the gap between innovation and access to scientific research. This would align NTDs with

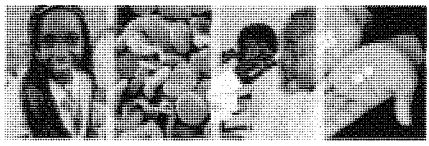
other USAID programs in malaria, HIV/AIDS, and TB, which currently allocate a percentage of their funding for late-stage product development.

USAID has publicly committed to contributing to the global goals of elimination and control of certain NTDs, both through the U,S. Global Health Initiative targets and, most recently, by signing on to the "London Declaration on NTDs" on January 30, 2012 at the high-level event, "Uniting to Combat NTDs." But it will not be possible to achieve some of these goals without new tools and rather than sustaining or expanding its commitment to NTDs, USAID appears to be retreating.

In order to ensure that new tools are developed for neglected diseases, we strongly urge the Committee to enhance its support for NTDs by funding the USAID NTD Program at $125 million in FY 2014 and encouraging USAID to invest in R&D for NTDs. Specifically, we ask for the following language in the report on the State and Foreign Operations appropriations legislation: "*The Committee is concerned about the burden of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) and commends USAID's effort to provide treatments for five of the highly prevalent NTDs in the developing world. The Committee is concerned, however, that for many NTDs, current diagnostic and therapeutic tools are not sufficient to properly treat patients, and encourages USAID to allocate resources to support late-stage product development for NTDs as it does for all other disease areas. Ongoing innovation is needed for all NTDs to ensure access to new treatments as well as protect against drug resistance and co-infections, which can make existing drugs less effective. Support for public-private partnerships that conduct research and development for new tools for NTDs should be a component of the research agenda at USAID.*"

Thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony and to share the experience of DNDi in developing new treatments for patients suffering from neglected diseases throughout the developing world.

DNDi NORTH AMERICA
Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*



Jennifer B. Katz, MHSA, Policy Director

Jennifer Katz joined the Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative* (DNDi) in March 2007. Since October 2010, Katz has served as Policy / Development Director for DNDi North America, leading the organization's advocacy and fundraising activities with the US government. Previously, she was Head of Fundraising for DNDi in Geneva, managing DNDi's fundraising strategy to secure support from both public and private donors. Prior to joining DNDi, Katz served as Fundraising Officer for the Association for the Prevention of Torture in Geneva. From 1998 until 2004, she held various positions with the University of Massachusetts Medical School (UMMS), working on issues related to access to health insurance and services for low-income and special populations in Massachusetts, as well as managing the finance and operations of the Center for Health Policy & Research at UMMS. Ms. Katz has over twelve years of experience in resource mobilization, policy development and project management in public health. She earned a Master of Health Services Administration from the University of Michigan School of Public Health and a dual undergraduate degree in Public Health and Psychology from the University of Rochester.

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*, North America ■ 40 Wall Street, 24th Floor ■ New York, NY 10005
Telephone: +1.646.616.8680 ■ Email: dndina@dndi.org ■ Web: www.dndina.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 nongovernmental 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:

Jennifer Katz
Policy Director
Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*, North America
[redacted]

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

Drugs for Neglected Diseases *initiative*, North America

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2008?
Yes No

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.

$1,590,881 (NIH/NIAID, September 1, 2007-August 31, 2011, "Development of a Low-Cost Formulation of Amphotericin B," Grant No. 1U01AI075726-01) to DNDi
$1,276,371 (NIH/NIAID, September 22, 2010-August 31, 2013, "K777 for Treatment of Chagas Disease: IND-Enabling Studies and IND Submission," Grant No. 1R01AI090592-01) to DNDi

Signature [redacted] Date: March 6, 2013

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. In your testimony, you say that 1,500 new drugs were approved between 1975 and 2004. Of those, only 21, or 1.3 percent, were specifically for the diseases you are talking about, tropical diseases and tuberculosis, even though these account for over 11 percent of the global disease burden.

So you mentioned sleeping sickness. You mentioned about 6 overall, and you said the highest number of deaths. I would assume then that those had the highest number of deaths, but I do not want to assume something that is not accurate.

So what would you say were those diseases at the top?

Ms. KATZ. Within neglected tropical diseases, the diseases with the highest death rates are sleeping sickness, Chagus disease, and Leishmaniasis. Later you will hear from another colleague in the global health field who will talk about another set of neglected tropical diseases that affect another significant population. But those are the 3 with the highest death rates.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. Thank you very much.

We will now hear from Mr. Alejandro Palacios.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

UNITED STATES OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATIONS

WITNESS

ALEX PALACIOS, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE, UNITED STATES OF THE GLOBAL ALLIANCE FOR VACCINES AND IMMUNIZATIONS

Mr. PALACIOS. Thank you, Madam Chair, and Mrs. Lowey. It is very nice to see you both again. I am appearing today on behalf of the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations, a public-private partnership that works to save children's lives and improve public health by increasing access to immunization in the world's poorest countries.

I respectfully request that the U.S. government contribute $175 million to GAVI for Fiscal Year 2014, and that Congress appropriate $750 million for maternal and child health programs administered by USAID, a very close partner of GAVI.

Thanks to the support of this committee, the United States contribution to GAVI has already helped it achieve strong success over its 12 years. GAVI support to more than 70 countries has significantly increased routine immunization coverage in these countries, and approximately 4 out of 5 children now have access to immunization. GAVI has reached an additional 370 million children with life-saving vaccines and prevented the premature death of over 5.5 million people.

GAVI and its partners, including the U.S., as I said, USAID, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, and UNICEF, are introducing 2 new life-saving vaccines into more than 50 countries over just the next few years. It is a great acceleration in our work. With support from the U.S. and other donors, GAVI plans to immunize an additional quarter billion children by end of 2015.

These are the new rotavirus vaccines that prevent diarrheal dehydration and the pneumococcal vaccine, which prevents most cases of pneumonia. Pneumonia and diarrheal dehydration to-

gether are the 2 largest causes of child deaths in the developing world today, accounting for over one-third of the 6.9 million child deaths that Ambassador Klosson mentioned a short while ago. GAVI's ambition is to prevent the death of almost 4 million people by end of 2015 by rapidly increasing access to these and other vaccines.

I have brought 2 quick photos to show you. This first one shows the impact of the introduction of pneumococcal vaccine. I have actually been in the Sentinel Hospital in Kenya where these figures come from. Again, over the course of a period, you see the cases beginning to rise, dropping very quickly in 2011 following introduction of the vaccine, and down to about 5 cases versus 40 after just a year.

The second has to do with the price of vaccines, prices that we are able to secure for these vaccines. With strong support from UNICEF as a critical procurement partner, we are able to secure vast reductions in price for these vaccines. This is sort of the global higher level market price. We are paying really pennies on the dollar compared to what others are paying. And that means that we are able to get more vaccines into more children as a result, and it is good value for money for the U.S. dollar, U.S. foreign aid dollar.

But the GAVI program is not a giveaway. All eligible countries are required to co-finance these vaccines from the start, and GAVI is ensuring that countries are prepared to take on the cost of maintaining these immunization programs when they graduate, and they will indeed graduate. GAVI also maintains strong vigilance over the use of the support it provides to countries and ensures proper stewardship.

In closing, the GAVI Alliance very much appreciates the strong bipartisan support it has received from the subcommittee and from the Congress over the years. Your leadership has helped us leverage support from numerous other governments, private companies, faith-based organizations, including some represented here today, and individuals.

The U.S. support represents about 14 percent of all support to GAVI, and every U.S. dollar is matched by 7 others. U.S. support to GAVI has directly contributed to saving lives and improving public health for millions.

Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF ALEX PALACIOS
SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE
THE GAVI ALLIANCE

BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C.

MARCH 1, 2013

Madam Chairwoman,

The GAVI Alliance, the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization, welcomes the opportunity to testify before the House State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee regarding the expanding introduction of life-saving vaccines in the world's poorest countries with support from the GAVI Alliance. I respectfully urge the Committee to provide a $175 million United States contribution to the GAVI Alliance for fiscal year 2014

The level of funding requested directly reflects the rapid pace of national introduction of the new vaccines against pneumococcal disease and the rotavirus in scores of countries over the next three years. Already, by end 2013 these vaccines will have been introduced into 24 countries protecting millions of children. The demand for these vaccines is so strong that it is absorbing the available supply of these vaccines and the plan is to maintain this progress through to end 2015.

SUCCESS OF GAVI IMMUNIZATION PROGRAM

The GAVI Alliance, founded in 2000, is a public-private partnership with the mission to save children's lives and protect peoples' health by increasing access to immunization in poor countries. By the end of 2012, GAVI had financed the immunization of 370 million additional children, who now are protected against deadly diseases such as hepatitis B, meningitis,

pneumonia and the rotavirus that causes young children to die of dehydration. This figure includes:

- Since 2000, the GAVI Alliance has helped developing countries to prevent more than 5.5 million future deaths from hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type B (Hib), measles, pertussis, pneumococcal disease, polio, rotavirus and yellow fever.
- GAVI's support to countries has made a significant contribution toward achieving Millennium Development Goal 4 (MDG4): reducing child mortality by two-thirds before 2015.
- GAVI has achieved significant success in securing vaccine price reductions. For example, the pneumococcal vaccine financed by GAVI is 90% cheaper than the public market price in the US and other donor countries.

GAVI PUBLIC/PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP MODEL

The GAVI Alliance represents a new model of development cooperation that brings all partners together within a focused and efficient partnership to develop long-lasting solutions to development challenges. The GAVI model is based on a business to business relationship with partner countries and features innovations such as results-based financing, vaccine co-financing by all recipient countries and vaccine market shaping mechanisms that have increased the security of vaccine supplies while also significantly reducing their prices.

The U.S. has been a long-standing and close partner, helping to shape the organization's policies and programs.

The GAVI Alliance is a lean and efficient operation: overhead represents less than 5 percent of its total budget. Among its cost-saving approaches is that it makes use of its partners' existing capacities. For example, GAVI's vaccine procurement is done through the UNICEF

global procurement division. In regard to our important partnership with UNICEF, I would like to add our support for their requested U. S. contribution of $135 million for fiscal year 2014.

GAVI'S STRATEGIC PLAN

In November 2010, the GAVI Alliance Board approved a new five-year strategy (2011-2015) based on four strategic goals to ensure the Alliance delivers on its overall mission. The goals are:

- To accelerate the uptake and use of underused and new vaccines,
- To strengthen capacity of integrated health systems to deliver immunization,
- To increase predictability and sustainability of financing for immunization and
- To shape vaccine markets to provide appropriate and affordable vaccines.

Full implementation of the four strategic goals will see GAVI immunize roughly 240 million additional children by 2015 and prevent nearly four million more future deaths. This includes the roll-out of pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines to protect against the world's two main child killers, pneumonia and diarrhea, as well as sustained progress in providing the pentavalent, meningitis and yellow fever vaccines.

Progress towards these objectives is systematically monitored on a quarterly basis. GAVI's business plan ensures the organization is focused on delivering on these objectives.

In addition to saving lives and preventing illness, immunization also provides other benefits, such as greater productivity and less out of pocket health expenses for medical treatment that often drives families into poverty.

SAVING MORE LIVES

Now 13 years old and a proven delivery mechanism, GAVI is well positioned to save and improve even more lives with support from the US and other donors:

- New life-saving and cost-effective vaccines offering protection against pneumococcal disease and rotavirus, the leading causes of pneumonia and diarrhea respectively, are available to low-income countries through GAVI's program support;
- The platform for delivery is ready with immunization coverage now reaching an average four out of five young children.

Developing country demand is high: by the end of 2015, almost 50 of the world's poorest countries will have introduced the new pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines and almost a quarter of a billion children will have been protected against these two major causes of disease and child death. An independent evaluation of GAVI in 2010 concluded that demand for pneumococcal vaccine, in particular, was greater and faster growing than for any other vaccine to date.

CONCLUSION

I want to thank this Committee for its long-standing support of the GAVI Alliance and for Child Survival and Maternal Health programs overall. GAVI and its partners realize the fiscal challenges faced by the U.S. and other donor countries and we are working hard to ensure the best-possible stewardship and accountability related to these resources.

We respectfully request that the Committee recommend $175 million for GAVI for fiscal year 2014. We also request that the funding for GAVI be included within the Maternal and Child Health account and that funding for that account be provided at a level of at least $750 million. Thank you for your consideration.

Alex Palacios

Special Representative, GAVI Alliance
Washington, D.C.

Alex Palacios was appointed in 2008 as Special Representative for the GAVI Alliance. He is responsible for coordination between GAVI and the U. S. Government, non-government organizations, foundations and other entities.

Prior to his current appointment Alex served as the Managing Director for External Relations for the GAVI Alliance. In this role Alex was responsible globally for donor relations with governments, non-profit, and the private sector. He was appointed to this position after serving since 2003 as the Head of Program Funding for GAVI.

Prior to joining the GAVI Alliance, Alex served in two high level positions at UNICEF. From 2001 to 2003 he was Chief of the International and Corporate Alliances Section of UNICEF. From 1995 to 2001, he served as a Senior Program Funding Officer at UNICEF. In these positions he served as a focal point for UNICEF's relations with several government and private donors, including the United States, the United Kingdom, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation,
and the private sector.

Alex also held several posts within the US Government, including Deputy Assistant Administrator for Legislative and Public Affairs at the US Agency for International Development (USAID), and Assistant General Counsel at the Peace Corps. Prior to those positions Alex served as the Assistant General Counsel at the Inter-American Foundation. From 1986 to 1993 Alex was the U. S. Representative for UNICEF in Washington, DC. In this capacity he worked with the U. S. Congress and various administrations on issues related to Child Survival and UNICEF. During this period he worked closely with UNICEF Ambassadors such as Hugh Downs, Judy Collins and Audrey Hepburn.

An attorney, Alex is a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia. He holds a BA in Anthropology from Amherst College and a JD from the Washington College of Law at American University.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Alejandro "Alex" Palacios, Special Representative
GAVI Alliance
[redacted]

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

GAVI Alliance. A non-governmental organization

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

(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.

2010 – $78,000,000

2011 – $89,820,000

2012 – $130,000,000

Signature: [redacted]

Date: Feb. 28, 2013

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you for that, and thank you. You talked about partnership. The partnership in this room is really a part of what has made things so much better that you can give us good news like that.

Mrs. Lowey.

Mrs. LOWEY. I just want to thank you again because we know of your very critical work. And I was delighted to meet with Bill Gates recently, and not bad having a partner like Bill Gates. I think, what was said, a billion in 2011, and $2.5 billion since 1999. And I am glad he is reaching out and encouraging others to join his team. So keep doing the good work. Thank you.

Mr. PALACIOS. Thank you very much, Mrs. Lowey. Thank you.

Mrs. LOWEY. I wish we could match Bill Gates, but——

[Laughter.]

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Ms. Ashley Bennett. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

GLOBAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES COALITION

WITNESS

ASHLEY BENNETT, POLICY OFFICER, GLOBAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES COALITION

Ms. BENNETT. Good afternoon. Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, Congressman Cuellar, and members of the committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on Fiscal Year 2014 appropriations for USAID. We greatly appreciate your leadership in supporting global health and hope that it will continue.

My name is Ashley Bennett, and I am here on behalf of the Global Health Technologies Coalition, a group of over 25 non-profit organizations, some of which are here today, working to accelerate development of new global health innovations, which include vaccines, drugs, diagnostic tools, microbicides, multipurpose prevention technologies, and many others.

GHTC members believe that to meet the world's health needs, it is critical to invest in research today so that the most effective health solutions are available now and in the future. We also believe that the United States government's historical leadership in this area must not falter.

Every day, more than 35,000 people worldwide die from AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other neglected diseases and conditions. There is an urgent need for sustained investments in global health research to deliver solutions. Many current health tools have grown ineffective. In other cases, the tools simply do not exist.

While we must increase access to proven existing health technologies, it is equally critical to develop the next generation of tools to fight the diseases of today and address emerging threats. Even in this challenging fiscal climate, we urge you to protect programs that work and save lives and save money.

To maintain U.S. leadership in global health research, we respectfully request that you sustain and fully support the global health programs account in the USAID budget, as well as each

subaccount. And we ask that the support not come at the expense of other global health and humanitarian programs.

U.S. investment in global health research has generated great successes. For example, U.S. government investment contributed to the MenAfriVac meningitis-A vaccine, which has saved thousands of lives and is on course to save over half a billion dollars in healthcare costs over the next decade. So thank you for supporting that investment.

The U.S. government supports R&D efforts for 200 of the 365 global health candidates in the research pipeline. In the next 5 years, researchers are anticipating critical new technologies that could change the face of global health, such as a new shortened treatment course for tuberculosis that could prevent 8 million infections and prevent 2 million deaths by 2050, just in Southeast Asia alone.

In order to make the most impactful and efficient use of the U.S. investment in global health R&D, we recommend that the committee direct leaders at the State Department and USAID to work with the leadership of U.S. agencies, such as the Department of Defense, CDC, FDA, and NIH, to develop a 5-year strategy coordinating U.S. global health research and product development efforts.

Additionally, USAID should consider expanding its R&D portfolio to include research into neglected tropical disease treatments and vaccines, new tuberculosis vaccines, and new health technologies to fight maternal and child health challenges.

The benefits of global health R&D are much broader than preventing and treating disease. This is also a smart economic investment for the United States. Sixty-four cents of every dollar invested in global health research goes directly to U.S. researchers. These programs are also important to the health of American citizens. Dengue, Chagas disease, and tuberculosis, have all made resurgences in some U.S. States, including Texas and including Florida.

U.S. government support for global health research that saves lives around the world, while also at the same time spurring economic growth here at home is unquestionably a smart priority. So on behalf of the members of the GHTC, I would like to extend my gratitude to the committee for the chance to testify, and would welcome the opportunity to work with you and your staff to sustain U.S. leadership in global health research.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Global Health Technologies Coalition Outside Witness Testimony for the Record
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Appropriations Committee
US House of Representatives
March 1, 2012
Ashley Bennett, Policy Officer Global Health Technologies Coalition

US Agency for International Development Global Health Programs FY 2014 appropriations

Chairman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on the fiscal year (FY) 2014 appropriations funding for the US Agency for International Development (USAID). We appreciate your leadership in global health, and we hope that your support will continue. I am submitting this testimony on behalf of the Global Health Technologies Coalition (GHTC), a group of over 25 nonprofit organizations working together to advance US policies that can accelerate the development of new global health innovations—including new vaccines, drugs, diagnostics, microbicides, multi-purpose prevention technologies, and other tools—to combat global health diseases and conditions. The GHTC members strongly believe that to meet the world's most pressing global health needs, it is critical to invest in research today so that the most effective health solutions are available now and in the future. We also believe that the US government has a historic and unique role in doing so. My testimony reflects the needs expressed by our member organizations, which include nonprofit advocacy organizations, policy think-tanks, implementing organizations, product development partnerships (PDPs), and many others.[1] We strongly urge the Committee to continue its established support for global health research and development (R&D) by (1) sustaining and supporting the US investment in global health research and product development, (2) instructing USAID, in collaboration with other agencies involved in global health, to prioritize R&D in all international development programs, and (3) requiring leaders at the State Department and the USAID to join leaders of other US agencies to develop a five-year cross-

[1] Global Health Technologies Coalition. http://www.ghtcoalition.org/coalition-members.php.

government strategy for global health research and product development, and to ensure that global health R&D is robust, efficient, coordinated, and streamlined.

Critical need for new global health tools

Every day, more than 35,000 people die from AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), malaria, and other neglected diseases around the world. For example, in the African region, maternal, newborn, and child mortality, along with a broad array of vaccine-preventable and other communicable diseases, remain urgent concerns. The health detriments these diseases cause, even when not fatal, have profound impacts on other areas such as economic stability and access to education. These issues highlight the urgent need for sustained investment in global health research to deliver new tools to combat these devastating diseases. Where drugs and other health technologies exist for these diseases, many have grown ineffective due to increasing drug resistance and toxicity or are costly and difficult to administer in poor, remote, and unstable settings. In other cases, the needed tools to prevent, diagnose, and treat these diseases simply do not exist. While we must increase access to proven, existing drugs, vaccines, diagnostics, and other health tools to tackle global health problems, it is just as critical to develop the next generation of tools to fight existing disease and address emerging threats such as dengue and drug-resistant TB. There are several very promising technology candidates in the R&D pipeline; however, these tools will never be available if the support needed to continue R&D is not supported and sustained.

Leveraging the US capacity for innovation

US investment in global health R&D has generated great success in treating devastating diseases and improving the lives of millions through new technologies. Past US investments contributed to such breakthroughs as the MenAfriVac® meningitis A vaccine, which has already saved thousands of lives and is on course to save over $500 million in the next decade; and the distribution of more than 150 million doses of the child-friendly malaria drug Coartem® Dispersible, which is estimated to have saved 340,000 young

lives from malaria. In fact, the US government was involved in the development of over half of the forty-five new global health technologies rolled out in the last decade.

Global public health science is now at a critical juncture, with 365 new global health products in the research pipeline as of April 2012. US government supports R&D efforts for 200 of these candidates. In the next five years, researchers are expecting groundbreaking new technologies. The potential impact of this research is enormous. For example, at current rates of HIV infection, a vaccine with just 50 percent efficacy, given to 30 percent of the population in low- and middle-income countries, would avert 5.2 million new infections over the first decade. Additionally, a new shortened treatment course for TB could reduce transmission by 10 percent by 2050, preventing eight million infections and two million deaths in Southeast Asia alone.

Much of the support from the US government for global health R&D comes from federal agencies such as Department of Defense, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes for Health (NIH), and USAID. These agencies demonstrate a continued commitment to innovation for global health products. Each of these US agencies works with a range of academic, nonprofit, private-sector, US government, and international partners to advance global health R&D, bringing much-needed and unique skills, resources, and expertise. One method of collaboration through the private sector is through PDPs. PDPs are a unique form of public-private partnerships established to drive greater development of products for neglected diseases. They work in close partnership with academia, large pharmaceutical companies, the biotechnology industry, and with regulatory and other government agencies in developing countries, and have developed and licensed over 15 products to date.

Innovation as a smart economic choice

Global health R&D brings lifesaving tools to those who need them most; however, the benefits are much broader than preventing and treating disease. It is also a smart economic investment in the United

States, where it drives job creation, spurs business activity, engages academic institutions, and benefits the health of American citizens. Sixty-four cents of every US dollar invested in global health research goes directly to US researchers, many of which conduct their research at US universities. As just one example of the many states positively impacted by global health R&D, the bioscience and life sciences industries in New York employ 80,000 people in the state, many of which are global health researchers. In 2011, New York received more than $2 billion in NIH grants, more than half of which went to universities and nonprofit research centers. Global health research is important to American health; both dengue and Chagas disease have made resurgences in some states, and malaria and TB cases are on the rise as the world becomes more interconnected by international travel.

USAID has been an important partner in product development for global health, and must continue its role. New initiatives such as the Center for Accelerating Innovation and Impact and the elevation of the Office of Science and Technology are helping to spur innovation from new sectors of American expertise. The recent release of USAID's five-year strategy for health-related research was a welcome sign of the agency's prioritization of science, technology and innovation. However, there are areas of USAID's global health portfolio where additional research is needed. For instance, R&D for neglected tropical disease (NTD) treatments and vaccines could bolster USAID's current NTD program. Such investments can ensure that the progress made in the past several years, thanks to increased support from the United States, is not reversed. USAID should also support research for new TB vaccines, as well as new vaccines and medical devices to support maternal, child, and reproductive health.

Recommendations

Support for global health research that saves lives around the world—while at the same time promoting innovation, creating jobs, and spurring economic growth at home—is unquestionably among the nation's highest priorities. In keeping with this value, the GHTC respectfully requests that the Committee do the following:

1. Sustain and support US investments in global health research and product development. As there is no specific line item in the federal budget that dictates funding levels for global health R&D, it is important to protect the US investment in the entire global health program account of the USAID budget, as well as fully fund each disease-specific account, while also honoring US commitments to multilateral global health programs. USAID should include research for new technologies to improve health in each of its global health programs, including R&D for new tools to fight NTDs, vaccines for TB, and innovations that support maternal, child, and reproductive health. We ask that this support not come at the expense of robust funding for the entire set of poverty-focused humanitarian and development accounts within the State and Foreign Operations budget.

2. Request that leaders at the US Department of State and USAID work with leaders at other US agencies, including the NIH and the CDC to ensure that efforts in global health R&D are coordinated, efficient, and streamlined. To accomplish this, the State Department and USAID should join other US agencies in developing a five-year strategy to coordinate all US global health research and product development efforts. This strategy should include transparency mechanisms designed to show what global health R&D efforts are taking place and how US agencies are collaborating with each other to make efficient use of the US investment.

3. Direct that the results of these initiatives should be reported on to Congress and be made publicly available. We are pleased that USAID has released a new strategy on health-related research, and request that regular reports on the progress of said strategy be available to Congress and the public. We ask that these reports include information on all US government agencies involved in global health R&D, including all R&D at USAID.

On behalf of the members of the GHTC, I would like to extend my gratitude to the Committee for the opportunity to testify.

Ashley Bennett, MHS
Policy Officer
Global Health Technologies Coalition

Ashley Bennett serves as Policy Officer for the Global Health Technologies Coalition. GHTC, located in Washington, DC, is a group of more than 25 nonprofit organizations working to increase awareness of the urgent need for technologies that save lives in the developing world. Funded by the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and housed at PATH, the coalition supports policies and funding that advance the goals of global health research and development. Through policy analysis, strategic alliances, and outreach to US policymakers, the coalition advocates for the development of new vaccines, microbicides, drugs, devices, diagnostics, and other tools that will improve health in developing countries.

Bennett manages the implementation of the coalition's advocacy strategy and initiatives, including the analytical development of policy recommendations aimed at improving global health research and development programs. Prior to joining the GHTC in 2010, she worked as a researcher evaluating the treatment of diarrheal disease in children under five in Tanzania, while pursuing her Masters of Health Science in International Health at the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health. Bennett also previously worked with the US Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee on the health policy team of Senator Edward Kennedy, engaged in the reauthorization of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, among many other issues.

Bennett also holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Wellesley College.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Ashley Bennett, Policy Officer, Global Health Technologies Coalition (GHTC)
[redacted]

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

I am representing the Global Health Technologies Coalition.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

The GHTC is a coalition of over 25 non-profit organizations. PATH is one of those organizations, and acts as GHTC's secretariat. PATH and GHTC act as separate entities for our advocacy activities. While GHTC itself has **not** received any federal grants or contract, PATH has received several. To facilitate full disclosure, PATH's federal grants and contracts are listed below.

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.

All grants below were to PATH as an organization, not to the witness as an individual.

Agency Funder	Program	Grant amount
Source of Support	**Award Title**	**Total Ceiling**
USAID	Senegal Health System Strengthening (HSS) Project	$ 587,608.00
USAID/KENYA	APHIAplus HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECT - ZONE 1 WESTERN AND NYANZA	$ 143,360,992.00

	PROVINCES	
USAID	Technologies for Health (HealthTech): Advancing the Development, Introduction, and Scale up of Affordable Health Technologies for Low-Resource Settings	$ 24,410,411.00
USAID	Developing Affordable Balloon Tamponade for Postpartum Hemorrhage Treatment and Management	$ 99,793.00
USAID	Development of a Low-Cost, Bubble CPAP Kit and Oxygen Blender to Increase Accessibility to Less-Invasive Lung Support Equipment for Neonates in Low-Resource Settings	$ 238,658.00
USAID	Achieveing Universal Diagnosis and Appropriate Case Management for Malaria (Malaria Diagnosis and Treatment)	$ 49,834,507.00
USAID	Public/Private Partnership with Copper Mine to Prevent and Treat HIV.AIDS	$ 1,250,000.00
USAID	Innovative Nutrition Care (InCare)	$ 13,761,054.00
USAID	Saving Lives at Birth	$ 249,238.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	A Fully Integrated Assay and Platform for Detecting Clostridium difficile	$ 108,602.00
CDC	Year 5: Improving Comprehensive PMTCT in Eastern Cape	$ 3,906,598.00
CDC	Year 4: Provision of Technical Assistance, Financial Support, and Capability Building	$ 3,754,656.00
CDC	Year 5: Provision of Technical Assistance, Financial Support, and Capability Building	$ 2,840,000.00
CDC	Support Establishment and Sustainability of Medical Waste Management Systems in T	$ 1,200,000.00
CDC	Support Establishment and Sustainability of Medical Waste Management Systems in T	$ 1,200,000.00
CDC	Impact of Japanese Encephalitis	$ 57,301.00

	Vaccination in Asia	
CDC	Impact of Japanese Encephalitis Vaccination in Asia	$ 83,400.00
CDC	Support for Improved Linkages between TB & HIV Services, Monitoring, Control	$ 299,908.00
CDC	Support for Improved Linkages between TB & HIV Services, Monitoring, Control	$ 450,000.00
CDC	Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness in a Tropical Developing African Country	$ 1,249,339.00
CDC	Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness in a Tropical Developing African Country	$ 1,250,000.00
U.S. Marine Corps System Command	Batch Oxidant Generator	$ 50,000.00
DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY (DTRA)	Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) Tanzania	$ 446,591.00
USAID	Project Heart: TO 15 Zambia	$ 24,233.00
CDC	TB/HIV Prevention - Year 1	$ 78,000.00
CDC	Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to Support Local and Indigenous Organizations Providing HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment in Kenya	$ 100,000.00
CDC	Implementation of AB Activities in Tunaweza Project	$ 100,000.00
CDC	Implementation of AB Activities in Tunaweza Project	$ 66,667.00
CDC	PAMOJA	$ 100,000.00
USAID	ROADS II PROJECT - (YEAR 2) - TANZANIA	$ 433,711.00
USAID	BCC Training, Capacity Building and Branding	$ 68,099.00
USAID	HELPING ADDRESS RURAL VULNERABILITIES AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY RECOVERY PROGRAM (USAID HARVEST)	$ 85,065.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	INFLUENZA VACCINATION USING A MICRONEEDLE PATCH	$ 507,667.00
USAID	MCHIP Egypt	$ 797,838.00
USAID	APHIAplus Health Service Delivery Project - Zone 4:	$ 3,850,000.00

	Eastern and Central	
USAID	DELIVER II: Task Order 4	$ 7,352,958.00
USAID	DELIVER II: Task Order 5	$ 1,399,682.00
USAID	DELIVER II: Task Order 6	$ 1,729,803.00
USAID	DELIVER II: Task Order 7	$ 942,951.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	RAPID DIAGNOSIS OF MDR RB FROM SPUTUM USING A SMALL FULLY INTEGRATED NUCLEIC ACID TESTING DEVICE	$ 63,160.81
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	Integrated System for Rapid Detection of Respiratory Pathogens	$ 396,403.00
USAID	Help Ethiopia Address the Low TB Performance (HEAL TB) Project	$ 3,873,667.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	Center to Advance POC Diagnostics for Global Health - Year 5	$ 2,607,749.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	Recombinase Polymerase Amplification for Point-of-Care Diagnosis of Infant HIV-1	$ 394,978.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	Recombinase Ploymerase Amplification for Point-of-Care Diagnosis of Infant HIV-1 (Year 2)	$ 396,708.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	CaO-Heated DNA Amplification Obviates Electricity Requirement at Point of Care	$ 692,783.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	CaO-Heated DNA Amplification Obviates Electricity Requirement at Point of Care	$ 568,735.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	Cell Phone Based Protocols for Diagnosis and Management of Childhood Pneumonia	$ 227,537.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	Effect of Feeding Buddies on Adherence to WHO PMTCT Guidelines in South Africa	$ 443,123.00
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	SHB: Large: Collaborative Research: From the Ground Up - - Mobile Tools for Grassroots Programs in Public Health	$ 299,074.00
USAID	Strengthening Community Maternal Child Interventions: Assessment on Rural Preadolescents' Pregnancy & Strengthening Active Surveillance System	$ 84,000.00

CDC	Families Matter! Trainings Project	$ 10,659.00
CDC	Quality Assurance Standards for Peer Education and Outreach Programs for High Risk Vulnerable Populations in South Africa	$ 68,182.00
USAID	Families Matter! Training	$ 8,196.14
CDC	Families Matter! Trainings	$ 81,226.89
USAID	USAID Evidence to Action for Strengthened Family Planning and Reproductive Health for Women and Girls	$ 39,492,061.00
USAID	Saving Newborn Lives in Uttar Pradesh through Improved Management of Birth Asphyxia	$ 99,930.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	PLANNING A CLINICAL TRIAL OF FLASH-HEATED BREAST MILK TO DECREASE MORBIDITY, IMPROVE GROWTH, AND REDUCE HIV TRANSMISSION IN HIV-EXPOSED INFANTS	$ 20,821.00
United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	Micronutrient-Fortified Food Aid Products Pilot (MFFAPP)	$ 2,900,000.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	MULTIPLEX SERODIAGNOSTIC FOR CHAGAS DISEASE (ARRA)	$ 75,113.00
US NAVY	Defense Science Office Dengue Project	$ 80,000.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	A 2DPN-Based High Sensitivity Low-Cost Multiplexed POC Immunoassay Platform	$ 421,931.00
Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	Multiplexable Autonomous Disposables for Nucleic Amplification Tests for Low Resource Settings	$ 500,000.00
NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	Oral Immunization Against HIV/AIDS with Prime-Boost Strategies	$ 45,654.00

Signature: [redacted]

Date: 3/11/2013

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. You mentioned developing a 5-year strategy, and the Department of Defense, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the Food and Drug Administration, the National Institutes of Health, and USAID all support the global health research. But would it not be better, instead of having all of that and all those different agencies and departments to develop a plan together, instead have it streamlined so that it comes from one source?

Ms. BENNETT. USAID is a great example actually. They have a report called the "Health Related Research and Development." It actually came out recently. And that is one of the only tools we have to see how global health R&D funding is used, and what the progress is made, and what their strategy is for the next several years.

And while all of these agencies have a role to play, I think it is important that we are taking each of the components from the different agencies: USAID doing late-stage development, National Institutes of Health doing the basic research, and all of the heads of the centers that are involved in that contributing to this one strategy so that it is more streamlined and coordinated, and then having FDA contribute their expertise on the regulatory work so that once we have these products developed, we have a strategy for how to actually get them into the field.

Ms. GRANGER. Part of the oversight and our justification to other Members, we are constantly asked, well, how much do you get for this and how do much do you get for this. Except we can answer what comes from our pot only to find that Defense is doing and then USAID—I mean, Labor-H is doing something else. We are always very careful, and we just keep asking the question until we can get an answer that is as close as we can come to. But I do not think it is the most efficient way to do things.

Thank you. Thanks for what you do, and thanks for being here.

We will now hear from Dr. Neeraj Mistry. You are recognized for 4 minutes. Did I pronounce your name close to right?

Dr. MISTRY. Oh, perfect.

Ms. GRANGER. Good, thank you.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

GLOBAL NETWORK FOR NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

WITNESS

NEERAJ MISTRY, M.D., MANAGING DIRECTOR, GLOBAL NETWORK FOR NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Dr. MISTRY. Thank you, Madam Chair, Ranking Member Lowey, and Ms. Lee. I am delighted to be presenting today and to discuss the Fiscal Year 2014 budget, and the very important, but often forgotten, topic of neglected tropical diseases, or also known as NTDs. My name is Neeraj Mistry, and I am the managing director of the Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases, based at the Sabin Vaccine Institute.

The Global Network firstly applauds this subcommittee's ongoing commitment to global health and asks for your continued strong

support to USAID's NTD program at at least the Fiscal Year '12 funding level of $89 million. We strongly support many of our partners here and their requests to increase the budget. And certainly with a larger budget, this will enable us to do more.

As you may know, NTDs affect over a billion people across the developing world, including more than 500 million children. These diseases cause blindness, malnutrition, they increase likelihood of contracting HIV, and they thwart any opportunities for social progress and economic growth. Although NTDs have devastating consequences, the good news is that tools are readily available to combat these diseases, and they cost as little at 50 cents per person per year.

Thanks to the generous donations from the leading pharmaceutical companies and the efforts of USAID's innovative NTD program, a unique public-private partnership exists that efficiently and very cost-effectively combats NTDs. Since Fiscal Year 2006, the NTD program has improved the lives of over 251 million people, delivered over 587 billion NTD treatments, and trained over 500,000 community health workers in 25 countries ranging from Indonesia to Haiti and Uganda.

The leadership of the United States and the generosity of the American people continue to spearhead the fight against NTDs. In 2012, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 13 pharmaceutical companies, along with other NTD partners, joined together to announce the London Declaration on NTDs, to endorse bold targets for control and elimination of 10 NTDs by 2020.

Over the past year, exciting progress has been made in reaching the goals of the London Declaration, with over 1 billion treatments applied by pharmaceutical partners. Over 40 governments have instituted national multiyear integrated plans on NTD control, and these are endemic country governments. And all the partners have created a comprehensive scorecard to promote accountability and transparency. However, funding gaps remain, and we will not achieve the 2020 targets without continued support from existing partners.

The inclusion of NTD control measures within other USAID programs and broader U.S. government programs should also be considered. Opportunities for cross-sectorial coordination include maternal and child health delivery platforms and water and sanitation programs. Greater investment in NTD-related research and development is also needed to support the introduction of new technologies to work towards the achievement of the 2020 targets.

Once again, we applaud the U.S. government's steadfast dedication to this fight, which has been crucial to inspiring similar efforts by partner countries around the world, and certainly we want to now use this example to engage more countries of the G8 and even G20 to get involved in NTDs.

It is, however, important to note that if funding for USAID's NTD program does not at least match the Fiscal Year 2012 levels, we face a possible dry-up of the drug donations. We would see the resurgence of many of these diseases, and we will see a dramatic reduction in school attendance and worker productivity, all as a result of these diseases.

So we urge you, therefore, to vigorously support this public-private partnership that will benefit not only the developing world, but will ultimately benefit the economic prosperity and national security of the United States.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

TESTIMONY

Dr. Neeraj Mistry
The Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases
Sabin Vaccine Institute

Before the
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Committee on Appropriations
United States House of Representatives
March 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and Members of the Subcommittee, it is my pleasure to come before this Subcommittee today to discuss the fiscal year (FY) 2014 budget request and the important, but often forgotten topic of neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). My name is Neeraj Mistry and I am the Managing Director of The Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases (Global Network), an advocacy and resource mobilization initiative of the Sabin Vaccine Institute. We, at the Global Network, applaud this Subcommittee's on-going commitment to global health and ask that, as you consider how to best invest in our nation's foreign assistance and national security programs, the Subcommittee continue to show strong support for the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Neglected Tropical Disease Program at, at least, the FY 2012 funding level of $89 million.

As you may know, NTDs impact over a billion people across Africa, Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean, including more than 500 million children. These diseases cause blindness, crippling disability, malnutrition, stunted growth, delayed cognitive development, and increase the likelihood of contracting HIV. New disease burden estimates indicate that NTDs are among the leading global health problems across the developing world thwarting

opportunities for social progress and economic growth. The seven most common NTDs are ascariasis (roundworm), trichuriasis (whipworm), hookworm, schistosomiasis (snail fever), lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), trachoma, and onchocerciasis (river blindness), and together account for 90 percent of the global NTD burden.

Although NTDs have devastating consequences for maternal and child health, access to education, and general health and nutrition, the good news is that tools exist to combat these debilitating diseases for as little as 50 cents per person per year. Thanks to the generous drug donations from leading pharmaceutical companies, like Merck & Co. Inc., GlaxoSmithKline, Johnson & Johnson, and Pfizer, and the efforts of USAID's innovative NTD Program, a unique public/private partnership has been formed to efficiently and cost effectively address NTD control and elimination. Since FY 2006, the NTD Program has improved the lives of over 251 million people, delivered over 587 million NTD treatments, and trained over 500,000 community workers. It has exceeded expectations in its ability to deliver treatments for the seven most common NTDs and has operated in 25 countries including, Cambodia, Indonesia, Mozambique, Nigeria, and Senegal.

The leadership of the United States and the generosity of the American people continue to spearhead the fight against NTDs. In 2012, the United States, the United Kingdom, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, 13 pharmaceutical companies, along with other NTD partners joined together to announce the London Declaration on NTDs to endorse bold targets for control, elimination, or eradication of 10 NTDs by 2020.

Over the past year, exciting progress has been made in reaching the goals of the London Declaration with 1.12 billion treatments supplied by pharmaceutical partners meeting increased requests from endemic countries, more than 40 endemic countries developing multi-year

integrated NTD control plans, and NTD partners creating a comprehensive London Declaration Scorecard to promote accountability, transparency, and evidence-based prioritization. However, funding gaps to implement comprehensive NTD control and elimination programs remain and without continued support by existing partners, as well as redoubled efforts to attract new partners, scale up implementation, and increase resources, we will not achieve the 2020 target goals. That is why funding for USAID's NTD Program must remain steady and, the inclusion of NTD control measures within other USAID programs or among broader U.S. government programming should also be considered. Opportunities for cross-sectoral coordination may include maternal and child health services delivery platforms (e.g., childhood immunizations, vitamin supplements), water and sanitation programs, as well as food security and nutrition initiatives. Greater investment in NTD-related research and development is also needed to support the introduction of new technologies (e.g., drugs, vaccines and diagnostics) to ensure the achievement of the goals of disease control and elimination, and address the urgent needs of particularly neglected patient populations, including those suffering from NTDs with the highest death rates.

We applaud the United States government's steadfast and vital dedication to this fight, which has been instrumental in inspiring similar efforts by partner countries to initiate control programs and allocate funding. It is important to note that, if funding for USAID's NTD Program does not at least match FY 2012 levels, the capacity to deliver these medicines to those who need them most will be significantly reduced and we may see a resurgence of many of these NTDs. Furthermore, the momentum generated over the past few years could well stall if the United States steps back from its global leadership role in NTD control and elimination efforts. We urge you, therefore, to vigorously support this public/private partnership that will benefit not

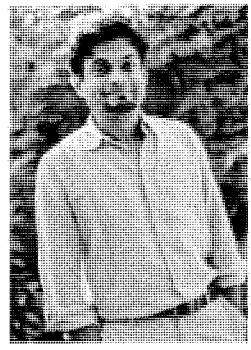
only the developing world, but will ultimately benefit the economic prosperity and national security of the United States by helping to lift millions across the globe out of a vicious cycle of poverty and disease.

Madam Chairwoman and Members of the Subcommittee, this concludes my testimony. I thank you, again, for your outstanding leadership and for the opportunity to address you regarding USAID's NTD Program and the FY 2014 budget. I am now happy to answer any questions you may have.

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DR. NEERAJ MISTRY, MD, MS

Managing Director, Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases
Sabin Vaccine Institute


Dr. Neeraj Mistry joined the Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases as Managing Director in July 2010. He focuses his talents on advocacy and resource mobilization efforts, creatively bringing likeminded groups and individuals together for the common purpose of controlling and eliminating neglected tropical diseases (NTDs).

A public health physician, Dr. Mistry was a founding member and former vice president of the Global Business Coalition on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GBC), and brings extensive experience in global health policy and programming, having worked in developing and developed countries, in the public and private sectors in clinical practice, health policy and social development.

While at GBC, Dr. Mistry provided substantive and strategic input to the organization's regional offices and departments. He developed the Business AIDS Methodology (BAM™) and Best Practice AIDS Standard (BPAS™) and conceptualized and led GBC's work on co-investment and public-private partnerships with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the Global Fund, where he continues to support the technical review panel.

Following the completion of his medical training at the University of the Witwatersrand Medical School in Johannesburg, South Africa, Dr. Mistry focused on HIV/AIDS, occupational health, family practice and sexual and reproductive health. Dr. Mistry also worked at the National Health Service (NHS) in London and with Merck & Co. Inc. dealing with public affairs for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He holds a Master's degree in health policy and economics from the London School of Economics and Political Science. He is currently reading for a Masters in Liberal Arts at Johns Hopkins.

SABIN VACCINE INSTITUTE

GLOBAL NETWORK NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

ENZ

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Dr. Neeraj Mistry
Managing Director,
Global Network for Neglected Tropical Diseases
Sabin Vaccine Institute
[redacted]

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

On behalf of a non-governmental organization:

Sabin Vaccine Institute

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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.

$ 561,750.00 = National Institutes of Health (NIH)/National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) for "Product development of a membrane tetraspanin vaccine against schistosomiasis"
Recipient: Sabin Vaccine Institute

$ 6.2 million = NIH/NIAID for "RBD recombinant protein-based SARS vaccine and bio-defense"
Recipient: Baylor College of Medicine; Stated Subcontractor: Sabin Vaccine Institute

Signature: [redacted] Date: 03/04/13

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. Thank you.

We will now hear from Dr. David Glassman. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL

WITNESS

DAVID GLASSMAN, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES, HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL

Mr. GLASSMAN. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman.

I am David Glassman, a volunteer member of the board of trustees of Helen Keller International. It is a pleasure to testify before this committee.

I recently returned from a trip to the field with the staff of HKI to see our programs in Burkina Faso. This was an inspiring experience. We visited a village where USAID funds a program to control NTDs, met a grandfather who lost his sight to onchocerciasis and has to be led around by his young grandson, probably 10 or 11 years old.

U.S. funding enables HKI to distribute drugs to control such NTDs. A village counselor told us that the program has reduced onchocerciasis, and as a result, not only do the adults stay productive, but they also see school attendance rising as fewer children have to care for an older parent or grandparent.

We also visited a village model farm. With USAID funding again, HKI teaches village women to raise chickens, to produce eggs, and grow cabbage and sweet potatoes rich with vitamin A, tomatoes, onions, and the like. In this program, HKI staff works closely with grandmothers in the community, because they have the most influence in the household, on hygiene and nutrition practices. I urge the subcommittee to support a food security strategy which focuses on supporting small holder families, particularly women farmers.

In the most disadvantaged places, we are making progress. This can be sustained with the necessary funding to improve the lives of vulnerable young children like the ones I saw in Burkina Faso.

I urge the committee to recommend in Fiscal Year 2014 funding at $3 million for blind children, $100 million for NTDs, and at least $23 million for vitamin A. I also urge you to support at least $750 million for child survival and maternal health, and increased funding for nutrition programs.

Co-founded in 1915 by the deaf-blind crusader, Helen Keller, HKI is a leading non-profit organization dedicated to preventing blindness and reducing malnutrition worldwide. Our programs serve tens of millions of vulnerable people each year, but the need is still great to do more.

One child goes blind every minute. According to the World Health Organization, one and a half million children are blind, and almost 19 million suffer from low vision and uncorrected refractive errors. This House subcommittee has consistently supported a program at USAID for blind children in developing countries that has helped to save the sight of hundreds of thousands of children.

It is estimated that every year 670,000 children will die from vitamin A deficiency, and 350,000 children will go blind. HKI has become a recognized leader in distributing vitamin A capsules to mothers and children in countries across the world.

Neglected tropical diseases blind, disfigure, disable, stigmatize, and can kill, trapping more than 2 billion people in a cycle of poverty and disease. Through USAID programs and the general support of pharmaceutical manufacturers, such as GlaxoSmithKline, Merck, and Pfizer, who donate their products to NTD programs, more than 250 million NTD treatments have been disseminated in 14 countries since 2007.

Helen Keller International has been a recognized leader in addressing blinding trachoma and onchocerciasis, saving tens of millions from disease and disability. We are screening for trachoma in a local health center in Burkina.

In conclusion, over the years, Helen Keller International has saved the sight and lives of millions. Today we are determined to accomplish even more on behalf of children and adults in developing countries. Helen Keller may have said it best: "Sure, the world is full of suffering, but as long as we have people undoing trouble, we have a pretty good world."

Thank you for your consideration.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT BY
DAVID GLASSMAN, TRUSTEE
HELEN KELLER INTERNATIONAL

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

MARCH 1, 2013

Madam Chairwoman,

I am David Glassman, a volunteer member of the Board of Trustees of Helen Keller International, and it is a pleasure to testify before the Committee. I urge the Committee to recommend in fiscal year 2014 at least $3.0 million for blind children; $100 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases; at least $23 million for vitamin A; 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 support at least $750 million for Child Survival and Maternal Health and increased funding for nutrition programs.

Headquartered in the United States, Helen Keller International (HKI) currently offers programs in 21 countries in Africa and Asia, as well as 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. Our programs serve tens of millions of vulnerable people each year. But the need is still great to do more.

BLIND CHILDREN

One child goes blind every minute. According to the World Health Organization, one and a half million children are blind and almost 19 million children suffer from low vision and uncorrected refractive errors.

Throughout their lives, blind children in developing countries must depend completely upon their families and government health systems. They are often neglected and rarely receive opportunities to attend school or develop the skills needed to become productive members of society. For the vast majority of these children, their blindness is avoidable. Helen Keller International uses cost-effective, proven strategies to prevent and treat vision loss in children. Many children can be helped through simple and inexpensive operations and vision correction. This House Subcommittee has consistently supported a program for blind children in developing countries. In partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the program has helped to save the sight of hundreds of thousands of children. I urge the Subcommittee to continue the Blind Children funding at a level of at least $3.0 million for fiscal year 2014.

VITAMIN A DEFICIENCY

It is estimated that every year 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. It is a key determinant of maternal and child survival. Providing vitamin A to children between six months and five years of age reduces mortality by an average of 25%, and helps prevent 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 distributing vitamin A capsules to mothers and children in countries across the world. Vitamin A supplementation is considered one of the most cost-effective public health interventions in the world. 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. I urge the Subcommittee to provide at least $23 million for vitamin A for fiscal year 2013.

NEGLECTED TROPICAL DISEASES

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) blind, disfigure, disable, stigmatize and can kill, trapping the more than 2 billion people who live on less than $1.25 a day in a cycle of poverty and disease. Research has shown that eliminating NTDs can allow millions to climb out of poverty, particularly by increasing access to education and improving economic performance.

The USAID Neglected Tropical Diseases program has already made possible the treatment of more than 160 million people worldwide as part of large scale disease control and elimination programs. Through USAID programs and the generous support of the pharmaceutical manufacturers who have donated their products to NTD programs, more than 250 million NTD treatments have been disseminated in 14 countries since 2007. Generous donations have come from GlaxoSmithKline, Merck and Pfizer. The US has become the global leader by taking the lead in increasing access to medicines to treat the most common NTDs. Helen Keller International supports addressing all of the diseases in the current targeted program for NTDs, through existing grant mechanisms.

For decades, Helen Keller International has been a recognized leader in addressing blinding trachoma and onchocerciasis. Globally, trachoma – which is the leading cause of preventable blindness – has left over 7.5 million people irreversibly blind and almost 50 million in need of treatment. HKI supports the provision of sight-saving surgeries for thousands of individuals suffering from trichiasis (the blinding phase of the disease) in Africa and works with its local partners to consistently improve surgical quality and patient outcomes.

Parasitic worms are estimated to infect one billion people worldwide, causing chronic, disabling and often disfiguring diseases that lead 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. I urge the Subcommittee to continue the United States' leadership in Neglected Tropical Diseases control during fiscal year 2014 by supporting continued funding of at least $100 million.

NUTRITION

One in three women and more than 170 million children under the age of five in the developing world suffers from undernutrition. More than a third of child deaths are a result of undernutrition. Micronutrients and other interventions are now providing assistance to more than 10 million infants, children and women every year. HKI supports the continuation and expansion of these programs and asks that the Subcommittee recommend increased funding under the Nutrition-specific account within global health programs for fiscal year 2013.

HIV/AIDS, MICRONUTRIENTS AND NUTRITION

There is clear evidence that lack of nutritious food for individuals with HIV/AIDS diminishes the effectiveness of prevention, care and treatment strategies. Adequate nutrition – food with essential vitamins and minerals – is a key component of care and treatment of people with HIV/AIDS. HKI has demonstrated that its Homestead Food Production program can be tailored to meet the nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDS. Based on this evidence, I urge the committee to support the use of HIV/AIDS accounts for programs that address the development and implementation of nutrition support, guidelines, and care services for people living with HIV/AIDS.

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Investments in food security and agriculture programs that explicitly focus on improving nutrition in vulnerable populations through access to nutritious foods can produce long-term gains in child survival and health, income enhancement, poverty reduction, and broad-based economic growth. I urge the Subcommittee to support a food security and agricultural strategy which includes improvements in nutrition as a central objective with measurable outcomes and puts the focus on supporting small-holder families, particularly women farmers, and other vulnerable populations.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Each year, nearly 7 million children die before their fifth birthday. Maternal and child undernutrition is an underlying cause in one third of these deaths, and continues to be a cause and consequence of diseases and disability in the children who survive. I urge the Subcommittee to recommend funding of at least $651 million for Child Survival and Maternal Health in fiscal year 2013.

CONCLUSION

Over the years, Helen Keller International has saved the sight and lives of millions. Today, we are as determined 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.

Outside Witness Hearing FY14

Helen Keller INTERNATIONAL

David M. Glassman
Member of the Board of Trustees
Helen Keller International

President
Prince Management Consulting
New York, NY

Mr. Glassman is an independent consultant working with corporate clients to design and implement value-based management and incentive compensation systems. Value-based management is a company-wide initiative linking strategy to shareholder value, setting and communicating performance goals that support the strategy, and ensuring organizational accountability for long-term results.

From 1982-2003 Mr. Glassman was a founding partner of Stern Stewart & Company, the New York-based firm that has pioneered the Economic Value Added (EVA®) approach to managing scarce financial and human resources. In 2001-03, Mr. Glassman was based in China while serving as president of Stern Stewart's China operations. His work at present continues to focus on China – in particular, on reforming key management processes to ensure a sharper focus not only on growing the enterprise, but on growing shareholder value at state-owned and other companies.

Mr. Glassman has been a featured speaker at management conferences in Shanghai, Beijing, Singapore, Hong Kong, London, Johannesburg, and throughout the United States.

Mr. Glassman received an MBA in Finance from the University of Chicago Graduate School of Business (1979) and a BA in Economics from Rutgers University (1977).

He joined the HKI Board of Trustees in 2010 and currently resides in New York City.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Mr. David M. Glassman, President
Prince Management Consulting
117 Prince Street #6c, New York, NY 10012
212/475-7997

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

   Helen Keller International

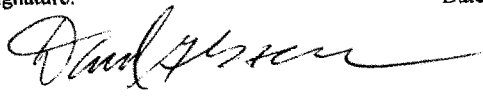
2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   [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 list for Federal grants and contracts received by Helen Keller International.

   I have received no grants or contracts personally.

Signature: 

Date: 03/01/2013

Helen Keller International
US Federal Grants and Contracts
Received from 10/1/2010 to Present

Project Name	Award
Direct Funded - USAID	
USAID - Nutrition (ARMM) - Philippines	$18,251,999
USAID - Nutrition (Child Survival) - Nepal	$2,327,675
USAID - Nutrition (Food Fortification) - Mali	$1,009,061
USAID - Nutrition (Food Fortification Phase 2) - West Africa	$1,554,264
USAID - Nutrition (Capacity & Advocacy) - Guinea	$291,157
USAID - Nutrition (Strengthening Prevention and Treatment of Malnutrition) - Niger	$1,078,818
USAID - Nutrition (Expanding Community Management of Acute Malnutrition across FADA District) - Burkina Faso	$654,330
USAID - Emergency (REAL Project) - Bangladesh	$3,616,040
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Food Fortification) - West Africa	$1,864,049
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Enhanced Homestead Food Production) - Burkina Faso	$1,724,459
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Surveillance) - Guinea	$427,340
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Community Management of Acute Malnutrition) - West Africa	$2,996,719
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Strengthening Malnutrition Detection) - Mali	$399,267
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Strengthening Capacity for Prevention and Treatment of Malnutrition) - Niger	$1,600,000
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Community Management of Acute Malnutrition and Enhanced Homestead Food Production) - Burkina Faso	$999,977
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Food Fortification of Staples) - Guinea	$331,311
USAID/OFDA - Nutrition (Strengthenning Community Based Activities for the Prevention and Treatment of Malnutrition) - Mali	$1,157,998
USAID - Cross-Cutting (Opportunities for Vulnerable Children) - Indonesia	$3,471,356
USAID - International Eye Health (School for the Blind) - Sierra Leone	$299,944
Department of Education	
DOE 2010-2011 - ChildSight® (Refractive Error)	$1,200,000
Pass-Through Funded - USAID	
ABT-Nutrition-Senegal	$205,927
Catholic Relief Society - MYAP - Niger	$1,968,937
RTI - NTD (Integrated NTD Control Program) - Mali	$6,490,340
RTI - NTD (Integrated NTD Control Program) - Sierra Leone	$4,598,166
RTI - NTD Control Program - Cameroon	$7,320,305
RTI - NTD - Control Program - Guinea	$1,755,397
RTI - Trachoma Mapping - Mozambique	$120,203
RTI - NTD - Envision - Multi	$7,830,997
JSI RTII - Nutrition - SPRING - Multi	$3,054,665
FHI - NTD - END in Africa - Sierra Leone	$2,559,809
FHI - Nutrition - Food & Nutrition Assist FANTA III - Bangladesh	$2,277,658

FHI - NTD - NTD Control Track 2A - Niger	$3,784,363
FHI - NTD - End NTDs in Africa Track 2A - Burkina Faso	$4,837,450
CRS - Nutrition - SYAP - Niger	$319,645
CRS - Nutrition - MYAP - Burkina Faso	$3,017,328
CRS - Nutrition (CFSM Nema Program - MTZ) - Mali	$2,575,184
Abt - Nutrition - Mali	$686,047
IMA - Nutrition - DR Congo	$207,746
StC - Nutrition - Nobo Jibon-MYAP - Bangladesh	$1,882,318
Tufts - Nutrition - CRSP - Nepal	$484,932
Save-USA - Nutrition - Nepal	$11,412,653
Harvard SPH - Nutrition - HENRI - Indonesia	$201,512
Mercy Corps - Cross-Cutting - Rise - DR Congo	$3,749,475
Mercy Corps - Cross-Cutting - RISE 202e Fund- DR Congo	$1,199,832
Mercy Corps - Nutrition - DFAP SAWKI 202e - Niger	$777,553
Utah State University - Nutrition - Assessment of Livestock Vulnerability - Nepal	$40,498
World Learning - Childsight - Pediatric Eye Health - Vietnam	$164,997
Intrahealth - Nutrition - Senegal	$136,533
AED - A2Z Nutrition	$5,990,926
AED- Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance - FANTA II -Bangladesh	$100,279

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you so much. Thank you for being with us and for the work that the organization does.

We will now hear from Mr. Samuel Worthington. You are recognized for 4 minutes. Thank you.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

INTERACTION

WITNESS

SAMUEL A. WORTHINGTON, CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, INTERACTION

Mr. WORTHINGTON. Good morning, Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and Congresswoman Lee, and members of the subcommittee. I am here representing the 200-member organizations of InterAction, many of the non-profits that have testified before you today. And thank you for this opportunity to testify, and appreciate the work of your subcommittee in this extraordinary challenging budget environment.

I am here to advocate for the poverty-focused development and humanitarian programs, those programs that are focused on the poorest and the most vulnerable people. With ongoing developments in the Arab world, crises in Mali, Somalia, Yemen, particularly Syria, this is a crucial time to demonstrate U.S. leadership in global development, humanitarian aid, and the support of people as they seek their democratic rights. You have an opportunity to make a long-term investment, particularly as we approach 2015 and the dates closing the MDGs.

I want to underscore the poverty focused accounts and hope that you will give them the attention and funding they deserve as you make your difficult funding choices. These are investments in development, humanitarian aid from global health, to security, to international disaster assistance. And they are a classic example of doing well by doing good. They represent the compassion of the American people to those stricken by disaster in war as well as a long-term investment in making a more prosperous world, while at the same time engendering good will towards the United States. They are where you get the best return on your investment.

Unfortunately, global humanitarian needs have dramatically increased. An infusion of funds is needed now more than ever in the mounting calamity that is Syria, where one-fifth of the population and 2 million people have been displaced by war. And yet as we try to respond to Syria, we are finding that humanitarian assistance that is dedicated to ongoing crises, such as those in Mali, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Sudan, and South Sudan, are being tapped. We will soon be in the impossible situation of choosing to save lives in one country by stopping programs in another.

It is, therefore, essential that in this difficult budget time that the U.S. government strengthens cooperation with private actors that bring their own resources to the table. InterAction members do just that, thereby leveraging private contributions to give you a bigger bang for your taxpayer buck.

U.S. NGOs manage $14 billion in private cash contributions and gifts in kind for the American people. Recently, InterAction mem-

bers pledged to spend $1 billion food security and nutrition projects over 3 years of their private resources. It demonstrates that while government funding is crucial, the U.S. government can play a unique role of uniting U.S. NGOs, the private sector, and the international community to solve problems together. No one else has the convening power of our government, and now more than ever it is crucial that the U.S. government continue to do so.

I would like to end with a success story. In the village of Beldangi in Mali, the MCC and InterAction member, ACDI/VOCA is partnered to train 10,000 semi-nomadic herders out of farm rice. The project established modern farming irrigation systems in drought and famine prone plains of northern Mali.

When rainfall stopped in 2011 and we saw 19 million people often without food, even in that time of scarcity, the farmers trained in this program produced a surplus and $1,000 per hectare. This is an example of effective foreign assistance that has helped people lift themselves out of poverty. And together, the U.S. government and the programs you fund, working alongside the NGO community, can help the world's poorest build better lives themselves.

And I would like to thank you for your efforts in helping reduce extreme poverty and suffering around the world.

[The information follows:]

Testimony of Samuel A. Worthington
President and CEO
InterAction

Chairman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and members of the Subcommittee: I am here today representing the nearly 200 U.S.-based international development and humanitarian nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that form InterAction's membership. Thank you for the opportunity to testify, and thank you for your work to guide this subcommittee in this extraordinarily challenging budget environment. I am here to advocate for the poverty-focused development and humanitarian programs that are funded through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development.

With ongoing developments in the Arab world as well as crises in Mali, Somalia, Yemen and Syria, this is a crucial time to demonstrate strong U.S. leadership in global development, humanitarian aid and support for people seeking their democratic rights. You have an opportunity now to make a long-lasting impact, particularly as we approach the 2015 target date for the Millennium Development Goals and lay out the post-2015 development agenda.

We understand that you don't set your subcommittee's spending allocation, and are faced with very tough choices as you try to distribute limited resources to many valuable programs. We appreciate your hard work to ensure the highest possible allocation for the State, Foreign Operations Appropriations bill and look forward to working with you as you begin to set out the funding priorities for Fiscal Year 2014.

I want to underscore the value of the poverty-focused accounts, in the hope that you will give them the attention they deserve as you make your funding choices. InterAction's members work in a variety of sectors: water and sanitation, health, refugee

assistance, food security, the environment, youth and basic education, to name just a few. Yet we are united in our belief that the U.S. government can play a vital role in helping the world's poorest and most vulnerable, so that they can build better lives for themselves and create a more stable and prosperous world.

We therefore encourage you to support critically important investments in both humanitarian assistance and in long-term development. The latter includes the Global Health accounts, the Millennium Challenge account, the multilateral accounts and the Development Assistance account, which comprises, for example, funding for food security, basic education, and water and sanitation programs. On the humanitarian side, we urge your support for International Disaster Assistance, the refugee accounts and peacekeeping efforts. These humanitarian investments are classic examples of doing well by doing good: They represent the compassion of the American people to those stricken by disaster and war and are a long-term investment in a more stable, prosperous world while at the same time engendering goodwill toward the United States.

Natural disasters, armed conflict, drought and famine have unfortunately increased global humanitarian need dramatically. The resulting humanitarian crises are of a magnitude rarely witnessed in recent years, with more people displaced by conflict in the past 15 years than at any other period. As a result, many people lack access to the most basic elements of survival and dignity: health care, safe shelter, clean water, nutritious food and education.

An infusion of funds is needed now more than ever to respond to the mounting humanitarian calamity in Syria, where one-fifth of the population requires humanitarian assistance and 2 million people have been displaced by the war. At the same time, more

than 700,000 people have fled to neighboring countries and North Africa, and they are in desperate need of aid. Greater international commitment is critical, and yet the response to Syria puts a strain on already overstretched U.S. humanitarian assistance accounts dedicated to ongoing crises such as those in Mali, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan and South Sudan. Moreover, current funding levels also mean that the U.S. government would be hard-pressed to respond to any unexpected crises, like the 2010 earthquake in Haiti. As Americans, we have a moral obligation to help those most in need. As such, it is imperative that the committee funds humanitarian accounts so that we are not put in the impossible position of choosing to save lives in one country but not another.

At the same time, we recognize the constraints of the current budget environment. Like most Americans, we support responsible steps to ensure the government's fiscal health, and we support spending cuts that will not harm our national interests or values and will help balance the budget in the long term. Cutting poverty-focused foreign aid, representing less than 1 percent of the total U.S. budget, is not the way to balance our budget. Having seen the base International Affairs (150) budget cut 15 percent over the last two years, there is nowhere left to cut.

Not only do these accounts fund vital programming, but they often do so through cooperative agreements with private organizations such as InterAction's NGO members, who bring their own money to the table, thereby leveraging private contributions and creating much bigger "bang" for the taxpayer "buck." In 2010, the latest year for which we have data, U.S. NGOs managed $14 billion in private cash contributions and gifts-in-kind.[i] Fully 70 percent of our funding is from private, rather than public sources.[ii]

During the U.N. General Assembly last year, then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton announced that InterAction members planned to spend $1 billion in food security projects over the next three years. Such a pledge demonstrates the significant contributions that our members make to improve people's lives. We hope Congress and the administration will leverage our efforts to do even more. In particular, we feel that the USAID-NGO relationship could benefit from greater engagement and communication. InterAction is holding ongoing discussions with USAID to improve the relationship between the agency and the NGO community, with the goal that NGOs be viewed as partners rather than merely implementers. We therefore hope you will work with our community to map out a strategy for engaging U.S. and international civil society as full partners in U.S. government development cooperation efforts.

We are encouraged by efforts in Congress and the administration to increase aid effectiveness, transparency and local capacity. We support the principles underlying these efforts, and we believe that our community has a great deal to offer, with decades of experience, local knowledge and relationships with NGOs overseas. Partners in development, such as the U.S. government and the private sector, can achieve more when they leverage our community's footprint, knowledge and connections around the world.

I would like to close with just one story of the success we've seen through collaboration between the U.S. government and international NGOs. In a rural village outside of Lusaka, Zambia, USAID and World Vision – one of the largest faith-based organizations in the world – have partnered to improve access to clean water and sanitation facilities by building a solar-powered well to serve the school and individual households for the first time. World Vision also worked with the community to set up

councils to maintain the well and the associated latrine, to educate children on proper hygiene, and to ensure that soap is always available.

The well – just one small project in one community – had immediate and profound impact: For one family, the new spigot of clean water in their front yard – piped via the solar-powered water well – allowed them to grow food for themselves and bring in around $600 in income annually. They suffered less often from water-borne diseases and diarrhea after learning proper hygiene practices. Their fourth-grade daughter now gets to school on time each day because she no longer must collect water miles from home in the morning.

This is just one example of the work being done with foreign aid dollars to create the circumstances to improve hygiene, health, education and incomes. Just imagine the opportunities that will be available to children in the village that weren't available just a few short years ago.

NGOs work tirelessly to meet the needs of the poorest and most vulnerable in a way that is responsible, sustainable and effective, but cuts to the poverty-focused development and humanitarian assistance accounts will endanger projects like these. This U.S. government, working alongside global NGOs, can help the world's poorest build better lives for themselves and contribute to a healthier, more humane, stable and prosperous world.

In closing, I want to express sincere gratitude for your efforts to reduce extreme poverty and suffering around the world.

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[i] http://www.hudson.org/files/publications/2012IndexofGlobalPhilanthropyandRemittances.pdf
[ii] InterAction analysis of members' 2009 IRS Form 990s.

Samuel A. Worthington Bio

Sam Worthington is President and CEO of InterAction, the nation's largest alliance of US-based nongovernmental organizations working overseas. InterAction members manage over $13 billion a year to decrease poverty and hunger, uphold human rights, safeguard a sustainable planet, and ensure human dignity for poor and vulnerable populations globally. With over forty working groups, InterAction leads, supports, and mobilizes its members to take collective action, improve the impact of their programs, increase their global reach, and advocate for efforts that advance human well-being around the world. Worthington has represented U.S. NGOs and their programs before the United States Congress, the administration, and numerous major national and international media.

Previously, Worthington served as Chief Executive Officer of Plan USA (1994-2006), a global child-focused development NGO. Worthington also sat on Plan's global executive management team and chaired Plan's national CEO team.

Among various advisory roles, Worthington serves on the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) at the UN, Advisory Council for Voluntary Foreign Assistance at USAID, Council on Foreign Relations, and the boards of the Alliance to End Hunger, CIVICUS, and Religions for Peace. Worthington's numerous leadership roles included the White House Task Force on Global Development and Poverty, he was a founding board member of the ONE Campaign, chaired the global NGO Impact Initiative on behalf of the UN Special Envoy for Tsunami Recovery (President Clinton), and served on the steering committee of the NGO Leadership Forum at Harvard University.

Worthington has a Masters degree with distinction from the Monterey Institute of International Studies and a Bachelor's degree from the University of Vermont. As a Fulbright scholar he completed post graduate research at the Institut Universitaire des Hautes Etudes Internationales in Geneva. He has received various awards and engaged in a program on non-profit leadership at the Harvard Business School.

Worthington and his wife Renée live in Bethesda, Maryland. They have three children Rachel, Jamie and Lindsay.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Samuel A. Worthington, President and CEO, InterAction

[redacted]

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

   Representing InterAction and our alliance of 190+ International non-Governmental Organizations.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   (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: [redacted]

Date: March 1, 2013

Date	Amount	Source	Recipient
7/12/2011	$1,908,561 (4/30/2012: Increased by modification to $4,055,850)	USAID – Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction)
9/15/2011	$247,094	Department of State – Bureau of Population, Migration, & Refugees (BPRM)	American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction)
1/1/2012	$248,785	Department of State – Bureau of Population, Migration, & Refugees (BPRM)	American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction)
9/15/12	$259,341	Department of State – Bureau of Population, Migration, & Refugees (BPRM)	American Council for Voluntary International Action (InterAction)

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. Thanks for being here. And you said reaching out to private actors. The reaching out we do multiplies our contributions amazingly. And we not only reach out in the money and partnering that way, but also in the research. We have talked about the Gates Foundation where his annual letter, I use in speeches all the time. It is some of the best news. And people want good news. And I thank all of you today—we have got others to hear from—for recognizing we are in very difficult fiscal situations.

Two things. One, it is very difficult. The other thing is we know that cuts we can make will keep from saving lives. You have said it over and over. We are very aware that that is the result. And it is not always the result if you are cutting the money to build roads. It is just a different situation. And everyone on the subcommittee recognizes that and wants to be on this subcommittee.

I would ask you, do you reach out to other members outside of these subcommittees that have direct——

Mr. WORTHINGTON. Yes, we do.

Ms. GRANGER. And are you convincing? [Laughter.]

Mr. WORTHINGTON. I try to be. I think the bottom line is the fact that the American people give so much of their time and treasure to the organizations we represent. They want our government as a good partner. It is literally every faith group, every background. We have an American movement that cares about these issues.

And yet, we know the U.S. government cannot do it alone. We need the partner of the private sector. We need the NGOs. We need the universities. We need local actors. That is the new face of development, and the reforms that are happening in AID are very much heading in that direction. So we thank you for that opportunity.

Ms. GRANGER. I think most of us on the subcommittee have some discussion about the importance of this almost every day, I would guess.

Mrs. Lowey.

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, thank you. We have had an opportunity to work together for many years and appreciate your commitment. And hopefully because of the bipartisan support here, your priorities are our priorities. And hopefully we will come out of this fairly whole. We will see. But thank you so much.

Ms. GRANGER. Ms. Lee.

Ms. LEE. Thank you very much. Let me say thank you for being and for what you do each and every day on behalf of the poorest of the poor and the most vulnerable.

What concerns me, and I agree with the chair and, of course, our ranking member in terms of partnerships that are absolutely necessary if we are going to eliminate poverty. I guess one of my main concerns now has been the lack of or the withdrawal because of budget cuts and our fiscal crisis, of Federal government support, sequestration, you know, all of the issues that we are dealing with, because I know that Federal funding and support of the United States government leverages private and corporate contributions and contributions throughout the world.

And so I guess I would just ask all of our witnesses to kind of think about that and how our withdrawal or our cuts given our fis-

cal constraints really either diminish or enhance the ability to leverage the private sector funding that we all care so much about.

Mr. WORTHINGTON. If I could respond that there is a direct correlation between the U.S. government taking a lead and our ability to generate private resources or pull in the private sector. We have seen this at the G8 and other places. We would not have come up with a billion dollar food security pledge had the U.S. government not stood up in Aquila and made its pledge, and then move to do the same thing with the private sector.

Your leadership helps us move the American people, and it is essential. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you.

We will now hear from Ms. Margaret McGlynn. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

INTERNATIONAL AIDS VACCINE INITIATIVE

WITNESS

MARGARET McGLYNN, PRESIDENT AND CEO, INTERNATIONAL AIDS VACCINE INITIATIVE

Ms. MCGLYNN. Madam Chair, Ranking Member Lowey, and Ms. Lee, thank you for the opportunity to testify today in support of USAID's global health programs and, most specifically, HIV vaccine research.

I am the president and chief executive officer of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, which is a public product development partnership that is focused on the development of an AIDS vaccine.

Several recent scientific breakthroughs tell us that an AIDS vaccine is within our reach. For the first time ever via trial conducted in Thailand, we saw that a vaccine was able to achieve modest protection against HIV infections. We need to improve upon that. Also in the last few years, together with our collaborators, we have discovered a series of broadly-neutralizing antibodies in HIV patients that shows us that there is a pathway to develop a broadly-effective vaccine.

Now, this progress would not have been possible without the steadfast support of Congress and the strong support that this subcommittee has shown for the partnership with USAID. And their commitment has been vital to our success.

There is unprecedented optimism in the HIV vaccine field today, but this is tempered by the reality that vaccine development is hard, and for the HIV virus, it is particularly challenging. But as the prior head of Merck's global vaccine business, I had the privilege of bringing 4 important new vaccines to the market globally, and my experience tells me that the investment that we are making now in HIV vaccine research will dramatically accelerate the delivery of a vaccine to those who need it the most.

We are making incredible scientific strides, but your continued support is critical to enable us to make sure that those efforts are not in vain. And the nature of the type of research we are doing means that any break in investment, any delay in program, would

have a devastating impact on the momentum of the field. We have to finish this important job.

So we have had fantastic advances that we are all aware of in HIV treatment in recent years, and we applaud the life-saving expansion of treatment under the PEPFAR program and the goal of an AIDS-free generation. But we know that it is far better and ultimately more sustainable to prevent infection in the first place. In fact, for every 5 people newly infected, only 3 people are being put on treatment, so we are not keeping up with the disease.

The sooner we can develop an effective AIDS vaccine, the sooner we can begin to avert the human and the financial cost of future infections, and the sooner we will bring this pandemic to an end.

So we appreciate the tremendous pressure this committee and Congress overall is facing with regard to the budget. But we know with the certainty that the HIV vaccine field would not have made the progress that we have without your support.

So we urge continued funding at the current level of HIV vaccine research through USAID of $28.7 million. We must not turn our back now when so much progress has been made, and we are ever closer to solving this staggering scientific and humanitarian challenge, not when so many lives, and especially the lives of vulnerable women and children around the world, depend upon our success.

History has shown us there is no more effective approach to ending infectious disease than a vaccine. We have seen it with smallpox. We have seen it with polio. We have seen it with measles. Just imagine the benefit to the world of having a vaccine against HIV. It is within our grasp if only we press ahead.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Written Testimony to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs on the FY 2014 Budget Request by Margaret McGlynn, President and CEO of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to provide testimony on the budget request for Fiscal Year 2014. I respectfully submit this testimony on behalf of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), a public-private product development partnership whose mission is to ensure the development of safe, effective, accessible, preventive HIV vaccines for use throughout the world. In the President's Fiscal Year 2013 Budget Request, IAVI received $28.7 million through its partnership with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Progress against HIV/AIDS and ongoing challenges

Through the generosity of the American people, the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) brings lifesaving antiretroviral treatment to over 5 million people in low- and middle-income countries today. And just last year on World AIDS Day, PEPFAR released its blueprint to attain the objective of an AIDS-Free Generation. The blueprint reflects the enormous progress we have made in combatting this disease, the hope and possibility of ending the epidemic, and the serious challenges that stand in our way of achieving this previously elusive goal. As part of its multipronged goal, the PEPFAR Blueprint embraces continued support for the development of new biomedical tools for HIV prevention, specifically mentioning microbicides and vaccines. We have always believed the HIV pandemic requires a response that includes both the expansion of existing treatment and prevention programs *and* the development and swift rollout of new prevention strategies—especially vaccines. A recent report from the bipartisan Center for Strategic and International Studies noted, "**Since the best-known prevention interventions are still only partially protective against HIV infection, research on new and even more-effective prevention technologies, for example HIV vaccines and**

microbicides, and their impact on HIV transmission is needed to stop the virus' spread."[1] And as we've seen in the U.S. with smallpox, polio, measles, and many other diseases that once ravaged American health, no medical technology has the track record to end infectious disease like a vaccine.

The World Needs an AIDS Vaccine

A preventive AIDS vaccine will save lives, result in significant cost savings, reduce the funds needed for future HIV/AIDS treatment, and free up those resources for other critical priorities. The PEPFAR Blueprint places support for innovative research to develop new prevention technologies high among the action steps along the way to an AIDS-Free Generation.[2] Simply put, an AIDS vaccine would have a transformative impact.

Modeling has shown that a vaccine would not need to be 100% effective to have a significant impact on new infections – in fact, a vaccine that was only 70% efficacious distributed to 40% of the population in low-and-middle income countries would avert one-third of new HIV infections over the first decade after introduction, or about 8.9 million new infections under current incidence trends.[3] That translates to 8.9 million individuals who would not need lifelong ARV treatment, and around $70 billion saved in treatment costs[4].

An AIDS vaccine will also be a powerful tool for women around the world. Globally, HIV/AIDS is the leading cause of death in women ages 15-44, when they are most economically productive and most needed by their children and communities. Women desperately need new HIV prevention tools to protect themselves and their children from HIV infection and the devastating human and economic hardship that is the consequence of this disease.

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[1] Global Health Policy in the Second Obama Term http://csis.org/publication/global-health-policy-second-obama-term
[2] PEPFAR Blueprint: Creating an AIDS-Free Generation http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/201386.pdf
[3] The Potential Impact of an AIDS Vaccine in Low- and Middle-Income Countries http://www.iavi.org/Information-Center/Publications/Documents/Global%20Impact%20Brief.pdf
[4] AIDS Vaccines: Exploring the Potential Cost/Benefit http://www.iavi.org/Information-Center/Publications/Documents/Costs%20Impact%20Brief.pdf

Unprecedented Progress

Innovative research and development toward an AIDS vaccine is moving us ever closer to a game-changing health technology that will enable countries to overcome the crippling burden of HIV, fueled by the same U.S. commitment to assist those currently living with HIV/AIDS. The 2009 efficacy trial in Thailand, conducted in cooperation by the U.S. and Thai governments, demonstrated for the first time that a vaccine *can* prevent transmission of HIV.

The AIDS vaccine field has been further buoyed by exciting discoveries by researchers at and affiliated with IAVI and the Vaccine Research Center of the NIH of more than 30 potent new antibodies that neutralize a broad swath of HIV variants. These recent discoveries have revealed HIV's hidden vulnerabilities to scientists and provided valuable targets for designing a potentially highly effective vaccine. This is – by any measure – the most exciting and promising time in the history of our field, with each discovery bringing us one step closer to a transformative tool for global health. Thus, it is no longer a question of **if** we will have an AIDS vaccine, but rather **when**. But that promise cannot be realized without sustained political commitment and continued and predictable research funding – both of which are crucial if we are to realize the returns on this significant investment.

The IAVI Model and Partnership with USAID

IAVI, as a product development partnership, brings together academic, industry and government institutional leaders from both the developed and developing world in the search for an AIDS vaccine. IAVI focuses on improving the design of new AIDS vaccine candidates, accelerating their evaluation in human trials, and ensuring that an eventual vaccine is appropriate for the developing world. IAVI collaborates with over 50 scientific partners across the globe,

many based in the U.S., including small- and medium-sized biotechnology companies, to fill gaps in the AIDS vaccine field, pursuing concepts that hold the promise of high returns but have been neglected because they carry a high risk of failure. These partnerships have contributed to critical scientific breakthroughs in the quest to develop an AIDS vaccine and developed profitable new medical technologies with broader applications, generating profits and creating jobs.

The discovery and characterization of broadly neutralizing antibodies exemplifies IAVI's partnership approach, connecting IAVI's USAID-supported clinical research centers in the developing world, and IAVI's laboratories in London, New York City and La Jolla, with our industry, biotechnology and academic partners around the world. And our close collaborations with institutions in sub-Saharan Africa to conduct world-class epidemiological and clinical research have proven vital to AIDS vaccine development. Further, IAVI is proud to be co-sponsoring a new HIV vaccine design program with the Government of India to leverage India's burgeoning life sciences capacity to accelerate the translation of recent antibody discoveries into potent new vaccine candidates. Together, IAVI and our global network of partners have translated innovative technologies into 22 vaccine candidates, 13 of which have entered human trials in 11 countries. Indeed, IAVI just launched a Phase I study of an innovative new vaccine approach in January 2013 that holds the promise for extended immune responses.

While an effective vaccine is our focus, this research does not take place in a vacuum. Working in close partnership with highly impacted communities both accelerates research and ensures that a vaccine will be acceptable to those communities. IAVI works with our partners in the regions hardest hit by HIV/AIDS to strengthen local health services, promote understanding of AIDS vaccine research, and ensure that clinical trials are conducted efficiently and at the

highest ethical standards. These partnerships help build capacity for science, technology and innovation in developing countries, contributing to economic growth and stability.

IAVI operates with broad support, leveraging funds from several governments as well as numerous foundations, individuals and private sector enterprises. USAID has been a vital partner since 2001 and this partnership has led to critical breakthroughs in AIDS vaccine science, including the aforementioned recent discoveries of broadly neutralizing antibodies. It has also contributed to economic growth, via smart investments in research, both domestically and in the regions hardest hit by AIDS.

Recommendation

A continuation of the $28.7 million included in the President's FY 2013 Budget Request for the USAID-IAVI partnership will capitalize on recent discoveries and speed the development of a vaccine, ultimately saving untold billions of dollars on HIV treatment and care. Our efforts also promote America's foreign policy objectives, including building stronger economies, strengthening our global partnerships and mitigating threats to our national security.

Smart investments in American biotechnological leadership are accelerating the development of game-changing technologies--first among them an AIDS vaccine--and leading to more durable and sustainable responses to the most significant global health and development challenges of our time. Congress in general and the Committee in particular have steadfastly funded HIV vaccine research, a decision which has been critical to the unprecedented progress we are now witnessing. By continuing USAID support for the development of an AIDS vaccine at current funding levels, the Committee will help ensure the discovery of the transformative tool for global health so desperately needed - a vaccine capable of preventing the transmission of HIV.

Margaret G. McGlynn
President and Chief Executive Officer
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)

Margaret (Margie) McGlynn has served as President and Chief Executive Officer of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) since July of 2011. IAVI is a Product Development Partnership that was founded in 1996 to fill gaps and help accelerate HIV vaccine R&D by bridging government and philanthropic funding with academic and industry capabilities.

Margie brings significant experience in the vaccine and antiretroviral markets. She retired from Merck in 2009, after 26 years with the company, last serving as President, Global Vaccines and Anti-Infectives. In that capacity, Margie was responsible for a $7 billion portfolio of products globally, and oversaw the launch of several vaccines, including Merck's rotavirus and HPV vaccines, and anti-infectives including an integrase inhibitor for HIV. Over the course of her career at Merck, Margie played a prominent role in the company's global health initiatives and drug and vaccine access programs. She was involved in the provision of Merck's HIV drugs and vaccines at cost to developing countries, and was responsible for access programs for Rotavirus and HPV vaccines in low-income countries. Margie served on the board and executive committee of the GAVI Alliance, a public-private partnership dedicated to bringing life-saving vaccines against common infectious diseases to people across the developing world. While at Merck, she also played a key role in establishing the Hilleman Laboratories, a partnership between Merck and the Wellcome Trust, headquartered in New Delhi, India, that focuses on the development of vaccines for the developing world. Margie also served as a member of CSIS Commission on Global Health in 2009 and 2010.

Prior to her role leading the Global Vaccine Business, Margie held numerous roles in sales, marketing and managed care at Merck. Her experience spanned multiple product lines, including primary care, specialty products, vaccines and hospital products. She also served in both domestic and global roles, and she held a number of senior level positions leading the U.S. Hospital and Specialty Products Division, the U. S. Sales and Managed Care Organization, Global Marketing and the Health and Utilization Management area for Merck Medco Managed Care.

Margie attended the State University of New York at Buffalo, where she completed a dual major, receiving a bachelor's degree in Pharmacy and an MBA in Marketing.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:
Margaret McGlynn
President and CEO, International AIDS Vaccine Initiative
[redacted]

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

   I am representing the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), a non-governmental organization.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   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.

   Source: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)AID-OAA-A-11-00020
   Per the Cooperative Agreement that began on 9/13/2011, IAVI was awarded the following amounts since October 1, 2010:
   9/13/11 obligated $28,710,000
   9/26/12 obligated $29,710,000

   Source: **National Institutes of Health (NIH)**
   Cumulative grants were awarded to IAVI from NIH/NIAID and NIH/NIDA as follows:
   Grant Numbers:

   R01AI084840
   9/01/11 obligated $365,775
   9/01/12 obligated $451,019

   R03DA033177
   9/01/11 obligated $34,954

   U19AI090970
   9/01/11 obligated $1,503,156
   9/01/12 obligated $2,452,497

   HIVRAD P01
   7/01/12 obligated $531,776

Signature: [redacted] Date: 2/28/2013

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much.

Mrs. Lowey.

Mrs. LOWEY. Yes, thank you.

Ms. MCGLYNN. Yes, thank you, as a fellow New Yorker.

Mrs. LOWEY. And I look forward to continuing to work together.

Ms. MCGLYNN. Thank you. We appreciate all of your support.

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much.

We are going to have votes called, they are telling me, at 2:15. We have 5 more speakers to go. And so if you will just be aware of that, and I will be aware of it also.

We will now hear from Mr. Jeffrey Wolff. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

ELIMINATE PROJECT OF KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

WITNESS

JEFFREY WOLFF, VOLUNTARY VICE CHAIRMAN, ELIMINATE PROJECT OF KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

Mr. WOLFF. Chairman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, Ms. Lee, thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of the Eliminate Project, Kiwanis eliminating maternal and neonatal tetanus. My name is Jeffrey Wolff. I reside locally here in Northern Virginia, and I am here today with my wife, Jennifer, also a member of our organization, representing Kiwanis and Kiwanis family members throughout the United States.

Tetanus is a preventable disease that kills 1 baby every 9 minutes. We are seeking the support of this committee to encourage USAID to provide through UNICEF funding to eliminate MNT. This funding would come from the maternal and child health account.

I know, Madam Chairwoman, that you and Mrs. Lowey are both champions for programs that address maternal health and child survival. I think that our tetanus initiative is a perfect example of a global health program that intervenes to help both mother and child. It saves both lives.

I can visualize a world without tetanus. Recently, I traveled to Cambodia as part of a UNICEF delegation to witness their work on the ground. I was truly inspired by the women we saw traveling long distances to local health care centers. Some were there to give birth. Others were ensuring that their children received proper vaccinations. These women simply want a better life for their children, something all parents like myself can agree on.

I was also impressed by UNICEF's village outreach services. Once a month, trained health workers would visit remote villages to deliver health care and administer tetanus vaccines to women who could not make it to the health centers. Together we can ensure that all women are able to receive the vaccine anywhere they are in the world.

On behalf of Kiwanis International, I want to thank this committee for your past and continuing support of our first global campaign for children, ending iodine deficiency disorders. I urge you to

support our second and current campaign to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus from the face of the earth.

The Eliminate Project will save or protect millions of mothers and babies. Tetanus can infect newborns, spreading quickly, causing horrible pain and killing within days. It is a terrible disease where mothers cannot even touch or comfort their children due to the excruciating pain. But it is highly preventable by giving women of childbearing age a series of 3 vaccine doses costing roughly a $1.80. The cost of the vaccines includes the vaccination itself, syringes, safe storage, transportation, and more. This is an example of a cold storage case that was used to transport the vaccine to remote mountain locations in the Philippines.

Kiwanis International is committed to raising $110 million to immunize more than 61 million women in 30 countries where the disease is still a major health problem. Kiwanis' global volunteer network, along with UNICEF's field staff of technical expertise and unbeatable supply chain will help eliminate this cruel, centuries-old disease.

We have a very effective partnership with UNICEF, and I encourage you to support them in their request for funding for Fiscal Year 2014.

MNT results when tetanus spores, which are present in soil everywhere, enter the bloodstream. It is mainly caused by a lack of access to sanitary birthing conditions, unclean instruments used to cut the umbilical cord, and unclean post-partum cord care. The fatality rate can be as high as 100 percent in underserved areas, with newborns usually dying within 7 days.

Since launching our fundraising campaign in July 2011, we have raised nearly $27 million, we have engaged 5,700 members as volunteer leaders, and we have received contributions from more than 3,500 clubs. It is also important to note that through the UNICEF and Kiwanis IDD and maternal neonatal tetanus programs, thousands of our clubs at the local level are seeing the importance of U.S. global health programs. This is true involvement at the grass roots level.

Our elimination plans are in place. Countries are ready for implementation. All that remains is a funding push, one push to rid the earth of this disease.

Madam Chairwoman, I urge you and this committee to join us in that final push. Help us eliminate this terrible disease and ensure that no baby suffers the excruciating the 7-day death ever again. Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Kiwanis
www.kiwanis.org

STATEMENT BY

JEFFREY WOLFF, CAMPAIGN VICE CHAIRMAN, ELIMINATE (MATERNAL NEONATAL TETANUS) PROJECT, KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 19, 2013

Madam Chairwoman, I am Jeffrey Wolff, Kiwanis International's volunteer Campaign Vice Chairman for The Eliminate Project. I live in Chantilly, Virginia, and am here today representing more than 5,100 Kiwanis clubs and more than 432,000 Kiwanis-family members in the United States.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in support of The Eliminate Project: Kiwanis eliminating maternal and neonatal tetanus. Tetanus is a preventable disease that kills one baby every nine minutes. We are seeking the support of this Committee to encourage USAID to provide, through UNICEF, funding to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus. This funding would come from the Maternal and Child Health account.

We are also seeking your support to provide $750 million in fiscal year 2014 for the overall account for Maternal and Child Health.

On behalf of Kiwanis International and Kiwanis International Foundation, I want to thank you for your past and continuing support of our first Global Campaign for Children, ending Iodine Deficiency Disorders. I urge you to also support our second and current campaign to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus from the face of the earth.

MATERNAL AND NEONATAL TETANUS & THE ELIMINATE PROJECT

The Eliminate Project: Kiwanis eliminating maternal and neonatal tetanus is a global campaign that will save or protect more than 61 million mothers and newborns. Tetanus can infect newborns, spreading quickly, causing terrible pain and killing within days. It's a terrible disease where mothers cannot even touch or comfort their babies due to the excruciating pain. But it is highly preventable.

During this project, Kiwanis International is focusing where the need is greatest on the populations least served. In fact, we are tackling the hardest leg of a difficult journey. MNT is on the brink of elimination, but sorely needs a champion to complete the work.

Kiwanis International is committed to raising $110 million to immunize more than 61 million women in countries where the disease is still a major health problem. Kiwanis' global volunteer network and strength in reaching communities and leaders, along with the UNICEF's field staff,

technical expertise and unbeatable supply chain, will help eliminate this cruel, centuries-old disease.

We believe we have a very effective partnership with UNICEF and urge you to support UNICEF in its request for funding in the amount of $135 million for fiscal year 2014.

MATERNAL AND NEONATAL TETANUS

MNT results when tetanus spores, which are present in soil everywhere, enter the bloodstream. It is mainly caused by a lack of access to sanitary birthing conditions, unclean instruments used to cut the umbilical cord and unclean post-partum cord care.

Once the disease is contracted, a new-born usually dies within seven days. The fatality rate can be as high as 100 percent in underserved areas.

Most mothers and newborns who die of tetanus live in areas of Africa, and South and Southeast Asia, where many women are poor, have little access to health care, have limited information about safe delivery procedures and continue harmful cord care practices.

MNT is easily prevented by giving women of childbearing age a series of three vaccine doses, which costs roughly $1.80. This cost includes the vaccinations, syringes, safe storage, transportation and more.

Women who are properly vaccinated with the tetanus vaccine will have immunity through most of their childbearing years. Babies born to mothers who have been vaccinated will be protected through the first two months of life.

When women are vaccinated for tetanus and learn about maternal health, they become empowered to take control of their well-being and that of their newborns. We believe these women matter, they deserve to give birth to healthy babies and their babies deserve to achieve their full human potential.

PROGRESS

The Eliminate Project supports UNICEF and its partners, which have already eliminated MNT in 29 countries. Thirty countries remain at risk, with more than 100 million women who need to be vaccinated.

Between 1999 and 2010, nearly 100 million women in some of the most remote places were protected against tetanus, saving thousands of newborns from death due to tetanus every year.

Kiwanis International is now taking on this cause. We will raise $110 million by 2015. Since launching our fundraising campaign July 2011, nearly $27 million has been raised, nearly 5,500 Kiwanis members have committed to four years of volunteer service and more than 3,500 clubs have contributed to the fundraising campaign.

I can visualize a world without tetanus. Recently, I traveled to Cambodia as part of a UNICEF delegation to witness UNICEF's work on the ground. I was truly inspired by the women we saw who traveled long distances to a local health center. Some were there to give birth; others were ensuring their children received proper vaccinations. These women simply want a better life for their children, something all parents like me can agree on. I was also impressed by UNICEF's village outreach services. Once a month, trained health workers visit remote villages to deliver health services, including administering the tetanus vaccine. Together, we can ensure that all women are able to receive the tetanus vaccine anywhere in the world.

The maternal neonatal tetanus elimination plans are in place. Countries are ready for implementation. All that remains is one final funding push. One push to rid the earth of this devastating disease.

Madam Chairwoman, I ask you to join us in this final push. Help us to eliminate this terrible disease and ensure that no baby suffers this excruciating seven-day death ever again.

Thank you for your time and your consideration.

Jeffrey M. Wolff
Vice Chairman, The Eliminate Project
Kiwanis International

Jeffrey M. Wolff serves as the voluntary Vice Chairman for The Eliminate Project, overseeing the participation of Kiwanis International's Service Leadership Programs in the efforts to eliminate maternal and neo-natal tetanus worldwide.

Born and raised in New York, Mr. Wolff started his involvement with Kiwanis as a member of the East Meadow High School Key Club. He completed undergraduate work at George Mason University in Fairfax, Virginia, and began a professional career in the Information Technology industry. In 1995, he became Director of Information Systems for National Journal and Government Executive magazines, overhauling their systems and working extensively on their on-site publications at the Democratic and Republican National Conventions. Since 2000, Mr. Wolff has been in more consultative positions serving as a software solutions architect for publishing companies such as Time-Warner and McGraw Hill as well as providing direction to many branches of the United States Armed Forces on their collaborative document management environments.

Mr. Wolff has been a member of the Kiwanis Club of Tysons Corner/McLean, Virginia since it was founded in 1998. He has served in most volunteer leadership positions at the club, division and District level within the Kiwanis organization. Most recently, he served as 2011-12 Governor of the Capital District, overseeing Kiwanis clubs in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Jeffrey and his wife, Jennifer, also an active member of their local Kiwanis club, reside in Chantilly, Virginia, and have two daughters, Charlotte and Audrey.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Jeffrey Wolff, Vice Chairman, Eliminate Project Campaign
Kiwanis International
[redacted]

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

   Kiwanis International
   and Kiwanis International Foundation

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   XXX 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.

   n/a

Signature: [redacted] Date: **March 13, 2013**

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you, and congratulations on the $27 million. It is certainly a very worthy cause. You startled me at the number of deaths. I was not aware of that. Thank you very much.

Mr. WOLFF. Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Ms. Andrea Koppel. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

MERCY CORPS

WITNESS

ANDREA KOPPEL, VICE PRESIDENT, MERCY CORPS

Ms. KOPPEL. Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, Congresswoman Lee, thank you so much for inviting me to testify before the committee today. I am here representing Mercy Corps, a global NGO doing humanitarian development work in over 40 countries around the world. We are proud partners with USAID, the Department of State, and other U.S. agencies.

I would like to start my remarks this afternoon by thanking this subcommittee for its leadership and support of life-saving accounts, the IDA and MRA accounts, which make much of our work possible.

My full remarks have already been submitted to this committee, so with my remaining time I would like to focus on just a few issues.

I recently returned from a 2-week trip to the Middle East and saw firsthand the good work that U.S. government funded programs are doing in that part of the world. I am going to have more to say about the Syria crisis in just a few moments and the essential nature of U.S. leadership in humanitarian response and long-term development.

But, first, I would like to highlight the importance of the flexible new funding that is available in something called the community development funds as well as a resilience approach to the work of USAID.

With respect to CDF, the Obama Administration developed this fund to promote innovation and effective programs. It is financed by the development assistance account and provides cash resources for food security programs.

CDF, coupled with traditional USDA food security programs, has allowed us to expand the number of beneficiaries we serve, while at the same time allowing us to be creative in the types of programs that we implement. I would like to encourage this subcommittee to include language in the Fiscal Year '14 bill, as well as the Fiscal Year '13 CR that allows for more of this type of programming.

Another way that humanitarian aid is modernizing is by focusing increasingly on addressing the needs and drivers, rather than just the effects, of humanitarian crises. Known as resilience aid, this creative programming helps to better support communities that are facing repeated crises. Mercy Corps works in many of these coun-

tries that face cyclical crises, places like the Horn of Africa and the Sahel.

We have been thrilled to see USAID's increasing focus on the concept of resilience in these regions and appreciate the resilience strategy that was rolled out by USAID in December. The strategy affirms that resilience interventions must bring together activities that have traditionally operated in siloes. And I know, Ranking Member Lowey, that siloes are something that you want to break down. Well, we want to break them down as well.

For example, you have got economic development and livelihoods. You have got natural resource management, and water and sanitation, and so on. We want to break down these siloes and make these kinds of programs more efficient, and that policies focus on joint planning and design of programs across different parts of USAID's turf is a big step forward, as is the new mandate that USAID's country planning processes must consistently incorporate a focus on resilience.

Before I close, I want to return to the crisis in the Middle East specifically with regards to Syria. If companies—if these countries, rather, Lebanon and Jordan, were hit by a natural disaster, and newspapers around the world talked about the fact that there were a million people that no longer had a place to live, that there were food prices that were skyrocketing, rents that were skyrocketing in these countries, and price gouging that had become the norm, I have no doubt that the American public would dig deep to respond.

But this is a man-made crisis. The numbers are the same. The wave of refugees that is crashing upon the shores of Lebanon and Jordan today is unheard of. These countries right now are at risk. Their very stability hangs in the balance, and yet the current UN appeal for this crisis is less than a quarter funded. As the head of the UNHCR in Jordan told me, the situation is unsustainable.

I leave you with one final story of a Syrian man I met just hours after he had crossed over from Jordan—excuse me, crossed over from Syria into Jordan. He and his extended family of 19 members had been on the run for 6 weeks. He looked me in the eyes and he said, please make sure that our voices are heard by the world. He said the situation is getting worse by the day.

Please keep this in mind as you make your funding decisions in the very near future. Thank you so much.

[The information follows:]



Statement of Andrea Koppel
Vice President, Global Engagement and Policy, Mercy Corps

U.S. House Appropriations Subcommittee on State Department, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

My name is Andrea Koppel and I am Mercy Corps' Vice President for Global Engagement and Policy. Mercy Corps is an Oregon-based humanitarian and development non-profit organization working in over 40 countries. Our mission is to alleviate suffering, poverty and oppression by helping people build secure, productive and just communities. We are proud partners with USAID and the Department of State, and I would like to start my remarks by thanking this committee for their leadership and support of the lifesaving accounts, including the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) and Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Accounts that make much of our work possible.

The funding this subcommittee provides makes an immense difference in the lives of millions of people around the world. I recently returned from a trip to the Middle East to visit some of Mercy Corps' programs that are responding to the crisis in Syria and saw first-hand the good work that US programs are doing in the region. Besides highlighting our humanitarian work, I would also like to address the importance of resilience and close with a request for continued support and US leadership in humanitarian response and long-term development assistance.

Middle East

I have just returned from the Middle East, where I visited a variety of US Government funded programs that are making a transformative difference in the lives of some of the over 900,000 Syrian refugees that have fled across the Syrian border into neighboring countries. As

this crisis continues to grow, aid flows are struggling to keep up with needs. I witness this firsthand in Lebanon, which despite hosting the highest number of Syrian refugees of any country in the region, received considerably less support from international donors in 2012 than Jordan received.

There is often a stereotype of a traditional humanitarian response to crisis. The image of a smiling Western Aid worker handing out food to refugee children garbed in tattered clothes – so common in fundraising appeals from the 1980s and 1990s – may come to mind. But humanitarian aid has moved into the twenty-first century, and a great deal has changed. Humanitarian assistance is now much more sophisticated, efficient, and innovative. When possible, we avoid shipping in outside commodities and instead work with and through local markets to ensure that aid supports rather than competes with local businesses. We employ predominantly local staff; people from the country who have the know-how and technical skills to reach even the most dangerous areas of a conflict zone with needed assistance. We increasingly use mobile technology to better direct our support, build access to mobile banking services, and reduce transportation and overhead costs.

Resilience

Another way that humanitarian aid is modernizing is by focusing increasingly in addressing the needs and drivers, rather than just the effects, of humanitarian crises. Known as "resilience" aid, this creative programming helps to better support communities facing crisis. Mercy Corps works in many countries that face cyclical crises, such as recurrent droughts in the Horn of Africa or the Sahel. We have been thrilled to see USAID's increasing focus on the concept of resilience in these regions and appreciate the strategy on resilience that USAID unveiled in December. The strategy affirms that resilience interventions must bring together

activities that have traditionally operated in silos – economic development and livelihoods, natural resource management, water and sanitation, health and nutrition, conflict mitigation, governance, risk reduction, and so on. The policy's focus on joint planning and design of programs across different parts of USAID "turf" is a big step forward, as is the mandate that USAID's country planning processes must consistently build in a focus on resilience.

So what does this look like in practice? It means a greater focus on understanding, and improving, how communities cope with drought and other shocks. Instead of just providing assistance that meets immediate material needs, a resilience approach also focuses on factors that affect a community's ability to cope with crisis.

As Mercy Corps has found in Ethiopia, this often means focusing on factors that fall well outside the traditional humanitarian assistance toolkit. Last summer, amidst the Horn of Africa's worst drought in generations, Mercy Corps received encouraging news from local officials in the Somali-Oromiya region of Ethiopia. In this area — long known for conflict, scarce resources and harsh conditions — communities that had participated in USAID-supported Mercy Corps peacebuilding efforts were reportedly coping better than they had during less severe droughts in the past.

We were intrigued, so we sent out a research team — and the findings were striking: When local conflict was addressed, people were far better equipped to survive the drought. To understand why, put yourself in the position of an Ethiopian herder. When a drought hits, you can cope in several ways. First, you will sell the weakest animals in your herd, raising cash to meet your family's short-term needs while reducing grazing pressure on a water-scarce environment. You may migrate with the remaining herd to areas where the grazing potential is

better. Along the way, you will rely on sharing access to scarce remaining water resources wherever you go.

Yet conflict can make these coping mechanisms impossible, blocking market access, freedom of movement, and access to shared resources like water. In this part of Ethiopia, population pressure and climate change had strained resources, spurring violence that in 2008-09 resulted in massive loss of lives and assets.

In response to that conflict, Mercy Corps initiated a peacebuilding process in 2009 with support from USAID. We helped participating communities focus on establishing peaceful relations, economic linkages and joint management of natural resources.

Communities that participated in Mercy Corps' program reported greater freedom of movement and fewer barriers to accessing resources, markets and public services than did non-participating communities. They identified greater freedom of movement as the single most important factor contributing to their ability to cope and adapt to the severe drought conditions.

As one herder told us, "It is very difficult to use or access dry reserves [grazing areas] located in contending communities in a situation where there is no peace…the peace dialogues in the area have improved community interaction and helped us to access these resources."

As the subcommittee makes funding and policy decisions this year, I would encourage you urge USAID to institutionalize and fund resilience programming. I would encourage you to consult with USAID on their new resilience strategy and work with them to ensure that there is a consistent means of funding these approaches.

Community Development Funds

The Administration has put forth another positive initiative that promotes innovation and effective programming called the Community Development Funds (CDF). This program, funded

out of the Development Assistance account, provides cash resources for food security programs. CDF, coupled with traditional USDA food security programs, has allowed us to do creative programming and expand the number of beneficiaries we serve. We are now utilizing these funds in Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, among other countries. In the DRC, for example, receiving these funds in cash allows these taxpayer dollars to stretch 30% further than if we were monetizing food commodities. I would encourage the Subcommittee to include language in the FY 2014 bill and the FY 2013 CR that allows for more of this type of programming.

Funding

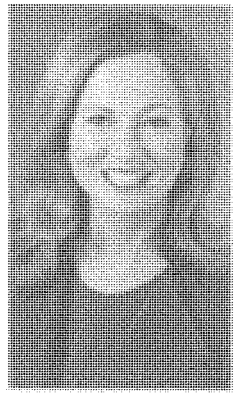
Humanitarian needs resulting from conflicts and natural disasters around the world have increased dramatically over the course of the last year. Unfortunately current levels for humanitarian assistance are not sufficient to meet these challenges, which will prove harmful to both U.S. interests and millions of vulnerable people who require lifesaving assistance. Having just seen the vast needs in the Middle East, and the difference in human terms our assistance makes to children and families that have fled some of the most horrific violence of this young century, I would strongly urge you to support robust funding for the IDA and MRA accounts in the FY 2013 bill and in the FY 2014 process. Members of this subcommittee are the most knowledgeable in this Congress about global needs and the fiscal constraints that the US government are under, but I ask that you look at the IDA and MRA accounts as not only a line item in the broader budget, but an actual lifeline to millions of men, women and children in some of the most desperate circumstances you can imagine. Thank you for time and consideration. I would be happy to answer any questions.

MercyCorps

www.mercycorps.org

Andrea Koppel

Vice President of Global Engagement and Policy



Andrea Koppel is Vice President of Global Engagement and Policy at Mercy Corps and heads up the agency's Washington, D.C. office. Andrea is a 21-year veteran broadcast journalist with 14 years of experience working for CNN in Tokyo, Beijing and Washington, D.C. She is also a seasoned PR and public affairs counselor having led strategic communications and media relations for M+R Strategic Services, a cause-oriented public affairs firm, and as the head of international communications for the American Red Cross following the 2010 Haiti earthquake.

During her time with CNN, she served as the network's Tokyo correspondent from 1993-1995 where she covered the political and economic fallout after Japan's economic bubble burst, the Kobe earthquake and the sarin gas attack on the Tokyo subway system. In June 1995, Andrea moved to China as CNN's Beijing bureau chief and correspondent where she reported extensively on the growing gap between China's rich and poor as well as the unraveling of the country's cradle to grave social services, the political jockeying for power in the wake of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping's death, the growing hostility between China and Taiwan, and the lead up to the historic return of Hong Kong to Mainland Chinese control. Andrea was appointed the network's State Department Correspondent in 1998 – a position she held for eight years – reporting extensively on the Israeli-Arab peace track, including Camp David II and the Israeli-Syrian peace talks, the Kargil war between India and Pakistan in 1999, North Korea's secret nuclear program, the September 11th terrorist attacks and subsequent US military invasion of Afghanistan as well as the US invasion of Iraq in 2003. Andrea also covered the US Congress as CNN's Capitol Hill correspondent, a position she held until she left journalism in 2007.

Over the course of her two decade career, Andrea's reporting won some of American journalism's highest honors, including Emmy, Gracie, DuPont and Peabody Awards.

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Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Andrea Koppel
VP of Global Engagement & Policy
Mercy Corps
[redacted]

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 Mercy Corps, a non-governmental, non-profit organization.

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   (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: [redacted]

Date: 3/3/13

Country	Project Description	Donor	Amount	Start	End
Jordan	Integrating Disabled Persons within Jordanian Society	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$3,163,273	2011-02-28	2013-02-27
Kenya	Tuungani Kwa Ufanisi-Rift (Let's Stand Together for Development)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$2,499,735	2011-03-07	2013-11-06
Kenya	Tuungani Kwa Ufanisi-Central Province	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$1,742,644	2011-03-10	2013-11-10
Niger	Projet d'Appui a la Sécurisation des Terres et Ouvrages de Réhabilitation des Aires Locales (PASTORAL)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$2,724,892	2011-03-11	2013-05-31
Iraq	Iraqi Promotion of Women's Rights	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	$900,000	2011-04-07	2012-10-31
Democratic Republic of Congo	Emergency Assistance for Conflict-Affected Populations (EACAP II)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$4,211,466	2011-04-16	2013-04-15
Zimbabwe	NGO Joint Initiative Management Team for Urban Zimbabwe - Phase III	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$2,288,298	2011-05-01	2013-06-30
South Sudan	Emergency Assistance to Conflict Affected Population in Unity State (ECAP)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$1,111,378	2011-06-14	2013-05-31
Colombia	PPROTIERRA CMM for the Darien region	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Conflict Management & Mitigation (DCHA/CMM)	$1,199,822	2011-06-16	2013-06-15
Mongolia	Fostering an Inclusive Environment for Local Disabled 2 (FIELD 2)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$368,783	2011-07-01	2013-06-30
Kenya	Yen Youth Can! Youth Innovate for Change Fund (YICF)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$23,000,000	2011-07-07	2014-06-30
Kosovo	Community Action Initiative Project (CAIP - USD)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$7,500,000	2011-07-15	2014-07-14
Kosovo	Community Action Initiative Project (CAIP - EURO Trust Fund)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$1,301,840	2011-07-15	2014-07-14
Tunisia	Advancing Civic engagement in Tunisia (ACT) (MEPI)	United States Department of State (USDS) Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	$2,341,011	2011-07-15	2013-07-14
Indonesia	Indonesia Liquidity Facility After Disasters (ILFAD)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$875,000	2011-07-29	2014-06-30
Timor Leste	Effective Seed Storage in Timor-Leste	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$247,601	2011-08-12	2015-02-11
Democratic Republic of Congo	Resources to Improve Food Security in Eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (RISE) (DRC MYAP)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$26,174,500	2011-09-01	2016-08-31

Pakistan	2011 Integrated Afghan Refugee Assistance Program	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$999,992	2011-09-01	2012-08-31
Iraq	Iraqi Conflict Resolution and Reconciliation (ICRR)	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	$1,684,089	2011-09-07	2013-05-31
China - Yanji	Poverty Alleviation and Humanitarian Assistance in the Tumen River Area (BPRM)	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$2,240,000	2011-01-01	2012-03-31
Haiti	Foutbol Pou Lavi (Soccer for Life)	United States Department of State (USDS)	$224,779	2011-08-15	2013-04-30
West Bank / Gaza	Impact through Technology	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Conflict Management & Mitigation (DCHA/CMM)	$1,190,000	2011-09-29	2013-03-13
Uganda	Revitalizing Agricultural Incomes and New Markets (RAIN)	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food for Progress (FFP)	$8,818,850	2011-09-29	2016-09-01
Somalia	Somalia Youth Leaders Initiative (SYLI)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$18,000,000	2011-09-30	2016-09-29
Central African Republic	Empowering Women for Sustainable Peace and Development	United States Department of State (USDS)	$290,000	2011-10-01	2013-06-30
Haiti	Clean, Efficient & Affordable Cooking Solutions	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$387,385	2012-01-31	2015-01-30
Niger	Strategic Targeted Assistance for the Region of Tillaberi (START)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$3,997,507	2012-03-14	2012-09-16
Yemen	The Taiz Emergency Food Program - TEFP (FFP)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$4,787,880	2012-04-01	2013-06-31
China - Yanji	Poverty Alleviation and Humanitarian Assistance in the Tumen River Area (BPRM)	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$1,560,000	2012-04-01	2013-03-31
Central African Republic	Immediate Protection and NFI Assistance to LRA-Affected Populations in Southeastern CAR	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$522,013	2012-05-01	2013-04-30
Niger	Targeted Assistance to the Community of Tchirozerine/Projet d'Assistance Ciblée aux Communautés de Tchirozerine (PACT)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$800,000	2012-06-01	2013-05-31
Yemen	Emergency Assistance to IDPs and Host Communities in Southern Yemen - OFDA	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$2,667,002	2012-06-13	2013-06-12
Mali	Response to Emergency Food Security Needs in Northern Mali	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$1,646,061	2012-07-09	2013-07-08
Uganda	Sustainable Transformation in Agriculture and Nutrition (SUSTAIN)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$26,802,300	2012-07-19	2017-07-18
Somalia	South Central Somalia and Puntland Emergency Response Program (SCAPE)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$3,999,998	2012-07-19	2013-07-31

Mongolia	Active Partnerships and Public Engagement for Accountable Localities (APPEAL)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$4,099,998	2012-07-27	2014-09-30
Indonesia	Emergency Response to Indonesian Floods and Landslides in Ambon, Maluku	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$100,000	2012-08-08	2013-01-31
Niger	Sawki Development Food Aid Program	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$19,312,289	2012-08-17	2017-08-31
Pakistan	Integrated Afghan Refugee Assistance Program	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$900,000	2012-09-01	2013-08-31
Kosovo	KS BPRM Coordinated Sustainable Reintegration to Kosovo	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$477,000	2012-09-01	2013-08-31
Kyrgyzstan	Food for Education 2012 (FFE)	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food For Education (FFE)	$8,903,796	2012-09-01	2015-12-31
Mongolia	Productive Agribusiness Chains Support (PACS) - USDA FFPr FY 2012	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food for Progress (FFP)	$4,834,682	2012-09-01	2015-08-31
Iraq	Durable Solutions: Improving access to education and economic opportunities for Iraqi IDPs and returnees (PRM 2012-2013)	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$1,000,000	2012-09-15	2013-09-14
United States	Scaling High-Impact Innovations of Social Entrepreneurs	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Innovation & Development Alliances (IDEA)	$20,451,617	2012-09-17	2017-09-16
Syria	Assistance to Iraqi Refugees in Syria (PRM 2012 - 2013)	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$2,000,000	2012-09-21	2013-09-20
Central African Republic	Protecting and Empowering Survivors of Gender-Based Violence for a Holistic and Sustainable Recovery	United States Department of State (USDS)	$292,537	2012-09-24	2013-09-30
Ethiopia, Uganda	Research on Peacebuilding and Resilience in the Horn of Africa	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Conflict Management & Mitigation (OCHA/CMM)	$200,011	2012-09-25	2014-09-30
Iraq	Broadening Participation through Civil Society Project	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$74,997,319	2012-09-26	2015-10-16
Indonesia	Resilient Environment through Active DRR Initiatives (READI)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$981,452	2012-09-27	2014-06-31
Colombia	Integrated Emergency Assistance and Improved Local Capacity for IDP Victims in Putumayo, Colombia	United States Department of State (USDS) Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (BPRM)	$1,000,000	2012-09-27	2013-09-27
Pakistan	Child Survival Health Grants Program (CSHGP FY12)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Global Health Initiative (GHI)	$1,741,836	2012-09-30	2016-09-29
Egypt	Connecting Accomplished Technology Advisors with Local Youth Start-up Trainers (CATALYST)	United States Department of State (USDS) Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	$1,500,000	2012-09-30	2014-09-29
Tunisia	Tunisia LEADs! (MEPI)	United States Department of State (USDS) Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	$0	2012-09-30	2014-09-29
Ethiopia	Pastoralists Resiliency Improvement and Market Expansion (PRIME)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$48,722,807	2012-10-15	2017-10-14
Turkey	Humanitarian Assistance NFI	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$5,28[illegible],433	2012-10-30	2013-04-30

Turkey	Humanitarian Assistance NFI	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$0	2012-10-30	2013-04-30
Nepal	Inclusive Resource Management Initiative	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Conflict Management & Mitigation (DCHA/CMM)	$1,148,393	2012-12-01	2014-11-30
Sudan	Assisting the Vulnerable Conflict-Affected in Darfur	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$2,236,305	2012-12-01	2013-11-30
Kenya	Champions of Peace	United States Department of State (USDS)	$241,503	2012-12-05	2013-04-30
Turkey	Humanitarian Assistance Food	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$0	2012-12-17	2013-06-17
Turkey	Humanitarian Assistance Wheat	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$10,000,217	2012-12-27	2013-06-14
Indonesia	Emergency Response to Jakarta Floods	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$150,000	2013-01-19	2013-02-21
Zimbabwe	Trusting in Youth in Zimbabwe (TYZ) (CMM)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Conflict Management & Mitigation (DCHA/CMM)	$1,199,939	2013-02-01	2015-01-31
Jordan	Community Based Initiatives for Water Demand Management	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$5,329,054	2008-05-01	2015-04-29
Guatemala	IMARE -Innovative Market Alliance (USAID/GDA)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$2,831,160	2007-09-19	2014-02-28
Guatemala	CMM/TIERRAS: Tierras II, Tierras Quiche and CMM 2010	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$2,200,000	2007-09-20	2013-09-30
Democratic Republic of Congo	Food Security for Goma - Multi-Year Assistance Program	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$7,013,990	2008-08-01	2013-01-31
Uganda	Healthy Practices, Strong Communities Program	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$19,990,113	2008-08-01	2013-07-31
Colombia	Land Mine Activities for Victims of the Conflict in Colombia (USAID)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$4,312,910	2008-08-26	2013-04-30
Tajikistan	Maternal and Child Health Program (MCH)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$3,124,078	2008-09-30	2013-09-29
Ethiopia	Revitalizing Agricultural/Pastoral Incomes and New Markets (RAIN)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$20,755,525	2009-02-02	2014-02-28
Guatemala	PROCOMIDA (MYAP)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$24,811,647	2009-07-01	2015-06-30
Kenya	LEAP II	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$2,700,000	2010-07-04	2013-07-03
United States	Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS) Program	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Food For Peace	$1,995,140	2010-08-13	2015-06-12
North Korea	DPRK Emergency Flood Response	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)	$400,001	2010-08-24	2011-04-30
Kyrgyzstan	Food for Education 2010	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Food For Education (FFE)	$2,226,720	2010-09-27	2012-12-31
Indonesia	API PERUBAHAN - Stakeholder Coordination, Advocacy, Linkages and Engagement for Resilience Program (SCALE-Resilience)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$1,494,538	2010-09-30	2013-09-29
Yemen	Engaging Youth for a Stable Yemen	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of Conflict Management & Mitigation (DCHA/CMM)	$1,199,620	2010-09-30	2013-10-31
Indonesia	Child Survival: Hati Kami- Nurturing the Mother Child Dyad	United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Global Health Initiative (GHI)	$1,432,098	2010-09-30	2014-09-29
West Bank / Gaza	Palestinian Community Action Program (PCAP)	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	$100,000,000	2010-09-30	2013-09-30
Lebanon	Innovation & Media Partnership for Action, Collaboration, and Transformation (IMPACT)	United States Department of State (USDS) Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	$800,000	2010-09-30	2013-04-30

Mrs. LOWEY. I know we would love to spend a lot more time, but we do not have it, and I thank you. But you do have one of my stars, Ann Vaughan, who was working with you.

Ms. KOPPEL. Yes, we do, and you cannot have her back. [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOWEY. Well, there is important work out there, and we thank you so very much.

Ms. KOPPEL Thank you.

Ms. GRANGER. We will now hear from Ms. Loyce Pace Bass, and you are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

LIVESTRONG FOUNDATION

WITNESS

LOYCE PACE BASS, DIRECTOR, LIVESTRONG FOUNDATION, ON BEHALF OF THE NCD ROUNDTABLE

Ms. BASS. Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and Congresswoman Lee, my name is Loyce Pace Bass. I am the director of health policy for LIVESTRONG Foundation, and I am testifying today on behalf of the NCD, or Non-Communicable Disease Roundtable. Thank you for the opportunity to address you this afternoon.

Let me start with a number: 36 million. That is the number of people worldwide who died of cancer, diabetes, lung disease, heart disease, and stroke just 4 years ago, and mostly in poor countries. That is more than the number of people who died of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB combined that same year. That is why I am here urging you to preserve funding for critical U.S. global health programs under the State and Foreign Operations budget.

Now, the U.S. has extensive direct experience with these diseases and their risk factors, so we can offer unique contributions to other countries that are burdened with NCDs. You might be asking why us and why now. Let me answer those questions with another number: $47 trillion. That is how much NCDs will cost us globally in less than 20 years if we do not take action today.

Let me be clear. That is not the cost of treating these diseases. Forty-seven trillion dollars is the estimated economic loss to our global GDP as a result of NCDs by the year 2030. This committee has a choice: you could walk away from existing investments only to have our progress in global health undermined by the overwhelming threat of NCDs, or you could drive a new normal, one that leverages current funding to tackle these emerging priorities and allows U.S. success stories to survive beyond our presence in a country, which brings me to what might be your next questions: where we do even begin, and how do we manage this problem of NCDs alongside everything else the U.S. does?

A common misconception is that nothing can be done because these diseases are too complex or costly. In reality, U.S. agencies and the private sector have demonstrated what can be done in countries by leveraging existing platforms with limited resources and with no new funding. For example, PEPFAR has expanded its own programs in countries to address cancer. Community health

workers now can detect cervical cancer in the most rural settings using mere drops of vinegar. Yes, that vinegar in your kitchen cabinet.

So local governments and NGOs are using PEPFAR platforms to prevent and treat cancer in women before it is too late. After all, if we save someone from AIDS or child birth only to lose her to a preventable cancer just months later, then we have lost a valuable investment and contributor to our society.

Now, I recognize the subcommittee faces the difficult task of allocating limited resources. The good news is that no new money is not necessarily needed to make a difference. So let us use current funds even more efficiently, linking infectious disease and NCD programs in a way that builds health system, and enables countries themselves to own and respond to a number of health priorities.

Take Francine, for example. When Francine was 11, she walked into a district hospital in Rwanda, supported by partners in health and established to serve people living with HIV and AIDS. She had a mass on her face that had been growing for 6 months, and that local doctors and traditional healers had failed to treat. As it turns out, that mass was a tumor. Francine had cancer. Instead of turning her away, American and Rwandan doctors consulted the local CDC office in a private hospital, then administered treatment. In less than a year, Francine was cancer free. Today that district hospital continues to treat cancer and HIV/AIDS patients with widespread government support.

So where does this leave us? One thing is certain: we will pay for NCDs one way or the other. Their collective impact on the world at large has been likened to that of the global fiscal crisis. But we can do things now that will lessen our costs later. Let us apply what we know to what we do. Let us save more Francines and our economy in the process. Let us not have another 36 million people lose their most productive years of life to these diseases.

Thank you very much.

[The information follows:]

Written Testimony on the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request
United States House of Representatives
Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Loyce Pace Bass, MPH
Director of Health Policy - LIVESTRONG Foundation
Testifying on Behalf of the NCD Roundtable

March 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Congresswoman Lowey, and Members of the Subcommittee:

My name is Loyce Pace Bass, and I am the director of health policy for the LIVE**STRONG** Foundation. I am testifying today on behalf of the NCD (non-communicable disease) Roundtable, a coalition of members that are committed to raising awareness about the global threat posed by NCDs and to mobilizing US and global resources for their prevention, diagnosis, treatment and care. Members of the NCD Roundtable include nonprofit organizations, academic institutions, and corporate and industry representatives.[i] The LIVE**STRONG** Foundation is a founding member of the NCD Roundtable and plays a leadership role that builds upon our global health engagements dating back to 2007. The NCD Roundtable requests that current funding levels for development assistance be maintained for Global Health Programs under the state and foreign operations budget so that existing resources can be leveraged to address the growing NCD burden. Thank you for the opportunity to testify today.

NCDs include, but are not limited to, cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, chronic lung disease, and their associated risk factors – tobacco use, unhealthy diet, harmful use of alcohol, and lack of physical activity. NCDs are the leading cause of death globally, surpassing deaths from HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis combined. In 2008, NCDs amounted to 36 million deaths worldwide – six times the number of deaths from HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis that same year – with the majority occurring in the developing world.[ii] Despite these statistics, there is an extreme disparity between what is arguably the world's top global health crisis and the resources committed to that need.

LEVERAGING CURRENT FUNDS

While I recognize that the subcommittee faces the difficult task of allocating limited resources during these challenging economic times, the NCD Roundtable urges Congress to maintain funding for Global Health Programs at the US Department of Health & Human Services, US Department of State, and US Agency for International Development (USAID) so that these agencies can build upon successful global health initiatives to ensure a global response to NCDs. These diseases and their risk factors are linked to current global health priorities in a way that facilitates their inclusion in existing initiatives. Current funding streams and levels can be leveraged to strengthen public health and healthcare systems abroad and allow countries to integrate interventions across communicable and non-communicable disease priorities. The private sector has demonstrated success with this approach and offers low-resource models or pilots that promote collaboration across sectors and are scalable. By directing existing US government funds for this type of work, the agencies responsible have more flexibility to respond to the global NCD crisis in important ways, particularly by building on current US government investments in health systems globally. Such modest investments enable other countries to develop health programs or services that respond to their national NCD burden and limit its impact on the global economy. This approach, in turn, facilitates country ownership of the response to NCDs.

Maintaining support for existing global health initiatives can help address the growing burden of NCDs in many of the same settings; thus, efficiently leveraging substantial US investments for optimal returns. The Institute of Medicine (IOM) notes that, through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program, health systems can be further strengthened to enable host countries to jointly address HIV/AIDS and NCDs.[iii] Consequently, a continued US government investment in PEPFAR could also serve to support the global response to NCDs by building national capacities. We have already seen an example of this through the

Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator's Pink Ribbon Red Ribbon Initiative, which leverages the PEPFAR platform to expand screening and treatment for cervical cancer and promote breast cancer education.[iv] USAID also has employed this model by leveraging its country programs to establish a cancer initiative with the US National Cancer Institute in Uganda.[v] There are a myriad of other examples of smart investments demonstrating that addressing NCDs globally is feasible, two of which I am going to describe.

SUCCESS FROM THE PRIVATE SECTOR

The LIVE**STRONG** Foundation is working with Partners in Health (PIH) to support the creation of a cancer care delivery system in Haiti, an extremely low-resource setting fraught with challenges for development. The program is focused on strengthening capacity for the Haitian response to cancer within public sector facilities. Staff has trained clinical and lay health professionals, improved communications and procurement protocols, expanded patient support systems, and increased access to palliative care. To date, the program has screened nearly 8,000 women for breast and cervical cancer and treated over 600 women for breast, cervical, or other cancers. This, and other programs,[vi] have been implemented with modest resources yet have produced meaningful outcomes.

Harnessing the power of sport and play can also have significant effects on stemming the tide of NCDs, especially among youth. Across the world, approximately 30% of children are obese. Research shows that children and youth who build physical activity into their daily lives will be more likely to grow into active adults with a lower risk for chronic illnesses. A healthy population also produces significant societal benefits such as reduced health care costs and increased productivity. The decline in physical activity globally is of particular concern because emerging economies have not had sufficient time to establish the levels of health care and social infrastructure necessary to handle the massive, inevitable consequences in terms of human life and economic productivity.

Ciclovias[vii] is a joint initiative of the Pan American Health Organization, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, health-promotion institutions, urban planners, and other stakeholders throughout the Americas. The goal of the effort is to increase access to roads free from motorized traffic for pedestrians and cyclists, resulting in improved public physical activity and reduced risk of NCDs. To date, the program has been adopted by 100 cities in 20 countries throughout the Americas. Other programs, like Grassroots Soccer, are working to prevent HIV in Africa by using the world's most popular game to break down barriers, build trust, and educate young people to adopt healthy behaviors. Additional case studies on addressing NCDs or their risk factors are available from the NCD Roundtable.[viii]

GLOBAL IMPACT OF NCDs

NCDs account for almost two out of three deaths worldwide, and the bulk of this burden is carried by low- and middle-income countries that assume 80% of those deaths.[ix] The World Economic Forum projects a cumulative loss of $47 trillion to global GDP by the year 2030 as a result of NCDs[x] and has ranked this pandemic as one of the top risks to global wellbeing on par with the international fiscal crisis.[xi] According to recent estimates regarding the global burden of disease, NCDs and related disability will continue to rise, resulting in further strain on healthcare systems worldwide.[xii] The global crisis of NCDs is a barrier to development goals including poverty reduction, health equity, economic stability, and human security. Despite these dire statistics, NCDs do not figure prominently among global health investments.

Comparing such investments according to disease burden yields an interesting picture. In 2007, approximately $16 in development assistance funds were spent on each year of "healthy" life lost due to ill-health, disability or death for all conditions. However, for NCDs during this same time period, the investment was only 78 cents. The global resources committed to NCDs, which

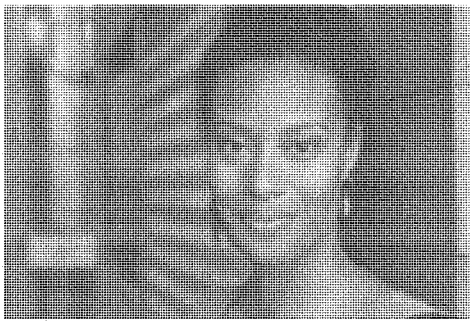
includes multilateral, bilateral, and private-sector funding, are not on par with their impact on individuals, their communities, and our societies at large.[xiii]

NCDs and their risk factors represent a growing global health problem that, if left unchecked, is a threat to current US development investments and overall global wellbeing. We urge the subcommittee to uphold the US government's commitments made at the United Nations High-level Meeting on NCDs in 2011[xiv] and continue its global leadership toward collective action to meet the goal of reducing premature mortality from NCDs by 25% before the year 2025.[xv] The LIVE**STRONG** Foundation and the NCD Roundtable are available as a resource as you consider this testimony and request. Thank you for the opportunity to address the subcommittee on this critically important global health investment opportunity.

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[i] http://www.ncdroundtable.org/about/members/
[ii] http://www.who.int/gho/ncd/mortality_morbidity/en/index.html
[iii] http://www.iom.edu/Reports/2013/Evaluation-of-PEPFAR.aspx
[iv] http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2011/09/172244.htm
[v] http://blog.usaid.gov/2011/10/from-the-field-47/
[vi] http://www.livestrong.org/DeliveringHope
[vii] http://www.designedtomove.org
[viii] http://www.NCDRoundtable.org
[ix] http://www.who.int/nmh/publications/ncd_report_full_en.pdf
[x] http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GlobalRisks_Report_2010.pdf
[xi] http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_Harvard_HE_GlobalEconomicBurdenNonCommunicableDiseases_2011.pdf
[xii] http://www.thelancet.com/themed/global-burden-of-disease
[xiii] http://www.cgdev.org/content/publications/detail/1424546
[xiv] http://www.un.org/en/ga/ncdmeeting2011/
[xv] http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA65/A65_DIV3-en.pdf

Loyce Pace Bass, MPH



Loyce Pace Bass is Director of Health Policy for LIVE**STRONG** and is responsible for the development and pursuit of their global policy agenda to ensure protections for people affected by and at risk for cancer worldwide. In her current position, she effectively promotes and communicates the link between research, interventions and policy with internal teams; she also presents LIVE**STRONG**'s innovative programs and best practices to influence key external stakeholders and decision-makers across diverse sectors in the US and abroad.

Previously, Loyce was the Director of Regional Programs for the American Cancer Society's Department of Global Health, expanding their capacity-building and advocacy programs across Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. She was also selected as an International Development Fellow, and worked in Senegal and The Gambia, West Africa, through Catholic Relief Services. She has conducted extensive research on international development issues ranging from global healthcare strategies to international human rights.

Loyce has since applied her combination of on-the-ground international development and public health experience to illuminate and discuss critical global health issues with world leaders from Africa, Asia, Europe, and the U.S. She has also been invited to speak as an expert on cancer challenges and health policy initiatives at numerous regional, national, and international conferences, including those sponsored by The International Atomic Energy Agency and other United Nations agencies, as well as the Global Health Council and the African Organization for Research and Training in Cancer.

Loyce holds a Bachelor's degree with Honors in Human Biology from Stanford University and a Master's degree in Public Health from Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, where she was inducted into the Delta Omega Society. She has lived in East Asia, Europe, and West Africa. She currently resides in the Washington, DC area with her husband, Francis.

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, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. 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, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Loyce Pace Bass, MPH (Director of Health Policy)
The LIVESTRONG Foundation
[redacted]

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

NCD Roundtable and the LIVESTRONG Foundation (a member of the NCD Roundtable)

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

(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.

The LIVESTRONG Foundation:
Grant # 5U50DP001689
HHS/CDC: National Center for Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion

2010-2011: $350,000 2011-2012: $332,500
2012-2013: $332,500

Signature: [redacted] Date: 2/28/2013

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you. Your timing is excellent. [Laughter.]

We will now hear from Ms. Rochelle Wilson—Rachel Wilson, sorry. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

PATH

WITNESS

RACHEL WILSON, SENIOR DIRECTOR, PATH

Ms. WILSON. Madam Chair, thank you for this opportunity to address you today regarding Fiscal Year 2014 funding on behalf of global health programs at USAID. My name is Rachel Wilson, and I am here representing PATH, an international non-profit organization working to transform global health by developing and deploying low-cost, high-impact innovations ranging from vaccines and devices to collaborative programs with communities.

We are grateful for the continued leadership of this subcommittee in ensuring robust support for global health.

As an organization that works in more than 70 countries, we see firsthand the impact of U.S.-supported global health programs. We recognize that you face difficult choices, and that requires serious thought, making it even more important to prioritize programs that work. For this reason, we respectfully request that the U.S. not step back from its leadership role in global and allocate $750 million for USAID's maternal and child health account, including $175 million for GAVI, $680 for the President's malaria initiative, and $1.65 billion for the Global Fund. These programs have been enormously effective. U.S. investments save 6 million children's lives each year. They have reached over 50 million people with malaria prevention or treatment services. And in the 19 countries where the U.S. involvement has been greatest, maternal mortality has declined by 30 percent in the past 2 decades.

Funding for USAID's maternal and child health programs support proven life-saving interventions, ranging from prenatal care and safe childbirth to prevention and treatment for the leading causes of preventable child deaths. Some of the most exciting investments by USAID have been in the form of public-private partnerships, as we have discussed before. For example, with an investment of less than a million dollars from USAID, PATH was able to engage TempTime, a New Jersey-based company, to develop a vaccine vial label that changes color when exposed to heat over time, showing health workers when a vaccine is spoiled or not. It is now used on all UNICEF vaccines.

These labels on these vials have been used for more than 3 billion vaccine vials, and their use saves an estimated $5 million or more each year.

U.S. investments in the GAVI Alliance, as you have heard earlier, have enabled the vaccination of 370 million children. These efforts have contributed to a 40 percent decline in maternal and child deaths since 1990, really amazing.

Last year, the U.S. government committed to the goal of ending preventable child deaths within a generation, but a modest increase in investment will be needed to reach that goal.

In malaria, another leading killer of kids under the age of 5, U.S. investments in the Global Fund and through PMI, both with complementary roles, save $485 lives every day. Since the creation of PMI, partner countries report declines in malaria cases of 50 percent or more.

Significant progress is being made towards malaria elimination in Africa. Additionally, U.S. investments are crucial to the development of new tools to accelerate the fight against malaria. Working with PATH's Malaria Vaccine Initiative and partners such as the Walter Reed Army's Institute of Research, USAID supports the development of next generation vaccines in areas not covered by other agencies, as mentioned earlier by my colleague from the GHTC. These efforts will play a significant role in efforts to combat the disease.

U.S. investments in global health programming and in research and development, alongside contributions of multilateral institutions, serve a vital role in the well-being of millions of people around the world. By ensuring that these programs are supported, the U.S. is making a strategic and cost-effective move that will help us meet our international objectives during this challenging time.

We appreciate your consideration of our views, and we stand ready to work with you to ensure that the U.S. maintains its position as a leader in global health.

[The information follows:]

Written Testimony Submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Rachel Wilson, MPH
Senior Director of Policy and Advocacy, PATH
March 1, 2013

PATH appreciates the opportunity to submit written testimony regarding fiscal year (FY) 2014 funding on behalf of global health initiatives at the US Agency for International Development (USAID). PATH is an international nonprofit organization that transforms global health through innovation. We take an entrepreneurial approach to developing and delivering high-impact, low-cost solutions, from lifesaving vaccines and devices to collaborative programs with communities. We respectfully request that this Subcommittee allocate $1.65 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund); $750 million for USAID's Maternal and Child Health Account, including $175 million for the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI Alliance); and $680 million for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI).

We are grateful for the continued leadership of Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey. We recognize the Subcommittee faces difficult choices that require serious thought on which programs to scale back making it even more important to prioritize the programs that work. As an organization that partners with the public and private sectors here at home and in more than 70 other countries, we see firsthand the significant impact that U.S.-supported global health programs are able to make with a relatively small amount of funding to support the development of, and expand access to, health interventions. These programs have been enormously effective. For example, thanks in part to US investments in vaccination and the prevention and treatment of childhood illnesses, the number of children under five years old who die each year from preventable causes declined from 15 million in the 1980s to 6.9 million

currently. Additionally, in the 19 countries where U.S. involvement has been the greatest, maternal mortality has declined by 30 percent in the last 20 years.

The United States leverages support of other donors through funding to multilateral institutions to save lives throughout the world. We are able to provide support for vaccines and immunizations through funding to UNICEF and GAVI. Vaccines save 2.5 million young lives each year and are among the most cost-effective health interventions, with an economic return of 18 to 30 percent. GAVI support has helped over 370 million children get immunized. In 2011, the US government made a three-year, $450 million commitment to support the GAVI Alliance and its programs. In the final year, $175 million is required to meet the commitment in FY14.

Working in close coordination with the US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and other US programs to maximize impact, the Global Fund finances prevention and treatment of three diseases that, together, kill 5 million people every year. Operating since 2002, the Global Fund has enabled 4.2 million people to receive antiretroviral treatment, contributed to detection and treatment of 9.7 million new cases of infectious tuberculosis, and supported distribution of 310 million insecticide-treated nets to protect against malaria. In addition, for every $1 the U.S. provides to the Global Fund, other international and corporate donors provide at least $2 to finance grants, effectively leveraging the US contribution even as endemic countries are increasing their own financial commitments. We encourage the Subcommittee to maintain U.S. commitment in order to help continue the advances the Global Fund has made and is poised to make.

At the same time, we respectfully request that the Subcommittee maintain and support increased funding levels for bilateral health accounts, including the maternal and child health and malaria accounts. The programs funded by these bilateral accounts complement the work done

by multilateral organizations; they fill gaps in coverage, support country plans, and work directly with endemic country governments, civil society, and the private sector to help strengthen the health systems that are crucial to the sustainable delivery of lifesaving services.

Building on a proud history of U.S. contributions to maternal and child health (MCH), last year the US government committed to the bold goal of ending preventable child deaths within a generation. Roughly six million children each year are saved by US-funded treatments, preventions, and nutrition programs. Funding for MCH programs supports a variety of proven lifesaving interventions, ranging from prenatal care and preventing maternal deaths during childbirth to pediatric immunizations and treatments for some of the leading causes of preventable child death in children under five years old: pneumonia, diarrhea, and birth asphyxia. These efforts are a key reason as to why global maternal mortality rates have declined by 47 percent between 1990 to 2010, and the overall mortality rate for children under five years old living in the developing world has been cut almost in half since 1990. Continuing US efforts to address the leading causes of maternal and child death and disability will dramatically accelerate progress toward this noble goal.

Another example of USAID's critical work is in the field of malaria. The US government is reducing malaria's burden through the Global Fund and through PMI. U.S. leadership in Congress has generated tremendous results. Unprecedented support for the scale up of malaria interventions since the beginning of PMI has reduced deaths by more than a quarter, and many countries report impressive declines in malaria cases—down by more than 50 percent in 43 countries around the globe. U.S. support for malaria programs around the world saves a minimum of 485 lives every single day through bilateral and multilateral programs working in

conjunction with one another in-country to achieve maximum results. These successful efforts should be sustained and strengthened in order to ensure that gains are not reversed.

Eliminating malaria will invariably require new tools, including vaccines, an area in which USAID is playing a crucial role. Working with PATH's Malaria Vaccine Initiative and committed partners such as the Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, USAID has contributed to significant advances in malaria vaccine development. Under a cooperative agreement with PATH, USAID currently supports the development of next-generation vaccines, including those that seek to build on the success of the world's most clinically advanced malaria vaccine candidate, RTS,S.

We also ask that the Subcommittee continue to affirm its support for the role that USAID plays in advancing innovations to ensure that people in low-resource settings have access to lifesaving interventions and technologies. Due to its presence in the field and its linkages with end-users, USAID plays a unique and complementary role to that of other US government agencies in the research and development of new tools for global health. While many commercial and nonprofit groups are working on health technologies, there is not a significant commercial market to incentivize research and development for conditions and diseases whose heaviest burden falls on the developing world. In addition, the lack of sophisticated laboratories and trained personnel in many developing countries means that technologies created for wealthier countries are often not appropriate for low-resource settings. USAID helps to fill this commercial gap by collaborating with the private sector, helping to build American businesses, cutting the costs of key interventions, and providing tools for countries to meet their own needs affordably and sustainably.

One example of the benefits of this collaboration is the vaccine vial monitor, which helps to ensure vaccine potency and reduce wastage. Like much of USAID's support of new tools and technologies for global health, the organization identified a need; vaccines were being wasted in places where unreliable electricity meant that it was not always possible to keep them cold. USAID invested a small amount of money that was leveraged by more substantial funding and the expertise of a private-sector partner—the TempTime Corporation in New Jersey—who worked with PATH to develop a vial label that changes color when exposed to heat over time, showing health workers whether a vaccine is spoiled. These labels have been used on more than 3 billion vaccine vials, and their use saves the global health community an estimated $5 million or more a year.

US investments in global health serve a vital role in the health and well-being of millions of lives domestically and globally. These investments also contribute to the competitiveness of US businesses and the US economy. The United States has been a leader in global health and should take pride in the impact that US investments have had in improving the lives of families around the world. By ensuring that the international affairs budget is not disproportionately cut, the United States is making a strategic and cost-effective move that will help us meet our international objectives during this challenging time period.

For these reasons, PATH supports these allocations and asks that the Subcommittee maintain these critical investments in global health. We also ask that the Subcommittee affirm the role of research and innovation for new tools and interventions in strengthening USAID's capacity to address critical health and development issues. We 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 global health.

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Rachel Wilson, MPH
Senior Director of Policy and Advocacy
PATH

As senior director of policy and advocacy at PATH, Ms. Wilson is responsible for the development, management, and evaluation of PATH's advocacy and public policy initiatives. In this role, Ms. Wilson oversees and manages the advocacy and public policy department at PATH, consisting of over 30 staff and consultants based in Washington, DC, London, Geneva, India, Kenya, and Zambia. Ms. Wilson is responsible for PATH's institutional advocacy strategy development, funding, partnerships, and representation. Ms. Wilson manages a portfolio of grants advocating for maternal, newborn, and child health; global health research and development; global regulatory policy; and new HIV prevention tools for women. She also oversees the development and deployment of PATH's advocacy trainings and resources and ensures that program activities are strategic, effective, and well coordinated internally and with allied groups and coalitions.

With over 20 years of experience in public health advocacy, research, and communications both in the US and globally, Ms. Wilson has held numerous public policy leadership roles in women's health, health disparities, and infectious diseases. Before joining PATH in 2006, Ms. Wilson served as director of policy communications at the Global Health Council. Previously, she served as the director of women's health policy and advocacy at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston and director of policy and advocacy at the Massachusetts Public Health Association. Prior to her work in public policy, she coordinated epidemiologic research on women and children's health at the Boston University Schools of Public Health and Medicine. Ms. Wilson earned her Master in Public Health from Boston University.

PATH is an international nonprofit organization that transforms global health through innovation. We take an entrepreneurial approach to developing and delivering high-impact, low-cost solutions, from lifesaving vaccines and devices to collaborative programs with communities. Through our work in more than 70 countries, PATH and our partners empower people to achieve their full potential.

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 witness to disclose to the Committee the following information, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Title, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Rachel Wilson, MPH
Senior Director of Policy and Advocacy
PATH
[redacted]

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

   Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH)

2. Have you or any organization you are presenting received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

   (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 document

Signature: [redacted] **Date: 3/1/13**

Recipient	Award Title	Funder Name	Source of Support	Total Ceiling	Start Date	End Date
PATH	Senegal Health System Strengthening (HSS) Project	Abt Associates, Inc.	USAID	$ 587,608.00	10/21/2011	9/30/2016
PATH	APHIAplus HEALTH SERVICE DELIVERY PROJECT - ZONE 1 WESTERN AND NYANZA PROVINCES	USAID/KENYA	USAID/KENYA	$ 143,360,992.00	1/1/2011	12/31/2015
PATH	Technologies for Health (HealthTech): Advancing the Development, Introduction, and Scale up of Affordable Health Technologies for Low-Resource	USAID	USAID	$ 24,410,411.00	10/1/2011	9/30/2016
PATH	Developing Affordable Balloon Tamponade for Postpartum Hemorrhage Treatment and	USAID	USAID	$ 99,793.00	10/13/2011	9/18/2012
PATH	Development of a Low-Cost, Bubble CPAP Kit and Oxygen Blender to Increase Accessibility to Less-Invasive Lung Support Equipment for Neonates in	USAID	USAID	$ 238,658.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2013
PATH	Achieveing Universal Diagnosis and Appropriate Case Management for Malaria (Malaria Diagnosis	USAID	USAID	$ 49,834,507.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2017
PATH	Public/Private Partnership with Copper Mine to Prevent and Treat HIV.AIDS	USAID	USAID	$ 1,250,000.00	11/14/2012	6/27/2014
PATH	Innovative Nutrition Care (InCare)	USAID	USAID	$ 13,761,054.00	12/1/2012	11/30/2017
PATH	Saving Lives at Birth	USAID	USAID	$ 249,238.00	1/11/2013	1/10/2015
PATH	A Fully Integrated Assay and Platform for Detecting Clostridium difficile	Claremont Biosolutions	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 108,602.00	7/1/2012	6/30/2015
PATH	Year 5: Improving Comprehensive PMTCT in	CDC	CDC	$ 3,906,598.00	7/1/2011	6/30/2013
PATH	Year 4: Provision of Technical Assistance, Financial Support, and Capability Building	CDC	CDC	$ 3,754,656.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2012
PATH	Year 5: Provision of Technical Assistance, Financial Support, and Capability Building	CDC	CDC	$ 2,840,000.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2013
PATH	Support Establishment and Sustainability of Medical Waste Management Systems in T	CDC	CDC	$ 1,200,000.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2012
PATH	Support Establishment and Sustainability of Medical Waste Management Systems in T	CDC	CDC	$ 1,200,000.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2013
PATH	Impact of Japanese Encephalitis Vaccination in Asia	CDC	CDC	$ 57,301.00	5/18/2011	4/30/2012
PATH	Impact of Japanese Encephalitis Vaccination in Asia	CDC	CDC	$ 83,400.00	6/15/2012	5/14/2013
PATH	Support for Improved Linkages between TB & HIV Services, Monitoring, Control	CDC	CDC	$ 299,908.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2012
PATH	Support for Improved Linkages between TB & HIV Services, Monitoring, Control	CDC	CDC	$ 450,000.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2013

Recipient	Award Title	Funder Name	Source of Support	Total Ceiling	Start Date	End Date
PATH	Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness in a Tropical Developing African Country	CDC	CDC	$ 1,249,339.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2012
PATH	Seasonal Influenza Vaccine Effectiveness in a Tropical Developing African Country	CDC	CDC	$ 1,250,000.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2013
PATH	Batch Oxidant Generator	Cascade Designs, Inc.	U.S. Marine Corps System Command	$ 50,000.00	1/3/2012	5/11/2012
PATH	Cooperative Biological Engagement Program (CBEP) Tanzania	CH2M Hill	DEFENSE THREAT REDUCTION AGENCY (DTRA)	$ 446,591.00	10/5/2012	3/26/2014
PATH	Project Heart: TO 15 Zambia	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	USAID	$ 24,233.00	8/1/2011	9/30/2011
PATH	TB/HIV Prevention - Year 1	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CDC	$ 78,000.00	10/1/2010	9/29/2011
PATH	Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to Support Local and Indigenous Organizations Providing HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment in	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CDC	$ 100,000.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2012
PATH	Implementation of AB Activities in Tunaweza Project	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CDC	$ 100,000.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2012
PATH	Implementation of AB Activities in Tunaweza Project	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CDC	$ 66,667.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2013
PATH	PAMOJA	ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION	CDC	$ 100,000.00	9/30/2012	9/29/2013
PATH	ROADS II PROJECT - (YEAR 2) - TANZANIA	Family Health International (FHI)	USAID	$ 433,711.00	1/1/2010	3/31/2013
PATH	BCC Training, Capacity Building and Branding	Family Health International (FHI)	USAID	$ 68,099.00	6/1/2011	1/31/2013
PATH	HELPING ADDRESS RURAL VULNERABILITIES AND ECOSYSTEM STABILITY RECOVERY PROGRAM	Fintrac, Inc.	USAID	$ 85,065.00	9/20/2011	12/26/2011
PATH	INFLUENZA VACCINATION USING A MICRONEEDLE PATCH	GEORGIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 507,667.00	9/30/2010	8/31/2013

Recipient	Award Title	Funder Name	Source of Support	Total Ceiling	Start Date	End Date
PATH	MCHIP Egypt	JHPIEGO	USAID	$ 797,838.00	10/1/2011	6/30/2013
PATH	APHIAplus Health Service Delivery Project - Zone 4:	JHPIEGO	USAID	$ 3,850,000.00	1/1/2011	9/30/2015
PATH	DELIVER II: Task Order 4	JOHN SNOW, INC.	USAID	$ 7,352,958.00	9/30/2010	9/29/2014
PATH	DELIVER II: Task Order 5	JOHN SNOW, INC.	USAID	$ 1,399,682.00	9/30/2010	9/29/2014
PATH	DELIVER II: Task Order 6	JOHN SNOW, INC.	USAID	$ 1,729,803.00	2/18/2011	2/17/2014
PATH	DELIVER II: Task Order 7	JOHN SNOW, INC.	USAID	$ 942,951.00	3/28/2011	3/27/2014
PATH	RAPID DIAGNOSIS OF MDR RB FROM SPUTUM USING A SMALL FULLY INTEGRATED NUCLEIC ACID	KECK GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 63,160.81	11/19/2010	6/30/2013
PATH	Integrated System for Rapid Detection of Respiratory Pathogens	MBIO DIAGNOSTICS, INC.	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 396,403.00	7/5/2011	6/30/2016
PATH	Help Ethiopia Address the Low TB Performance (HEAL TB) Project	MANAGEMENT SCIENCES FOR	USAID	$ 3,873,667.00	7/15/2011	7/14/2016
PATH	Center to Advance POC Diagnostics for Global Health - Year 5	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 2,607,749.00	7/1/2011	6/30/2013
PATH	Recombinase Polymerase Amplification for Point-of-Care Diagnosis of Infant HIV-1	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 394,978.00	7/1/2011	6/30/2012
PATH	Recombinase Ploymerase Amplification for Point-of-Care Diagnosis of Infant HIV-1 (Year 2)	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 396,708.00	7/1/2012	6/30/2013
PATH	CaO-Heated DNA Amplification Obviates Electricity Requirement at Point of Care	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 692,783.00	9/19/2011	8/31/2012
PATH	CaO-Heated DNA Amplification Obviates Electricity Requirement at Point of Care	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 568,735.00	9/19/2012	8/31/2013
PATH	Cell Phone Based Protocols for Diagnosis and Management of Childhood Pneumonia	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 227,537.00	4/16/2012	3/31/2014
PATH	Effect of Feeding Buddies on Adherence to WHO PMTCT Guidelines in South Africa	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 443,123.00	9/28/2012	6/30/2013
PATH	SHB: Large: Collaborative Research: From the Ground Up -- Mobile Tools for Grassroots	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION	$ 299,074.00	9/1/2011	8/31/2014
PATH	Strengthening Community Maternal Child Interventions: Assessment on Rural Preadolescents' Pregnancy & Strengthening Active	NicaSalud Network Federation	USAID	$ 84,000.00	6/1/2011	8/1/2012
PATH	Families Matter! Trainings Project	ICF Macro	CDC	$ 10,659.00	5/16/2011	5/15/2012
PATH	Quality Assurance Standards for Peer Education and Outreach Programs for High Risk Vulnerable	ICF Macro	CDC	$ 68,182.00	10/20/2011	10/29/2013
PATH	Families Matter! Training	ICF Macro	USAID	$ 8,196.14	6/14/2012	7/21/2012

Recipient	Award Title	Funder Name	Source of Support	Total Ceiling	Start Date	End Date
PATH	Families Matter! Trainings	ICF Macro	CDC	$ 81,226.89	12/6/2012	11/15/2013
PATH	USAID Evidence to Action for Strengthened Family Planning and Reproductive Health for Women and	PATHFINDER INTERNATIONAL	USAID	$ 39,492,061.00	9/30/2011	9/29/2016
PATH	Saving Newborn Lives in Uttar Pradesh through Improved Management of Birth Asphyxia	Save the Children	USAID	$ 99,930.00	11/1/2012	8/28/2015
PATH	PLANNING A CLINICAL TRIAL OF FLASH-HEATED BREAST MILK TO DECREASE MORBIDITY, IMPROVE GROWTH, AND REDUCE HIV TRANSMISSION IN HIV-	UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA DAVIS	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 20,821.00	5/1/2010	4/30/2012
PATH		United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)	$ 2,900,000.00	1/1/2012	6/30/2015
PATH	MULTIPLEX SERODIAGNOSTIC FOR CHAGAS DISEASE (ARRA)	UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 75,113.00	8/2/2010	7/31/2012
PATH	Defense Science Office Dengue Project	University of	US NAVY	$ 80,000.00	1/28/2011	12/15/2011
PATH	A 2DPN-Based High Sensitivity Low-Cost Multiplexed POC Immunoassay Platform	University of Washington	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 421,931.00	7/15/2011	6/30/2013
PATH	Multiplexable Autonomous Disposables for Nucleic Amplification Tests for Low Resource Settings	University of Washington	Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency	$ 500,000.00	9/1/2011	2/28/2013
PATH	Oral Immunization Against HIV/AIDS with Prime-Boost Strategies	University of Washington	NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH (NIH)	$ 45,654.00	12/1/2010	11/30/2013
PATH	Translating Research Into Action (TRAction)	UNIVERSITY RESEARCH CO., LLC.	USAID	$ 467,023.00	9/1/2011	7/31/2013

US Agency Awards Received Since 2010

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PATH

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. Thanks for what you do, and that is exactly what we are trying to do is maintain what we have got.

RESULTS, Inc., Dr. Joanne Carter. You are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

RESULTS, INC.

WITNESS

JOANNE CARTER, DVM, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, RESULTS, INC.

Dr. CARTER. Chairwoman Granger, on behalf of RESULTS volunteers in over 100 U.S. communities that are actually working with your own members of Congress to build support for these programs, I want to thank you for your really critical leadership for these programs that really allow kids to survive and thrive.

And knowing the challenges that you face in this budget, I would like to just focus today on 3 opportunities that would really maximize our impact and also the leverage of U.S. resources, the Global Fund, tackling child malnutrition, and the Global Partnership for Education.

So I just want to begin with a quick story from a colleague I was just with from Zambia, Louise Amakakoola. In 2001, she lost her husband to AIDS, and then shortly after she was diagnosed first with tuberculosis and then with HIV. She was too sick to work, but she was able to access AIDS medication, but it cost $200 a month, which was an astronomical sum in Zambia. And her family had to figure out monthly how to bring that money together.

And then one month after she had been on drugs for about 5 months, she went into the clinic, and to her astonishment the drugs were free. And it turned out that there had been a Global Fund grant to Zambia, and the drugs were now free. So not only was that a huge relief to her, but it also freed up every month the $200 that her family had been paying so that they could actually invest in sending kids to school and then also building a micro business. She is now a grandmother and a community health worker, and has lived over the last decade.

And, you know, thanks to the investment in PEPFAR and the Global Fund, there are literally millions of those stories because of your support.

And I would say right now that the Global Fund, with Dr. Mark Dybul's leadership, is really poised not only to continue this, but to actually move us toward the end of these diseases. And I would say it is just difficult at this moment to overstate the importance of the U.S. Fiscal Year '14 contribution to the Global Fund because the decision we make is literally going to determine the trajectory of these diseases for the next decade, not just the next few years.

The U.S. contribution is going to drive the overall size of the pledging conference because, as you know, U.S. funding has been matched 2 to 1 by other donors. So a contribution of $1.65 billion for Fiscal Year '14 from the U.S. would be hugely important to the

overall success, not only of the Global Fund replenishment this fall, but really the fight against these diseases.

And then quickly I would just say, echoing what my colleague, David Beckmann, said earlier, a huge opportunity we have to invest in what has been hugely under addressed in child malnutrition. The prime minister of the UK, David Cameron, is actually convening a summit in June to help support 33 countries that under the SUN process, scaling of nutrition, have committed to building their own national plans for tackling malnutrition. And this summit will be an opportunity to both leverage donor funding, but also country funding themselves, increased funding for these things. So a U.S. scaled-up pledge, if we could put even $200 million in the Fiscal Year '14 budget, which is about a doubling of what we have now, that would be a huge signal not just to other donors, but to countries themselves to do a lot more.

And then finally, I would say with your support and Mrs. Lowey's, this subcommittee really has been the driver of U.S. leadership on basic education. And we would just say one of the most important ways to leverage our resources and complement the bilateral investment is through the Global Partnership for Education. There is a new leadership there. Alice Albright, who had worked previously with the Export-Import Bank and GAVI is already strengthening the Global Partnership for Education's work, including in fragile States where so much more of that work is needed.

Again, with this subcommittee's leadership, there was a first investment of about, for a U.S. pledge of $20 million for the Global Partnership for the Global Partnership for Education. But that is only about 2.5 percent of our education investment. If we could scale that up to $125 million, it would be a huge signal to other donors, but also to countries that have already pledged over $5 billion themselves in their domestic budgets.

I will just stop there and thank you really for your tremendous leadership, and say I really pledge our grassroots in over 100 communities in the U.S. to support you and work with other members of Congress to achieve these things.

Thank you.

[The information follows:]

Statement of Joanne Carter
Executive Director, RESULTS

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

March 1, 2013

The House Foreign Operations Appropriations 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 to support and give particular priority to funding for basic education; the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria; child health and nutrition; tuberculosis; and microfinance.

Basic Education: Thanks to leadership of this subcommittee, the U.S. has become a global leader for quality basic education around the world. Despite our progress, there are nearly 61 million primary school aged children not in school, and many more children who are in school are failing to acquire even basic reading, writing and numeracy skills. We now face a critical moment when we must decide how to most effectively program our education aid dollars to achieve the most sustainable and cost-effective results.

The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is the only multilateral partnership focused on ensuring all children have access to a quality education. The GPE is an innovative and effective model, working directly with 54 developing country governments as well as donor governments, multilateral institutions, private foundations and companies, and civil society organizations to develop and fund national education plans. Since 2003, GPE has worked with these donors and partner countries to put nearly 23 million more children into school, trained over 413,000 teachers, and supported the construction of over 37,000 classrooms.

In November 2011, GPE's developing country partners came forward and pledged to increase their domestic education budgets by $5 billion by 2014. The commitment of these countries is clear, and it is critical that donors do their part to fill the financing gaps. The United States made its first-ever pledge to the GPE of $20 million in fiscal year 2012 – a significant first step for the U.S. However, this represents only 2.5 percent of the U.S.'s basic education program in 2012. A U.S. contribution of $125 million to the Global Partnership for Education in 2014 would have a powerful impact on the lives of children worldwide, leverage commitments from other donors, and demonstrate our government's commitment to improving education for all.

Global Health – Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria: The FY14 allocation for the Global Fund will be instrumental in determining the success or failure of the next phase of our response to AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), and malaria. In the fall of 2013, donors will gather for a pledging (or "replenishment") conference held every three years. The U.S. contribution will drive the overall size of the replenishment, both because it is the largest donor to the Global Fund, and its contribution has historically been matched 2:1 by other donors.

Investments through the Global Fund save over a million lives a year from AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. Since its inception in 2002, the Global Fund has supported 4.2 million people receiving antiretroviral treatment, has detected and treated 9.7 million new cases of infectious tuberculosis, and distributed 310 million insecticide-treated nets to protect families from the transmission of malaria in over 150 countries around the world. With U.S. support, and under the new leadership of Dr. Mark Dybul, the Global Fund is poised to defeat these deadly diseases.

An allocation of $1.65 billion for FY2014 would support the U.S. commitment to creating an AIDS-free generation and leverage investments in these life-saving programs from other donor resources so that these programs can be sustained and expanded.

Global Health – Child Health and Nutrition: In June 2012, the U.S. co-hosted the Child Survival Call to Action in Washington, DC, in partnership with UNICEF and the governments of Ethiopia and India. At this conference, the U.S. and over 55 health ministers from around the globe endorsed a simple yet audacious goal: ending the preventable deaths of children by 2035.

Since the U.S. instituted the Maternal and Child Health Account to focus funding on preventing child deaths in developing countries, the world has made enormous strides in saving children's lives. UNICEF has reported that in the past two decades alone child deaths have fallen dramatically, plummeting from 12 million children dying a year in 1990 to 6.9 million in 2011.

While innovation and targeted health interventions have improved global child survival rates, of the nearly seven million children still dying annually, the vast majority are in poor countries; half are in sub-Saharan Africa alone. The leading causes of death in young children are almost entirely preventable or treatable. Together, pneumonia and diarrhea account for over a third of child deaths. Child malnutrition is a condition that results in 2.5 million preventable child deaths annually and drains billions of dollars in lost productivity and health care costs from poor countries. Through vaccination and early intervention these conditions can be prevented and/or treated cost- effectively when they do occur.

In order to ramp up the U.S. efforts to achieve this goal, the U.S. should increase its support for the Maternal and Child Health account to $750 million for FY2014 and fulfill its pledge to the GAVI Alliance. To keep our June 2011 commitment to GAVI to provide new and

underutilized vaccines to developing countries, the U.S. should appropriate $175 million to GAVI for FY2014. With full funding between now and 2015, GAVI can immunize an additional 240 million children, saving an estimated 4.2 million lives. Further, an allocation of $200 million for Nutrition would leverage our investments in child survival programs, setting the foundation for improved health and gains in economic development.

Global Health – Tuberculosis: Although usually treatable with a course of inexpensive drugs ($22–50), tuberculosis kills 1.4 million people every year. TB is the leading curable infectious killer in the world. In 2011, there were 8.7 million new TB cases; 13 percent of those were among people with HIV.

As the leading killer of people living with HIV/AIDS, TB is undermining the United States' substantial investment through PEPFAR. Without treatment, the vast majority of people with HIV and TB will die within a few months. TB control must also be strengthened as part of a comprehensive approach to women's health. TB is the third leading cause of illness and death of adult women worldwide, 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 doubles for women with TB, and those who receive a late diagnosis are four times as likely to die in childbirth.

A new rapid diagnostic technology called Xpert, developed by an American company, has the potential to revolutionize the fight against TB. Xpert can detect whether TB is a drug-resistant strain so the patient is not given ineffective drugs, and it dramatically reduces the time it takes to obtain an accurate diagnosis from days or even weeks or month to just two hours.

U.S. support for global TB programs has already had a substantial impact; an estimated 20 million people are alive today as direct result of TB programs. An allocation of $400 million for bilateral TB programs in 2014 would bolster progress to date, scale up innovative approaches

that reach more people, and invest in research for even better TB diagnostics, vaccines, and medications.

Microenterprise: An estimated 2.5 billion people have no access to formal financial services, which are both safer and less expensive than informal alternatives. In sub-Saharan Africa, where the population includes the highest burden and percentage of people living in extreme poverty of any region, no financial institution – microfinance or otherwise – is reaching 80 percent of the 800 million people living there.

Despite promising models to extend microfinance to even the most destitute among the poor, USAID has failed to comply with the legislative mandate in the Microfinance Results and Accountability Act of 2004 (PL 108-484) requiring that half of its assistance is directed to the very poor. The most recent USAID results report indicated that approximately 38 percent of its funding benefitted the very poor in 2011 – but this is only an estimate, as USAID measured the poverty levels of just 41 percent of its microfinance participants. In addition to low measurement levels, USAID has yet to produce a strategy to reach this target, as directed by FY2010 Foreign Operations bill report language. The Subcommittee should urge USAID to comply with this legislative mandate by including the following language in its report:

> *The Committee is concerned about the lack of funding for sub-Saharan Africa and directs increased investment in microfinance in sub-Saharan Africa within the USAID microfinance and microenterprise program. 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, defined as those living on less than $1.25 a day. The Committee recommends that USAID modify and improve the poverty assessment tools so that the tools can assist partner organizations' management and outreach to the very poor.*

Dr. Joanne Carter is the Executive Director of RESULTS/RESULTS Educational Fund (REF), a grassroots advocacy organization generating the public and political will to end the root causes of poverty globally and in the United States. Joanne joined RESULTS/REF as Legislative Director in 1992, was appointed Associate Executive Director in 2007 and Executive Director in 2008.

As Legislative Director of RESULTS/REF, Joanne worked with key Administration and Congressional allies, partner organizations, and technical agencies orchestrating U.S. and international campaigns to tackle major diseases of poverty (particularly tuberculosis (TB) and major child killers), increase access to education (including abolition of school fees), expand economic opportunity for the poorest, and reform World Bank and International Monetary Fund policies. RESULTS has been instrumental in the creation and expansion of the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund, expansion of global TB funding, legislation to ensure that at least half of microenterprise development resources are devoted to those living on less than $1 a day, an initiative to support countries to eliminate school fees for public primary school, and provisions that require U.S. representatives to the World Bank and IMF to oppose user fees for primary health and education.

As the Project Leader for the global TB advocacy project, ACTION (Advocacy to Control TB Internationally), Joanne has guided this multi-partner, multi-year campaign to mobilize increased financial resources in the U.S., United Kingdom, France, Australia, Japan, and Canada, and to overcome key policy constraints in India and Kenya for the expansion of effective TB treatment.

An international expert and spokesperson on global poverty issues, Joanne regularly organizes media briefings on breaking legislative and technical news, and works closely with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria, the Stop TB Partnership, the World Health Organization, GAVI and other international organizations. From 2009 to 2011, Joanne served as the Board Member to the Global Fund representing the Developed Country NGOs Delegation and was elected in January 2012 to serve as a committee member on the Global Fund Board's Strategic, Investment, and Impact Committee representing the Developed Country NGOs Delegation. In addition, in 2005 Joanne served as the first Chair of the Advocacy, Communications and Social Mobilization Working Group of the global Stop TB Partnership, a partnership of more than 500 organizations globally. Joanne continues to advocate for global poverty and was recently elected to serves on the board of the Micronutrient Initiative.

Joanne Carter holds a DVM (Doctor of Veterinary Medicine) degree from Cornell University and was a practicing veterinarian from 1987 to 1992. She has served as a VISTA volunteer and as a recruiter for the Peace Corps. Prior to joining RESULTS/REF staff, Joanne served as a RESULTS volunteer Group Leader and then Regional Coordinator for four years in the New York City area.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

Clause 2(g) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives requires non-governmental witnesses to disclose to the Committee the following information, in addition to a C.V., as part of the written statement of prepared testimony submitted in advance of their appearance. A non-governmental witness is any witness appearing on behalf of himself/herself or on behalf of an organization <u>other</u> than a federal agency, or a state, local or tribal government.

Your Name, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

[redacted]

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, 2010?

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.

Sign [redacted] Date: 3/1/13

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. Thank you for being here. Ms. Lynn Stratford, you are recognized for 4 minutes.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 2013.

US FUND FOR UNICEF

WITNESS

LYNN STRATFORD, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, US FUND FOR UNICEF

Ms. STRATFORD. Madam Chairwoman, I am grateful for the opportunity to testify on behalf of more than 1 million Americans who support UNICEF's global life-saving work. In order to save and improve the lives of millions of children around the world, I respectfully ask the subcommittee to provide at $135 million under the international organizations and programs account as the U.S. government's voluntary contribution to UNICEF for Fiscal Year 2014.

But first I want to thank you for your committee's consistent and bipartisan support for UNICEF's work. I would also like to thank you for the support you have provided for the USAID maternal and child health account. While the budget situation may be even more challenging this year, I encourage you once again to make children a top priority for our global assistance. I urge you to provide at least $750 million for the maternal and child health program.

The American people agree that saving children from preventable deaths is a worthy application of our foreign appropriations. And we know that the funding you have secured over the years for UNICEF and for child survival is achieving measurable and real results. In 1990, 12 million children under 5 were dying from largely preventable causes. In 2012, that number dropped to 6.9 million. And with sustained resources, these deaths can virtually be eliminated in the next generation within 20 years.

UNICEF is the world's largest provider of vaccines. In 2011, UNICEF procured 2.5 billion doses of vaccines for 103 countries. UNICEF procures vaccines for the GAVI Alliance and buys all vaccines and related items for global campaigns not covered by GAVI. And UNICEF works in-country to make sure those vaccines reach even the poorest children in the poorest communities.

UNICEF also partners with Kiwanis International, as you have heard, to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus. UNICEF further joins with Rotary International and the battle being won to end the global scourge of polio. The U.S. Fund for UNICEF supports the requests made our partners at the GAVI Alliance, Kiwanis, and Rotary.

UNICEF is a key player in the effort to fight malaria. It is one of the largest buyers of mosquito nets in the world. And UNICEF is providing leadership in malnutrition, which we know contributes to a third of all child deaths. In 2011, UNICEF provided 27,000 tons of ready to eat therapeutic foods.

These are just a few examples of how UNICEF makes a difference. The funding you provide to UNICEF and its ongoing programs make this work possible. And it supports the private sector partnership like the ones we have mentioned, which are critically

important because we are all in this together, and not one of us can claim complete responsibility for these achievements.

I have had the opportunity to see UNICEF's work first hand. I was with this young girl in Rwanda a just one example where UNICEF is providing support to schools across the country, ensuring that girls have equal access to a quality education. Innovative solutions include the introduction of clean water, separate latrine facilities for girls, and hand washing education, which has proven to attract more girls to school, keep more girls in the classroom, and improve their health and their ability to learn.

This is one of many programs in Rwanda and other countries that I have seen where UNICEF has placed great emphasis on protecting girls, including from violence, trafficking, and harmful practices.

This subcommittee has long been a champion for the well-being of the world's children and has worked to make children a priority of our international assistance. Your support has helped make UNICEF an indispensable partner of the United States on initiatives to save and protect the most vulnerable children. But we cannot rest on our past successes when 6.9 million under the age of 5 still die every year, mostly from causes we know how to prevent.

A child is dying every 5 seconds, and we believe that number should and can be zero. Please strengthen the incredible life-saving collaboration between the United States government and UNICEF by providing $135 million for UNICEF for Fiscal Year 2014. And thank you for your leadership.

[The information follows:]

STATEMENT OF LYNN STRATFORD
SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, PROGRAM AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
UNITED STATES FUND FOR UNICEF

BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 1, 2013

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 submit testimony regarding the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). I respectfully ask the Subcommittee to provide at least $135 million as the U.S. Government's voluntary contribution to UNICEF under the International Organizations and Programs Account for Fiscal Year 2014.

Let me thank the Subcommittee for its support for the contribution to UNICEF for Fiscal Year 2013. I commend the bipartisan leadership this Subcommittee has taken to champion programs that help children around the world.

Since its creation in 1947, UNICEF has saved more children's lives than any humanitarian organization in the world. UNICEF staff work on the ground in developing and transitional countries and territories to help children survive and thrive, from early childhood through adolescence. UNICEF supports prenatal care, child health and nutrition, clean water and sanitation, quality basic education for all boys and girls, and protecting children from violence, exploitation, and AIDS.

All of UNICEF's funding comes from voluntary contributions from governments, businesses, foundations, and individuals. In fact, 40 per cent of UNICEF's total funding comes from non-

government sources. As an organization completely funded by voluntary contributions, UNICEF makes sure that its operations are efficient and focused on results where they matter – for vulnerable children around the world. More than 90 per cent of UNICEF's funds support program activities.

Thanks to strong support from the U.S. Congress for UNICEF and for child survival, the number of children dying before age five dropped by more than half since 1960, from an estimated 20 million deaths to 6.9 million in 2012. Almost one-third of the 50 least-developed countries have reduced child mortality rates by 40 percent or more since 1990 – proof that progress for children is possible even in poor countries. We believe that it is possible to end preventable child deaths globally in a generation, with continued investment in cost-effective, coordinated interventions for children and mothers. UNICEF's efforts around the world implement the compassion of the American people by helping children and families. That is why UNICEF enjoys incredible backing from Americans for its mission of child survival and development, from children participating in "Trick or Treat for UNICEF," to major corporations donating money and products. That private support is critical to UNICEF's success in saving children's lives from measles and cholera, providing access to clean water, helping children stay in school, and thwarting child traffickers trying to exploit vulnerable children.

The U.S. Fund for UNICEF is also proud of its partnerships with the private sector to save children's lives. Among many examples, the Caterpillar Foundation is funding education and health projects through UNICEF in three African countries; American Airlines employee volunteers are collecting donations to UNICEF of foreign currency from customers on selected international flights; and UPS made a multi-year commitment to provide shipping services and improve UNICEF's supply chain and logistics systems.

The U.S. Government's longstanding and generous support of UNICEF allows it to leverage private sector funding and work with U.S. Government programs to make a real difference in saving children's lives:

For more than 50 years, UNICEF has been a world leader in immunizations, and is the world's largest provider of vaccines for developing countries. In 2011, UNICEF procured 2.5 billion doses of vaccines for 103 countries, as well as 432 million auto-disable syringes to ensure those vaccines can be delivered safely. UNICEF procures vaccines for the GAVI Alliance; and also buys all vaccines and related items for global campaigns not covered by GAVI, including polio eradication, elimination of neonatal and maternal tetanus, and measles control. In addition, UNICEF works in-country to ensure that vaccines reach even the poorest children and communities.

Malaria remains a major threat to children. UNICEF is one of the largest buyers of mosquito nets in the world, delivering more than 25 million bed nets to 36 countries in 2011.

About 150 million children under five – one in four – are malnourished, and malnutrition contributes to up to a third of all child deaths. We know that therapeutic foods can help to bring a child back from the verge of starvation. In 2011, UNICEF provided 27,000 tons of ready-to-eat therapeutic foods, and 140 million sachets of micronutrient powder to help supplement children's diets.

In 2011, UNICEF Supply improved transparency around the prices it pays for strategic essential supplies, including vaccines, RUTF and bed nets. The publishing of prices supports governments and partners in making more informed decisions about procurement.

Kiwanis International partners with UNICEF for The Eliminate Project, the current Kiwanis global campaign to eliminate maternal and neonatal tetanus (MNT). One newborn dies every nine minutes from tetanus. Our collaboration with Kiwanis is a global campaign to save the lives of babies by eliminating MNT. The Global Polio Eradication Initiative, a partnership led by UNICEF, Rotary International, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control, and others, 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 250 cases in 2012. This is incredible progress and the end of polio is within reach – but we can't stop now. UNICEF and its partners continue to support massive immunization campaigns to eradicate once and for all this terrible disease. UNICEF's established presence in developing countries makes it a critical partner for the U.S. Government in responding to major crises. For example, UNICEF provides health, nutrition, water/sanitation, and child protection interventions for hundreds of thousands of children affected by the violence in Syria, both within Syria and for refugees in surrounding countries. UNICEF humanitarian programs throughout the region have vaccinated 1.4 million children against measles, ensured that 66,000 children out of school have access to learning programs, provided 100,000 people with access to clean drinking water, and gave 57,000 children access to psychosocial support to deal with the impacts of conflict and displacement.

UNICEF's ability to partner with the U.S. Government, and with important nonprofit partners like Kiwanis, Rotary, the American Red Cross, and the GAVI Alliance, depends on a strong U.S. contribution to UNICEF, as well as maintaining U.S. support for its bilateral child health programs. In this regard, the U.S. Fund for UNICEF supports the funding requested by our partners for Iodine Deficiency Disorders, Polio Eradication, and the GAVI Alliance. Because of the importance of U.S. child survival and health programs, our organization also asks the U.S.

Congress to provide $750 million for the Maternal and Child Health Account in Fiscal Year 2014.

Annual government contributions to UNICEF's regular resources budget constitute the single most important funding source 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.

We cannot rest on our past successes. Unfortunately, 6.9 million children under five still die every year, mostly from preventable causes. Put another way, a child is dying every five seconds. We believe that number should be zero. 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.

I respectfully ask the Subcommittee to provide $135 million under the International Organizations and Program Account for UNICEF's regular resources for Fiscal Year 2014.

unicef
united states fund

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Lynn Stratford
Senior Vice President of Program and Community Engagement
United States Fund for UNICEF

Lynn Stratford is the Senior Vice President of Program and Community Engagement at the U.S. Fund for UNICEF

She oversees the U.S. Fund's work with U.S. based NGOs (non-governmental organizations), educators, school children, campus groups, and other volunteers.

Lynn is also responsible for helping ensure program coherence between UNICEF and the U.S. Fund in areas related to child survival and development. These include health care, nutrition, clean water and sanitation, education, and protection.

Previously, Lynn served as Chief of Staff at the U.S. Fund for UNICEF, where she was responsible for working with the Board of Directors and staff across the organization, managing the organization's strategic planning process, the Management Council, and the U.S. Fund's Annual Meeting.

Lynn has been with the UNICEF family since 1991. From 2002 until 2007, she helped create and manage UNICEF's Global Campaign on Children and AIDS. She has worked with UNICEF in New York and various country offices. Her positions at the U.S. Fund have included Director of Marketing and Development, Special Assistant to the President, and Assistant Director of Communications.

Lynn is a graduate of the Catholic University of America with a degree in International Relations.

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

Witness Disclosure Form

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Your Name, Title, Organization, Business Address, and Telephone Number:

Lynn Stratford, Senior Vice President
U.S. Fund for UNICEF
[redacted]

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

U.S. Fund for UNICEF

2. Have you or any organization you are representing received any Federal grants or contracts (including any subgrants or subcontracts) since October 1, 2010?

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.

Signatur[redacted]

Date: 2/28/13

Ms. GRANGER. Thank you very much. I had the wonderful opportunity of going to Ghana a couple of years ago and helped nail up some of those malaria nets. And it is just amazing the difference that that has made. And on that same trip, we also celebrated with a community for a school, an elementary school. And it was just like celebrating elementary school in Aledo, Texas. I mean, the whole community was there, and they were so proud.

But the school we replaced was the one that really got your attention because it was so pitiful. And the desks, you know, it was so little, and yet it meant so much in that community. And so, because of the sequestration and all that is happening, we are not able to make those trips for some period of time. I do not know what, unless we can do it some other way. But it is a shame that every member of Congress cannot see that work, because when you see it, it is not just a number.

You can criticize things. When you are up close and personal and seeing children saved, it just makes all the difference in the world. So I thank you for your work.

Thank you all for being here. Please, please, talk to other Members or have people from your organizations talk to other Members. In most situations we say, from the bill that goes through this subcommittee, what is in our national interests? And so funding for Iraq, Afghanistan, and some others, that is very easy to say "in our national interests." It is in our national interests for people to be healthy and their communities safe. And then it is also, it is who we are, and you know that. You know that the American people are generous and have been.

You talked about public-private partnerships and how important that is, how important it is that we all work together in these agencies. But it is important as we look at our priorities that we remember who we are as the United States, and that as a leader we do make a difference in the funding that comes from around the world.

So thank you all for being here. Thank you for the work that you do. And we will do this again.

Testimony for the Record

TESTIMONY OF
U.S. RESPRESENTATIVE JAMES P. McGOVERN (MA-02)

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE

FISCAL YEAR 2014 APPROPRIATIONS:
GLOBAL HUNGER, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION PROGRAMS
PEACE, HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEVELOPMENT IN COLOMBIA
SUPPORTING COMMUNITIES IN CENTRAL AFRICA AFFECTED BY LRA VIOLENCE

I want to thank Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey for allowing me this opportunity to submit testimony in support of funding for America's global food security, nutrition and hunger programs. I will also be making recommendations regarding funds for Colombia and regions in Central Africa that have been affected by violence from the Lord's Resistance Army (LRA).

Specifically, I ask the Committee to support, at a minimum, funding levels that match or exceed the FY 2013 appropriations provided for the Feed the Future Program within the Development Assistance account, nutrition programs within the Global Health and Child Survival account, and emergency food security assistance included within the International Disaster Assistance. As this testimony is being submitted prior to the release of the President's FY 2014 Budget Proposal, I am unable to provide more specific figures for this and other related food security, nutrition and agricultural development programs.

Madam Chairwoman, I recognize that you and your colleagues are facing difficult budget choices. The programs under your jurisdiction are central to our nation's national security and they address critical and often urgent needs around the world. I agree with the statement made by General James Mattis, Commander of U.S. Central Command, when he testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on March 5th: "If you don't fund the State Department fully, then I need to buy more ammunition." I do not envy the task that lies before you in reconciling the vital importance of maintaining and expanding these programs within the limits of the funding allocation that will soon be designated for your Committee.

Within all the competing priorities that your Committee must weigh, I strongly believe that maintaining and expanding America's commitment to advancing global food security, agricultural development and nutrition must be high on the list. Not only can we advance global food security, we can achieve it – and U.S. leadership has been the key to the expanding engagement of an international coalition on these issues.

Addressing hunger and food insecurity is central to helping people and nations become more economically productive and prosperous, and therefore should be weighed as an investment to helping nations free themselves from dependency on international donor assistance. But to be successful, these programs require the long-term commitment of governments, donors, institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). They require

that nutrition, the empowerment of women and small-scale farmers, and resilience become core values to achieving an end to hunger and food insecurity. The U.S. is at the forefront of this effort, and we cannot afford to back away when many of these initiatives are just beginning to take root.

Finally, as you are aware, there are rumors regarding how the President's budget might modify the current funding structure for the Title II P.L. 480 Food for Peace Program – both its emergency and humanitarian assistance program and its development programs that address chronic hunger and food insecurity. According to these rumors, some funding for the Food for Peace mission might be shifted to the State/Foreign Operations Appropriations Act in the form of grants within the Development Assistance and the International Disaster Assistance accounts, rather than how funds have traditionally been provided through the purchase of U.S. commodities under the jurisdiction of the Agriculture Appropriations Subcommittee. I have always said that our food assistance programs can be improved, and I make no judgment about rumored proposals until they have been made public. I believe we need to have a variety of program options and tools so that the U.S. has the maximum flexibility to respond most effectively to the diverse emergency and food insecurity challenges that confront us every year. Such options include, but are not limited to, grants, vouchers, pre-positioned commodities, local or regional purchases, and the ability to mix grants and commodities. I would like to underscore that U.S. development programs that resulted in increasing community resilience to drought and famine were pioneered under the Title II P.L. 480 Food for Peace Program, including those that have been so rightly praised for preventing the most recent famine in the Horn of Africa from being even worse than it is. The lessons these Food for Peace programs provided on how to build strong and resilient communities are now being applied and incorporated into a range of programs, including Feed the Future, U.S. child nutrition and emergency response programs, and even many of our global health programs.

Given the current uncertainty surrounding how the Administration might propose changes to the Food for Peace Program, I urge the Committee to consider the following questions as it evaluates any such proposals and determines its funding allocations:

- How do we ensure that the U.S. maintains and is able to expand the number of people who benefit from U.S. emergency assistance and Food for Peace development programs that target chronic food insecurity?
- How do we ensure that food aid pipelines are safeguarded and not at risk of being interrupted or broken?
- And should funding be shifted to the SFOPS jurisdiction, how does the Committee safeguard those funds and ensure that they are indeed directed to address emergency food aid crises and development programs that address chronic hunger and food insecurity, rather than being shifted to address other development or foreign aid priorities?

Madam Chairwoman, I would now like to focus the remainder of my testimony on two regional programs under the Committee's jurisdiction – Colombia and LRA-affected regions in Central Africa.

Colombia is in the midst of potentially historic changes. With over fifty years of conflict, nearly five million internally displaced persons, hundreds of thousands of victims of unspeakable violence, and generations knowing only war, the Colombian government is currently engaged in negotiations to bring armed conflict to an end. Further, the Santos Administration's signature Land Restitution and Victim's Law has begun its implementation stage. It faces considerable challenges, not the least of which are the activities of intransigent and extremist political sectors inside Colombia, as well as violence from neo-paramilitary and criminal networks, that continue to undermine the ability of President Santos to pursue and fully implement these historic initiatives. The human rights situation also remains perilous in many regions of the country and in marginalized urban areas, and it is urgent that the Committee maintain strong human rights conditions in law.

I request that the Committee maintain the overall funding levels provided for Colombia in the past – no less than $343 million in total – and emphasize the priorities of peace, development, human rights, reconciliation and the rule of law. In both total funding and with statutory and/or report language, the Committee should allow funds that have, in the past, supported the ability to wage war to be reallocated to support the full implementation of peace accords, should they be reached, and address urgent human rights, development and justice priorities. Under the leadership of both the Chairwoman and the Ranking Member, Congress has ensured that current U.S. aid programs in Colombia already support a number of initiatives along these lines, and FY 2014 funding should be structured to ensure continued and robust support for these priorities. I would be happy to work with the Committee and provide greater detail in the weeks ahead as events in Colombia develop.

Let me also add a word about the hundreds of thousands of Colombian refugees surviving in precarious situations in neighboring countries. Even with potential peace accords on the horizon, these refugees are not likely to return to their home regions until a stable peace and security are established. As you know, the Administration consistently underfunds programs to assist refugees in the Western Hemisphere in its budget request for Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). I anticipate that FY 2014 will be no different. It is to the Committee's great credit that these funds are restored and often increased each year. I urge the Committee to restore funding to address the continuing humanitarian crisis of Colombian refugees in the Andean region should the Administration's FY14 request once again fall short of the need. In the past, this has meant providing at least $66.2 million for the Western Hemisphere within the Migration and Refugee Account (MRA), with not less than $52 million to assist Colombian refugees and IDPs.

Finally, I want to thank the Committee for appropriating funds during the past two fiscal years to carry out *the Lord's Resistance Army Disarmament and Northern Uganda Recovery Act* (P.L. 111-172) and to provide assistance to communities in the Democratic Republic of Congo, South Sudan and the Central African Republic affected by violence from the LRA. These funds are making a difference on the ground in the lives of communities and individuals. They have provided much needed support for enhanced protection and aiding in the disarmament, demobilization and recovery of former LRA members, including child soldiers. I ask the Committee to continue to provide funding for these programs, specifically no less than $10 million to expand USAID programs that improve physical access, telecommunications

infrastructure and early-warning mechanisms, and to support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former LRA combatants, especially child soldiers.

Thank you, Madam Chairwoman, for this opportunity to testify. I look forward to working with you, the Ranking Member and the members of your Committee on developing these priorities in the weeks ahead.

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 20, 2013

Madam Chairwoman:

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. The Title VIII program is administered by the Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research. I request that the Committee recommends a continued level of $3.5 million in funding for this authorized program in fiscal year 2014. I also want to express my deep gratitude to the Subcommittee for its longstanding bipartisan support of Title VIII.

At the outset, let me say that I receive no funding from the Title VIII program. I testify on behalf of the program because of my deep conviction that it benefits the attainment of U.S. foreign policy and national security objectives. I was honored to serve my country for nearly 12 years during the period 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. I am now a Senior Associate, Diplomat in Residence, and Director of the Russia and Eurasia Program at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Since leaving government service in 2001, 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, from its inception the Title VIII program 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 is entering its fourth decade: it was enacted into law in 1983 at the height of the Cold War. Today, as that era recedes and new nations and politico-economic forces reshape the East and Central Europe and Eurasia, the Title VIII programs ensure that the American research capacity both for policymaking and academic purposes for this region is preserved and sustained.

The Title VIII program is carried out 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.

The Department of State's Bureau of Intelligence and Research (INR) administers the program, and based on my experience they have done a fine job in managing a program that has sustained intellectual resources absolutely vital to our interests and security.

TITLE VIII PROGRAM

Grants under Title VIII go to a wide variety of U.S. organizations as the principal means of implementation. These organizations design and administer competitions, drawing on experts from throughout 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.

Teachers, researchers and students from over 500 universities and research institutions in the United States have received support under the Title VIII program: they come from 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. All recipients of Title VIII research funding are U.S. citizens.

The argument for continuing the Title VIII program can be put simply. Prudent policy making on these critical 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. It also depends on a sustained ability to train the next generation of scholars and public servants who will maintain our expertise and knowledge base on this region. This bank of expertise consists of senior scholars and researchers as well as those just embarking on their 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. Title VIII Scholars have briefed many current and former U.S Ambassadors and State Department officials. Title VIII alumni have also helped Congress make difficult decisions on appropriations for foreign assistance to the region through testimony before congressional committees.

Title VIII research is often immediately applicable to U.S. foreign policy and foreign assistance goals in the region. Current research on such issues as human rights and legal reform in Russia, the changing role of Islam among the region's large Muslim population, and the continued development Russian policy under President Putin's leadership are clearly relevant to ongoing policy and technical assistance objectives and projects as demonstrated by federal agencies' direct interest in working with Title VIII-funded researchers.

CONTINUED NEED FOR TITLE VIII

I believe that Title VIII should continue to be supported, for two 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 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 that assure our policy makers the best information and understanding available as they craft our approaches to this region and its nations. This year has brought tension between the United States and Russia on a number of critical foreign policy issues, including over developments in Libya and Syria: the termination of the USAID mission in Moscow and the impending suspension of the Nunn Lugar program our bilateral relations will call for new thinking about how we conduct our bilateral relations with Russia's people and government.

And new international challenges, including on economic and cross-border security issues will ensure that our ability to work constructively with Russia will grow more vital.

Second, as our country has responded to 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 maintaining our national capability for the highest quality analysis and policy research on the states and societies of the Former Soviet Union and Southeast Europe. As we address 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.

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 sustained level of $3.5 million in support for the authorized Title VIII program in fiscal year 2014. This is a needed investment in our future security. Thank you very much for your consideration.

James F. Collins
Director, Russian and Eurasia Program
Diplomat in Residence
CARNEGIE ENDOWMENT FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE

Ambassador James F. Collins was appointed the director of the Russia and Eurasia Program in January 2007. He is an expert on the former Soviet Union, its successor states, and 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 adviser at the public law and policy practice group Akin, Gump, Strauss, Hauer & Feld, LLP.

Before his appointment as ambassador to Russia, he served as ambassador at large and special adviser to the secretary of state for the newly independent states in the mid-1990s and as deputy chief of mission and chargé d'affaires at the U.S. embassy in Moscow from 1990 to 1993. In addition to three diplomatic postings in Moscow, he also held positions at the U.S. 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 nonprofit organizations concerned with U.S. foreign policy and U.S. relations with Russia, Eastern Europe, and Eurasia. He 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.

AIDS HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION

March 20, 2013

Tom Myers
General Counsel
323-860-5259

House Committee on Appropriations
State, Foreign Operations, And Related Programs Subcommittee

Outside Witness Testimony, Submitted by Mr. Tom Myers,
General Counsel, AIDS Healthcare Foundation

Dear Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey:

AIDS Healthcare Foundation (AHF) hereby submits the following testimony and funding request in the amount of **$7,730,000** for the President's Emergency Plan For AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) FY2014. This amount would include a contribution of $1.8 billion to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and $5.93 billion for PEPFAR's bilateral programs:

By virtually any measurement, PEPFAR has been a tremendous, bipartisan success. First enacted by President Bush, it has, in just ten years, taken the global HIV/AIDS pandemic from a place where virtually no one outside the developed world had access to treatment to where, in the words of Ambassador Eric Goosby, we have a approached a "tipping point;" the point at which the number of annual adult new HIV infections falls below the annual increase in adult patients on treatment.

At this tipping point, global AIDS control is in reach, because AIDS treatment is the same as AIDS prevention. Studies have shown that people with HIV/AIDS who are receiving antiretroviral treatment are up to 96% **noninfectious.** Because you can only contract HIV from someone who has HIV, every person rendered noninfectious through

antiretroviral treatment prevents and reduces new infections. As more people go on treatment, new infections decline.

AHF, which provides free HIV/AIDS care and treatment to over 200,000 people with HIV/AIDS in over 22 countries, has seen and contributed to this phenomenon firsthand. Based on its experience and expertise in providing testing, treatment, and prevention services for over 25 years, AHF submits that it should be a primary goal of PEPFAR and PEPFAR funding to accelerate this trend, and provide both more funding and a greater proportion of available funding to testing and treatment efforts.

Currently, PEPFAR supports treatment for more than 5 million people worldwide. However, over 30 million are thought to be infected. Many, many millions more can and should receive treatment. Moreover, PEPFAR only spends about 24% of its funds on treatment. Finally, an extremely large percentage of the 30 million are not even aware of their positive status, making it impossible for them to access care, and making them more likely to unwittingly infect others.

When Congress reauthorized PEPFAR in 2008, it saw the need to vastly increase the amount of funding for it, and authorized up to $48 billion over the next five years. However, less than $35 billion has been appropriated for the last five years.

Therefore, in order to surpass the AIDS tipping point, and to start controlling the epidemic, AHF requests not only the above appropriations, but also that the amount appropriated by prioritized in the following manner:

1. At least 65% of available funds should be devoted to HIV testing and treatment. Finding those who are positive, and bringing them into care, is the surest way to not only improve health, but to reduce new infections.

2. PEPFAR should set a per patient contribution cost of $275 per patient per year. Amazing as it may seem, a full year of HIV medical care, including doctors, drugs, clinics, tests, etc. is being provided to millions of people for less than amount. Currently, the Sate Department claims that its average contribution is around $330 per patient. If that number were lowered just a little, and more funds were devoted to treatment, many millions more could receive treatment.

3. PEPFAR should cap administrative overhead, in order to prioritize resources for testing and treatment. In domestic AIDS programs, these costs are capped at approximately 10 percent for most grants and contracts. In a time of fiscal constraint, capping administrative costs at the 10 percent would provide a greater share of dollars to invest in programs.

Due to the leadership of the United States over the past ten years, we have approached a tipping point in the HIV/AIDS pandemic. By funding PEPFAR at the above amounts, and by prioritizing funding for HIV testing and treatment, we can reach global AIDS control.

Thank you for your efforts.

Sincerely,

Tom Myers

AIDS Healthcare Foundation

THOMAS A. MYERS

301-871-6538
tomm@aidshealth.org

LEGAL EXPERIENCE

AIDS HEALTHCARE FOUNDATION, Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles, CA Sep 98 - Present
General Counsel and Chief of Public Affairs. Responsible for entirety of legal issues for the largest AIDS nonprofit in the Unites States. With 1,200+ employees worldwide and yearly revenue of over $400 million, AHF operates outpatient medical clinics, disease management programs, capitated insurance plans, pharmacies, a chain of 16 retail thrift stores, and a research program in six states and more than 20 countries. Major responsibilities include:

- Transactional/contracts work, including government contracts and grants, secured and unsecured transactions, real estate transactions;
- Contract maintenance and compliance with third party payors including Medicaid, Medicare, state, local and federal governments;
- Regulatory and compliance issues with respect to health care and research services, nonprofit corporate issues, intellectual property, medical information privacy, and federal state and local lobbying;
- Litigation of commercial, labor and employment, government contracts, trademark and trade secrets issues;
- As Chief of Public Affairs, responsible for developing and overseeing advocacy, legislative, and lobbying initiatives
- Liaison with, report to, and counsel Board of Directors;
- Supervise and manage litigation and legal counsel provided by outside law firms worldwide and in-house legal staff;
- Part of senior management team developing and implementing strategies and goals to fulfill mission of the Foundation.

Advocacy duties include government lobbying, press and media relations regarding AIDS drug pricing issues and governmental AIDS law and policy, presentations at seminars and conferences. 401(k) plan trustee. Established and implemented legal processes and review for the Foundation. The above has been achieved during a period of tremendous growth; during my tenure, the Foundation's annual revenues have grown by tenfold, and it has spread from its base in California to multiple other states and countries.

MITCHELL SILBERBERG & KNUPP, Los Angeles, CA Nov 97 - Sep 98
Associate in Labor Dept. Worked with full range of labor/employment law issues. Emphasis on litigating employment law matters, drafting agreements including trade secret and non-compete clauses, and traditional labor work. Second chair for trial.

Testimony of the Alliance for Global Food Security, Submitted to the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies. March 20, 2013

Witness: Ellen Levinson, Executive Director, Alliance for Global Food Security, 418 Fourth Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002. Phone: 1(202)879-0835; Fax: 1(202)618-6175

Subject: Maintain funding for Global Food Security, Agriculture, Nutrition, and International Disaster Assistance Programs

Point of Contact: Ellen Levinson, 1(202)879-0835, elevinson@elevinson.com

Madam Chairwoman, in the FY 2014 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, the Alliance for Global Food Security urges the House Appropriations Committee to maintain funding for Global Food Security, Agriculture and Nutrition. The Alliance also urges full funding for International Development Assistance, under which up to $366 million is available for emergency food aid, including through local-regional procurement. The Alliance is comprised of private voluntary organizations (PVOs) and cooperatives that are actively engaged in humanitarian and development operations in over 100 countries worldwide, supporting efforts of local populations to improve their health, living conditions and livelihoods. The members of the Alliance are: Adventist Development & Relief Agency International, ACDI/VOCA, Congressional Hunger Center, Counterpart International, Food for the Hungry, Joint Aid Management, International Relief & Development, Land O'Lakes, OIC International, Planet Aid, PCI, Salesian Missions, United Methodist Committee on Relief and World Vision.

Fighting hunger is a critical part of U.S. efforts to build security and stability in developing countries, to combat the spread of terrorism and to express the humanitarian goodwill of the American people. The Alliance is therefore glad to see that global food security is now a

fundamental goal of U.S. international assistance, as reflected in Feed the Future and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. Sustained investments in these efforts are critical for building capacity and transforming agriculture in food insecure developing countries.

The good news is that the United States is not alone in this effort. U.S. funds are leveraging multiple other sources of funding. Global food security has been embraced by a wide variety of governmental and nongovernmental development agencies, academic and research institutions, developing countries, and agricultural companies. Plus, there is great expertise among PVOs and cooperatives to mobilize communities and to build the capacity of local agricultural producers, businesses and organizations.

The goal of Feed the Future is to increase investments in agriculture to more effectively alleviate poverty. It is intended to be catalytic, based on principles of country ownership, broad consultations and monitoring progress and results. Fundamentally, it is not a needs-based program, since the conditions must be conducive for substantial and fairly rapid progress. This contrasts with working in more marginal areas, where poverty is more entrenched, access to services and inputs very limited, and progress takes a longer time.

Thus, in our nation's global food security strategy, it is important to assure there is a balance – that in addition to the general Feed the Future agenda, there are sufficient opportunities for programs that improve agriculture and food systems, increase incomes and improve nutrition of poor, rural communities. Currently, such results are seen under the PL 480 Title II development programs, which are also an important component of our nation's global food security strategy.

We are hopeful that as USAID reviews lessons learned, it will find more ways to engage PVOs and cooperatives that have expertise in engaging civil society and applying market-based

principles and innovative approaches to promote agriculture development, link agriculture and nutrition and promote sustainable systems in poor communities.

While the Alliance supports local and regional procurement of food aid using International Disaster Assistance funds, we do not support changing Food for Peace Title II to an overseas procurement program. Over the years, Food for Peace delivery systems have improved with pre-positioning of U.S. commodities overseas and the availability of a wider variety of commodities to meet particular nutritional needs. Indeed, over time, Food for Peace has been monitored, evaluated, adapted and improved to be one of the most effective instruments at reducing childhood malnutrition and fighting food insecurity.

Let's not hurt a program that is working. The pipeline of U.S. food aid to food insecure populations and food deficit countries is still critically needed.

We would welcome the opportunity to provide additional information and answer any questions you may have. Thank you very much for this opportunity to provide testimony to the Subcommittee.

ELLEN LEVINSON
President

Levinson & Associates
418 4th Street, NE,
Washington, DC 20002
Telephone: (202) 879-0835
E-Mail: elevinson@elevinson.com

Ellen Levinson, President of Levinson & Associates, assists clients with strategic planning, project development and financing, and a variety of public policy and regulatory matters. Her clients have included non-profit organizations, trade associations, universities, commercial firms, financial institutions, and foreign governments. Ms. Levinson's work covers a broad spectrum of international development, trade, financial services, and agricultural projects, including global business expansion and establishing projects and enterprises in developing countries.

Ms. Levinson also serves as Executive Director of the Alliance for Global Food Security, a coalition of private voluntary organizations and cooperatives that conduct food security programs in over 100 developing countries in partnership with local institutions, organizations, and businesses. Their international programs help people overcome hunger, increase incomes, and improve agriculture productivity and nutrition. The Alliance provides information about the underlying causes of hunger, methods to boost food security, and the interrelationship of U.S. agriculture, trade, and development policies.

Ms. Levinson has presented at a variety of forums and served on committees hosted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Agency for International Development, and Trade Representative Office. She has worked on projects in many countries, including in Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Eastern Europe and Asia.

Prior to starting her own consulting firm in 2004, for 10 years Ms. Levinson served as Government Relations Director for the law firm Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft and for 7 years held a similar position at the law firm Lord Day & Lord, Barrett Smith. In 1983 and 1984, Ms. Levinson was Legislative Director to Congressman Richard Durbin, who is now the senior Senator from Illinois. Ms. Levinson received her Bachelor of Science degree in Zoology and Master of Science degree in Nutrition from the University of Maryland.

House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
***Submitted by* Christine Schulze**
Chair, Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange *and*
Vice President, Concordia Language Villages, Concordia College
Concerning Department of State Educational and Cultural Exchanges
March 2013

As Chair of the Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange, I appreciate the opportunity to submit testimony in strong support of an FY 2014 funding level of $625 million (equal to the FY 2013 Senate request) for educational and cultural exchange programs administered by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA). During difficult budget times, Department of State exchanges are a smart and cost-effective investment in U.S. economic competitiveness and national security that can adapt rapidly and effectively to foreign policy priorities, while building relationships with strategic audiences in key countries. As the leading policy voice of the U.S. exchange community, the Alliance comprises 80 non-governmental organizations, with nearly 10,000 staff and 1.25 million volunteers across the U.S. Through its members, the Alliance supports the international interests of 3,300 U.S. institutions of higher education. We greatly appreciate our productive working relationship with the Subcommittee and its strong and consistent support of exchange programs.

Department of State international exchange programs are proven and cost-effective public diplomacy and smart power tools that support U.S. national security and foreign policy. Exchanges help the U.S. to remain competitive, develop American leaders, and promote American values. These programs support global engagement that is critical to our country's prosperity and security. As acknowledged by former Secretaries Clinton, Panetta, and Gates, and reaffirmed by Secretary of State Kerry, a strong military alone is not sufficient to maintain our

national security. Exchanges are an investment in our future, expanding the vision of current and emerging leaders, helping us engage with the world, and building respect, understanding, and a web of partnerships based on shared interests.

Exchanges benefit Americans and help keep our country competitive

International engagement, cultural learning, and language study facilitated through Department of State exchange programs prepare Americans to succeed in the global economy, making the U.S. and its people more prosperous and secure. Exchanges provide opportunities for American citizens to build international experience and connections, to broaden their perspective, and to gain cross-cultural skills. Americans participating in exchanges or hosting international exchange participants gain important exposure to the world and to opportunities vital to their success in the global marketplace. These include expertise in languages critical to business and national security, an understanding of international business, political, and cultural practices, and the establishment of key business contacts and relationships around the world. For the U.S. to remain a leader on the global stage, our country needs a cohort of Americans who have the skills, knowledge, and contacts to navigate effectively across cultures and economies. Exchanges contribute significantly to achieving this goal.

Exchanges are a cost-effective investment that brings resources to U.S. communities

At a relatively modest expenditure, exchange programs provide significant immediate benefits to the U.S. economy. Virtually the entire State Department exchanges budget is spent on American exchange participants abroad, or on international participants in the U.S. International students and exchange visitors spend substantial personal funds while traveling and living here. For example, with an appropriation of approximately $12 million (under the FY13 continuing resolution), more than 400 EducationUSA advising centers around the world supported a flow of

764,495 international students to study in the U.S. in 2011-12, who spent ***$21.8 billion*** in American communities before returning home (according to NAFSA: Association of International Educators, the Institute of International Education and the U.S. Department of Commerce). In Chairwoman Granger's state of Texas alone, 61,511 international students spent over **$1.35 billion**, while 82,391 international students contributed over **$2.5 billion** to the economy in Ranking Member Lowey's state of New York.

Exchanges are an unparalleled smart power and national security tool

Exchanges build lasting connections among exchange participants and their U.S. hosts, strengthen U.S. global leadership, and ensure U.S. national security. Chinese Vice President Xi Jinping's return visit to Muscatine, Iowa in 2012 —where he did a family homestay in 1985 while on a State Department exchange—demonstrates the lasting impact exchanges have on current and future international leaders. State Department evaluations repeatedly show that international exchange participants visiting the U.S. complete their programs with a better impression of our country, our people, and our values. U.S. ambassadors consistently rank exchange programs among our most useful public diplomacy tools.

Examples of Department of State exchanges vital to our national security:

—The **International Visitor Leadership Program (IVLP)** has brought nearly 200,000 key business, political, and civil society leaders from around the world to meet with counterparts and citizens across the U.S. Prominent IVLP alumni include Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, Brazilian President Dilma Rousseff, former French President Nicolas Sarkozy, and more than 320 other current and former heads of state.

—**Academic exchange program** participants are competitively chosen for their talent and leadership potential. Nearly 310,000 U.S. and international students, scholars, and lecturers have

participated in the world-renowned ***Fulbright Program*** in its 60 years as the flagship USG exchange program, and applications and awards remain at historic highs. The program has demonstrated a unique capacity to adapt to address new global challenges, while engaging more diverse audiences in the U.S. and 155 countries around the world. The U.S. Scholar Program annually sends 1,200 U.S. faculty and professionals abroad, who bring back new global perspectives to their classrooms and colleges. More than 8,400 applications were submitted for the ***Gilman International Scholarship Program*** in 2011-12, which expands study abroad opportunities for U.S. undergraduates receiving Pell grants, who otherwise could not afford to study abroad, and greatly diversifies the population of young Americans with global and critical language experience. The portfolio of ***Global Undergraduate Exchange Programs*** provides semester and one-year U.S. study opportunities for young leaders from underserved populations in regions including Eurasia, Central Asia, the Near East, and the Pacific. Alumni of the ***Edmund S. Muskie Graduate Fellowship*** occupy top positions in government, industry, and civil society across Eurasia, creating a network of leaders with positive views of the U.S. ***American overseas research centers*** maintain a permanent presence in countries of critical interest to the U.S., and serve thousands of U.S. students and scholars, thereby building global expertise on U.S. campuses and throughout public and private sectors.

—**High school exchange programs** bring more than 5,000 students a year from the Muslim world, Eurasia, and other key countries to stay with American families and study at American high schools. High school exchanges like the ***YES program*** (38 countries with significant Muslim communities, plus the West Bank and Gaza), ***FLEX*** (countries of the former Soviet Union), ***A- SMYLE*** (Serbia and Montenegro), ***Congress-Bundestag*** (Germany), and the ***National Security Language Initiative for Youth (NSLI-Y)*** have a consistent record of success

in building lifelong relationships, cross-cultural empathy and respect, and leadership aspirations.

—**Citizen and technology-based exchanges** engage American citizens in productive international activities, and reach participants here and abroad who are often unable to participate in physical exchanges. ***Sister Cities International*** connects 2,000 communities worldwide, including 550 U.S. communities in 48 states, 146 countries, and 108 connections between the U.S. and Muslim-majority countries. Technology-based programs such as ***Global Connections and Exchange*** and the ***E-Teacher Scholarship Program*** provide opportunities for youths and professionals to gain valuable technical and multicultural skills.

In addition to robust funding for State Department exchange programs, the Alliance strongly supports the highest possible funding for the Department of State, particularly for consular operations. The State Department has ably and admirably managed the visa function in recent years despite a greatly increased workload. Still, many new requirements, especially the mandate that nearly all applicants have a personal interview, have led to long waits for visa interviews in critical countries. Visas have become a prominent issue in key bilateral relationships, and we encourage the Subcommittee to continue to provide the State Department with additional consular resources.

Thank you again for this opportunity to voice the Alliance's support for an appropriation of $625 million for Department of State educational and cultural exchange programs in FY14, and for appropriate funding for the Department's consular operations. We in the NGO exchange community look forward to working with the Subcommittee to ensure that exchange programs continue to play a vital role in enhancing U.S. national security and competitiveness as a smart and cost-effective instrument in our country's public diplomacy tool box.

Outside Witness Bio Information

Ms. Christine Schulze

Chair, Board of Directors, Alliance for International Educational & Cultural Exchange

Vice President, Concordia Language Villages, Concordia College

Ms. Schulze is the vice president for Concordia Language Villages of Concordia College. She has served as the top executive of Concordia Language Villages since 1989, and been on staff for 37 years. During that time, she has been responsible for growing the Villages into a complex networked organization with an annual operating budget of about $12 million, serving 10,500 participants from across the United States and over 30 countries. Schulze is a past dean of the French Language Village; initiated French Voyageur, an innovative language immersion program in a wilderness setting; and has led teacher trainings and abroad sessions.

She has been a keynote speaker on global citizenship skills, language and cultural immersion techniques and creative management techniques in a not-for-profit environment. Schulze currently serves as the chair of the board for the Alliance for International Educational and Cultural Exchange in Washington, DC, an organization that promotes federal policies that support and advance international exchange in all its dimensions. She is a member of the U.S.-Norway Forum, and collaborated with the Department of State to launch an Arabic Language Village in 2006. She currently sits on the advisory board for the Center for Advanced Research in Language Acquisition at the University of Minnesota. Schulze also sits on the President's Cabinet at Concordia College, and is charged with creating a comprehensive approach to K-16 global education at the institution. Schulze earned a J.D. from the University of Minnesota, and a B.A. from Concordia College, Moorhead, MN.

Testimony of Nick Larigakis, President, American Hellenic Institute (AHI)
Fiscal Year 2014 Appropriations Bill
Submitted to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs – March 6, 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey and Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to submit testimony to the Subcommittee on behalf of the nationwide membership of the American Hellenic Institute on the administration's FY2014 foreign aid budget proposal.

In keeping with the best interests of the United States we oppose: (1) any military assistance the administration will request for Turkey until Turkey withdraws all of its troops and illegal Turkish settlers in Cyprus; (2) aid the administration will request for the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM); and (3) any reduction that might be introduced in the aid levels for the UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. In the interests of the U.S., we support continuing ES Funds for Cyprus as long as it is tied exclusively to bi-communal projects of the island as mandated by U.S. law which states that U.S. funds support only "measures aimed at reunification."

U. S. Interests in Southeast Europe and the Eastern Mediterranean. The U.S. has important interests in southeast Europe and the eastern Mediterranean. To the north of Greece are the Balkans, Eastern Europe and Russia, to the East the Middle East, and to the South are North Africa and the Suez Canal. Significant communication links for commerce and energy sources pass through the region. Therefore, Greece is strategically situated in a vital region for U.S. interests. However, the projection of U.S. interests there depends heavily on the region's stability. Therefore, the U.S. has a stake in fostering good relations between two NATO allies, Greece and Turkey, and in achieving a just and viable settlement to the Cyprus problem.

Greece is of vital importance for the projection of U.S. strategic interests in the region by virtue of its geographic location and by being home to the most important military facility in the Mediterranean Sea, U.S. NSA Souda Bay, located on Crete. In 2012, 118 Ships of the U.S. Navy and 102 NATO vessels visited Souda Bay. Also in 2012, 953 U.S. Air Force aircraft and 148 NATO aircraft landed on Crete. To illustrate Souda Bay's importance, during U.S. operations in Iraq and Afghanistan, tens of thousands of aircraft have used over-flight access including one two-year period where nearly 30,000 allied flights traversed Hellenic airspace. Greece has been deeply involved in Afghanistan by offering personnel for security and training purposes. Greece has also participated through donations of equipment, millions of euros, and transportation services. Hellenic forces have participated or are actively involved in peacekeeping operations in Bosnia, Kosovo, and Afghanistan.

In addition, Greece is a top contributor to the defense efforts of NATO, spending an estimated 2.2% of its GDP on defense in accordance with NATO standards despite its dire economic condition. The United Kingdom is the only other NATO ally that meets this standard. Greece is also an active participant in peacekeeping and peace-building operations conducted by international organizations, including the UN, NATO, the EU, and OSCE. It should also be noted that Thessaloniki was NATO's main sea and airport of debarkation during crises in the former Yugoslavia. Moreover, on March 25, 2011, President Obama re-affirmed Greece's contributions as a NATO ally, including in support of NATO's operations in Libya:

> "And as we celebrate the independence of the Greek people, the United States and Greece are standing with our NATO allies to support the Libyan people as they stand up for their own freedom."

In the NATO buildup for Libya, Souda Bay spokesperson Paul Farley said of the 400 U.S. Marines deployed there that they were "part of contingency planning to provide the president [Barack Obama] flexibility on full range of option regarding Libya" along with the amphibious assault ships USS Kearsarge and USS Ponce.[1] When then Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited Athens, July 17, 2011, she said, "...I am pleased to be here during these challenging times to demonstrate unequivocally the strong support that the United States has for Greece. We know that we are your friend and we are your ally and we are proud to be both...As a NATO ally, we appreciate Greece's partnership on a shared agenda that spans the globe...Our diplomatic and military efforts are gaining momentum, and we are grateful for Greece's engagement and support, especially your willingness to host coalition military assets at Souda Bay and other sites close to Libya." She also expressed appreciation for Greece's support in speaking against an attack on the U.S. embassy in Syria and for Greece's support on "democratic transitions" occurring throughout North Africa and Middle East.[2]

A key to peace and stability in Greece's own region is for Greece and Turkey to have good relations with each other, promote democratic ideals and principles, and maintain growing economies. However, Turkey's continuing occupation of Cyprus, its intransigence in solving the Cyprus problem, its refusal to recognize the Republic of Cyprus, a member of the European Union, recognition being a prerequisite to Turkey's E.U. accession process, its bellicose threats against Cyprus and Israel, which, in collaboration with a U.S. energy company, are developing hydrocarbon reserves found within their exclusive economic zones (EEZs), and ongoing human rights and religious freedom violations in Turkey, threatens and prevents this stability, and by extension, U.S. interests.

Further, this instability continues to be exacerbated, literally on a daily basis, by virtue of Turkey's continuing violations of Greece's territorial water and national airspace integrity in the Aegean. These actions cost the Greek government approximately $500 million a year and come at a time when it can ill afford to be spending any amounts of money unnecessarily to deal with provocative actions by a fellow NATO ally.

In promoting a multilateral approach to diplomacy and foreign policy, the U.S should look to Greece as an immensely valuable link in this region. With its centuries enduring presence, its close cultural, political and economic ties to the Mediterranean countries, Western Europe, the Balkans, Eastern Europe and the Middle East, Greece is an ideal strategic partner for the U.S. in this region.

Greece is a major stabilizing force for the region. Throughout the past decade, Greece has assisted the U.S. to bring political stability and economic development to this volatile region, having invested over $22 billion in the countries of the region, thereby creating over 200,000 new jobs and contributing over $750 million in development aid.

Turkey. We oppose any aid for Turkey and any other assistance programs from the United States. This includes most favored nation trade benefits including textile quotas and the transfer of any nuclear related assistance which we oppose as not in the best interests of the U.S. We contend such benefits should be conditioned on Turkey meeting the following conditions: (1)

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[1] "U.S. troops arrive in Greece in Libya buildup," *USA Today* as reported by the *Associated Press*, March 3, 2011.

[2] http://blogs.state.gov/index.php/site/entry/travel_diary_greek_foreign_minister_lambrinidi

the immediate withdrawal of all Turkish troops from Cyprus; (2) the prompt return to Turkey of the over 180,000 illegal Turkish settlers in Cyprus; (3) the Turkish government's safeguarding the Ecumenical Patriarchate, its status, personnel and property, reopening the Halki Patriarchal School of Theology, and returning church properties illegally seized; and (4) stops the violations against Greece's territorial integrity in the Aegean.

Cyprus. We oppose any reduction in ESF funding to Cyprus for FY2014. The assistance the U.S. has provided Cyprus in humanitarian aid over the past 37 years has been important for that country's economic recovery after the illegal Turkish invasion of 1974. During the first two decades of Turkey's occupation of 37.3% of Cyprus much of that aid was directed toward the rehabilitation of the refugees. In the past decade most of the aid was aimed at bi-communal projects to support reunification of the island. There is a statutory mandate that U.S. funds support only "measures aimed at reunification." However, more recently, the aid has not been tied exclusively to joint Greek and Turkish Cypriot communal projects, and we are gravely concerned that funds used for programs on Cyprus have been obligated without appropriate advanced consultation with the government of the Republic of Cyprus. If these funds are to improve the prospect for peaceful reunification of the island it is incumbent on the administration to consult with the government of the Republic of Cyprus in advance of the obligation of funds and to assure maximum transparency in their allocation. In addition, unless the allocation of the funds is for joint communal projects, this aid will not assist in the reunification of the island and will ultimately not serve the U.S. taxpayer. In this respect, USAID must assure the Republic of Cyprus' government that these funds will be spent in accordance with the official positions of the United States and UN: namely that the expenditure does not violate Cyprus' sovereignty, territorial integrity and domestic legal order, does not adversely affect property rights of Cypriot Americans or Greek Cypriots and does not create or promote political institutions or activities of the entity that is not recognized by the UN Security Council or the U.S., known as the "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC)." The USAID programs must have a genuine bi-communal character and involve civil society organizations, contribute to the reunification of Cyprus and the reintegration of the economy and society. They must not negatively affect Cyprus' environment, cultural and religious heritage.

Also, it is imperative that the aid must comply with U.S. law by calling on the State Department and USAID to provide an accounting of all programs that are being supported by these funds. Details should be provided as to who the recipients are, what the funds are being used for, and that their only purpose is to achieve the reunification of the island. The government of the Republic of Cyprus has sought to conclude a Memorandum of Understanding with USAID on the use of U.S. funds in Cyprus that could provide a mechanism for meaningful consultation. Given Congress's previous directive to consult transparently with the government of the Republic of Cyprus, and the fact that USAID has MOUs with other countries, we believe it is important and beneficial for USAID to sign such a memorandum.

In addition, we strongly oppose any requests that would reduce the UN peacekeeping budget. The illegal occupation of the northern part of the Republic of Cyprus by Turkish troops is a reality. The Turkish-occupied area which amounts to 37.3% of the territory of Cyprus is one of the most heavily militarized areas in the world with the presence of more than 43,000 Turkish occupation troops. As long as the northern part of Cyprus remains under Turkish military occupation, a strong UN peacekeeping force should be maintained on the island.

Since September 2008 there have been direct talks under the UN framework agreement

between President of the Republic of Cyprus, Demetris Christofias and the Turkish Cypriot leader, who currently is Mr. Dervis Eroglu.

Presidential candidate Obama stated in an October 2008 campaign statement:

> *"As president, [I] will show U.S. leadership in seeking to negotiate a political settlement on Cyprus. [I] believe strongly that Cyprus remain a single, sovereign country...within a bi-zonal, bi-communal federation...A negotiated political settlement on Cyprus would end the Turkish occupation of northern Cyprus and repair the island's tragic division while paving the way to prosperity and peace throughout the region."*

President Obama, before the Turkish Grand National Assembly in Turkey, April 6, 2009, said:

> *"The two Cypriot leaders have an opportunity through their commitment to negotiations under the United Nations Good Offices Mission. The United States is willing to offer all the help sought by the parties as they work towards a just and lasting settlement that reunifies Cyprus into a bizonal and bicommunal federation."*

Congress can assist in this effort by calling on Ankara to not manipulate the ongoing direct talks, but instead, actively and constructively support the talks. The Cypriots themselves should have ownership of the process and the Cypriot people should arrive at a solution that is for the Cypriot people. However, this does not absolve Turkey of its responsibility as the occupying power to play a constructive role in resolving the Cyprus issue.

In addition, the Congress should echo the statement of then Foreign Affairs Committee Ranking Member Ileana Ros-Lehtinen who called for the immediate removal of Turkey's troops from Cyprus following a December 7, 2010 meeting with Turkish Ambassador Namik Tan.

> *"As I told the Ambassador, I am deeply concerned about Turkey's position on the conflict in Cyprus, which has divided that country for almost four decades. Turkey must fully support a Cypriot solution to reunification of the island and immediately withdraw its troops from northern Cyprus,"* said Rep. Ros-Lehtinen, who was ranking member at the time.

This is a position Congresswoman Ros-Lehtinen (then chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs) reiterated at an AHI event in February 2012 where she stated Turkey must "immediately and permanently withdraw its occupation force from Cyprus." Withdraw of Turkish troops from Cyprus would go a long way to solving the Cyprus problem because it would create a much better negotiating environment on the island between Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM). We strongly oppose any proposed ESF FY2014 aid to FYROM as long as it is not tied-in to FYROM's commitment to negotiate in good faith with Greece to find a solution to the continuing unresolved issue between Greece and FYROM over the name of the latter. Instead, we strongly support language included in Section 935 of H.R.2583 of the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, which passed the House Committee on Foreign Relations in the 112th Congress in July 2011. It stated:

> Section 935. Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. *This section expresses the sense of Congress that the provision of United States assistance to the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia upon that government's willingness to engage in meaningful discussions with the government of Greece to resolve the ongoing*

dispute over what shall be its official name. This section also prohibits the use of U.S. funding for any activities which support any incendiary rallies, rhetoric, or propaganda by either the FYROM government or private entities, including educational materials that promote inaccuracies regarding the history and geography of Greece and FYROM.

It is FYROM that is the intransigent party here and not Greece. Greece is a major investor in FYROM and helps to sustain its precarious economy and reduce its large unemployment. If unresolved, this issue will contribute to potential instability within the Balkans.

Provocations against Greece have increased dramatically. Since August 2006, Prime Minister Nikola Gruevski has followed a long-term policy of extreme nationalism and provocation against Greece—*most often through infrastructure*—in conflict with European values. We have serious concerns that ESF funds (which are provided for a variety of economic purposes, like infrastructure and development projects) to FYROM will be utilized to build infrastructure aimed to continue to provoke Greece. Gruevski's actions are a breach of the U.N.-brokered Interim Accord and erode efforts to build trust and good neighborly relations. Unfortunately, the irresponsible decision by the Bush administration in November 2004 to recognize FYROM as the "Republic of Macedonia" has contributed greatly to FYROM's intransigent and provocative stand. It was a disrespectful act toward a staunch NATO ally in the Balkans, Greece. Moreover, dating back to 1992, U.S. action regarding the FYROM name dispute has damaged U.S. interests in the western Balkans.

Following a March 14, 2011 meeting with the Defense & Foreign Affairs Chairman of Greece's Parliament, Konstantinos Vrettos, then House Foreign Affairs Chairman Ileana Ros-Lehtinen stated, "Greece has undertaken significant good faith efforts in an attempt to resolve the name dispute with the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and it is my hope that a mutually-acceptable compromise will be reached soon."

Congress can assist by persuading FYROM to negotiate in good faith with Greece to resolve the name issue and to cease irredentist propaganda against Greece. Only in this way will FYROM's aspirations to fully integrate into the transatlantic community be realized.

Main Issues to Greek Americans. A detailed discussion of the issues facing the U.S. in its relations with Greece, Cyprus and Turkey is in the 2012 AHI Policy Statements available at www.ahiworld.org. These issues include: Cyprus, the Aegean Sea boundary, religious freedom for the Ecumenical Patriarchate, FYROM name-recognition, the Greek minority in Albania, and recognition of the Greek Pontian genocide.

Finally, in the interest of regional stability and conflict resolution, the U.S. should promote Turkey's emergence as a fully democratic state whether or not she enters the EU. This will require fundamental changes in Turkey's governmental institutions, a significant improvement in its human rights record, the settlement of the Cyprus problem on the terms referred to above, and publicly acknowledging the existing boundary in the Aegean Sea between Greece and Turkey established by treaties. Past and current U.S. policy has not had this effect and needs to be reviewed critically by Congress.

Thank you for the opportunity to present our written testimony to the subcommittee's attention.

NICK LARIGAKIS became president & chief operating officer of the American Hellenic Institute (AHI), a non-profit Greek American public policy center, in January 1, 2011. He has held different positions with the AHI since joining the organization in 1987. In this capacity, he manages the day-to-day operations of AHI and its affiliated organizations. He directs all aspects of strategic planning, policy analysis, public affairs programming, government relations, financial development, and media communications. During his tenure, Larigakis has organized more than 70 legislative conferences, two trade conferences on "Doing Business in Greece," ten conferences on the *Future of Hellenism in America (2002-2010),* and two congressional fact finding delegations to Greece (1993 & 1997). Mr. Larigakis is regularly interviewed by the Greek and Greek-American media on issues affecting U.S.-Greece relations. He has also been interviewed by the *New York Times, Philadelphia Inquirer, Newark Star Ledger, International Herald Tribune, AP, and Reuters*. He has been published in various Greek American newspapers, including the *National Herald, Greek News, Hellenic Chronicle, Hellenic Voice* and *Hellenic News of America*. In addition, he has had numerous "Letters to the Editor" appear in the *Washington Times*. Mr. Larigakis received his B.A. in Political Science from the College of New Jersey, and did post graduate work in International Affairs at the American University in Washington, D.C. For his work in support of Hellenism, Mr. Larigakis has been honored with the *1995 Hermes Expo International Award,* the *2007 Hellenic News of America Award, the 2008 Society of the Argonauts Award,* and by the *Greek Independence Day Committee of Tarpon Springs, FL,* where he served as *Honorary Grand Marshall* of the 2001 and 2009 parades. Other recognitions include an honorary award from the Hellenic National Defense General Staff and the Medal of Hellenic Parliament which he received from the President of the Hellenic Parliament. He is a member of AHEPA, and has also served on the Boards of the Greek Orthodox Young Adult League for four years (president in 1989); He has also served on his Parish Council for four years. During the 2004 Olympic Games he served as a volunteer. In 2003, Mr. Larigakis was invested as an Archon of the Ecumenical Patriarchate.

Testimony Submitted by Husain Abdulla, Director, Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain
to the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs, United States House of Representatives

March 20, 2013

Madam Chairwoman, Ranking Member Lowey, Members of the Subcommittee, my name is Husain Abdulla and I am the Director of the US-based non-profit advocacy group Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain (ADHRB). I deeply appreciate the opportunity to present testimony to you regarding the human rights situation in the Kingdom of Bahrain, how the deteriorating situation in Bahrain is undercutting US security interests in the region, and proposing several actions the Subcommittee can take to help safeguard US interests while improving the circumstances of the people of Bahrain. Below I outline several requests for limitations on funding contained in the State, Foreign Operations bill that will help improve the situation as well as a request for $5 million in the Near East and Asia Account to promote political reconciliation in Bahrain.

Peaceful protests broke out in Bahrain in February of 2011, inspired by the Arab Spring and motivated by longstanding social, political, and economic disparities. The protesters were calling for democratic political reform and an end to human rights violations by the Government. The Government responded with violence – sometimes lethal -- against peaceful protesters including women and children, arrests, widespread and systematic torture, the destruction of religious sites, and repression of students, doctors, workers, and others. Medical personnel at the main hospital in Bahrain were themselves arrested, tortured and imprisoned for treating injured protesters.

Facing international pressure, the Government of Bahrain established the Bahrain Independent Commission of Inquiry (BICI) in July 2011 to investigate alleged abuses committed during the protests, and to recommend legal and policy changes to prevent a recurrence of those events. The BICI finally released its 500-page report on November 23, 2011. The Report was remarkably candid it its assessment of the excesses committed by the Government of Bahrain. The BICI made clear that Bahrain's security services had used "excessive force" in repressing the protesters and documented a pattern of violence, torture, and systematic abuse. The report also made clear that there was no "discernable link" between protests in Bahrain and the Iranian government, and that the pro-democracy movement was not part of an effort by outside powers to destabilize Bahrain and the region. The Report concluded with a comprehensive set of 26 recommendations for promoting ending such excesses, prosecuting those responsible, compensating victims, and promoting reconciliation. The king publically accepted the BICI's findings and agreed to fully implement its twenty-six core recommendations.

Unfortunately, the Government of Bahrain has not made a serious attempt to implement the BICI recommendations. On the one-year anniversary of the release of the report in November 2012, major human rights monitoring organizations including Amnesty International, Human Rights First, the Project on Middle East Democracy, and Human Rights Watch concluded that the Government of Bahrain had made little progress had been made in implementation of the Report's twenty-six recommendations. Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain published a comprehensive report on implementation of the BICI recommendations titled *"Failing Grade: A Report Card on the Implementation Status of the Bahrain Independent commission of inquiry Report."* The Report found that the Government of Bahrain had implemented only one of the twenty-six BICI recommendations.

On the BICI's one-year anniversary, the Head of the BICI, Dr. M. Cherif Bassiouni, called the government's implementation of the BICI recommendations "inadequate." He went on to say, "A number of recommendations on accountability were either not implemented or implemented only half-heartedly. The public prosecution has yet to investigate over 300 cases of alleged torture, some involving deaths in custody, and there has been no investigation, let alone prosecution, for command responsibility, even at the immediate supervisory level, of people killed in custody as a result of torture." Dr. Bassiouni concluded that [The conviction of human rights activist Nabeel Rajab illustrates] "a pattern of continued prosecution of individuals solely for exercising rights protected by international human rights law, something King Hamad promised to bring to an end."

Human rights abuses continue in Bahrain. The Government continues to use unnecessary – sometimes lethal – force against peaceful protesters. Dozens of prisoners of conscience remain in prison as do many doctors and other medical professionals who treated injured protesters. Credible reports of torture continue to be received with a frequency that indicates that torture of detainees is common. Many of the destroyed religious sites have not been rebuilt and some of those fired for participating in peaceful protests have not been reinstated in their jobs or were put in positions inferior to those they held before the protests.

While the serious and ongoing violations of human rights in Bahrain are deeply troubling themselves, respected observers are raising alarms that they are also increasingly undermining US security interests in the Gulf Region. The US must demonstrate strong resolve in promoting human rights and reconciliation in Bahrain if Bahrain is to remain a viable option for basing the US Fifth Fleet in the future. To date, protesters have remained mostly peaceful and no US citizen or installation in Bahrain has been targeted by protesters. As repression continues and the US increasingly is seen by protesters as siding with the Government of Bahrain, the threat of anti-Americanism will mount. It is not the position of ADHRB that the base be relocated and, in fact, we believe that a full range of US engagement can play a very productive role in promoting democracy and a respect for human rights by the Government in Bahrain.

Frederic Wehrey, a Senior Associate in the Middle East Program at the Carnegie Endowment, labels Bahrain a "precarious ally." In a recent study he says, "Bahrain is wracked by simmering violence and social divisions, and the government appears unwilling to enact substantial reforms." He recommends that the US enhance it diplomatic and economic leverage with Bahrain as well as work through multilateral channels to encourage true reform that will promote stability in Bahrain. Concurrently, the US Navy should "prepare plans for the gradual relocation of the Fifth Fleet's assets and functions away from Bahrain to potentially use as leverage to shift regime behavior. Washington should also seek to promote attitudinal change within the [Bahrain Defense Force] through officer exchanges, training and security cooperation..."

Dennis C. Blair, former Director of National intelligence and Commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, and member of the Board of Trustees of Freedom House recently argued in an Op-ed in *The Hill* newspaper that the US should move the US Fifth Fleet headquarters back on board a US naval ship in the Gulf, as it was until 1993. He argues that the situation in Bahrain has deteriorated and maintaining the naval base in Bahrain "undermines our support for reform and is vulnerable if instability continues."

Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain encourages the State, Foreign Operations Subcommittee to take steps available to it to help to promote respect for human rights and political stability in Bahrain, which will have the effect of stabilizing the longstanding U.S. defense relationship with Bahrain. Specifically, ADHRB recommends that the Subcommittee:

- Support political dialogue in Bahrain by providing $5 million for programs to promote political reconciliation and call on the Government of Bahrain to release political prisoners as a precursor to dialogue,
- Express concern about the Bahrain Defense Force's role in human rights violations and limit Bahrain's access to the IMET program to Expanded IMET
- Condition assistance to the security forces of Bahrain on the Government of Bahrain's release of prisoners of conscience, respect for the human rights of its citizens, and investigating and prosecuting Bahraini officials credibly alleged to have been involved in gross violations of human rights, and
- Require congressional notification for all assistance to Bahrain under this Act, the Foreign Assistance Act, and/or the Arms Export Control Act.
- Include Report Language that directs the Secretary of State to report to the Committees on Appropriations within 60 days on the steps taken by the Government of Bahrain to release political prisoners, hold officials at all levels accountable for human rights abuses, end torture, protect freedom of expression, association and assembly, extend due process of law to all prisoners, initiate a meaningful political dialogue with the

opposition in Bahrain, and provide visas to human rights monitors and members of the media.

Finally, I would like to say a word about the Government of Bahrain's recently initiated political dialogue with the opposition. Clearly, political reconciliation is the path necessary in Bahrain. As a human rights organization, ADHRB strongly supports dialogue and rejects violence in all instances. The current government dialogue, however, it is unfolding concurrent with ongoing governmental repression, arrests, torture, and incarceration of opposition political leaders who should be at the negotiating table. President Obama made clear in a speech on May 19, 2011 that such a situation is untenable when he said, "The only way forward [in Bahrain] is for the government and opposition to engage in a dialogue, and you can't have a real dialogue when parts of the peaceful opposition are in jail. The government must create the conditions for dialogue. . ." The environment in Bahrain for meaningful dialogue needs to be carefully nurtured and the items outlined above are designed to give peaceful resolution of Bahrain's current challenges the best possible chance of taking root.

I appreciate the opportunity to submit this testimony to the Subcommittee and would be happy to provide any additional information that would be helpful as you deliberate how best to assist Bahrain as it works through this very difficult time.

Husain Abdulla, MA
Director
Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain

Husain Abdulla, originally from Bahrain, is the founder and Director of Americans for Democracy and Human Rights in Bahrain. As Director, Husain leads the organization's efforts to ensure that US policies support the democracy and human rights movement in Bahrain. Husain also works closely with members of the Bahraini-American community to ensure that their voices are heard by US government officials and the broader American public. Husain graduated from the University of South Alabama with a Master's degree in Political Science and International Relations and a BA in Political Science and Mathematics.

Bryan Ardouny, Executive Director of the Armenian Assembly of America

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

March 20, 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, the Armenian Assembly of America (www.aaainc.org) submits the following testimony regarding U.S. assistance and policy in the South Caucasus region.

The Armenian Assembly urges the Subcommittee to allocate not less than $50 million in assistance to Armenia, including at least $2.7 million in Foreign Military Financing, and $600,000 in International Military Education Training assistance to Armenia. In addition, the Assembly requests at least $5 million in assistance to Nagorno Karabakh as well as directing funds to the largely Armenian populated Samtskhe-Javakheti region of Georgia and ensuring assistance to Christian and other minority communities at risk in the Middle East.

Established in 1972, the Armenian Assembly is the largest Washington-based organization promoting public understanding and awareness of Armenian issues. The Assembly's extensive experience in Armenia, working closely with key government agencies, officials, and charitable organizations, provides us with unique insight on how U.S. assistance can best advance policy goals in the region. We represent Armenian-Americans and those who share our goals.

In this time of budgetary constraint, we seek to maximize the effectiveness of U.S. assistance as well as strengthen the U.S. relationships with Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh through positive, constructive and concrete steps. The Assembly strongly encourages Members to travel to the region to see first-hand the realities on the ground and the impact of U.S. policy as well as the Turkish and Azerbaijani blockades.

We also join the international community and the United States in congratulating Armenia on its recent presidential election, of which the U.S. State Department issued a statement that read in part: "The United States congratulates the people of Armenia on their February 18 presidential elections, which were judged by international observers to be generally well-administered and characterized by a respect for fundamental freedoms, including those of assembly and expression. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights (OSCE/ODIHR) found that the media fulfilled its legal obligation to provide balanced coverage, and that all contestants made use of their free air time."

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2014

I. *ASSISTANCE TO ARMENIA* - The Assembly urges the Subcommittee to allocate "not less than" $50 million in U.S. assistance to Armenia.

Armenia continues to implement important market-based reforms, and in terms of economic freedom out of 177 countries rated by the Wall Street Journal-Heritage Foundation 2013 Index of

Economic Freedom, Armenia was ranked 38th, well above other countries in the region. Armenia's success comes despite the dual blockades imposed by Turkey and Azerbaijan. The United States has spoken clearly about the need for Turkey to lift its 20-year blockade of Armenia and establish diplomatic relations with Armenia, both of which are also required under international treaties. However, despite Turkey's public commitment to normalize relations without preconditions as evidenced by the signing of the Protocols between Turkey and Armenia in October of 2009 under international auspices, the Turkish government failed to do so. Working in tandem with Turkey, Azerbaijan torpedoed the Protocols, and also continues its blockade of Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh in lock-step with Turkey. **The United States should ensure that concrete steps are taken to end the Turkish and Azeri blockades and the financial hardships they cause. We urge Members of the Subcommittee to adopt new report language requiring a full accounting of the steps the United States has taken and the responses therein to eliminate the Turkish and Azeri blockades of Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh.**

Continued and robust assistance helps to offset the impact of these blockades, and reflects America's values.

As we approach the 98th anniversary of the Armenian Genocide this April, Congress will have another opportunity to adhere to its long-standing values by reaffirming America's proud chapter in history in helping to save the survivors of the first genocide of the twentieth century. In addition, we strongly urge President Barack Obama to fulfill his campaign promise and expand upon his statement last year, wherein he used an Armenian term - Meds Yeghern - to describe the Armenian Genocide, and unequivocally affirm the Genocide.

II. *ASSISTANCE TO NAGORNO KARABAKH* - The Assembly strongly urges that the Subcommittee allocate at least $5 million for Karabakh in FY 2014.

The Assembly appreciates the Subcommittee's FY 13 report language calling for at least $5 million in humanitarian and development assistance. Given the ongoing humanitarian and development needs facing the people of Nagorno Karabakh, including healthcare, transportation infrastructure, education, de-mining, drinking water, and sanitation projects, the Assembly urges that at least $5 million be allocated in the FY 14 Bill. In addition, **the Assembly strongly urges the Subcommittee to ensure that continued funding be provided to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure and encourage development**. Due to Azerbaijan's aggressive stance, the Nagorno Karabakh Republic, which has maintained a high level of democratic development, does not enjoy the benefit of international assistance and investment programs available to other former Soviet countries. Also, an increase in program availability for education, exchanges, and investment programs is long overdue.

III. *ASSISTANCE TO THE SAMTSKHE-JAVAKHETI REGION OF GEORGIA AND CHRISTIAN MINORITIES AT RISK IN THE MIDDLE EAST*

Building on U.S. assistance already provided to the Samtskhe-Javakheti region of Georgia through the Millennium Challenge Compact, and anticipating the prospect of another U.S.-Georgia compact, the Assembly strongly supports **targeted assistance for economic development and job-creation programs in Samtskhe-Javakheti.**

We would like to add our voice in support of U.S. assistance to help protect Christian and other minority communities at risk and living in duress throughout the Middle East and elsewhere. In addition, the Assembly remains deeply concerned about the ongoing unrest and violence in Syria. As such, we welcome President Obama's recent announcement that the United States will provide an additional $155 million in humanitarian aid to help meet the acute needs of people inside Syria and refugees across the region. With many Syrian-Armenian families fleeing to Armenia, we urge the Subcommittee to direct the State Department and USAID to allocate additional funds to Armenia as it seeks to absorb refugees from Syria.

While much attention has been given to the current unrest and public uprisings, the Armenian Assembly would like to remind the Subcommittee that in March of 2010 over 100,000 Armenians living in Turkey were threatened with peremptory deportation. In addition, Turkey continues to repress religious freedom. The 2012 United States Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF) Annual Report notes that: "Due to the Turkish government's systematic and egregious limitations on the freedom of religion or belief that affect all religious communities in Turkey, and particularly threaten the country's non-Muslim religious minorities, USCIRF recommends Turkey be designated a —'country of particular concern."

IV. *SECTION 907 OF THE FREEDOM SUPPORT ACT* – Given Azerbaijan's increasingly anti-Armenian rhetoric and cease-fire violations, the Assembly urges this Subcommittee to suspend the waiver authority it granted and to 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 war rhetoric against Armenia. Given Azerbaijan's military expenditures, which are reported to exceed the entire national budget of Armenia, continued war mongering, cease-fire violations, and an inexplicable pardon of an Azeri officer (Ramil Safarov) who brutally murdered an Armenian officer (Gurgen Margaryan) at a NATO partnership for peace training exercise, **the Assembly urges the Subcommittee to reinstate Section 907 and cease military assistance to Azerbaijan.** Alternatively, the Assembly supports last year's request by the Armenian Caucus to include additional certification language to Section 907 as follows: "In the last fiscal year, 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 both stated and demonstrated its commitment to pursuing a lasting peace with Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh through solely non-violent means."

V. *U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE* – The Assembly supports the Administration's FY 13 request of $2.7 million in Foreign Military Financing, and $600,000 in International Military Education Training assistance to Armenia.

Armenia continues its strategic partnership with the United States in the region extending its full support for U.S.-led peace-keeping deployments in Afghanistan, Iraq and Kosovo, and also tripled its deployment of troops to the NATO International Security Assistance Force in

Afghanistan. In addition, last March during his meeting with NATO Secretary-General Anders Fogh Rasmussen in Brussels, Armenia's President Serzh Sargsian pledged Armenia's continued support. Secretary-General Rasmussen stated "our alliance attaches great importance to our partnership with Armenia."

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

VI. *PEACE PROCESS (THE NAGORNO KARABAKH CONFLICT)* - The Assembly requests funding for confidence-building measures to help facilitate a peaceful resolution of the Karabakh conflict.

Every year that the Nagorno Karabakh conflict continues without a solution, the risk of resumption of hostilities remains, and the cease-fire violations have become more acute and frequent. Such cease-fire violations should not come as a surprise given that last February Azerbaijani President Aliyev declared that "our main enemies are Armenians of the world" and has also repeatedly declared that Azerbaijan could launch a new war in Karabakh.

The United States as a Co-Chair of the OSCE Minsk Group has a vested interest in advancing peace and bringing stability to the region. In fact, promoting regional cooperation and economic integration in the South Caucasus is a strategically important goal for the United States. The governments of Armenia and Nagorno Karabakh have repeatedly indicated their desire to peacefully resolve the conflict, and have offered confidence-building measures to help reduce tensions and build trust. Azerbaijan, however, has chosen a different path – one of blockade, bellicose statements, and attempts to isolate Armenia as evidenced by Azerbaijan's counterproductive stance to the Armenia-Turkey Protocol, and pardon of Safarov.

Azerbaijan's rapid expansion of its offensive military capacity, disproportionately to Armenia's defense forces, coupled with the ongoing war rhetoric and previous pogroms against innocent Armenians in Baku and Sumgait, represent a troubling pattern of the objectives that are being pursued by the government of Azerbaijan. This continued pattern of aggression raises serious questions about Azerbaijan's commitment to reaching a peaceful and lasting solution to the Karabakh conflict. The OSCE Co-Chairs should directly and publicly condemn such statements emanating from Azerbaijan and call upon the government of Azerbaijan to desist from making further threats against Armenia and Karabakh. In addition, the U.S. government should carefully review its policies in the region and seek measures that increase regional cooperation while at the same time address Azerbaijan's actions that thwart U.S. objectives. Failure to do so can have negative repercussions on an already fragile cease-fire.

In order to facilitate peace, the Assembly requests that funds for confidence-building measures continue to be made available for increased cooperation among the parties to the conflict: Armenia, Azerbaijan and Nagorno Karabakh. In particular, the Assembly recommends that the Subcommittee urge Azerbaijan to support the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)-sponsored confidence-building measures that facilitate interaction among the parties in order to address the region's urgent safety, resource management, infrastructure, and

development needs. In addition, the Assembly strongly believes that Nagorno Karabakh's participation in direct negotiations should be restored as any solution to the conflict requires the consent of the people and leadership of Karabakh. The Assembly also urges the U.S. Co-Chair to the OSCE Minsk Group to uphold the fundamental principles of democracy, the right to self-determination and other basic human rights. Finally, the Assembly urges that the U.S. Department of State remove any official or unofficial restrictions on U.S.-Karabakh relations.

VII. *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 and Nagorno Karabakh through blockades and other measures. 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 all the tools at its disposal to pave the way for Armenia's full involvement in and integration with existing and future energy and development projects in the region.

CONCLUSION --- Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, on behalf of the Armenian-American community, I would like to express our 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 1988 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. This is a relationship that spans families and generations across the three countries. 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. 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 113th Congress.

Submitted by:



Bryan Ardouny
Executive Director
Armenian Assembly of America

Bryan Ardouny

Bryan Ardouny was appointed Executive Director of the Armenian Assembly of America in April 2005.

Before joining the Assembly, Ardouny served as Legislative Counsel to a senior Member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, where he handled numerous legislative issues including; environmental, budget, international relations, transportation and tax policy.

Ardouny graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Hofstra University in New York in 1991, and received his law degree from California Western School of Law in San Diego in 1994. He currently resides in Washington, DC metro area with his wife and two sons.



ASSEMBLY OF TURKISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS

ASSEMBLY OF TURKISH AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS
PUBLIC WITNESS TESTIMONY

By Ergun Kirlikovali
President and Chairman of the Board of Directors
To
The House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

IN SUPPORT OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS'S REQUEST

March 20, 2013

Madam Chairwoman:

The Assembly of Turkish American Associations (ATAA) is honored to provide testimony in support of the Administration's requests, as Turkey is a key partner of the United States in the Balkans, Central Asia, Caucuses, Middle East and Africa on a broad range of projects to support the progress of democracy, human rights, a free global market and security.

Established in 1979, the ATAA, with 60 local chapters nationwide, represents over 500,000 Turkish and 300,000 Turkic Americans at the nation's capital. ATAA is the largest, democratically elected, Turkish American membership organization, representing the broadest spectrum of Americans of Turkish heritage. We are proud that half of ATAA's Board of Directors and Board of Trustees are women, and that the leadership comprises people of diverse faiths and life styles.

ATAA works to empower Turkish Americans through civic engagement education and training. ATAA also supports strong US-Turkish relations through its extensive grassroots program, the Turkish American Broad Advocacy Network (TABAN).

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House Committee on Appropriations
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Please consider these points:

- Located at the intersection of three of three volatile regions -- the Balkans, Caucasus, and Middle East -- Turkey is a regional leader and a key interlocutor for the United States. Turkey's population is approximately 75 million. Turkey's economy is the 6th largest in Europe and 15th in the world. Turkey is the seventh most visited tourism destination in the world, with over 25 million people visiting yearly. Turkey has nearly three thousand miles of coastline, including the Mediterranean, Aegean, Marmara and Black Seas, and neighbors critical countries as U.S.-ally Azerbaijan, and troubled-countries as Greece, Armenia, Bulgaria, Syria, Iraq, and Iran.

- Turkish – U.S. cooperation regarding Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, Afghanistan, and Somalia, and in relation to the Arab Spring are chronicled almost every day in the media across America. This cooperation is ever more important, as Armenia and the Islamic Republic of Iran bolster military, economic, and political cooperation in contravention of the interest of the United States.

- The Republic of Turkey's relationship with the United States, based on shared values and common interests, started in 1927. The Marshall Plan, which helped rebuild Europe after World War II, solidified that relationship.

- Turkey joined NATO in 1952, and Turkish soldiers fought in Korea alongside the U.S. under the UN banner to stop the spread of totalitarianism.

- With the end of the Cold War, the international community has been challenged by unpredictable and asymmetrical threats in an increasingly complex, multi-polar world. Today, the world is faced with new challenges such as terrorism; violent ethnic, nationalist and religious extremism; the revival of ancient feuds; proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and, organized crime including international drug and human trafficking. Civil strife due to economic disparities as well as drinkable water shortages, starvation, and diseases associated with environmental changes are aggravating factors.

- Over the decades, the Turkish – U.S. relationship has developed far beyond security cooperation and includes political, social, economic, and environmental programs. Indeed, in the mission to win the hearts and minds of people from Central Asia to the Middle East and Africa, Turkey has served as a key soft-power partner and interlocutor.

- The modern US-Turkish partnership reflects a deeper understanding of the requisites for democracy, human rights, free markets and security in the world, particularly in the predominately Muslim areas of the world.

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- As ATAA has reported at the Heritage Council of the United States Office of the Director of National Intelligence, in embracing conservative and orthodox Muslim societies in an effort to stop a primary source of faith-based violent extremists, the United States has simplistically defined Turkey as a model of "moderate Islam". The Turkish model, however, is based not on a reformist interpretation of Islam, but rather on the peaceful interaction, friction, and tension between secularist and the faith-based under the protection of secular democracy. Turkey is a model of secular democracy, a product of which has been a country which respects a broad spectrum of religions and religiosities but which will not tolerate violent manifestations of any.

- Today, Turkey and the United States are strategic partners in combating terrorism, stabilizing the Balkans and the conflict-ridden Caucasus and Central Asia, integrating the former Soviet Republics of Central Asia into the community of democratic states, bringing peace to the Middle East and the bicommunal island of Cyprus, and the transportation of Caspian basin hydrocarbon resources to world markets. The U.S. and Turkey have had a Joint Economic Commission and a Trade and Investment Framework Agreement for several years

- According to the U.S. Embassy in Ankara, U.S. exports to Turkey were over $7 billion in 2009 and over $10 billion in 2010, a 40% increase. U.S. exports are estimated to grow to over $12 billion this year – more than U.S. exports to Russia, Poland, Greece, Bulgaria, Armenia, and the island of Cyprus combined.

- In July 2006, the US and Turkey signed a "Shared Vision Document" – a landmark blueprint outlining the two countries' strategic vision for bilateral cooperation and coordination on a wide range of international matters of common concern. The document sets a broad agenda between the two countries to advance their common objectives: the promotion of peace, democracy, freedom and prosperity. It also launches a process of intensive dialogue on several levels on issues such as encouraging democracy and stability in Iraq, the Black Sea, Caucasus, Central Asia and Afghanistan; supporting international efforts aimed at resolving the Middle East conflict; boosting peace and stability through democracy in the Greater Middle East Initiative; defending against and incapacitating the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) and other terrorist organizations; seeking a fair and lasting, bicommunal and bizonal solution to on the island of Cyprus; ensuring energy security; strengthening transatlantic relations; and enhancing understanding among religions and cultures.

- Having lost almost 30,000 lives over 15 years to terrorism, Turkey has always emphasized the importance of genuine international cooperation in combating terrorism in all its manifestations on a worldwide scale. Following the September 11 attacks, then-Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit expressed to the Turkish public, "It is a duty and responsibility

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House Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

of all humanity to help and assist the United States and do our best." Since that declaration, Turkey has proven in concrete actions its support for a global defense against terrorism.

- This month, the Turkish and US intelligence communities cooperated to apprehend and turnover to US authorities Al Qaeda spokesperson and son-in-law of Osama Bin Laden, Abu Ghaith.

- As a staunch ally of the U.S., Turkey deployed special forces to Afghanistan becoming the first predominately Muslim nation to join in the U.S.-led attacks against the Taliban and Al Qaeda. These troops were sent to combat terrorists, train anti-Taliban fighters, and support humanitarian aid operations. In addition, in support of these efforts, the U.S.-led operation continues to use Incirlik air base in Adana, Turkey.

- Turkey's initiations of schools for girls in Afghanistan is just another example of how Turkey helps the United States in the broader and deeper objective of earning the hearts and minds of people in the intercontinental region of the Balkans, Middle East, Caucuses, as well as in Central Asia and the Africa.

- As great reforms are undertaken in Turkey, particularly with respect to ethnic and religious rights, it is of deep concern that the ripple effects of these reforms have not been felt in Greece, Armenia and other states in the region. The rights of non-Hellenes in Greece is a serious issue, particularly for the Turks and Macedonians who Greece refers to as "Turcophone Hellenic Muslims" and "Slavaphone Hellenes". All of Armenia's Azeri population has been forced out and Georgians are left struggling to maintain whatever remains of their rights. Greece recently repealed the right of Turks to choose their own religious leaders. Greece closed down over 10 Turkish schools. Greece still does not permit for the building of a mosque in Athens. And, it is very troubling that ultra-right Greek groups have taken to the streets to attack Muslims. While Greece's Jewish heritage has all but been eliminated by Hellenic nationalist movements over the decades, Turks hope that the same will not happen to them. Human rights, freedom and democracy will not respect borders, as resistance to the ripples of freedom may later be met with tsunamis.

Ergun Kirlikovali

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BIOGRAPHY: ERGUN KIRLIKOVALI

- Born in Izmir, Turkey, in 1952
- B.S. Chemistry, Bogazici University, Istanbul, Turkey
- M.S. Polymer Science, the University of Manchester, England
- First Postgraduate Research On Polymers: Austria
- Second Postgraduate Research On Polymers: Holland
- Worked for various polymer companies in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and New York
- Founded his own company in 1985 to research and develop new polymers for aerospace

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT:

ERGUN KIRLIKOVALI has been active for most of his adult life battling defamation, prejudice, and disinformation about his Turkish heritage. He has written more than five thousand letters to media in the past three decades to set the record straight and got published widely. He was elected to the presidency for the 2011-2013 term of the Assembly of Turkish American Associations—a non-profit umbrella organization for regional Turkish-American cultural organizations nationwide. He is the recipient of many achievement awards.

He believes Turkish culture and history are little known and mostly misunderstood by the American public, mainly due to the incessant and deliberate misrepresentations by some anti-Turkish lobbies. He wants to see a vibrant Turkish-American community that is more engaged in American democracy and that speaks up when unfairly defamed and/or discriminated against. He believes the biggest Turkish assets are the truth, honesty, warmth, friendliness, and the legendary hospitality of the Turkish/Turkic peoples. His hobbies include international folk dancing, global travel, and historical research. An avid reader, he is married and has one son (20). The KIRLIKOVALI's live in Southern California.

To read more on Kirlikovali's views:

http://armenians-1915.blogspot.com/2011/08/3300-may-love-and-peace-win-over-hate.html

Turkish-Armenian Conflict: What Now? Exclusive Interview With ERGÜN KIRLIKOVALI, President-Elect, ATAA

Chatham University Global Focus Program: Turkey, Armenia And Principles Of International Dispute Resolution

Azerbaijan and Armenia: Status and Recommendations

Presented By:
Dr. L. R. Lawrence, Jr.
Bob Lawrence & Associates, Inc.
March 20, 2013

Madam Chairman and Members of the Subcommittee: My name is Bob Lawrence, and I am President of Bob Lawrence & Associates. Inc., a consulting firm headquartered in Alexandria, Virginia. For the past eight years, we have worked with Renaissance Associates, SA, a private sector group of Azerbaijani businessmen with offices in Baku and in Zug, Switzerland. I am here, today, to discuss the situation in the South Caucasus and to make recommendations concerning some things which will improve the situation there for the people and businesses affected. My testimony addresses a variety of salient things which have happened in Azerbaijan and Armenia over the past year, followed by recommendations for actions which this Subcommittee could take in relation to Foreign Operations.

Sadly, Armenia has become a center for international criminals and crime. In March 2012, before both the House and the Senate, FBI Director Robert Mueller made the following statement: ***Organized Crime: Today, international criminal enterprises run multi-national, multi-billion-dollar schemes from start to finish. For example, late last year, an investigation by the FBI and its partners led to the indictment and arrest of over 70 members and associates of an Armenian organized crime ring for their role in nearly $170 million in health care fraud. This case, which involved more than 160 medical clinics, was the culmination of a national level, multi-agency, intelligence-driven investigation. To date, it remains the largest Medicare fraud scheme ever committed by a single enterprise and criminally charged by the Department of Justice.***

An Armenian newspaper, published in Yerevan, published a story claiming that 30 members of the above Armenian crime ring were able to escape the United States and return to Armenia, where the Armenian government is refusing to extradite them back to the United States.

Madam Chairman: Here's what I find baffling. I have been working with the Congress since 1975; this is my 38th year as a lobbyist or consultant or information provider to the appropriations process. Here is a situation where a rogue nation, Armenia, is clearly protecting

criminals who targeted the United States to steal $170 Million from Medicare. Armenia has yet to comply with four United Nations Security Council directives, instructing them to leave the lands of Azerbaijan which they presently occupy. Armenian snipers have killed small Azeri children in the Line of Contact between Azeri and Armenian forces; murders which have never been investigated. Yet, for FY 2014, the Department of State is recommending that we give the Armenians approximately $36 Million for "Assistance." I don't understand!!

On February 18th of this year, there was a Presidential election in Armenia. One of the more prominent candidates was shot. The three leading opposition candidates dropped out of the election and did not appear on the ballot. On March 14, 2013, former Foreign Minister and Presidential Candidate Raffi Hovannisian published an article in the Moscow Times entitled; "Sargsyan Stole the Presidential Election From Me." Hovannisian points out that the election was filled with voter intimidation and ballot-stuffing. Government buildings were turned into incumbents' campaign offices. However, on election day, even according to official results, Sargsyan lost by wide margins in major cities. In Gyumri, Armenia's second largest city, Sargsyan lost to Hovannisian by 70% to 27%. Hovannisian states that, given these losses, Sargsyan had to manipulate votes in rural areas to indicate that more than 100% of the voters voted unanimously for him. Yet, the final results as determined by the government were Sargsyan 58% and Hovannisian 36%. From Euronest, there was the following press release regarding the election:

Azerbaijan Challenges International Community to Reject 'Illegitimate' Armenian Election

BAKU, Azerbaijan, March 19, 2013 /PRNewswire/ --

The Head of the Azerbaijani delegation to the Euronest Parliamentary Assembly, Elkhan Suleymanov, called the recent elections in Armenia "illegitimate" due to the continued violation of human rights of one million ethnic Azerbaijanis who became refugees and internally displaced people in the wake of Armenia's occupation of Nagorno-Karabakh and seven other Azerbaijani districts more than 20 years ago. "We are concerned and deeply regret the fact that the international community positively evaluates the presidential elections in Armenia in the light of democracy, human rights, and rule of law," Suleymanov said. "After all, that country conducted an armed aggression against its neighbor Azerbaijan and still

keeps 20 percent of Azerbaijani territory under military occupation." Resolutions by the UN, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and the European Parliament calling for Armenia's immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal from the occupied territories have not been enforced. Suleymanov said his nation is further troubled that the recent Armenian elections returned to power President Serzh Sargsyan, a former military commander who "committed a brutal genocide against innocent civilians in the town of Khojaly in Azerbaijan on 26th February of 1992". International observers had already found flaws with the poll, in which one candidate went on a hunger strike to protest campaign violations and another was shot and wounded. Sargsyan won the election against what the New York Times described as "relatively weak competition". It reported how the challenger Andreas Ghukasian staged the hunger strike and another, Paruir A. Airikyan, was shot in "what the authorities described as an assassination attempt". It further noted that supporters of President Sargsyan were involved in the "inappropriate use of government resources to promote his candidacy".

The re-election of Sargsyan will do nothing to promote peace in the region, Suleymanov said, given that President Sargsyan "acknowledges that he is one of the authors and participants of the bloody ethnic crimes against civilians". In a challenge to the international community he said: "We call on the international community and the official election observation missions to consider the presidential elections in Armenia and the election of Serzh Sargsyan illegitimate." He also demanded the European Union block the signing of the Association Agreement with Armenia until the occupation of Azerbaijani territories ceases and urged the issue to be discussed by the OSCE, PACE and European Parliament. SOURCE Azerbaijan Monitor
http://pn.newsblaze.com/release/20130319045102000001.pnw/topstory.html

In the Caucasus, there is a saying that "The People Vote With Their Feet." In the past few years, Azerbaijan has experienced population growth in the range of 10%, almost entirely from immigration. The largest components of the immigrating populations come from Turkey, Georgia, and China. Clearly, those in the region feel that Azerbaijan offers the best opportunities for good jobs, security, and the opportunity to raise a family in safety and security. Armenia, on the other hand, is experiencing heavy emigration out of the country and the occupied territories. For instance, Nagorno-Karabakh, an autonomous province of Azerbaijan, now occupied by

Armenia, which had a population of 185,000 in the early 1990's, now has an estimated population of between 25,000 and 35,000. On March 19, an Armenian newspaper reported; **"The Number of those that left Armenia grows by over 56 percent!"** The article goes on: ***March 19, 2013, 0825: YEREVAN. – In line with the official data issued by the Armenian State Migration Service, the negative difference between those that departed from Armenia and those that arrived in the country in January – February 2013 is 22,122, Haykakan Zhamanak daily reports. This is 7728 more than the same indicator in the year past. In other words, the number of those that left Armenia – without having returned [to the country] – grew by more than 56 percent in the first two months of this year, as compared to last year," Haykakan Zhamanak writes. http://news.am/eng/news/145032.html.*** The voting with feet continues at a high rate.

Azerbaijan is now responsible for 83% of the economy in the Caucasus region. The country has accomplished this feat while Armenia continues to occupy 20% of the country, and the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict has caused about 1,000,000 internally displaced persons, or refugees. The leadership of Azerbaijan, both the President and the Foreign Minister, have made it abundantly clear that if Armenia will agree to a reasonable settlement of the N-K conflict, Azerbaijan is prepared to play a major, financial role in the recovery of the region; far greater than any appropriation ever given by the U.S. Congress.

Azerbaijan has now been voted into the Security Council of the United Nations as a "non-permanent" member. Azerbaijan is critical to the United States as our main ally in the Caucasus region. At present, 40% of our supplies for Afghanistan travel through Azerbaijan. They continue to provide a significant number of troops who serve on the ground with American forces in Afghanistan.

Azerbaijan and Israel continue to strengthen their friendship. About 30% of Israel's needed oil and gas products come from Azerbaijan, and Azerbaijan buys military equipment from Israel.

As in the past, the most important objective for the people of Azerbaijan is the settlement of the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh. 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.

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 United States supports the Armenian occupation. This assistance should be distributed and managed through the United States Embassy in Baku. Aid should also be provided to help the Azerbaijani refugees from the Nagorno-Karabakh war.
2) Eliminate Section 907 of the Freedom Support Act. It is bad policy and should be permanently revoked. It is insulting to Azerbaijan, our strongest ally in the region. There is no benefit to this terrorist-inspired law.
3) Encourage the enforcement of the UN Resolutions calling for Armenia to remove its forces and stop the occupation of 20% of Azerbaijan.
4) Urge the State Department and the Minsk Group to resolve the conflict in Nagorno- Karabakh through a referendum that includes all the people from Nagorno-Karabakh who are now living as refugees within Azerbaijan.

I thank you for the opportunity to provide this testimony.

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 25 people, including part-time employees, and specializes in the fields of Energy, Agriculture, Defense, Infrastructure, 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 the Director of 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 with which it is involved today.

Dr. Lawrence holds a Ph D in Engineering from the Ohio State University and a Bachelor's degree in Physics from Colgate. His original research work was once a part of the Graduate curriculum at MIT.

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Statement of Mr. Richard A. Hellman, President of Christians' Israel Public Action Campaign (CIPAC) before the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs in the hearing on the FY 2014 appropriation for Foreign Operations

March 14, 2013

Chairman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, I appreciate this opportunity to testify before you on the Fiscal Year 2014 Foreign Operations appropriations. As the president and founder of CIPAC, the Christians' Israel Public Action Campaign, a national pro-Israel advocacy organization headquartered here in Washington, DC I am pleased to present this statement that provides a unique and refreshing perspective that helps your committee in its deliberations and decision-making for FY2014, shows respect for our allies, and saves taxpayer dollars. As the point of contact my telephone number and email address are stated in the heading above.

From early 2011 to the present, we have seen the "Arab Spring" take an increasingly threatening direction, the Palestinian Authority (PA) seek and receive enhanced recognition in the United Nations as a "non-member observer state", the Syrian regime and the rebels opposing it kill over 70,000, wound over 250,000, create over 1,000,000 refugees and devastate the land. This last description of the Syrian carnage and chaos is typical of increasing disregard for human life across the Middle East.

First, I must emphasize that CIPAC always has supported the appropriation of all needed US foreign aid that Israel needs to defend itself against any likely array of enemies, and to bring home a continuing array of persecuted Jews from various countries around the globe. We always have felt, however, that this aid should be part of the US Defense budget, like that granted to NATO, Japan and Korea, since Israel is a great strategic asset to America. Recently I also have noted a new current of Israeli political and public opinion to the effect that, due to Israel's booming economy and non-participation in the worldwide 2008 Great Recession Israel may not need US foreign aid forever or at least the amounts in recent appropriations. In such event, Israel would not be subject to US and western pressure to make peace agreements that may not be in its national interest.

The United States always has represented a beacon of hope and freedom and has vowed to support those values throughout the world. First and foremost I want to congratulate the House for your efforts to uphold those values in the face of so much turmoil in the Middle East. In particular, I would like to highlight the Syria Freedom Support Act, which the House Foreign

Affairs Committee reported out unanimously last year. I firmly believe that the pattern it set should be a model for the US's Mideast foreign policy.

Today I would like to take the opportunity to present recommendations that you may not hear from anyone else in these hearings. Americans to whom I speak are shocked when I tell them the State Department still supports foreign aid to Middle East governments and organizations aligned with US-designated terrorist organizations.

CIPAC, with the research, analysis and support from MERCL, our sister think tank, believes that any such aid must be conditioned and circumscribed closely to assure that it really supports essential US interests in security, real democracy and freedom, human rights and the like.

Thus we recommend that all US foreign aid, especially to nations and other entities in the newly emerging Middle East and North Africa, be conditioned on the recipient government or entity professing and observing real democracy, transparency, a free enterprise-oriented economy, respect for human rights including protection of Christians, Jews and other minorities in law and practice, reasonably consistent support of US policies and initiatives in the United Nations and other international organizations, and support for peace with Israel and fairness and equality for all nations, including Israel, in the UN and other international bodies.

These requirements relate especially to such US aid recipients as

- The Palestinian Authority, which is run by the Fatah Party of the PLO, now in league with Hamas,
- Egypt, which is governed by a coalition of the parties sponsored by Islamists from the Moslem Brotherhood and the still more radical Salafist movement,
- Lebanon, controlled by Hezbollah,
- UNRWA under Hamas influence, and
- Libya, Syria and other nations newly emerging from autocratic rule that may well fall under such Islamist organizations as Al Queda or the Moslem Brotherhood.

All this points up the need to condition US aid strictly lest we fund terrorism without materially helping the people of these nations and entities.

CIPAC supports civilian food, health, shelter and other humanitarian aid to the people of these countries, well as to the countries of Latin America, Asia, and Africa. The United States and other nations can have an important impact on the future of these countries without supplying them with main battle tanks, fighter bombers, high tech missile boats, other missile systems and other military aid.

One such country is Egypt, now run by President Mohamed Morsi, a key figure from the Moslem Brotherhood that ignores women's rights, minority rights, and religious freedom. I was very happy to hear that former Foreign Affairs Committee Chair Ileana Ros-Lehtinen and you, chairwoman Granger, took a strong stance against the State Department's announcement of

$190 million in added aid funds to Egypt.

The U. S. must cut aid to the P.A., especially for security forces that constitute a PLO Army, and agencies like UNESCO and UNRWA that support a new Palestinian state. Our government already has provided over $4 billion in foreign aid to the Palestinian Authority for the West Bank (Judea and Samaria) and Gaza, despite the fact that the Palestinian Arabs are the largest per capita aid recipients worldwide. With the "Palestinian Unity Government," including terrorist Hamas becoming a reality, even more hard-earned U.S. tax dollars could be sent in aid. These unwise aid donations are being made while the Palestinian authorities keep hindering any Middle East peace talks, break promises, incite terror and conduct an end run around negotiations in the U.N. General Assembly (following similar UNESCO action).

Hundreds of millions of US foreign aid dollars each year are funding education programs in Gaza that promote violence and incite genocide against Israel instead of promoting peace through UNRWA as most Americans believe it is.

There is a profound need for continuing education of Palestinian Arab children in Gaza, Judea/Samaria (West Bank) and elsewhere. Ever since 1967, however, (at least in areas Israel has administered) these children have not lacked this essential provision. But unless there is open and effective control over the curriculum in use, no further U. S. aid should be appropriated.

The US must avoid any aid to the government of Syria, led by Bashar al-Assad, who has recently responded to protests by launching a violent crackdown, committing human rights abuses, and violating international obligations. Neither should we provide any more aid to the Syrian revolutionary forces opposing Assad until U. S. policy and procedures concerning Syria are laid out clearly by the administration in a message to Congress, which should be along the lines of those in last year's Syria Freedom Support Act.

Iran and Syria continue to transfer weapons to Hezbollah in Lebanon, in violation of the U.N. Security Council Resolution 1701 of 2006, and have violated the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon in contravention of this and other U. N. Security Council resolutions.

The State Department has declared that "Syria continues to provide safe-haven as well as political and other support to a number of designated Palestinian terrorist groups, including HAMAS, Palestinian Islamic Jihad and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, noting that the "operational leadership" of those terrorist groups and others is "headquartered or sheltered in Damascus" and that the Syrian government provides diplomatic, political and material support to Hezbollah in Lebanon, allowing Iran to supply this organization with weapons.

The United States also should put tight controls on any further aid to the Free Syria Army until it is clear who the main opposition groups – and what their intentions - really are. We also need far better intelligence on what will be the likely outcome of the civil war in Syria. U. S. foreign policy should not follow the doctrine 'the enemy of my enemy is my friend'. Funds to other opposition movements in the Middle East and North Africa also should be put under tight control or even cut off entirely until more is known.

The U. S. government must reevaluate its allies in the Middle East and support primarily secular opposition movements in this region in future.

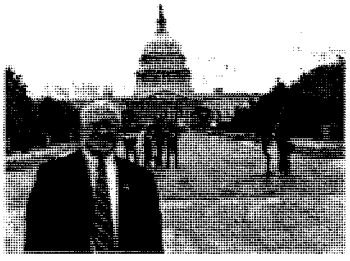
CIPAC understands and respects the importance of continued US support for Jordan especially as it is a critical ally of the US in the Middle East. Nevertheless, it is necessary for Jordan to uphold international standards of democracy, and human rights. Nonetheless U. S. government agencies should keep a close watch on the inroads of radical Islam in Jordan.

Most important: I recommend that you include a new provision in the foreign operations account to enhance "soft power" ways and means to empower and enable organizations and individuals in Iran to change their governmental structures and modes of operation from the present anti-democratic, brutal, terror sponsoring, genocide threatening, kleptocratic, fanatically Islamic system. This could be done by funding new 24/7 TV and radio networks broadcasting to all of Iran in Farsi and the other main Iranian languages. The Voice of America and other U. S. organizations, governmental and non-governmental, should be empowered to explore how to enhance innovative social media and exchange programs intended to promote serious governmental change in Iran. Contrary to our other recommendations above, in this case we believe that this new program should be funded at $100,000,000 to start with, as an indication of Congress' serious intent that all means to change the essential intentions of the Iranian government be explored and implemented.

In conclusion, I wish to congratulate the members of this Subcommittee on your efforts to pass the latest Omnibus Continuing Appropriations Resolution for FY 2013. I am hopeful that this Committee will continue to respect and enforce the provisions of the U. S. Constitution and the laws of the land, to ensure that our taxpayer dollars go to good use for our friends and allies and not to strengthen our adversaries. I trust the members of this Subcommittee who have authority over appropriations for US foreign aid to other countries to fulfill the obligation of placing strict conditions on aid to those countries that are deemed unfit to receive our aid. This is especially vital in the current political impasse in Congress under which comparatively few substantive foreign affairs authorization bills are enacted.

I would be pleased to answer any questions you may have regarding this statement or to provide any additional information you may wish for the record.

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Richard A. Hellman Leads CIPAC and MERCL

Richard Hellman is an experienced Washington lawyer who graduated from Canisius College, Buffalo, New York, and Georgetown Law School, Washington, D.C. He is a distinguished veteran of the Vietnam War, having received the Bronze Star as a captain in Army counterintelligence. He also served his country as a member of the U. S. Government's first Management Intern Program for the Federal Aviation Agency, where he was a senior Management Analyst. As the first Legislative Counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency, he created the Legislative Counsel's Office under William D. Ruckelshaus, EPA's first administrator. Appointed Minority Counsel of the Senate Public Works and Environment Committee by Sen. Howard H. Baker of Tennessee, he wrote much of America's environmental legislation. While he was serving in that position, the State of Israel invited him to come to Jerusalem to write environmental laws for Israel and as models for the surrounding countries. Upon completion of this project, he was named by Israel to be the Chief Environmental Advisor on the District Planning and Building Commission for the rebuilding and restoration of Jerusalem. After seven years in Israel, Richard Hellman returned to Washington, D.C. to establish first, the Middle East Research Center, Limited (MERCL), and then, in

1989, the Christians' Israel Public Action Campaign (CIPAC), the only Christian lobby registered with the U. S. Congress on behalf of biblical Israel.

Current Advocacy Efforts

CIPAC seeks to advance a better solution than giving territory to terrorists as a means of solving the Mid-East Arab – Israeli Conflict. We call upon Congress to re-evaluate past U.N. resolutions and other documents that require an exchange of land for peace or would create a Palestinian state. This is critical in light of the continuous terrorist attacks on Israel and the lack of anything that can be called real peace after Israel already has relinquished more than 90% of the land they regained in 1967.

We ask Congress to re-evaluate the Palestinian leadership that has not acted against terror or shown any willingness to unite and build a true democracy based on tolerance and liberty, or even a viable economy, despite vast amounts of U. S. and other foreign aid. Congress should recognize that the Palestinian Authority has not produced a Constitution advocating real peace and acceptance of the Jewish State.

In line with recognition of Israel as the sole sovereign nation West of the Jordan, CIPAC advocates an end to foreign aid for the PLO and other terrorist entities, placement of the U. S. Embassy in Israel's capital, Jerusalem, closure of the UNRWA Palestinian Arab refugee camps, and full rights for Israel in the United Nations.

Through CIPAC's lobbying efforts, policymakers receive the message that U. S. support for Israel is a Christian privilege and responsibility, as well as being in America's best interest. The Bible clearly states that God still has wonderful plans and purposes for Israel and the Jewish People. CIPAC welcomes your participation with us as we watch these purposes being fulfilled



ELIZABETH GLASER
PEDIATRIC AIDS
FOUNDATION

Written Testimony of Charles Lyons,
President and CEO of the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation
On the Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request
Submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

March 20, 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and distinguished Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in support of full-funding for the global HIV/AIDS response under U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), particularly funding that supports efforts to end pediatric AIDS, as part of the FY 2014 federal budget.

My name is Charles Lyons, and I am the President and CEO of the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation. I am proud to be leading an organization that for the past 25 years has been central to efforts to scale up HIV services around the globe. As of September 30, 2012, Foundation-supported programs provided more than 16 million women with services to prevent transmission of HIV to their babies; tested more than 14 million women for HIV; enrolled nearly 2 million individuals, including nearly 100,000 children, into HIV care and support programs; and started more than 664,000 individuals, including more than 152,000 children under the age of 15, on antiretroviral treatment.

It is this work and the work of numerous other international partners – led by PEPFAR and the Global Fund – that has changed the trajectory of the AIDS pandemic and has brought us to the point where an AIDS-free generation is possible.

This is a unique moment in the fight against AIDS. Data shows that new HIV infections are on the decline worldwide. New scientific breakthroughs are changing the way we think about

treating this disease, and new epidemiological models suggest that with continued investment the HIV epidemic could be effectively contained in a matter of years. For the first time, the idea that no child will be born with HIV seems like an achievable goal rather than an aspirational one.

In fact, nowhere is there more excitement than around the fight to end pediatric AIDS. Prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT) has long been a priority investment within the U.S. global HIV/AIDS response, beginning with the President's Mother and Child HIV Transmission Initiative in 2002 and continued today through the U.S. commitment to the elimination of new pediatric HIV infections by 2015. Ten years of bi-partisan Congressional commitment is paying off: in 2005, only 15 percent of HIV-positive pregnant women in low- and middle-income countries received medicines to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV; in 2011 that number climbed to 57 percent.[1] According to the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC), 230,000 infants have been born HIV-free because of U.S. investment in these programs in fiscal year 2012 alone.[2]

Eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV is a smart and cost-effective way to significantly reduce the spread of HIV globally. Without PMTCT services, 25-40 percent of babies born to HIV-positive mothers will be born infected with HIV. However, with comprehensive PMTCT services, HIV transmission rates can fall below 5 percent, and women have greater access to interventions needed for their own health. An estimated 1.5 million women living with HIV in low- and middle-income countries were pregnant in 2011[3] - every one of these pregnancies represents an opportunity to save the life of an HIV-positive woman by starting her on treatment, to avoid a lifetime of treatment cost by protecting the infant from HIV infection, and to keep children and families healthy and strong.

[1] UNAIDS, *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2012*, page 45.
[2] PEPFAR, *Latest Results*, available at: http://www.pepfar.gov/funding/results/index.htm accessed March 2013.
[3] UNAIDS, *Progress Report on the Global Plan Towards the Elimination of New HIV Infections Among Children by 2015 and Keeping Their Mothers Alive*, page 7.

While political commitments and financial investments have accelerated efforts towards the end of pediatric AIDS, significant work remains. In low- and middle-income countries around the world about **900 children under 15 years of age** are still infected with HIV every day, most as a result of mother-to-child transmission of the virus. In some high-burden countries, less than 20% of the estimated number of pregnant women living with HIV received effective antiretroviral therapy during pregnancy in 2011.[4] And while several high-burden countries have documented low rates of HIV transmission at six weeks of age, infection rates among children up to 18 months are still high because of HIV transmission during breastfeeding.[5]

Additionally, 30 years into the AIDS epidemic, the needs of children living with HIV are still not being adequately addressed. An overwhelming majority of HIV-positive children in need of ARV treatment lack access to these lifesaving medications – while treatment coverage for eligible HIV-positive adults has reached 58 percent, that number is only 28 percent in children. These numbers are especially troubling because without diagnosis and treatment, **half of infected infants will die before the age of two, and almost 80 percent by their fifth birthday.**[6] In fact, AIDS is a leading cause of death amongst children under the age of 5. In South Africa, HIV causes 28% of under-five mortalities.[7] In Mozambique, the impact of HIV/AIDS on child mortality increased from 2000-2010, from 7% to 10% of all under-five deaths.[8] The issues surrounding the identification of HIV positive children, linking them to care, and ensuring that they are retained in that care are very complex, and must be addressed at varying levels of the health care system and within the communities where these children live.

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[4] Id. page 19.
[5] Id. page 12.
[6] UNAIDS, *Report on the Global AIDS Epidemic 2012*, page 159.
[7] UNICEF, *Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed Progress Report 2012, page 22.*
[8] *Id.*

Ten years ago, we could not have imagined that U.S. commitment and leadership on PMTCT would not only save millions of lives but also fundamentally change how pregnant women living with HIV access services to protect the health of their children and their own health. We believe that high-level U.S. commitment to tackling the pediatric HIV treatment disparity – through PEPFAR and as part of U.S. and global efforts to end preventable child deaths – will have a similarly dramatic impact on how the health needs and human rights of children living with HIV living are addressed.

Efforts to end pediatric HIV and AIDS have impact well beyond the HIV epidemic. We have seen firsthand as an implementer of the PEPFAR program how HIV services can positively affect the lives of beneficiaries beyond the management of their HIV disease, and studies show that in areas where PEPFAR works the entire health system benefits.[9] The successes of PEPFAR are not an indicator that we should be allocating resources elsewhere; it reinforces that with continued scale-up we can not only reach the end of AIDS, but also assist countries in developing stronger health systems for their future without the disease.

Finally, U.S. leadership is critical to engaging other governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Through its commitments to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund), the U.S. is leveraging a portion of its global health response and magnifying the impact of its own financial investments. From a field perspective, PEPFAR and Global Fund are both needed to maximize programmatic impact. For example, in many of the Foundation's PMTCT programs, while the counseling, training, and technical services are paid for by the U.S. Government through PEPFAR, the ARVs provided to pregnant women are

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[9] Cohen, RL et. al. *An Evaluation of PEPFAR's Effect on Health Systems Strengthening in Sub-Saharan Africa*, Journal of Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, 2012 Dec 18.

actually procured through the Ministry of Health in a country, purchased by Global Fund dollars. Both are integral in global health efforts, and most significantly, both share the overarching goal of saving the lives of as many people as possible.

This is an unprecedented moment in the AIDS epidemic. In order to support efforts to eliminate pediatric AIDS and save the lives of the hundreds of thousands of children infected with the disease each year, **we ask the Committee to provide robust financial and political support to PEPFAR and the Global Fund in Fiscal Year 2014.** The Foundation also recommends that the following language be included in the Fiscal Year 2014 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations bill:

HIV/AIDS: Pediatric Treatment: *OGAC should increase efforts to expand and prioritize pediatric treatment programs in order to increase coverage rates for children infected with HIV to meet and exceed the targets included in the PEPFAR statute and in the PEFPAR five-year plan. The Committee also recommends OGAC prioritize building capacity to ensure HIV diagnostics and ART for children are scaled-up, including early infant diagnosis and age-appropriate pediatric formulations of ARVs, particularly for infants and young children at highest risk of dying without treatment.*

HIV/AIDS: Mother-to-child Transmission: *The Committee directs OGAC to expand prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) programs in support of the U.S. commitment to eliminating new pediatric HIV infections. The Committee encourages OGAC to continue efforts to integrate PMTCT with other HIV and MNCH services at a national and facility level and to improve the ability of programs to link women and children enrolled in MTCT services to care and treatment programs.*

ELIZABETH GLASER PEDIATRIC AIDS FOUNDATION

Charles Lyons
President
and Chief Executive Officer



President and Chief Executive Officer Charles (Chip) Lyons President and Chief Executive Officer Charles Lyons joined the Elizabeth Glaser Pediatric AIDS Foundation in 2010 after many years managing and developing programs for leading global nonprofits. With a professional emphasis on children's welfare, HIV/AIDS, and global development, Lyons brings to the Foundation a commitment to support those infected and affected by HIV/AIDS. In his role as President and CEO, Lyons is responsible for the strategic, programmatic, fundraising, financial, and management operations of the organization.

Prior to joining the Foundation, Lyons was director of special initiatives in the Global Development Program at the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, where he led a team dedicated to global poverty reduction. Prior to his work at the Gates Foundation, Lyons spent more than 20 years in increasingly prominent roles with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to include program officer, UNICEF Mozambique; chief of staff to the executive director at UNICEF headquarters; and president and CEO of the U.S. Fund for UNICEF. A longtime advocate for global health, he is a member of the Human Rights Watch Health and Human Rights Advisory Committee and worked from its inception to develop the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), serving on the Board of the GAVI Fund and chairing its executive committee from 2004 to 2006.

Lyons studied political economy at the New School for Social Research in New York and has a bachelor's degree from Carleton College in Minnesota.

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Marc Van Ameringen

Executive Director

Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

The United States should continue to be a leader in the global fight against malnutrition and maintain current funding levels of $95 million for nutrition activities funded through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Global Health Programs in the FY14 State, Foreign Operations Appropriations bill. Severe food and nutrition insecurity continues to dominate the lives of a third of people in the world, and is the pressing development issue of our time. There has been minimal progress in global malnutrition for decades, and the consequences to health, equity, capacity development and economic growth have been devastating. The challenge of food and nutrition security will loom larger as the global population increases, and will underpin the viability of all other development goals.

While we would like to see an increase in funding for nutrition programs, we understand the fiscal realities facing Congress. The Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) believes there are several steps that can be taken at this time to improve the way in which nutrition funding and programs are delivered to those in need:

- Maintain FY12 funding levels of $95 million for nutrition funding in USAID's Global Health Programs.
- Strengthen and expand multi-sector partnerships in the delivery of nutrition in the developing world and promote innovative financing tools to help create incentives for private investment.
- Sustain and promote investment in agricultural research and technology, to improve nutrition outcomes for those in need.

- Work with USAID to clearly inform interested parties of how much and where nutrition funding is being spent across accounts, and how U.S. government investments to improve nutrition outcomes connect to an overall nutrition strategy.
- Working in concert with USAID, convene a working group to determine a plan on how and where government funding for nutrition should be focused for the next decade.

There has been a radical shift in the understanding of the significance of malnutrition to global development since 2008. In the public imagination, hunger and malnutrition are often treated as being synonymous. Hunger is the most direct and visible expression of a food system in crisis, but more people are affected by malnutrition which is caused by an insufficiently diverse diet containing the right nutrients, vitamins and minerals for normal and healthy growth. Just producing more food, while essential, will not on its own tackle global malnutrition and its consequent problems of lower growth, a high disease burden and high levels of child and maternal mortality. Solutions are needed to produce more food, but also better, cheaper and more nutritious foods, especially for women and children.

In Fiscal Year 2012, the United States invested approximately $95 million in nutrition activities through global health programs around the globe. Given fiscal challenges, GAIN would urge the Subcommittee to maintain the current funding level and to work to strengthen how the Government can work with non-governmental organizations, business and other interested parties to leverage existing government funding to create an overall increase in funding through private investment.

To achieve and sustain global food and nutrition security, stakeholders along the entire food value chain must be engaged and better linkages and collaboration between sectors is needed to deliver sustainable impact at a scale that no single organization can achieve alone. Particular focus is needed in catalyzing those who actually produce and distribute the foods consumed by the poor.

Most actors in the sector are from the private sector: farmers, finance, logistics, energy, natural resources, food companies, and more, but private investment lies far behind its potential in most developing countries. Innovative financing tools can help make investments in agriculture value chains and nutrition more attractive, and reduce the high level of risks associated with such investments. In addition to public funding to address food security, agricultural development requires high levels of private investments.

New and innovative approaches are needed, including investment in agricultural research and technology, to improve nutrition outcomes for those in need. We would like to commend USAID in being a global leader in innovation in agriculture and nutrition, particularly through President Obama's Feed the Future initiative. USAID has been at the forefront in the food and nutrition security field in its support for multi-sector approaches to alleviating malnutrition, including in providing funding for the Marketplace for Nutritious Foods – a knowledge, networking and financing platform recently launched by GAIN to support local enterprises in developing countries, strengthening agricultural value chains, and thereby delivering affordable and accessible nutritious foods to markets.

GAIN would also urge Congress to work with the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) to clearly inform interested parties of how much and where nutrition funding is being spent across accounts, and how U.S. government investments to improve nutrition outcomes connect to an overall nutrition strategy. This can be in the form of a report from USAID, language included in the President's Budget or other appropriate means.

A dialogue between relevant agencies, programs, non-governmental organizations, business and other interested parties on how to best distribute funding, as well as how best to leverage private dollars with government funds, would be extremely useful. We would urge this subcommittee, in

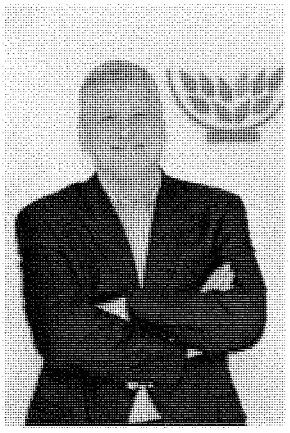
concert with USAID to convene a working group to determine a plan on how and where government funding for nutrition should be focused for the next decade.

Thank you for this opportunity, and we look forward to working with the committee to improve the way in which the United States delivers its support for nutrition in developing countries.

Marc Van Ameringen

Executive Director, GAIN

Biography



A Canadian national, Marc Van Ameringen has spent more than twenty years working in the field of international development. He is the Executive Director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), which supports programs aimed at reducing malnutrition with a focus on micronutrient deficiencies. Under his leadership, GAIN has become a major alliance of business, governments and international organizations working to implement nutrition programs in more than 30 countries at scale. These innovative market-driven programs are improving the lives of over 610 million people, of which more than half are women and children.

Prior to joining GAIN, Marc was Vice President of the Canada-based Micronutrient Initiative (MI) where he was responsible for coordination, planning and management of MI programs. Before this, he was Special Advisor to the G8 Summit within the Canadian Government's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, assisting the G8 in responding to the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) initiative. From 1992 to 2002, Marc was a Director based in Africa for the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

Marc has served as a Board Member and Trustee of many different development organizations and has published a number of books on development in Africa.

HACU

STATEMENT OF
Antonio R. Flores
President and CEO
The Hispanic Association of Colleges & Universities (HACU)
Submitted to House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies
March 20, 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey and Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies (HASSFORA), the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU) thanks you for the opportunity to submit written testimony to Congress for the State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies Appropriations budget for Fiscal Year 2014.

HACU requests the HASSFORA committee to recommend to Congress funding for a Study Abroad Student Exchange Program for Countries in the Western Hemisphere as a part of the State Department's budget for FY 2014. The student exchange program would be funded as a program component within the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. The appropriation would permit the State Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs to support a **$40 million competitive grants program for an Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) Study Abroad Program under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (PL 87-256) Section 2451 to support student exchanges among students attending U.S. Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs) and students attending colleges and universities in the Western Hemisphere.**

The United States has a special relationship with countries of the Western Hemisphere based on history, trade, cultural similarities and diversity as well as geographical proximity. A student exchange program will solidify this special relationship in all aspects of life enhancing regional security, trade and economic development within and among the U.S. and Western Hemisphere countries.

Unfortunately, communication and sharing of values between the citizens of the United States and other countries of the Western Hemisphere have not always been as successful and rewarding as they could be. Student exchanges are a proven way of enhancing respect and understanding between nations as students not only learn about the language and culture of the visited country, but experience first hand the daily life of its people.

Students from the United States who have lived in other Western Hemisphere countries can provide our nation with a more insightful understanding of our nearest neighbors. Foreign students that study in colleges and universities in the United States bring home to their countries a deeper knowledge and clearer vision of the goals and aspirations of our nation. Indeed foreign students who have studied in the U.S., many of whom will become the leaders in their home countries, will serve as spokespersons and ambassadors for the United States to their countrymen.

Few students can afford to travel to a foreign country given the significant travel and housing costs in undertaking this effort. An exchange study experience becomes even more unlikely for students from modest or economically disadvantaged family backgrounds. Without some form of financial assistance, the opportunity to pursue higher education in a foreign country will be limited to only the very wealthy.

In light of this fact, it is perhaps not surprising that U.S. Hispanic college students are seriously underrepresented in study abroad programs. According to the 2012 Institute of International Education report, only 6.4 percent of participants in U.S. study abroad programs are Hispanic, even though Hispanic students make up 15 percent of the postsecondary population according to the Pew Hispanic Center (2012). Conversely students from Latin America are even more underrepresented among international students in the U.S.

Given the dramatic growth of the U.S. Hispanic population documented in the 2010 Census and the increasing college-going rate among them, it is important to assure that this key component of the 21st century American workforce has adequate opportunity for a global education. Targeting programs at Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs), which collectively enroll more than half of all Hispanic college students, is an efficient way to address this national need.

HACU recommends that the Appropriations Subcommittee for the State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies include an appropriation of $40 million for a student exchange program between Hispanic-Serving Institutions and select Western Hemisphere colleges or universities with the intent of increasing foreign study opportunities for U.S. Hispanic students and for students from countries from the Western Hemisphere to study at HSIs. The program will be administered by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs within the U.S. Department of State. The HSI Western Hemisphere Study Abroad Program will assist in enhancing our nation's global understanding and competitiveness, contribute to our national security goals, promote understanding and friendship between nations, and allow U.S. foreign policy agencies to thrive in an increasingly interconnected hemisphere.

Madame Chairwoman, as your subcommittee completes the 2014 Appropriations budget for the House Appropriations Committee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies, HACU recommends the inclusion of this funding for the State Department's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs programs to support a western hemisphere study abroad program as a part of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Program as allowed in the Foreign Assistance Act of

1961, Chapter 33, Section 2462, for transmittal to the full House Appropriations Committee. Thank you for your consideration of this important request.

A $40 million competitive grants program for an HSIs Study Abroad Program under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (PL 87-256) Section 2451 to support student exchanges among:

- ***Hispanic students from HSIs to study in countries of the Western Hemisphere for a period of no more than 2 years.***
- ***Western Hemisphere college and university students for study at HSIs for a period of no more than 2 years.***

HACU

Antonio R. Flores, Ph.D.
Biography

In 1996, Antonio R. Flores became the third president and chief executive officer of the Hispanic Association of Colleges and Universities (HACU). HACU is the only national association representing existing and emerging Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs); its membership includes more than 400 colleges and universities that collectively serve two-thirds of the more than 2.5 million Hispanic students in U.S. higher education across 33 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. HACU's international membership of leading higher education institutions is also an important HACU constituency with 41 institutions in Mexico, Central and South America, and Spain.

During Flores' tenure as president, HACU has nearly tripled its membership (from 161 members in 1996 to 476 in December 2012) and its budget, expanded its programs three-fold. Thanks to HACU's advocacy efforts under Dr. Flores, more than $2 billion in federal funding has been allocated to HSIs.

Flores has received numerous honors for his contributions to higher education. Most recently he was featured by Univision Network in an *Orgullo Hispano* capsule honoring notable and influential Hispanics/Hispanic Americans, and recognized by the Educational Policy Institute with a Lifetime Achievement Award.

Flores holds a Ph.D. in higher education administration from the University of Michigan-Ann Arbor, an M.A. degree in counseling and personnel from Western Michigan University, and undergraduate degrees in business administration and elementary education from Universidad de Guadalajara and Centro Normal Regional, Mexico, respectively.

Written Testimony of
Dr. Zeda F. Rosenberg
Chief Executive Officer of the International Partnership for Microbicides
Before the
House Appropriations State and Foreign Operations Subcommittee
March 20th, 2013

Madam Chairwoman Kay Granger and Members of the Subcommittee, My name is Zeda Rosenberg and I serve as CEO of the International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM). IPM is a non-profit organization with the mission to develop and make available safe and effective microbicides for use by women in the developing world to prevent HIV/AIDS. Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the FY 2014 budget request for the Global Health and Child Survival Account at USAID. IPM urges USAID, the State Department and others to advance ARV-based microbicide development efforts at the current $45 million budget level. We also commend the Subcommittee for the leadership it is already providing in the fight against HIV/AIDS.

As you know, HIV/AIDS ranks among the world's most devastating diseases because it has spread rapidly and mainly affects women in their most productive years. Since the epidemic began, 60 million people have contracted HIV and 30 million have died. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and other programs have made significant progress in providing antiretroviral (ARV) drugs to those who need treatment around the world. However, while treatment has been revolutionary, treatment alone will not end this epidemic. Statistics indicate that for every person who starts ARV treatment in low and middle income countries, two to three individuals become newly infected with HIV.

Current prevention strategies are not enough to stop the spread of HIV — particularly among women, who are especially hard hit by the epidemic. My testimony will provide a brief overview of the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic on women, and an update on several

important scientific advances of the past few years which stand to make a significant global health impact.

Women and girls continue to bear the burden of the HIV/AIDS epidemic. A mix of biology and social realities render women more susceptible to HIV infection than men. In some parts of the sub-Saharan Africa, young women (aged 15-24) are twice as likely to be infected as young men of the same age. HIV/AIDS is the leading cause of death globally in women 15-44 years of age, and exacts an especially high toll in sub-Saharan Africa where the epidemic has hit hardest. Everyday more than 3,000 women and girls become infected with HIV globally.

Marriage, once thought to be a refuge from the epidemic, is no haven. Many new HIV infections occur in women who are married or in long-term relationships with one partner. In Kenya, many more married and widowed women are HIV positive than those who have never been married. In Zambia, data suggest that 60 percent of people newly infected through heterosexual transmission became infected with HIV within their marriage or while living with their partner.

The burden of caring for those with HIV/AIDS most often falls to women and girls, making them even more vulnerable. Many female caregivers have little time to earn an income, produce food, and go to school or support families. These women and girls, along with their families, are more likely to be malnourished, in poor health, or economically destitute — all factors that further increase their risk for HIV infection.

This is why microbicides are so important. Microbicides will specifically address one of the central weaknesses in the current continuum of HIV prevention options: the lack of a prevention method that women can use to protect their own health. Microbicides are biomedical products being developed to prevent HIV in women. These new products promise to make a

significant difference for women worldwide, and in helping to reverse the HIV/AIDS epidemic over time.

In order for a microbicide to be most effective, it is essential that it is used correctly and consistently, and is acceptable to the user. One ARV-based gel that has shown promise for HIV prevention is tenofovir gel. In July 2010, the CAPRISA 004 clinical trial in South Africa found a 39% lower HIV infection rate in women using tenofovir gel as compared to the women using a placebo gel. In the CAPRISA trial, women were instructed to use the gel twice, up to 12 hours before sex and again within 12 hours after sex. Tenofovir gel was the first ARV microbicide to be tested in an efficacy trial.

Current prevention options can be impractical for women who are unable to negotiate with their male partners to use condoms or remain faithful, and for those who are married, want to have children or are at risk of violence. Microbicides have the potential to provide women with a self-initiated HIV prevention option and one that could be used discreetly to avoid HIV transmission during sex. Microbicides will specifically address one of the central weaknesses in the current continuum of HIV prevention options. Microbicides are biomedical products being developed to prevent HIV in women. These new products promise to make a significant difference for women worldwide, and in helping to reverse the AIDS epidemic over time.

In order for a microbicide to be most effective, it is essential that it is used correctly and consistently, and is acceptable to the user. In March 2013, the NIH-funded Microbicides Trial Network (MTN) and NIAID announced the final results of the VOICE study, which showed that both oral tenofovir and Truvada taken daily and tenofovir gel used daily were not effective in preventing HIV in women due to low adherence to the products. This news underscores the need for products that meet the needs and preferences of women. A separate Phase III trial of

tenofovir gel currently in progress, FACTS 001, is evaluating the gel's efficacy when used before and after sex – the same dosing method used in the 2010 CAPRISA 004 trial, which showed 39% effectiveness for the gel. The technology IPM is currently advancing, long-acting vaginal rings with dapivirine (another ARV-based microbicide) that are replaced once a month and may have benefits over dosage forms that need to be used more frequently as they may help ensure that the products are used consistently, thus increasing a woman's chance to be protected at any given time.

IPM, in collaboration with MTN, is conducting parallel clinical trials to test the safety and efficacy of the dapivirine ring. The ring is designed to remain in place for a month or longer, and has the potential to provide long-acting protection against HIV. A long-acting product could lead to greater adherence (correct and consistent use of the product), thus making the product more effective in reducing the risk of HIV infection. History has taught that the more product choices people have, the more likely they are to use one of them for protection.

The microbicide products being tested today are based on the same type of ARV-drugs being used to treat people living with HIV/AIDS and to prevent mother-to-child transmission of the virus. ARV medicines have extended and saved millions of lives across the globe — adapting those drugs to protect healthy adults from becoming infected with HIV could transform the global response to the epidemic. In fact, ARV-based microbicides are following the lead of other life-saving prevention methods that have been successfully adapted from treatments for diseases such as malaria, influenza and pneumonia.

In closing, my recommendations to the Subcommittee are:

Funding rather than science remains the primary obstacle in our ability to provide these lifesaving products to women who need them most. The requested funding increases at USAID

can help ensure the development of microbicide products is completed, and that new products are made readily available to women. This issue has received strong bipartisan support over the years. Unfortunately, global funding levels for microbicide research are well below the annual $320 million amount recommended by experts to ensure an optimal product development effort, especially in light of the new efficacy data showing proof of concept.

IPM respectfully urges the Subcommittee to continue funding at the $45 million for microbicide research at USAID. In addition, I encourage the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) to continue to play a leadership role in coordinating and supporting microbicide research by defining a pathway for product rollout and access, ensuring that the communities hardest hit by HIV/AIDS will have access to microbicides as soon as regulatory bodies have provided product approval.

Science now indicates a way out of this epidemic; however only through a collaborative and extraordinary effort will we be able to take full advantage of the opportunity presented to us. For our part, this effort begins with the goal of enabling regulatory approval of the first safe and effective ARV-based microbicide for women. This goal cannot be reached without the support of NIH, the State Department, and USAID. The impact in terms of lives saved and infections averted will pay off, improving public health and in turn allowing for greater economic stability, productivity and well-being in nations hardest hit by the epidemic.

Thank you for your attention and consideration.

Microbicides

Fiscal 2014 State and Foreign Operations

Appropriations Committee Report

U.S. Agency for International Development/State Foreign Operations

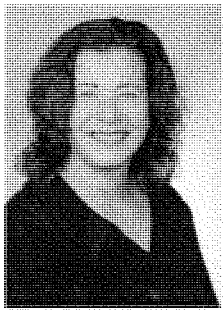
The Committee provides $45,000,000 for research on and development of microbicides to prevent HIV.

Proposed language: The Committee recommends continued support for antiretroviral [ARV] based microbicide development and introduction and directs the Office of the United States Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC) to support microbicide development, implementation and access strategies especially given that research has shown the potential for antiretrovirals to prevent HIV infection in women. USAID should coordinate with OGAC, the National Institutes of Health, other Federal agencies and donors to expedite microbicide development, with the goal of enabling regulatory approval of the first safe and effective microbicide for women and supporting product development and efficacy trials of various ARV based microbicides. Within 45 days of enactment of this Act, the Committee directs USAID to provide a report on microbicide funding by recipient and activity and plans for fiscal year 2014 funds.

Office of U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

Proposed: The Committee appreciates that OGAC's "Blueprint for Creating an AIDS-Free Generation" recognizes supporting innovative research to develop new technologies for prevention including microbicides, as part of the broader Roadmap For Smart Investments approach for responding to HIV/ AIDS. The Committee encourages OGAC to work with USAID in defining a pathway for product rollout and access, and directs OGAC to provide

within 45 days after enactment of this Act a written report detailing its strategic plan and timeline for microbicide implementation and access once regulatory approval is achieved.



Zeda F. Rosenberg

Dr. Zeda Rosenberg is the founding Chief Executive Officer of the International Partnership for Microbicides (IPM), a non-profit product development partnership established to prevent HIV transmission by accelerating the development and availability of safe and effective microbicides and other HIV prevention methods for use by women in developing countries. Founded in 2002, IPM couples the public sector's commitment to advancing global health with the business approaches of the private sector, playing a unique role in the microbicide field.

Dr. Rosenberg previously served as Scientific Director for the HIV Prevention Trials Network at Family Health International and Senior Scientist at the U.S. National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases at the National Institutes of Health.

Dr. Rosenberg received her undergraduate degree (A.B.) in biology and mathematics from Douglass College, Rutgers University; a master's degree (S.M.) in epidemiology and a doctoral degree (Sc.D.) in microbiology from the Harvard School of Public Health.

Written Testimony to the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs on the Fiscal Year 2014 Appropriations Act

By Elizabeth S. Maguire, President and CEO, Ipas

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey, and members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony on the Fiscal Year 2014 State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act. On behalf of Ipas, I am writing to urge your continued support for international family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) in the form of a commitment by the U.S. government of $1 billion for FP/RH programs, including $65 million for UNFPA, as the appropriate U.S. "fair share"[1] of total global expenditures necessary to meet the current unmet need for contraceptives of 222 million women in developing countries.[2]
Ipas is an international nongovernmental organization that works around the world to increase women's ability to exercise their sexual and reproductive rights, and to reduce abortion-related deaths and injuries. Ipas programs include technical assistance for service delivery, research and advocacy in more than 25 countries throughout Africa, Asia and Latin America.

In countries where Ipas works and in much of the world, women's lack of access to basic reproductive health services and information, including access to modern contraceptive methods and safe abortion care, contributes to death and suffering among women and their families and undermines basic reproductive rights. In 2012, an estimated 291,000 women in developing countries died from pregnancy-related causes, and unsafe abortion continues to be a major cause

[1] Susheela Singh and Jacqueline E. Darroch, *Adding It Up: Costs and Benefits of Contraceptive Services—Estimates for 2012* (New York: Guttmacher Institute, June 2012), see http://www.guttmacher.org/pubs/AIU-2012-estimates.pdf
[2] *Ibid.* Total global expenditures of $8.1 billion are necessary to meet the current unmet need for contraceptives from all funding sources, both donor nations and the developing countries themselves.

of these unacceptably high maternal mortality rates. Women are likely to resort to an unsafe abortion when faced with an unplanned pregnancy and provisions for safe abortion are restricted, unavailable or inaccessible.

Effectively meeting the needs of 222 million women in developing countries who want to delay or avoid pregnancy but lack access to effective family planning would reduce the number of unintended pregnancies by two-thirds, from 80 million to 26 million. The 54 million unintended pregnancies averted would result in 16 million fewer unsafe abortions.[3]

According to the World Health Organization, in 2008 13% of all maternal deaths globally were due to unsafe abortion. Unsafe abortions not only result in an estimated 47,000 deaths every year, but also lead to millions of hospitalizations and a number of short- and long-term complications, including postabortion sepsis, hemorrhage, and infertility.[4]

By allowing women to choose the number and timing of their children, reproductive health care gives them greater control over their economic resources and overall health outcomes. U.S. international FP/RH assistance, from contraceptive provision to the prevention and treatment of unsafe abortion, are critical in promoting women's health and rights worldwide.

Ipas recognizes that in this difficult budgetary environment, the Appropriations Subcommittee faces a difficult task. However, we know that U.S. investments in international (FP/RH) programs are cost-effective and deliver real results. Addressing the demand for comprehensive

[3] *Ibid*
[4] Iqbal Shah and Elizabeth Ahman, "Unsafe Abortion in 2008: Global and Regional Levels and Trends," *Reproductive Health Matters* 18, no. 36 (2010).

reproductive health services, including a full range of effective contraceptive methods, will promote women's rights and empowerment, improve maternal health, reduce unintended pregnancies, lower HIV infection rates, enhance women's and girl's education, raise standards of living, and support more sustainable development.

We look forward to working with you to maintain the United States' longstanding commitment to international family planning and reproductive health.

Elizabeth S. Maguire, President and CEO, Ipas

Since 1999, Elizabeth Maguire has served as President and CEO of Ipas, a global NGO with more than 320 staff and a broad network of partners, dedicated to reducing unsafe abortion and enhancing the reproductive rights and health of women around the world.

Ms. Maguire brings more than 40 years of professional experience and commitment to the population and reproductive health field, including more than two decades with the U. S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) population assistance program, where she served as the Director of USAID's Office of Population from 1993 to 1999.

Ms. Maguire speaks four languages and has extensive field experience in all regions in the developing world. She has served on numerous boards and advisory committees. Ms. Maguire holds an MA in Sociology/Demography from Georgetown University and a BA in French from William Smith College.

Testimony before the

House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Agencies

March 20, 2013

Joseph Milton, Alfalit International, Volunteer Board Member

Adult Literacy and Education
The Critical Element in USAID Strategy and its Humanitarian Efforts

Madame Chairwoman, Members of the Subcommittee, thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony. My name is Joseph Milton, a volunteer Board member of Alfalit International, a nonprofit organization based in Miami, Florida, that provides literacy and basic education programs in 26 developing countries and the United States.

I have good news and bad news to share. First, the good news is that USAID's literacy and basic education programs in several developing countries yielded positive results that are consistent with the policy goals of the United States. The bad news is, USAID's new education strategy will stop funding literacy and basic education programs for youth and adults despite its own findings that education greatly multiplies the effectiveness of the other USAID and Department of State programs around the world.

Since 2002, USAID supported Alfalit's literacy and basic education programs for children and adults in Angola, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, and Liberia. Results of this life-transforming program include:

- Teaching nearly 400,000 men, women and children how to read, write and do math up to a 6th grade level;
- Achieving an 85% graduation rate;
- Channeling school-aged children into the local school system;
- Training 10,500 teachers and educational facilitators;
- Distributing more than 3.5 million books and instructional materials;
- Providing boys and girls in Angola alternatives to stealing, hustling and prostitution;
- Enabling women to participate in the new democracy by learning how to write and sign their names so they no longer vote by fingerprint; and
- Micro businesses being established by women thereby raising the family's income.

In all the countries, people in communities learned how to farm, advance into manager and supervisor positions, and found jobs in the city because they learned how to read, write and do math. Children's and maternal health improved because mothers learned how to read and comprehend health brochures.

Alfalit's students became real-life proof that the United States' education strategy is working and yielding results.

The effectiveness of USAID's education initiative is further proven by results of an extensive study conducted by the agency. It found that "education is the foundation to human development and has a clear multiplier effect with benefits in health, broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction."

The survey concluded that:

- A child born to an educated mother is more than 2x as likely to survive to age five.
- Educated mothers are 50% more likely to immunize their children than mothers without an education.
- Individual earnings increase by 10% for each year of school completed.
- Every extra year of school increases productivity by 10-30 percent.
- A girl who completes basic education is 3x less likely to contract HIV/AIDS.
- Educated women re-invest 90% of their income in their family. Men invest 30 to 40%.
- Women constitute 2/3 of the world's illiterate population.
- Mothers are the strongest role models for children's education.

There is much left to be done. According to the same USAID survey, 1 in 4 women around the world cannot read or write. Girls make up 53% of the children out of school. Some 98% of people who can't read or write live in developing countries.

Despite both the success of USAID and the clear importance of educating women in developing countries, USAID is changing its education strategy that will exclude youths and adult women and men from literacy and education programs. In the next few months, USAID will cut funding for literacy and basic education programs for individuals over the age of 7 or the equivalent of a 3rd grader. The only exception to their strategy is for post-conflict countries such as South Sudan, DRC, Mozambique, Senegal (partial) and Mali where literacy programs for adults may still be funded.

Based on our 52 years of experience, this strategy will have devastating effects to men, women and their families in other developing countries such as Liberia, Angola, Ghana, and many others.

The average age of the individuals in need of literacy and education programs is 20. Eighty percent of the individuals who seek literacy and basic education programs are women. Family involvement has been proven to be one of the most important elements for success in a child's education. If you don't teach the parents to read, their children's education and future will be derailed. Without the local tribal leaders and the women of the communities involved in education, the children will not follow.

The success of USAID and State programs such as the President's Emergency Plan for Aids Relief (PEPFAR), malaria and disease prevention, women's empowerment, micro-financing, democracy-building, violence against girls and women, nutrition and other health programs are all contingent on the ability of adults to read write and do basic math.

The Basic Education account is the only source of funds for literacy and education for youths and adult women and men in developing countries. If programs that provide adult literacy is no longer supported by USAID, there is nowhere else to turn.

The program results, survey findings, this Committee's dedication to empowering women and this Administration's commitment to education as a central pillar of advancing women's empowerment all justify the continued funding for adult literacy and basic education in developing countries.

Madame Chairwoman, Ranking Member Lowey, I respectfully request that this Subcommittee review USAID's new policy and request that illiterate youths, adult women and men who desperately need this program should not be excluded.

Again, thank you for the opportunity to submit this testimony.

# # # #

BIOGRAPHY OF JOSEPH MILTON

PRESIDENT AND CEO, J. MI LTON & ASSOCIATES

Joseph Milton serves as President and CEO of J. Milton & Associates, a fully integrated real estate and development company founded by his father, José Milton, in 1963. Since its founding, J. Milton & Associates has built and developed over 50,000 residential units.

Joseph Milton earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering from the University of Miami and, by the age of 23, was licensed as a State-Certified General Contractor. Today, Milton is a hands-on leader, carrying on the legacy so deservingly bestowed by his father. He works directly with all project architects, interior designers and engineers, negotiates all contracts, and sets pro forma and cost control standards. In 1993, Milton launched the firm's luxury condominium development division; since then he has developed Sands Pointe, Pinnacle, King David, Blue Lagoon, Sayan, and St. Tropez luxury condominiums. Simultaneously, he maintains development responsibilities for the company's rental division, including such successful properties as the Country Club Towers, Brickell 1st, Intracoastal Yacht Club, and Royal Palms rental communities.

J. Milton & Associates is now the largest developer in Sunny Isles Beach, and enjoys a longstanding and cordial partnership with the city's civic and corporate leaders. A prime example of this collegiality: the City of Sunny Isles Beach's newest retail magnet, Towne Center, is located within the firm's latest development, St. Tropez Condominiums. In addition to mentoring his staff, Mr. Milton is an active community leader and a deeply committed philanthropist. A prime example is his role as Vice President of the Board of Directors of Alfalit International, a faith-based nonprofit organization committed to fighting illiteracy around the world. Alfalit was founded in 1961 to provide educational programs for the world's neediest populations in literacy, basic education, preschool, health and nutrition, micro-business enterprises, and community development. He has received numerous awards for his efforts on behalf of humanitarian causes including, as a result of his work with Alfalit in West Africa, an honorary Doctorate of Humane Letters degree from the United Methodist University of Liberia.

Outside Witness Testimony for FY2014
Written Statement for the Record

by Diana Cohen Altman
Executive Director, Karabakh Foundation
Washington, D.C.

The United States House of Representatives
Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
Submitted to Jamie.Guinn@mail.house.gov

March 20, 2013

Madam Chairwoman, honorable Ranking Member, honorable members of the Subcommittee,

To summarize our recommendation regarding FY2014 aid to the Turkic nations of Eurasia:

10% of all non-military/security-related foreign aid should be set aside for need of cultural diplomacy ("the exchange of ideas, information, art, and other aspects of culture among nations and their peoples in order to foster mutual understanding" as defined by the U.S. State Department), and funding should be increased by 50% for all cultural projects in Turkic nations of Eurasia, i.e., Azerbaijan, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, as well as Turkic autonomous nations of Russian Federation, Ukraine, and Moldova, and Turcomans of Iraq, and Uzbeks and Hazara's of Afghanistan. Such projects should include but not be limited to the collecting, preserving, and sharing of cultural items, which includes preserving and exhibiting artifacts in museums, recording and publicizing

oral-history interviews of individuals, supporting artists at work, translating and printing of culturally-significant books, encouraging sister-city relations between the United States and participant nations, sustaining fellowships and exchange programs, and creating opportunities for interactive experiences between and among the participant cultures, including among Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) communities.

The Karabakh Foundation, as a U.S. 501(c)3 cultural charity foundation that focuses on the culture, arts, and heritage of Azerbaijan and the rest of the Caucasus, advocates cultural diplomacy as a tool uniquely equipped to doors that may seem closed. As noted in the "Cultural Diplomacy: The Linchpin of Public Diplomacy," report by U.S. Department of State, September 2005, cultural diplomacy "serves as a flexible, universally acceptable vehicle for rapprochement with countries where diplomatic relations have been strained or are absent."

The Foundation's successes in connecting Americans with cultural heritage of the Turkic world are revealed in the level of interest and dialogue that follow our programs. Art, music, dance, cuisine, literature, and other cultural traditions have allowed our audiences to engage on basic human levels and subsequently to build on that personal engagement. Foundation program participants have pursued additional research in related cultural topics, have taken linguistics courses, have participated in study abroad programs, have connected with pen pals, have even traveled to the areas on which our work focuses. Our Azerbaijani participants have expressed appreciation for the Foundation's empowering their community to serve as their own cultural ambassadors.

For confidence-building measures and other measures in the pursuit of peace to take root in the Southern Caucasus and in the Turkic world at large, arts and heritage as well as the narrative of the peoples themselves must play a significant role.

According to the Switzerland-based Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, some 600,000 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs, or refugees) exist in Azerbaijan. Thousands uprooted from their homes in Karabakh, which has been under occupation for more than 20 years, recognize that cultural traditions are not subsidiary elements of society–they are vital pieces of identity that must be preserved and practiced in order for peoples to survive transplant from their native soil and other traumas.

"There's a worldwide debate about the relationship between Islam and the West," said an American official, "and we don't have a seat at that table."
–From "Cultural Diplomacy: The Linchpin of Public Diplomacy," report by U.S. Department of State, September 2005

As part of the dialogue with the Turkic world, the United States must be willing to go beyond using culture to make ourselves understood; beyond merely helping others to connect via culture. The United States can gain tremendously from being an active participant and player in cultural diplomacy initiatives involving the Turkic world.

Learning to understand the underpinnings of Turkic culture will provide insights into a

vast territory across many boundaries; learning to understand cultural concerns of IDPs/refugees in these areas is a major step toward conflict resolution.

In summary, the Karabakh Foundation is pleased to serve as a leading proponent of investing in cultural diplomacy to aid U.S. interests in the Turkic world. We welcome the opportunity to extend our expertise in achieving cultural dialogue between and among Turkic entities and the United States.

DIANA C. ALTMAN

Experience

Karabakh Foundation, June 2010-Present, Executive Director

- As first executive director of 501 (c) (3) cultural foundation dedicated to culture, arts, and heritage of Azerbaijan and the rest of the Caucasus region, initiated widespread, diversified cultural programming and outreach and built an organizational infrastructure.
- Oversee staff and volunteers to produce exhibits, public programs, publications, films, musical productions, performances, and other forms of outreach, as well as marketing/publicity campaigns.
- Achievements include the following:
    - Representation of the country of Azerbaijan in the Smithsonian Folklife Festival, one of the world's most comprehensive cultural festivals, and oversight of these programs.
    - Azerbaijani Radio Hour: The Voice of the Karabakh Foundation, reaching 10,000 individuals weekly and thousands more via the Web
    - *Azerbaijan Artifacts,* first-ever extensive online exhibition of Azerbaijan's history through its artifacts; produced concerts attracting up to 1,200 attendees
    - Art and photography exhibits attracting significant press coverage
    - Oral-history program and archive that has elicited interest from researchers
    - Public programs in partnership with U.S. Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, and a wide range of other public and private partners that have led to a mailing list of thousands of stakeholders
    - Panel discussions on international conflict resolution that have resulted in discussions about exchange between academic institutions
    - Artifacts collection resulting in new representation for Azerbaijan in public journals and forums
    - Azerbaijani Rug Initiative leading to significant changes in scholarship regarding Caucasus role in Oriental-carpet design and production
    - Series of books and articles about cultural traditions for various audiences

B'nai B'rith International, Center for Jewish Culture/Klutznick Museum/Lax Archive, 2001-08, Director

- Reshaped dormant art/history/ethnography museum and research program into new and vibrant international program center featuring public programs, exhibits/displays, and archival research facility.
- Programs included the following: Blockbuster exhibitions and programs such as *Remembering Sepharad: Culture in Medieval Spain* at Washington National Cathedral and *Cochin Diary: Life in Southern India* that attracted thousands of visitors.
- Implementation of board, committees, and business advisory council. Guided board members and senior executives through strategic planning leading to comprehensive plan for cultural diplomacy center.
- Rejuvenation of research, donor, collections management, and membership programs, and generation of significant new research from archive.
- Development of special collection as result of major grant for research and archiving.
- Program support from a major international conglomerate and brought in other new donors.

Smithsonian Institution, Office of Exhibits Central, 1984-2000, Senior Writer/Editor

- Served as lead editor as part of teams of curators, designers, and other experts to prepare written copy for hundreds of Smithsonian Institution international traveling exhibitions over 16 years.
- On special assignments, drafted multi-million-dollar grant proposals for Smithsonian-wide initiatives. Widely commissioned as leading expert consultant in developing interpretive materials for exhibits.

Magazine, National Association for Museum Exhibition (*Exhibitionist*), 1990-99, Editor-in-Chief

- Transformed trade newsletter with limited resources into widely recognized museum magazine with professional-quality editorial and design standards. Cited by exhibit industry leaders as a "leader in the field" for identifying and filling niche for important dialogue.

Free-Lance (Clients Have Included The World Bank, NASDAQ Stock Market, Inc., American Association of Museums, Association of Science-Technology Centers, U.S. Department of Justice, and U.S. State Department), 1990-Present, Communications/Project Management Adviser (Contractor)

- Write/edit articles and advise clients on exhibitions and publications. Clients have included NASDAQ visitor center, National Inventors Hall of Fame, Trinidad national museum, Association of Science-Technology Centers, and Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute.

Other Professional Experience

Center for Excellence in Education, 2010, Development Manager/Director of Community Outreach

- Researched and drafted corporate and federal grant and partnership proposals for major international programs, primarily, Research Science Institute, U.S.A. Biology Olympiad, and U.S. Lab Skills Initiative.
- Introduced action plan for Web outreach.

***Moment* Magazine, 2008-Present (Currently Volunteer), Associate Publisher**

- Introduced and wrote new cultural features, including Heritage Guide.
- Developed marketing initiatives for international cultural magazine with readership of 200,000.

VeriSign Global Registry Services (Network Solutions), 2000-01, Senior Technical Writer

- Developed cross-disciplinary teams to enhance enterprise-wide communication and prepared new concept and operations manuals for software development team.

Educator (Volunteer)

- Teach elementary-school Junior Achievement and other classes.

Education

- B.A., Vassar College, Anthropology.

Awards

- *Communication Arts* Web-site excellence award, 2001
- Smithsonian Artist-at-Work Juried Exhibition Award, 1996
- Smithsonian Educational Outreach Award, 1994
- Smithsonian Institution outstanding-performance awards, intermittently 1984-2000

Travel

- Lived and traveled extensively throughout the world. Served as Smithsonian Institution staff representative on study tours to Colorado, India, France, and Greece.

Board/Committee Roles

- Jewish Study Center (Appointed Board Member, 2012-Present)
- Jewish-American Hall of Fame (Appointed Advisory Committee Member, 2009-Present)
- Smithsonian Fellowship Program (Appointed Reviewer, 2006-07)
- Smithsonian Central Exhibits Review Committee (Appointed Member/Reviewer, 1996-99)
- Smithsonian Central Exhibits Computer Advisory Committee (Appointed Member, 1994-99)
- Jewish Historical Society of Greater Washington (Appointed Member, 1994-97)
- Museum Education Roundtable (Elected Member, 1994-95)
- Smithsonian Designer Computer Users Group (Founder, 1994-95)
- National Association for Museum Exhibition (Appointed Advisory Board Member, 1990-98)
- Art Deco Society of Washington, D.C. (Appointed Member/Publicity Chairperson, 1988-90)
- Women in Museums Network Steering Committee (Appointed Member, 1987-90)
- Smithsonian Institution Women's Council (Elected Member, 1986-88)

Presentations

- Presenter, classes on writing, editing, content development, and desktop publishing (1984-Present)
- Chairperson, "Critiquing Museum Exhibitions" (American Association of Museums [AAM] Annual Meeting, 1999-2000)
- Chairperson, "Go Ahead, Criticize: Why We Need Exhibition Criticism" (AAM Annual Meeting, 1999)
- Chairperson, "Making It Real Compared to What? Physical Exhibits and On-line Exhibits" (AAM Annual Meeting, 1997)
- Speaker, "Models of Collaboration" (Diffusion of Knowledge Conference, Smithsonian Institution, 1997)

Publications

- "Cabinet of Curiosities," by Diana Cohen Altman, (speech given at the Institute for Cultural Diplomacy Annual Conference on Cultural Diplomacy, Washington, D.C., January 9-11, 2013)
- "May I Introduce Azerbaijan?: The Karabakh Foundation's Individual Approach to Cultural Diplomacy (*Azerbaijani in the World,* publication of Azerbaijani Diplomatic Academy, June 15, 2011)
- "The New Silk Road" Letter to the Editor (*National Geographic* magazine, December 2010)
- "A Cultural Angle on Azerbaijan" (*Today's Zaman* [Turkish newspaper], July 30, 2010)
- Jewish American Heritage Guide (*Moment,* May/June 2010)
- Jewish American Heritage Guide ([first annual] *Moment,* May/June 2009)
- "Rethinking the Exhibit Team: A Cyberspace Forum" (contributor; *Exhibitionist,* Spring 2000)
- "Exhibition Criticism: A Pretty Okay Idea" (*Exhibitionist,* Spring 2000)
- Star-Spangled Banner Web site, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution (editor, 2000)
- www.si.edu (editorial director for new site prototype, 1998)
- "Exhibit Design Meets the Web" (*Exhibitionist,* Spring 1998)
- *Standard Operating Procedures for Exhibitions at the Office of Exhibits Central [Smithsonian Institution]* (managing editor, 1996)
- *Smithsonian Guidelines for Accessible Exhibition Design* (content advisor/editor; 1996)

- "Tale of a City: Salonika" (*Midstream,* 1995)
- "A Designer Looks at Interpretation" (*Exhibitionist,* Spring 1995)
- "Go Ahead, Criticize: A Critical Challenge" (*Curator,* 37/1, 1994)
- "Matter of Interpretation" (*Museum News,* November/December 1993)
- "Models of Archaeology," (*Smithsonian Torch,* November 1993)
- "Words to Live By" (*Museum News,* May 1990)

Lions Clubs International
State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs FY 2014

Statement for the Record of Wayne A. Madden
President, Lions Clubs International (LCI)
March 20, 2013

For more information contact:

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As the world's largest service organization with 1.35 million members worldwide in 207 countries, including 345,000 members in the United States, Lions Clubs International (LCI) urges the House State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee to provide strong support for foreign assistance programs that are of significant importance for millions of people around the world. LCI is dedicated to providing humanitarian, health-related, and poverty-focused development assistance around the world, and we urge Congress to provide robust investment in the following programs under the jurisdiction of this subcommittee: USAID Global Health Bureau (including the Office of Health, Infectious Diseases and Nutrition); USAID Developmental Assistance; funding for vital accounts that provide disaster, refugee and food assistance to world's most vulnerable populations. We also encourage more support for international programs that promote literacy outcomes in low resource settings.

We believe federal programs and their partnerships with global NGO's are vitally important to help less fortunate communities around the world. LCI and its charitable arm, the Lions Clubs International Foundation (LCIF), support and develop international programs and high impact

initiatives that serve people who are overwhelmed by poverty, hunger, and disease. Founded in 1968, LCIF has been a world leader in serving the vision and hearing needs of millions of people in America and around the world, and we work closely with other NGOs such as the World Health Organization to accomplish our common humanitarian goals. LCIF awarded 513 grants in 2011-12 totaling more than $55 million. Grants were distributed for programs to save or improve sight, provide access to clean water, medical missions and disaster relief.

We currently face many complex global challenges such as the spread of tropical diseases that result in blindness, catastrophic natural disasters, the rising costs of food and energy prices and tensions from armed conflict. Meeting these challenges requires strong partnerships between the Federal government's foreign assistance programs and global development partners in the non-profit sector, especially in communities where the need is very high.

Global Humanitarian/Disaster Relief

Whenever and wherever disasters strike, Lions are often among the first to offer aid—and LCIF is right there with them, ready to support their efforts with funding assistance through Lions disaster relief programs. In fact, in the last ten years, over $100 million in disaster-related grants have been awarded. LCIF's disaster relief fund provides emergency and major catastrophe grants. Emergency grants are immediately available to provide basic necessities such as food, water, shelter and medication. To date, more than 3,000 emergency grants have been provided. LCIF remains committed to the important rebuilding of homes and lives that must happen, often long after a disaster occurs. Through major catastrophe grants, LCIF helps with long-term reconstruction projects to help victims begin to return to their lives and regain their independence.

LCIF and Lions around the world have played key roles in some recent relief efforts. 2013 marks the 3rd anniversary of the devastating Haiti earthquake. LCIF mobilized $6 million in the

aftermath of the earthquake, and, to date, LCIF has completed hundreds of redevelopment projects, including the opening of a rebuilt nursing school and completing housing in one of Port-au-Prince's toughest neighborhoods, Cite Soleil. Foundation grants also provided for temporary tent housing to displaced residents.

Lions disaster relief efforts are funded through LCIF grants and donations from Lions around the world. Two years ago, LCIF responded to the Japan tsunami disaster by mobilizing more than $21 million for relief efforts in Japan. Other disaster relief projects included $15 million for the South Asia Tsunami, $3 million for the China Earthquake, $5 million for Hurricane Katrina (USA), and $3 million for September 11th relief (USA).

Lions SightFirst Programs – Combating Global Blindness

Initiated in 1990, SightFirst is the world's first humanitarian initiative to combat blindness on a global scale. SightFirst has made it possible for 30 million people around the world to have improved or restored vision. Through SightFirst Lions have saved: the sight of millions of people at an average cost of $6 per person; established dozens of needs-based pediatric Lions eye care centers around the globe to address the problem of childhood blindness and deliver preventive, therapeutic and rehabilitative eye care services for 121 million children; and funded nearly $11 million in grants nine countries for projects to combat trachoma.

In 2012, LCI signed a memorandum of understanding with the World Health Organization (WHO) to continue a long-standing relationship focused on fighting unnecessary blindness and addressing newly emerging threats to vision health from diabetes and other conditions. The goals of this partnership are to tackle childhood blindness, to prevent visual impairment associated with diabetes, and to provide systems of comprehensive eye care within communities.

Cataract Surgeries Address Growing Vision Crisis

Cataracts are still the leading cause of blindness in the world as effective and inexpensive surgeries are largely unavailable to people in developing nations where surgical services are inadequate. 18 million people experience cataract blindness, representing 48% of all cases of blindness.

LCIF has supported 7.84 million sight-restoring surgeries since 1990. The SightFirst Program has awarded $71.6 million in grants to combat cataract blindness, including 526 cataract-related projects. While LCIF provides substantial assistance to government institutions through its grant-making process, there is a definite and quantifiable need for increased federal partnerships in addressing the problems of cataract blindness as a public health threat.

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Lions clubs worldwide are working toward the elimination of tropical diseases that lead to river blindness and trachoma. The work of LCI in conjunction with the World Health Organization, the Carter Center, and other international NGOs and foreign governments have already played a key role in bringing world health initiatives to the forefront of federal policy. We strongly recommend that Congress support efforts to eliminate these blindness-causing diseases, so that final eradication can be achieved in the immediate future.

Literacy

As part of our "In a World of Service" theme this year, we are calling on all Lions clubs throughout the world to organize service projects and activities that underscore the importance of reading and address specific needs related to literacy. Hundreds of millions of adults lack basic literacy skills and millions of school-aged children are not able to attend school to obtain those skills. That is why we have created the "Reading Action Program" to help bridge the gaps in literacy and education.

Through worldwide Reading Action Program projects, LCI is giving individuals the tools to read and empowering communities to fight poverty, attain gender equality and reduce child mortality.

Today we face great foreign policy and humanitarian challenges, and Lions Clubs International understands the importance of foreign assistance in addressing ever-expanding global health, development, and humanitarian relief crises. LCI's partnership and collaboration with public and private entities is proof positive that a service club can serve humanity through economic and social development. We are committed to forming more effective alliances and partnerships to increase our global impact.

We look forward to working with you and your colleagues on taking up the important challenge of increasing global health and humanitarian services, and we appreciate the opportunity to provide our perspective.

Lions Clubs International President Wayne A. Madden's Biography

Wayne A. Madden, of Auburn, Indiana, USA, was elected to serve a two-year term as a director of The International Association of Lions Clubs at the association's 82nd International Convention, held in San Diego, California, USA, June 28 - July 2, 1999.

International President Madden is an insurance agency owner and insurance agent.

A member of the Auburn Lions Club since 1984, International President Madden has held many offices within the association, including club president, zone chairperson, region chairperson, state council chairperson and district governor. In addition, he is a trustee and past president of the Indiana Lions Foundation. He served as a District Governor-elect faculty member five times and as Campaign Sight First II sector coordinator for Multiple District 25.

In recognition of his service to the association, International President Madden has received many awards, including the 100% Club President Award, Life Membership in the Association, the Senior Master Key Award, four Extension Awards, one International President's Leadership Medal, five International President's Medals and the Ambassador of Good Will Award, the highest honor the association bestows upon its members. He is a Charter W.P. Woods Fellow, a Kentucky Colonel, a Helen Keller Fellow and a Progressive Melvin Jones Fellow. He was recognized by Indiana's Governor Mitch Daniels for his humanitarian service as a Sagamore of the Wabash – the highest honor bestowed by the governor of the state of Indiana.

In addition to his Lion activities, International President Madden is active in numerous professional and community organizations. He is a certified insurance counselor.

International President Madden and his wife, Linda, also a Lion and Melvin Jones Fellow, have two daughters and four grandchildren.

National Peace Corps Association

1900 L Street NW, Suite 404 Washington DC 20036
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The Next Step in Changing the World

March 20, 2013

TO: The Honorable Kay Granger
The Honorable Nita Lowey
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs
HT-2 Capitol Building
Washington, DC 20515

FROM: Glenn Blumhorst
President
National Peace Corps Association

Dear Chairwoman Granger and Ranking Member Lowey,

I write to urge the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs to support an appropriation of $400 Million for the Peace Corps in Fiscal Year 2014.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics indicates that when adjusted for inflation, the $400 Million provided for the Peace Corps in FY 2010 would be the equivalent of $425 Million in 2013. While returning to $400 Million would not result in the same buying power as four years ago, it would bring the Peace Corps back towards a path of sustainable and measurable progress.

In testimony submitted one year ago, the National Peace Corps Association expressed concern about "funding levels that will lead to a marked rollback" on the notable progress achieved by the Peace Corps in recent years. Unfortunately, at a funding level of $375 Million, some of these rollbacks have started to take hold.

- **Volunteers in the Field:** Because of the strong bi-partisan support of this subcommittee, the FY 2010 Peace Corps appropriation allowed the number of Peace Corps volunteers and trainees to reach a 40-year high, with more than 9,000 volunteers and trainees in the field. However, volunteers serving under this funding level have now completed their two-year service. Since then, reduced funding has led to a reduction of approximately 1,000 volunteers. Furthermore, impacts of the sequester are projected to reduce numbers by an additional 200 – 300 volunteers. This would result in a nearly 15 percent reduction in volunteers since 2010. At a time of continued high unemployment, these reductions

represent a significant drop in opportunities for citizens to be at work, while attaining highly relevant experiences and skill sets that make our nation stronger.

- **Country Selection:** For years, the Peace Corps has had to turn down requests for volunteers from 20 or more countries due to a lack of resources. In the recent past, there was some progress in reducing this backlog of requests with Peace Corps' return to Indonesia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Colombia, Nepal and Tunisia. However, that progress has once again stalled and may be regressing. It is highly unfortunate that far too many countries requesting volunteers continue to see those requests go unfulfilled. Without a re-investment, it is likely the backlog of requests for volunteers from interested countries will not decrease and could potentially rise.
- **Health, Safety and Security:** In expressing its support for the Peace Corps, Congress regularly emphasizes the importance of ensuring the health, safety and security of Peace Corps Volunteers. At the same time, it is imperative that Congress provide sufficient funding to ensure that improvements can be carried out. Since the passage of the Kate Puzey Peace Corps Volunteer Protection Act the agency has begun to implement key improvements as overall funding is in decline. The first annual report (November 2012) of the Peace Corps Volunteer Sexual Assault Advisory Council outlines nearly 50 additional recommendations for continued progress in supporting victims of sexual assault. While there are no major capital or new staff costs included in the recommendations, they contain many calls for improvements to various training materials and training opportunities, enhanced resources for the Peace Corps Medical Office, the creation of appropriate response protocols for all sexual assault cases (not just rape and major offenses) and more. 2012 also saw the release of a Government Accountability Office report on the working relationship between Peace Corps and the Labor Department regarding access to and quality of health care benefits. The report notes that total reimbursements in 2011 for volunteers for both health care and other benefits totaled about $12 Million, that these expenses were on the rise, and that improvements are needed to better monitor the access to and quality of Federal Employees' Compensation Act (FECA) benefits for volunteers who suffer from service-related injuries or illness. We need to continue progress on these fronts, while not sacrificing Peace Corps training, programming and placement.
- **Resignation Rates:** Peace Corps is reporting significant drops in the number of volunteers who decide they no longer wish to continue their service. The percentage of resignation rates has dropped nearly 30 percent (7.3 percent to 5.3 percent) over the last four years. While many factors contribute to the resignation rate, a key factor relates to the level of satisfaction volunteers have with their work assignments, training, community placement and sense of accomplishment. Providing sustainable resources for these elements of Peace Corps programming are an important part of the effort to keep volunteer resignations low.
- **Volunteer Diversity:** The Peace Corps has been able to maintain record high diversity among its volunteers, where 20 percent is becoming the new standard in volunteer recruitment. Some of the strategies to advance this goal were

highlighted in the June, 2010 agency assessment, which noted in part, "To be effective at schools that have not traditionally produced many Volunteers - including many Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Hispanic Serving Institutions, and Tribal Colleges – recruiters will need to do more than visit the school once or twice a year. Recruiters have to spend a significant amount of time cultivating relationships with administration and faculty, explain what the Peace Corps is and what it does, and demonstrate that the agency is an involved partner." Sustaining such a recommendation will be significantly challenged should the agency be faced with reductions in funding slated for volunteer recruitment and placement. And, while the overall percentage of minority volunteers may remain stable, current and projected cuts in the number of Peace Corps Volunteers could mean as much as a 17 percent drop in the number of minority volunteers.

In addition to the concerns outlined above, there are a number of other reasons why returning Peace Corps funding to Fiscal Year 2010 levels are warranted:

- **International Leadership:** Last year's tragic death of U.S. Ambassador Chris Stevens reminds us of the importance of the Peace Corps. Ambassador Stevens' pathway to his extraordinary service to our nation began with his service as a Peace Corps Volunteer in Morocco. Our Foreign Service institutions and non-governmental organizations that provide critical humanitarian and development assistance around the world are replete with similar individuals whose careers began with Peace Corps service.
- **Strategic Partnerships:** From malaria prevention to AIDS relief to adequate and clean supplies of water, the Peace Corps continues to engage other government agencies and the private sector to form collaborative partnerships that result in meaningful grassroots development for the world's most impoverished people. For example, volunteers continue to be active contributors to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which provided vital support to tens of millions of individuals in 2012. 2012 also marked a new public-private partnership between the Peace Corps, USAID and the Coca-Cola Corporation to improve the capacity of local communities to have clean water. The creativity and innovation demonstrated by these collaborations should be rewarded.
- **Domestic Benefits:** Returned Peace Corps Volunteers (RPCVs) are leaders in our communities. The nearly 150 member groups of the National Peace Corps Association act as private fundraising and service organizations, which over the years provide tens of thousands of hours of community service and hundreds of thousands of dollars in financial contributions to address key domestic and international needs. All told, RPCVs provided tens of millions of hours of volunteer service in 2012.
- **Meaningful Jobs/Meaningful Skills:** It is always important to note, especially at a time of high unemployment, that Peace Corps volunteers who are serving our nation overseas are American citizens who are gaining many significant technical

and interpersonal skills that benefit the individual, not to mention the future employer, when s/he returns home and joins our workforce. Many of these volunteers enter professions that serve our communities. A 2011 commissioned survey found that 33 percent of RPCVs in the last decade became involved in education. An equal number entered the non-profit sector, while 15 percent of RPCVs entered the field of health care.

In addressing the interconnected nature of our world, President Obama said this in his 2013 State of the Union address:

"We also know that progress in the most impoverished parts of our world enriches us all, not only because it creates new markets, more stable order in certain regions of the world, but also because it's the right thing to do...the United States will join with our allies to eradicate such extreme poverty in the next two decades, by connecting more people to the global economy, by empowering women, ***by giving our young and brightest minds new opportunities to serve*** *and helping communities to feed and power and educate themselves, by saving the world's children from preventable deaths, and by realizing the promise of an AIDS-free generation, which is within our reach." (emphasis added)*

This statement personifies the mission and the spirit of the Peace Corps, our nation's most iconic and beloved international assistance program that has helped bring the U.S. ideals of peace and friendship to 169 countries over the past 52 years. Let us honor this program by providing resources that honor Peace Corps' past, rewards its present, and believes in its future.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

Glenn Blumhorst
President
National Peace Corps Association



National
Peace Corps
Association

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The Next Step in Changing the World

Glenn Blumhorst - Biography

Glenn Blumhorst leads the National Peace Corps Association (NPCA), a national membership organization for individuals influenced by the Peace Corps experience, whose mission is "to connect and champion Peace Corps community members in 'bringing the world home.'"

Glenn is a senior corporate executive and international development professional with 25 years of worldwide experience including headquarters and overseas management roles. His credentials include non-profit organization leadership and the management of complex programs and initiatives that have built stable and prosperous communities through strengthening human and institutional capital, enhancing local governance and services delivery, increasing access to licit economic opportunities and conserving landscapes in conflictive and disrupted environments.

Glenn launched his career with the Peace Corps, serving as an agriculture extension Volunteer in Guatemala from 1988-91. Working with 18 rural Mayan Indian communities in the central highlands, he helped increase the economic capacity of 650 smallholder families through alternative technologies, production diversification, and resource conservation practices.

Prior to joining the NPCA, Glenn was the Chief of Party and Country Representative for ACDI/VOCA in Colombia, where he provided startup and early implementation leadership for a major USAID-funded program that enhanced the social, economic and political inclusion of ethnic minorities in Colombia. All told, Glenn worked with ACDI/VOCA for 18 years in a variety of leadership and technical roles. In carrying out short-term assignments, he has worked in 28 countries in Asia, Africa, the Caribbean, and Latin America.

Glenn holds both graduate and undergraduate degrees from the University of Missouri-Columbia: a Master of Public Administration, with an emphasis on International Development Management, and a Bachelor of Science in Agriculture with an emphasis in Agricultural Economics.

When not working, Glenn enjoys photography and flying – his photos have been published in multiple media and he is a licensed private pilot.



WRITTEN TESTIMONY FOR THE RECORD

House Committee on Appropriations

Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs

Submitted by: Jenny Hourihan, Chief Executive Officer,

ORBIS International

I thank the Chairwoman, the members of the Subcommittee and their staff for this opportunity to submit testimony on behalf of ORBIS International and our beneficiaries across the globe that benefit every day from the partnership and support that ORBIS has received from the United States government, via USAID. Specifically, we urge the Subcommittee to include $3 million for USAID's Child Blindness program and $100 million for USAID's Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) programs for the developing world.

Introduction:

ORBIS International is a US based global health organization dedicated to saving sight and eliminating avoidable blindness in the developing world. Created in 1982 through a public/private partnership between USAID and a small group of committed US philanthropists, ORBIS has conducted over 1,000 programs in 90 countries, trained over 330,000 healthcare professionals and touched the lives of nearly 24 million children and adults. In 2012 alone, ORBIS trained over 175,000 medical professionals, conducted more than 4.5 million medical/optical treatments and performed more than 55,500 eye surgeries.

ORBIS provides the tools, training and technology necessary for local partners in the developing world to understand their needs and develop workable and lasting solutions to unnecessary blindness. By building their long-term capacity, primarily through training of ophthalmologists and other eye care professionals, ORBIS enables its partner institutions to take action by reaching a state where they can provide, on their own, quality eye care services that are affordable, accessible and sustainable.

Continued partnership and opportunity for funding from USAID is very important to ORBIS as it strengthens, expands and fulfills its mission of: "Saving Sight Worldwide". The critical interests to ORBIS are the continued efforts by Congress to fulfilling the commitment made by our country and USAID to invest in the Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) programs to the level of $100 million, and ensuring that, despite the President's FY13 Budget Request eradicating funding for the Child Blindness program in maternal and child health, Congress will continue to demonstrate its commitment to this program and $3 million will be dedicated to child blindness projects.

USAID Funding – Child Blindness Program

USAID's former-A2Z Micronutrient and Childhood Blindness Project was of great importance to ORBIS and helped fund critical research and leverage existing funds for projects in Ethiopia and Northern Peru. ORBIS, as one of the first international eye care organizations to introduce an integrated approach for the prevention and treatment of childhood blindness in developing countries, consistently seeks to improve and expand its approach in building the capacity of local partner institutions to make quality pediatric eye care services available and accessible in their communities. Continued funding from USAID has helped to contribute to our efforts to

eliminate the debilitating and needless health crisis of preventable or treatable childhood blindness.

ORBIS is thankful to the Subcommittee for its inclusion of $2.5M for Child Blindness in the FY13 Committee bill. While the President has yet to release his FY14 budget, we are mindful that the previous request eliminated all funding for this critical program. These funds are the *only* dedicated funds in USAID for childhood blindness. While grants from this program are typically small, they enable existing dollars to have greater impact, leverage and depth of reach, as well as fund research and evaluation critical to measuring success. ORBIS strongly encourages Congress to continue its commitment to this program and demonstrate its continued understanding of the impact and pervasiveness of blindness among children in the developing world. Investments in avoidable blindness and visual impairment offer many of the greatest economic and social returns in global health, while dramatically improving the quality of life of individuals and families. More than 90% of the world's blind live in the developing world where access to eye care is extremely limited or not available, forcing millions to suffer needlessly.

USAID Funding – Neglected Tropical Disease

ORBIS is a leader in the global fight against trachoma, a Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region (SNNRP) of Ethiopia, a potential country for expansion of USAID's NTD Control program. Ethiopia has the highest prevalence of trachoma in the world. Trachoma is the world's leading cause of infectious blindness, with more than 9 million children (2 in every 5 children) between the ages of one and nine suffering from active infections and 1.3 million adults suffering from trichiasis, its blinding form. Due to limited access to safe water (only 22% of Ethiopians have access to safe water) and poor sanitation (only 13% have adequate sanitation), this disease is extremely widespread and difficult

to prevent without large scale, comprehensive interventions. In the SNNPR, ORBIS is the only implementer of the World Health Organization's recommended "SAFE" (**S**urgery, **A**ntibiotics, **F**ace washing and **E**nvironment) strategy for Trachoma. Our work in Ethiopia has saved the sight of millions. Although outside USAID's current NTD geographic focus, USAID indicated in 2010 that its NTD focus would expand to Ethiopia should the NTD program be funded at $100 million. Increased funding for integrated NTD programs to $100M would allow the expansion of the NTD program into Ethiopia, allowing ORBIS to partner with USAID, leveraging existing relationships, impacting more lives, and magnifying the progress being made in the fight against trachoma. Additionally, it would help leverage existing investments made by other national governments including funding from DIFID.

Conclusion

In closing, ORBIS would like to thank the Committee for its commitment in previous years to healthily fund USAID's American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) program. ORBIS is pleased to announce that it was selected for an ASHA award in 2012 for $1.2M toward the next generation Flying Eye Hospital. The ORBIS Flying Eye Hospital is a hospital with wings that brings together dedicated eye care professionals and aviators to give the gift of sight to the blind in developing countries around the world. Onboard the Flying Eye Hospital, local doctors, nurses and technicians work alongside ORBIS International's volunteer faculty to exchange knowledge and improve skills. The mobile teaching hospital is a unique tool in the fight against preventable blindness in developing countries. In the 48-seat classroom at the front of the plane, doctors gather for lectures, discussions and live broadcasts of surgical procedures being performed on-board in the flying eye hospital's operating room. Large numbers of trainees observe the surgeries and ask questions of the operating surgeons via a two-way audio-visual system. These

on-board programs are complimented by concurrent programs with partner hospitals in each location we visit.

In 1992, ORBIS benefitted from ASHA funding to build its 2nd generation Flying Eye Hospital, which is currently housed in a converted DC-10 aircraft. Over the last twenty-nine years, the Flying Eye Hospital has traveled to 88 countries positively affecting the lives of millions. Now, in 2013, ORBIS will launch its 3rd generation Flying Eye Hospital, supported by USAID's $1.2M ASHA grant, and will retire the 2nd generation aircraft. ORBIS is retrofitting a donated MD-10-30 and this 3rd generation aircraft will have greater geographical range, enhanced technology and reduced operating costs.

Blindness has profound human and socioeconomic consequences. There are 39 million blind people in the world today, and 80 percent are so needlessly; according to the WHO, 80 percent of all visual impairment can be avoided or cured. The costs of lost productivity and of rehabilitation and education of the blind constitute a significant economic burden for the individual, the family and society. Investments in avoidable blindness and visual impairment offer many of the greatest economic and social returns in global health, while dramatically improving the quality of life of individuals and families. Our programs and partnerships provide the skills, infrastructure and on-going support to build the capacity and skills necessary to sustain care at a local level. As a founding member of Vision 2020: The Right to Sight, a campaign led by the World Health Organization and other leading blindness prevention organizations to eliminate avoidable blindness by the year 2020, ORBIS is dedicated to working in partnership to create a world free of needless blindness.

Jenny Hourihan, ORBIS President and CEO Bio

Jenny Hourihan brings a diverse management background to ORBIS International, having been Chief Financial Officer of Pro Mujer International as well as a wide ranging financial services career. Pro Mujer is an international development organization offering microfinance, health services and training to over 250,000 clients in Latin America. For over two decades prior to this position, Ms. Hourihan was an investment banker with advisory and transaction experience in both US and international equity and debt capital markets, mergers and acquisitions and corporate restructurings across a variety of industries as well as private and public sector clients.

Ms. Hourihan was Managing Director and Sector Head—Paper and Forest Products Group for Bank of America, and held similar positions at Merrill Lynch and the Salomon Smith Barney unit of Citigroup, where she led global teams in North America, Latin America, Europe and Asia. Her experience includes serving on the boards of Volunteers of America Greater New York, Swarthmore College, Heights and Hills, and Prospect Park Audubon Center Advisory Board. She is a graduate of Swarthmore College with an Honors BA in Economics, where she was a Thomas B. McCabe Scholar, and a Harry S. Truman Congressional Scholar.

Gawain Kripke
Director of Policy & Research, Oxfam America
Statement for the Record
Public and Outside Witness Hearing
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
March 14, 2013

Thank you for allowing me the opportunity to present this statement on behalf of Oxfam America. Oxfam America is an international relief and development agency working in more than 90 countries to develop lasting solutions to poverty, hunger, and social injustice.

At a time when American leadership is sorely needed, Oxfam supports robust funding for poverty-focused development assistance in FY2014. At a minimum, pending budget negotiations, sequestration and the expected April 8 release of the President's Budget for FY 14, we request that the State, Foreign Operations bill for FY 2014 receive funding at the level requested by the Administration in FY 2013. While Oxfam does not take US government funds, we do advocate on behalf of effective, transformative development programs. In order to help address the needs of those living in acute poverty, the poverty-focused accounts in the FY 2014 budget should be funded at the following levels without reducing funding to other effective assistance. This includes:

- Development Assistance - $3.1 billion of which $1.4 billion for Feed the Future and $190 million for adaptation programs that build resilience to extreme weather and the effects of a changing climate;
- Strategic Climate Fund - $100 million;
- Millennium Challenge Corporation - $900million;
- USAID Operating expenses - $1.4 billion.

Empowering Local Partners: Oxfam believes US assistance must do more to support the efforts of citizens and leaders in developing countries to lead their own development. The only sustainable path to move beyond aid dependence is to support citizens to hold their own governments accountable, and governments to govern accountably. One of the most important tools the US government has to make this happen is USAID's Implementation and Procurement Reform (IPR) initiative. This careful, deliberate effort seeks to build stronger partnerships directly with entrepreneurs, activists, and officials in recipient countries to deliver better development results. USAID is streamlining procurement processes, supporting more local partners in country, and increasing the use of responsible country systems to make recipients more accountable for development results, hastening the day when the US government can hand over more responsibilities to local actors and ultimately get out of the aid business. We urge you to support USAID's efforts to responsibly increase the share of resources that go directly to local partners.

The Food Aid System - Why Reform is Urgently Needed: For over 50 years, the US has alleviated global hunger through a succession of legislative vehicles, most notably Title II of P.L. 480, also known as the Food for Peace program. The US is the world's largest food aid contributor, spending approximately $1.45 billion last year to feed over 65 million people at a cost of less than one-quarter of one percent of the federal budget.

Helping nations during food crises is an essential part of US foreign policy. However, our food aid program is administered inefficiently, due to archaic regulations and a coalition of strange bedfellows that benefits—and profits—from the status quo. Red tape and political inertia

perpetuate an inflexible system in an era where development practitioners are desperately in need of flexibility to respond to complex food emergencies. Change is urgently needed and we urge the Subcommittee to support any efforts by the Administration to institute reforms that will improve to the effectiveness and efficiency of US food aid. Let's review the facts:

- Fifty-three cents of every taxpayer dollar are spent not on food, but on transportation costs, overhead and costly commodities procured from preferred US growers.
- Inefficiencies in the US food aid program cost taxpayers $491 million per year.
- These resources, if dedicated to feeding hungry people, could reach up to 17.1 million more people in FY 2014.

Delayed Delivery, Inflated Prices, Harm to Farmers: Title II requires 75% of food aid to be transported on US flagged ships. As a result, deliveries take four to six months to reach their destination, an often deadly delay. This practice also wastes money in a strained budget environment. The Government Accountability Office (GAO) found that rising shipping costs can account for up to 65% of the cost of food aid. Even when shipping costs are stable, fifty-three cents of every dollar end up in the pockets of middlemen.

US food aid is often "monetized" when commodities are sold by non-governmental organizations to finance development projects. However, this approach was found to be an "inherently inefficient use of food aid," by a 2007 GAO study. Of even greater concern are the market-distorting consequences of monetization. When food aid is dumped on local markets, smallholder farmers struggle to compete against subsidized competition, eroding local agricultural resilience. A 2011 GAO study found that, "USAID and USDA cannot ensure that monetization does not cause adverse market impacts because they monetize at high volumes, conduct weak market assessments, and do not conduct post-monetization evaluations."

Former President Bill Clinton acknowledged the deficiencies of the current system this when he apologized for exporting cheap US rice to Haiti during his presidency, where the percentage of rice provided by local farmers in Haiti dropped from 47 % to 15 %, thanks in part to poorly administered US food aid. His words should serve as both a warning and a call to action: "It may have been good for some of my farmers in Arkansas, but it has not worked". Former President George W. Bush also advocated for a more flexible approach to food aid. On the occasion of his final State of the Union address, he enlisted Congress' support "to provide food assistance by purchasing crops directly from farmers in the developing world, so we can build up local agriculture and help break the cycle of famine."

Recommendations: We need to focus on the interests of those in need and American taxpayers by instituting reforms that eliminate wasteful and ineffective regulations, build self-reliance and reduce the need for assistance over the long term. I urge the Subcommittee to consider several policy recommendations as you craft the FY14 bill:

1. **Increase local and regional purchase of food aid**: In-kind food aid is essential in a number of circumstances. However, extensive research by development experts and major multilateral foreign assistance organizations, as well as data collected by participating organizations in a USDA-funded pilot program, has demonstrated that local and regional procurement of food aid, where possible, is far more efficient and less harmful to local communities. Guided by the success of this program, lawmakers should support reforms that maximize flexibility and choice and allow US aid agencies to choose between food aid shipped from the US, locally or regionally purchased supplies, vouchers and cash transfers,

or a combination of several sources – depending on the specific conditions on the ground.

2. **Use food as food, not a source of fundraising**: Monetization should be discontinued. Food aid must be used to save lives, not as an inefficient and wasteful way to generate funds for organizations providing development assistance. Effective development implementers must receive adequate funds to continue programs without resorting to monetization.
3. **End costly cargo preference regulations**: Title II mandates that at least 75 % of US food aid must be shipped on US flag vessels. Congress should support reforms to ensure that as few cents of every food aid dollar possible goes to pay for the cost of transportation.
4. **Feed more in need at current funding level**: If the Administration's reform of Title II creates new efficiencies, the savings should be reinvested in programs that save lives. While our generous efforts were able to feed 65 million people last year, more than 925 million routinely went to bed hungry. Clearly there is much more work to be done. ***Our food aid reforms should aim to feed more people for the same amount of money, rather than the same amount of people for less money.***

These or similar reforms have been endorsed in studies by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Food Program, the Government Accountability Office, the Chicago Council on Global Affairs, and scholars at Cornell, Tufts and Michigan State University. They are strongly supported by the broad spectrum of leading advocacy organizations and development implementers who along with Oxfam form the Food Aid Reform Coalition. Of equal importance to these studies is the wide support among the American people widely for our efforts to provide a helping hand to those in need, especially to the chronically malnourished and hungry. They—and we—deserve a better system.

Gawain Kripke

Director of Policy & Research
Oxfam America

Food Security and Hunger | Agriculture | Trade

Gawain Kripke is the director of policy and research at Oxfam America and has more than 20 years of experience working on public policy and advocacy issues. His department conducts research and policy advocacy focusing on the effectiveness of foreign aid and development, climate change, trade and agriculture, humanitarian issues, and extractive industries.

Kripke is a frequent commentator on foreign aid, human rights, humanitarian issues, and agricultural policies in major news media, including *The New York Times*, CNN, NPR, BBC World News, and *Marketplace*. In addition, he has testified before Congressional committees.

At Oxfam, Kripke previously served as senior policy advisor on Oxfam's Make Trade Fair campaign, which aims to reform unfair trade rules so that international trade can become a powerful force for reducing global poverty.

Before joining Oxfam, he served as director of economic programs for the environmental organization Friends of the Earth. Kripke earned a BA in government from Harvard College, and has authored numerous opinion pieces and briefing papers on trade and development issues.

STATEMENT BY
TED MORGAN,
PRESIDENT, STS INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS,
AND RELATED PROGRAMS,
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
March 19, 2013

Madame Chair, Ranking Member Lowey, and Members of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs, I thank you for the opportunity to submit this statement on behalf of STS International Inc (STS). We respectfully request that the Committee authorize appropriate transfer authority between the Diplomatic and Consular Programs and the Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance accounts within the Department of State to adequately fund security enhancements and emergent operational needs, particularly as relates to the situation awareness capabilities needed by our overseas State personnel.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR.

I am Ted Morgan, born and raised in Kentucky, a West Point graduate, an Army retiree and owner of STS International (STS). STS is a small business staffed with employees who are professionals with extensive experience in the areas of engineering, production, and program management. As a security and training systems engineering firm, STS employees provide innovative hardware and software technology solutions to the United States Government (USG) and to private industry. The company has been in business for 17 years.

DEPARTMENT of STATE SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.

There are about 294 United States Embassies and Consulates in 189 countries around the world. Many of these diplomatic posts are located in countries where security risks range from worrisome to dangerous. Our diplomatic personnel today, as in the past, comprise a big slice of our Nation's 'smart power'; these professional have to be approachable and have the freedom and safety to do their jobs and to live their daily lives. As events have shown, these simple requirements mean that security at our Embassies and Consulate has to be maintained or improved.

The Nation's diplomatic posts need state-of-the-art situation awareness and assessment technologies and equipment that operate 24 / 7 and in all weather can 'see' not just inside the compound, but also, over the 'perimeter fence', 'around the corner' and to the 'next block over' and even further. Equipped with these early warning and situation awareness capabilities, the Regional Security Officer has a much better shot at assessing a situation and then arming the Ambassador with the information needed to help avert a threat or crisis.

The challenges facing the Diplomatic Security Service are not isolated to terrorist attacks; the incidents also include civil unrest incidents, natural disasters, and viral pandemic outbreaks. All of these types of incidents have the potential to disrupt our diplomacy efforts as well as cause physical harm to US personnel and property. Paradoxically, these types of incidents are projected to increase while budgets are subject to decreases resulting from sequestration. The challenges are made even more difficult to manage since there is no single, silver-bullet solution to the asymmetric nature of the terrorist incidents. The Department of State must respond to the global events by developing solutions on a timeline that is ahead of the evolving threats. STS understands this situation, and over the past seventeen years has evolved its processes to create solutions that stay abreast of or keep ahead of the challenges.

STS CAPABILITY.

There are two areas in which STS can assist the Department of State. First: the actual incident awareness, assessment and response technology and equipment as well as its use. Second: build and operate for the Department of State a development, prototyping, testing and evaluation, and acquisition enterprise solution that focuses on the unique needs of Diplomatic Security Service and other State Department organizations.

Situation Awareness and Assessment of Global Events (SAAGE)

Under an existing contract with the United States Government (USG), STS has developed scalable ground-based expeditionary surveillance and reconnaissance platforms for use by United States Special Forces units supporting Village Stability Operations (VSO) in Afghanistan. Having reached an initial operating capability, STS has added to these surveillance and reconnaissance systems a commercial space segment which will provide strategic communication for the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF). The resulting system will provide a robust C3 infrastructure that will support the exchange of voice, data, and high resolution video between all levels of the ANSF. The C3 network proposed for the ANSF is a large foot print application of the STS **SAAGE** system.

STS submits that its SAAGE systems, which look 'beyond the fence', could give the Department of State Regional Security Officers the tools needed for the job of today, which (not new) is 24 / 7 protection of personnel and property as well as enhanced crisis management capacity and capability. It is important to note that **SAAGE** footprints are scalable, and the architecture is flexible. The benefits of SAAGE to the Department of State are twofold. First, the Expeditionary Surveillance and Reconnaissance Platform (ESRP) systems have been vetted in Afghanistan. Second, the SAAGE design features scalability, which means that SAAGE systems can be quickly

tailored to meet the unique needs of Department of State Regional Security Officers operating in different environments at US embassies around the world.

Development, Prototyping, Testing and Evaluation, and Acquisition Enterprise

The 2010 Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) recognized the need to invest in enabling capabilities commensurate with performing stability, counter-insurgency, and counter-terrorism operations. Recent incidents appear to have validated the QDDR.

The location of U.S. diplomatic posts, whether in austere remote locations or in high-population metropolitan centers, can today be high-threat areas where personal experience and security systems are at a premium. The Benghazi Accountability Review Board (ARB) stated that there was an insufficient Special Mission security platform creating a variance with the appropriate Overseas Security Policy Board (OSPB) standards with respect to perimeter and interior security. The report further states that the short-term, transitory nature of Special Mission Benghazi's staffing, with personnel often on temporary assignments of 40 days or less, resulted in diminished institutional knowledge, continuity, and mission capacity. The ARB recommended expanding U.S. security training courses and increasing the number of employees trained, particularly those being sent to High Threat Posts.

STS contends that the Department of State could create and operate (via contractors) an enterprise test center for authorized customers within the Department of State, including government and non-government organizations. It is recommended that the primary goal of the enterprise test center is to rapidly develop solution sets for current and evolving security challenges. A solution set is a combination of technology and operational tactics, techniques, and procedures. Solution sets can rapidly be developed using an agile development process that STS has matured over the past seventeen years. The process includes the selection, test, operational experimentation

and adaption/integration of new and affordable commercial technologies and equipment; users discover new ways to best employ new equipment, which results in innovative and improved operational tactics, techniques and procedures that can solve current and evolving challenges. The proposed enterprise test center will enable the State Department to rapidly evaluate and standardize security operations and guidance for various scenarios and geographies. The second goal of the proposed test center is to also provide hands-on and simulation training. The final output of the enterprise test center will be the acquisition of affordable solution sets tailored for rapid deployment with trained Diplomatic Security personnel to Embassies around the world.

CONCLUSIONS.

The Department of States possesses much of our Nation's "smart power". That said our diplomatic personnel must have the freedom and safety (security) to do their jobs, which is to advance our national interests effectively.

Specific capabilities and institutionalized training, tried and tested in an enterprise test center resulting in personnel being provided affordable, current, standardized security capability solution sets, is a necessity to avoid scenarios that led to the tragic circumstances of the past year.

Sufficient authority to transfer funds between accounts will allow the department to take the appropriate measures to address these important issues and protect our men and women abroad in the service of our country.

STS can assist the Department of State and Foreign Affairs community meet its current and future security challenges. On behalf of STS, I appreciate this opportunity to present our views. We are available to provide further information to the Committee Members at any time.

COLONEL TED MORGAN, USA (RETIRED), PRESIDENT AND CEO
STS INTERNATIONAL INCORPORATED

Ted Morgan, USA (Retired), was born and raised in Kentucky. He is a West Point graduate, an Army retiree and owner of STS International (STS). STS is a small business staffed with employees who are professionals with extensive experience in the areas of engineering, production, and program management. As a security and training systems engineering firm, STS employees provide innovative hardware and software technology solutions to the United States Government (USG) and to private industry. The company has been in business for 17 years.

Among STS' core business and technical capabilities are: power supply design and manufacturing, injection molding (including tool design), biometrics, radars, video cameras, streaming video, masts, trailer platforms, communications, body armor design and manufacturing, research and development, maritime security, systems integration, medical and other training, and software engineering.

STS International is a security and training systems engineering firm providing innovative information technology solutions to government agencies and private industry. Within the competitive arena of the IT industry, STS provides a broad range of services to meet virtually any challenge. These services include systems integration, information security solutions, information operations implementation, and program management for both long and short-term efforts.

Founded in 1993 with the Department of Defense (DoD) as its major client, STS has since proven itself as a successful, reliable, and efficient prime contractor on a variety of projects. STS' successful record of accomplishment is largely attributable to its highly qualified staff, which includes IT industry experts, war veterans with comprehensive DoD knowledge, leaders in related academia, as well as engineers and program managers with extensive government and private industry experience.

Karunyan Arulanantham, spokesman
Tamil American Peace Initiative
March 20, 2013

My name is Karunyan Arulanantham, and I am a Tamil American living in Southern California. I am a member and spokesperson for the Tamil American Peace Initiative, as well as a physician. Herewith I submit testimony in support of continued restrictions on U.S. foreign assistance and foreign military financing for Sri Lanka, along with increased but restricted funding for civil society by USAID and humanitarian aid by USAID and the UN. I am also submitting suggested language changes for the fiscal year 2014 Appropriations cycle. Please accept our deep appreciation for the Subcommittee's continued support for such language, and for the attention you have paid to the situation in Sri Lanka.

US policy toward Sri Lanka is at a delicate point. The end of the military conflict in 2009 has not led to a vibrant, plural, democratic and friendly Sri Lanka. Tamils, Muslims, Christians, and increasingly Sinhalese citizens as well as democratic institutions such as the press, the judiciary and business leaders are under threat from an increasingly corrupt and dictatorial regime which is breaking down the rule of law essential to a healthy democracy.

The lack of accountability for past crimes is a major stumbling block to post-war reconciliation. There is no forward movement on a political solution which would alleviate the root causes of the devastating war, and no good faith attempt by the government to address the outstanding issues that the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights notes in her February 11 report. In her report, High Commissioner Pillay drew attention to continued arbitrary detentions, torture, extrajudicial killings, abductions and disappearances, failure to address the 'genuine grievances of the Tamil people,' the

compromise of key rule of law institutions, including impeachment of the Chief Justice, maintenance of the Prevention of Terrorism Act and keeping the police under the Ministry of Defense, continued problems of displacement and land disputes in the Tamil areas related to the war, "ensuring that State policy on land is not used as an instrument to effect unnatural changes in the demographic pattern of a given province (p.13)," the visible and intrusive military presence in the Tamil areas and the lack of demilitarization following the war, and the lack of an inclusive national reparations policy. The systematic government-sponsored demographic change noted by the High Commissioner is speedily eliminating Tamil political representation in Parliament and Tamil identity in the northeastern Tamil region.

The ethnic conflict will continue until Tamils are accepted as equal citizens and until a credible political solution is reached with international mediation that provides the Tamil region with real autonomy where they will be able to decide important issues affecting their community. Even the 13th Amendment, which was instituted with Indian support in 1987 to provide some devolution to the provinces, but falls far short of meeting Tamils' minimum political needs and aspirations, has never been fully implemented. The North-East merger has been reversed, and there are now high level calls for the repeal of the 13th Amendment altogether.

We strongly believe that the treatment of Tamils and other non-Sinhalese Buddhists is a symptom of a wider problem with governance on the island about which the US should be seriously concerned. Last month's impeachment of the Chief Justice - because of her legitimate concern that the Northern Provincial Council has not been constituted so it is unable to vote on a piece of legislation which affects the North - is only the latest sign that Sri Lanka's democracy is imperiled.

Sri Lanka's government is using the potential rivalry between the major powers in the Indian Ocean to enhance its lock on power and this is not in the interests either of the Tamils or the US. 'Quiet diplomacy' by the US and India, fueled by fears of increasing Chinese influence on the island, have led not to improved ties or a strengthened democracy, but instead to atavistic nativism, arbitrary application of the law and the centralization of power in the hands of a single family.

Tamils strongly believe that a government that recognizes the strength of a diverse population and builds on the energy of all her people makes for a richer, more adaptable polity. The lack of flexibility in incorporating all the people of the island in creative legal, constitutional and bureaucratic structures led in the past to the Tamil armed struggle and today is leading to the destruction of Christian churches and Hindu temples, anti-Muslim action and state-sponsored efforts to change the demography of the traditionally Tamil areas.

Many of the current problems of Sri Lanka have been festering for decades, but are reaching new heights because of the destruction of countervailing forces in the island. Sri Lanka is headed toward a corrupt dictatorial government that will eviscerate all independent democratic institutions and that appears to have as its goal a purely Sinhalese Buddhist polity. This is in nobody's best interest, neither the people of Sri Lanka nor the friends of Sri Lanka in the region and beyond, such as the United States. US fiscal policy is one of our major levers to persuade Sri Lanka to return to its democratic tradition and arrest the slide toward a centralized dictatorship. We know that the US has a productive role to play in assuring a peaceful and secure future for all the people of the island.

Specifically, we urge:

(i) careful review of all US military contact with Sri Lanka to assure that the US is not encouraging the increasing militarization of the island, especially the Northeast, nor dealing with individuals or units that have committed human rights abuses, while helping to build a plural, bilingual force that will assure a peaceful and secure future for all the people of the island.

(ii) increasing aid to bolster civil society, freedom of the press and the re-development of war-torn areas throughout the island only through non-governmental agencies and press that are not under military control or oversight.

(iii) increasing humanitarian aid through USAID and the United Nations for those remaining in need who were affected by the war, since the annual United Nations appeal has been underfunded and the Government of Sri Lanka has not been equally supportive of all sections of the population recovering from the war.

Dr. Karunyan Arulanantham is a Pediatrician/Endocrinologist practicing in California and an advocate for Sri Lanka's Tamil communities. A Tamil and native of Sri Lanka, he graduated from the University of Ceylon and has spent many years working in Sri Lankan hospitals and with Tamil refugees in South India to help address the needs of Tamils displaced from their homes and to help mitigate the impact of the conflict on the health of Tamil civilians. This experience motivated him, once he moved to the United States, to advocate on behalf of the humanitarian and development needs and basic political and human rights for Sri Lanka's Tamil communities. He has published several papers on the impact of the Sri Lanka conflict on children and the civilian population.

Dr. Karunyan is a member of the American College of Endocrinologists, American Diabetes Association, and Lawrence Wilkins Pediatric Endocrine Society, and holds medical licenses in the States of New York, Connecticut and California. In addition to his extensive forty years of experience in the medical field, Dr. Karunyan held various teaching positions in the United States and Sri Lanka, including in: University of California, Los Angeles; University of Connecticut School of Medicine; Yale University School of Medicine; University of Jaffna. He is also the spokesman for the Tamil American Peace Initiative, a nonprofit organization founded to promote and sustain peace, harmony, prosperity, good governance and reconciliation in Sri Lanka.

Statement of Mr. David D. Arnold

President

THE ASIA FOUNDATION (TAF)

Submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

March 2013

Madame Chairwoman, Ranking Member & Members of the Subcommittee:

I am pleased to submit this testimony as President of the Asia Foundation (TAF). Over the past 59 years, The Asia Foundation has made sustained investments to build democratic institutions, reform economies, support civil society capacity and empower women throughout Asia. These investments have helped to support more politically and economically stable countries throughout the region that are important and reliable allies for the United States. To sustain and build on this record of accomplishment, The Asia Foundation is requesting $17 million for FY 2014, which represents the same level of funding as FY 2012.

Established in 1954, The Asia Foundation is a private, non-profit, nongovernmental organization. An annual appropriation is authorized under The Asia Foundation Act of 1983 (22USC4402). The Act acknowledged the importance of stable funding for TAF and endorsed its ongoing value and contributions to U.S. interests in Asia. Through its programs, TAF promotes good governance, the development of a robust civil society and economic reforms to foster sustainable and inclusive growth. Through 17 country offices, TAF works with hundreds of established and emerging Asian partner organizations and identifies reform minded individuals and future leaders. TAF grantees can be found throughout the public and private sectors in Asia, and are leaders of government, industry and a diverse civil society.

One of TAF's signature initiatives is the Books for Asia program; where TAF has provided more than 40 million English-language books to more than 20 countries—1.9 million in 2012 alone. Through this program, millions of Asian students, current and future leaders have gained access to global sources of knowledge and a better understanding of the United States. TAF's deep experience, country-specific expertise in Asia and our long-term commitment to the region distinguishes us from other nongovernmental organizations. TAF is often called upon by the U.S. State Department and host governments to undertake sensitive tasks that only can be pursued by a private organization trusted by host governments and local civil society, such as the development of democratic institutions and serving as a neutral intermediary in local conflict situations. In 2012, TAF was designated by the U.S. Embassy and USAID as the main interlocutor with the Mongolian government for programs to support their 2013 Chairmanship of the Community of Democracies. TAF was chosen in 2010 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, and in 2012, a peace agreement was signed after 40 years of conflict. Both examples demonstrate our strong credibility and position of trust in Asia, which makes TAF an irreplaceable American asset.

Asia is an increasingly critical region to the United States for economic and security reasons. Despite the advances of the last decade, many countries in Asia continue to face challenges in democracy and governance, adherence to the rule of law, elimination of corruption, political volatility and, in some cases, armed conflict. In this context, we must capitalize on opportunities to promote sustainable economic growth, good governance and stable political systems, a more vibrant civil society, and respect for the rights of all, particularly women. Meeting these goals is at the heart of The Asia Foundation's mission and programs.

The Asia Foundation is requesting $17 million for FY 2014, which represents the same level of funding as FY 2012. In making this steady state request, we are very aware of the FY 2014 budgetary pressures on the Committee. TAF is an especially cost-effective investment for the Congress in a time of budget constraints. TAF has been particularly successful in leveraging our Congressional appropriation to raise funds from other donors to increase the impact of our programs. Multilateral and bilateral development agencies, including Britain, Australia, Denmark and others recognize our value and have funded a wide range of critical democracy and development programs. This includes a grant to TAF from the Korean development agency (KOICA), the first time they have ever funded a non-Korean organization. For every dollar appropriated by the Congress to the Asia Foundation, the Foundation has leveraged approximately $4 from other sources. Yet these important leveraged funds, public and private, are invariably tied to specific projects. Congressional funding, through this core appropriation provides the essential flexibility to maintain our continuous on-the-ground presence in Asia and rapidly respond to fast breaking developments, such as in Burma this year.

Over the last two fiscal years, TAF has sustained a 10 percent reduction in appropriated funding. The FY11 and FY12 reductions have already had an impact on TAF's program. For instance, we were forced to close our office in Singapore and scale back our operations in Korea. Funding at $17 million will sustain The Asia Foundation's program investments begun in recent years with Congressional encouragement, such as our continued work in predominantly Muslim countries, including Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Pakistan, and an expansion of our programs in Burma, where we have started a program in a newly open environment.

FY 2014 PLAN

The Foundation's core work is in five major areas:

- **Democracy, Human Rights and the Rule of Law**
- **Women's Empowerment**
- **Economic Reform, and Development**
- **Environment**
- **Peaceful and Stable Regional Relations**

The Asia Foundation is first and foremost a field-based organization. Through a cost-effective combination of grant-making and direct program operations, TAF maximizes program impact while keeping costs low—despite the continuing challenge of providing security for our field office staff.

TAF makes nearly 800 grants a year to partner organizations in Asia. Past committee report language has commended the effectiveness of our grant-making role in building local capacity and strengthening civil society institutions throughout Asia, an approach both unique and needed. TAF assistance promotes reform, by providing training, technical assistance and seed funding to new and emerging local organizations, as well as working with more established partners. We diligently evaluate and assess the impact of our programs and we are proud of our track record.

Level funding at $17 million in FY 2014 would position the Foundation to maintain and extend programs in countries struggling with corruption, internal conflicts and weak democratic

processes and institutions. In particular, Congressional support at a steady state level would enable TAF to:

- Increase engagement to support Burma's democratic progress and regional role as the 2014 Chair of ASEAN;
- Promote domestic election observation and voter education in Indonesia, Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan in support of free and fair elections;
- Counter corruption and improve public accountability efforts in the Philippines, Timor Leste and Mongolia;
- Sustain women's empowerment programs throughout Asia, including developing economic opportunity and entrepreneurship for women, supporting girls' education, and countering trafficking and domestic violence, especially in Afghanistan during the upcoming transition period.
- Extend conflict resolution and peace processes in Afghanistan, the Philippines, Nepal and Burma, and in largely Muslim southern Thailand where lack of security and conflict threatens national stability;

CONCLUSION: We appreciate the Committee's trust and support for the Asia Foundation. This appropriation has been invaluable to TAF's ability to achieve results on-the-ground and fulfill our shared mission to advance U.S. interests in Asia. Thus we respectfully urge that the Committee sustain its support for the Asia Foundation at $17 million.

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

David D. Arnold

President, The Asia Foundation

David D. Arnold is the sixth president of The Asia Foundation. A highly respected international development veteran with years of experience across the Asia-Pacific and the Middle East, Mr. Arnold leads all aspects of The Asia Foundation, including its headquarters in San Francisco, an office in Washington D.C., and 17 different country offices in Asia. Established in 1954, The Asia Foundation is a nonprofit, non-governmental organization committed to the development of a peaceful, prosperous, just, and open Asia-Pacific region.

Since assuming the presidency in 2011, Mr. Arnold has undertaken a major review of the organization's regional development activities and launched new initiatives focused on technology innovations and Asian leadership development.

Before joining The Asia Foundation, Mr. Arnold served as president of the American University in Cairo (AUC) for seven years. During his tenure at AUC, Mr. Arnold oversaw the construction of a new, state-of-the-art $400 million campus, including the region's largest English-language library and the first public park in the suburb of New Cairo. Mr. Arnold spearheaded AUC's $125 million fundraising campaign, the largest in the University's history. He also oversaw the launch of several new academic programs, including the University's first Ph.D. program, and expanded AUC's continuing education and community outreach programs.

Previously, Mr. Arnold served for six years as executive vice president of the Institute of International Education, the world's largest educational exchange organization. From 1984 to 1997, he worked for the Ford Foundation, serving as its first program officer in the field of governance and then for six years as the organization's representative in India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Mr. Arnold began his public service career in 1975 in his home state of Michigan as a program budget analyst with the Michigan Department of Labor. At Washington, D.C.'s National Governors Association, he handled intergovernmental relations in the areas of employment, housing, and economic development. He later served as executive director of the Coalition of Northeastern Governors, a regional think tank and policy institute.

Mr. Arnold serves on the board of the World Affairs Council of Northern California. He is also a frequent public speaker on issues of governance and development in Asia-Pacific.

Mr. Arnold holds a master's degree in Public Administration from Michigan State University and a bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan. He received an honorary doctorate of humanities from Michigan State University in 2011.

The Global Fund
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

10 YEARS OF IMPACT

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Written Testimony of Dr. Mark Dybul, Executive Director of the Global Fund, to the House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
March 20, 2013

I would like to thank the Chair, the Honorable Kay Granger, the Ranking Member, the Honorable Nita Lowey, and the entire Subcommittee for the honor of submitting written testimony for Fiscal Year 2014. On behalf of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, I want to express our deep appreciation for the Subcommittee's ongoing support on global health issues, and for your commitment to the growing bipartisan consensus that innovative, transparent and accountable public-private partnerships like the Global Fund not only save lives, but also contribute directly to stability, security and economic growth worldwide. Toward that end, I strongly urge you to support no less than $1.65 billion for the Global Fund in FY 2014, which is level funding with President Obama's Fiscal Year 2013 budget request for the Global Fund, in the International Affairs budget in the Department of State's Global Health and Child Survival Account.

Since its creation in 2002, and with your steadfast support, Global Fund-supported programs have achieved remarkable results: 4.2 million people have been treated for HIV/AIDS; 9.7 million people have received treatment for tuberculosis; 310 million insecticide-treated nets have been distributed; 1.7 million HIV-positive pregnant women have been treated to prevent HIV transmission to their babies; and 100,000 lives have been saved every month.

Advances in science and an understanding of current epidemiology have brought us to a critical moment in time where the ability to contain the three diseases is entirely within reach. Continued robust funding from the U.S. and other nations is vital to advancing this goal, ensuring millions continue receiving lifesaving services, and the results to date are not reversed.

U.S. Leadership and Support of the Global Fund

Over a decade ago the world faced an unprecedented crisis – six million people were dying each year from AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria – three diseases that are treatable and preventable, and in the case of tuberculosis and malaria, curable. Not only did they cause unimaginable human suffering, but they impaired economic growth and contributed to political destabilization worldwide. Faced with this global emergency, and under the strong leadership of President George W. Bush and a bipartisan Congress, the U.S. helped to create the Global Fund in 2002 and was its first and remains its largest contributor today.

The Global Fund is a unique partnership of donors; implementers, including governments, the private sector; civil society organizations, including faith organizations; and affected communities. This global partnership raises and disburses funds to support large-scale treatment and prevention programs that fight the three diseases while creating an underlying health system needed to combat these diseases, and serve as a platform for expanding our broader health goals. Since 2002, with the support of the U.S., the Global Fund has approved nearly $23 billion in grants in more than 150 countries, saving millions of lives worldwide.

These gains would be impossible without close U.S. bilateral partnerships, including the President's Emergency Program for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which provide essential technical expertise and joint delivery mechanisms on the ground. The coordinated and interdependent efforts of the Global Fund, PEPFAR, and PMI have been instrumental in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Together, they are ensuring more babies are born HIV free; more tuberculosis patients are properly diagnosed and treated; and fewer children under the age of five die of malaria. Robust funding for both PEPFAR and PMI, therefore, is equally necessary in FY 2014.

A Critical Moment in the Fight against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

We have reached a critical moment in the fight against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. Just over a decade ago, these diseases seemed unstoppable; however, recent scientific advances in treatment, prevention and diagnostics, coupled with current epidemiological data, and, importantly, the implementation knowledge gained by the investments of the past 10 years, have made it possible for us to stop the three diseases in their tracks. New and improved diagnostic tools, for example, can now detect deadly resistant forms of tuberculosis in 90 minutes (until recently, such diagnosis took weeks); an effective malaria vaccine, currently in Phase 3 clinical trials, may be available as early as 2017, and could mean the end of one of the top ten killers of children under age five; and timely treatment with anti-retroviral therapy (ART) can dramatically reduce the rate of HIV transmission in newborns.

The Global Fund, which leverages dollars from around the world, is critical to stopping HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. But additional resources from the U.S. and other donors are necessary to make full use of new science and proven interventions. If we capitalize on current epidemiological data for the three diseases, and direct resources and high-impact interventions to areas where transmission rates are highest, we have the potential to truly turn the tide on these diseases. But we must invest *now* or we run the risk of rolling back the successes to date. The world currently faces an important choice: accelerate progress made *or* lose momentum, which means increased rates of all three diseases and not yielding the full return on investments of the past decade. The science is good enough to control the diseases while they are in decline, but insufficient if they begin to increase. And if they do, we have neither the resources nor the science to control them. The reality is "invest now, or pay forever."

The Global Fund's Reforms

The Global Fund is now better positioned than ever to help accelerate progress on the three diseases and target those areas most impacted by them. Over a year ago, the Global Fund launched a series of U.S. driven reforms. Viewed by many as the fastest, most comprehensive transformation of any multilateral ever undertaken, the reforms aimed at making the Global Fund a stronger, more efficient health financing organization. These reforms include redirecting 75% of its staff to focus on grant management; improved financial oversight and risk management through an enhanced senior management team; and implementing a *new funding model* that is more strategic and focused on achieving maximum impact to fight the three diseases.

Currently underway, the new funding model is designed to direct resources to areas of the world most affected by HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria. In doing so, the Global Fund can leverage proven interventions and current epidemiological data to achieve greater impact; it can also achieve maximum value for money from the U.S. and other donors at a time when global economies and budgets remain significantly constrained.

As the new Executive Director of the Global Fund, I am firmly committed to overseeing the continued implementation of the new funding model and other reforms, which are allowing the organization to shift from an emergency response to one of long-term sustainability. Armed with these changes, the Global Fund, with PEPFAR and PMI, have a historic opportunity to stop HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and help millions suffering from these devastating diseases.

The Need for Continued U.S. Leadership and Support

As the Global Fund prepares for its Fourth Replenishment effort this fall, your unwavering leadership is more critical than ever because all other donors will be closely and carefully monitoring the U.S.'s position. For every $1 invested by the U.S., the Global Fund

leverages at least $2 from other donors, making it an incredible return on investment of U.S. taxpayer dollars. And while the U.S. has historically been the largest donor, the pooling of resources from the global community ensures the burden of the response to the three diseases does not rest solely on U.S. taxpayers. But if the U.S. pulls back at this especially critical moment, not only do we risk rolling back the successes achieved to date, but it will send a signal to other countries that it is acceptable for them to retreat from funding as well.

Continued U.S. support of the Global Fund will also ensure that we continue to meet the global unmet need that exists for the three diseases. The Global Fund currently provides 82%, 50%, and 21% of all global financing for tuberculosis, malaria and HIV/AIDS, respectively. Robust funding from the U.S. and other donors will allow the Global Fund to continue its efforts and reach millions still waiting for access to ART, tuberculosis treatment and insecticide-treated nets. Strong funding will also help accelerate treatment and prevention efforts, and increase access to diagnostics, which are critical to stopping the three diseases.

Robust U.S. funding will also help ensure the Global Fund can fully implement its new funding model in 2014 and save more lives. But U.S. support goes beyond humanitarian efforts to save lives; it also benefits U.S. national security and diplomacy by improving America's reputation abroad, stabilizing democratic regimes, and opening markets to U.S. products.

We have reached a point where we can see the beginning of the end of AIDS, the end of malaria deaths, and historic progress in battling tuberculosis. By investing now, the U.S. can help lead the world in moving to end the three plagues, accelerate scientific progress, and direct resources to people most impacted by these diseases; but if we lose momentum now it will require even more costly investments to get back on track. For all of the reasons stated above, I strongly urge you to provide no less than $1.65 billion for the Global Fund in FY 2014.

The Global Fund
To Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

10 YEARS OF IMPACT

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1214 Vernier, Geneva
Switzerland

Executive Director, Mark Dybul

Mark Dybul became Executive Director of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria on 21 January 2013.

A passionate advocate of global health, Dybul believes that by working with partners, we can defeat AIDS, TB and malaria in the next ten years. As an immunologist, as an administrator, as a teacher and as a leader, Dybul has worked for more than 25 years to help prevent and treat infectious diseases, especially among people most in need.

After graduating from Georgetown Medical School in Washington D.C., Dybul joined the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

Dybul became a founding architect and driving force in the formation of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, better known as PEPFAR, a special vehicle for addressing the AIDS emergency in countries where treatment was unavailable ten years ago. He led efforts to expand PEPFAR's reach and helped dramatically increase accessibility and lower the costs of treatment and prevention of HIV and AIDS. In 2006, Dybul was formally appointed as its leader, becoming U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, with the rank of Ambassador. He served until 2009.

Before coming to the Global Fund, Dybul was co-director of the Global Health Law Program at the O'Neill Institute for National and Global Health Law at Georgetown University, where he was also a Distinguished Scholar.

Dybul has written extensively in scientific and policy literature, and has received several Honorary Degrees, including an Honorary Doctorate from Georgetown University.

The Nature Conservancy
Protecting nature. Preserving life.

Robert L. Bendick
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March 19, 2013

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

Dear Chairman Granger:

On behalf of the Nature Conservancy and its one million members, please find attached our testimony for the record to your Subcommittee on State and Foreign Operations, in support of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2014 budget of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other programs that benefit conservation in developing countries.

USAID is the largest single source of U.S. Government support to international conservation -- $200 million was appropriated for FY 2012. The current FY13 level remains unsettled because of the fiscal situation. As part of a large alliance of conservation groups, the Conservancy supports a FY2014 appropriation of at least the recent $200 million level; this should be as a separate line item. Better conservation of natural resources is necessary for sustainable development and peace. Natural systems upon which people depend are under ever-increasing pressure worldwide, but especially in the developing countries. The chances of ecological disasters are rising. There is a poaching crisis in Africa, with national security implications. Natural resource scarcity and misuse continue to be key sources of conflict. Many countries are too poor to do an adequate job of conservation. They need increased outside help. If they do not get help now, we Americans will pay part of the price, through interventions that will likely prove more difficult, costly and dangerous.

We urge the Committee to provide firm legislative leadership, directing USAID to continue making conservation a high priority in FY2014, at this $200 million-plus level of funding, in a context of defending overall U.S. foreign assistance at levels that reflect U.S. global leadership. We also urge that the Committee support at least the full U.S. quota level of $89.8 million to the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and to appropriate international climate assistance in line with U.S. Government pledges and developing-country needs.

Sincerely,

Robert Bendick

Robert Bendick
Director, U.S. Government Relations

Cc: The Honorable Nita Lowey, Ranking Member

TESTIMONY OF
ROBERT BENDICK
DIRECTOR OF U.S. GOVERNMENT RELATIONS
THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
SUBMITTED TO
THE
HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS
MARCH 19, 2013

The Nature Conservancy urges the Committee to continue its strong tradition of support to international conservation by appropriating, in Fiscal Year 2014, at least $200 million for conservation of biodiversity within the Development Assistance and Economic Support Funds accounts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); $89.8 million for the Global Environment facility (GEF), the same pledge level as in recent years, plus as much as possible toward the U.S.'s arrears; and $20 million for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) debt-for-forest program; and appropriate funding for international climate action.

Before focusing on conservation assistance, I would like to briefly place such assistance in a larger context. Foreign assistance has been an important part of U.S. international policy since the Marshall Plan more than sixty years ago. Support for such assistance draws upon many sources, including the innate generosity of the American people in the face of acute needs in poor countries. But it also reflects a consensus that such assistance is in our own national interest. I could cite many leaders over many years, but will for brevity quote only one. In a recent Senate hearing, Senator Wicker asked CENTCOM Commander General Mattis about the importance of foreign assistance. Gen. Mattis answered, "If you don't fund the State Department fully, then I need to buy more ammunition ultimately."

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

In a March 2013 hearing before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, Director of National Intelligence James Clapper said: "Competition and scarcity involving natural resources—food, water, minerals, and energy—are growing security threats. Many countries important to the United States are vulnerable to natural resource shocks that degrade economic development, frustrate attempts to democratize, raise the risk of regime-threatening instability, and aggravate regional tensions. "

We agree, and we urge the Committee to consider this expert view as it allocates the foreign assistance budget for FY14.

Climate change will make many current bad trends worse. Natural systems not only need help to adjust to climate change -- they can sometimes be part of the solution to climate change. For example "green infrastructure" can mitigate storm surges and sequester carbon that would otherwise go into the atmosphere. Climate assistance accounts merit and should receive continued investments in line with U.S. government pledges and global needs.

The Conservancy supports local conservation groups in the developing world that work to raise the effective level of protection at parks and nature preserves established by the local governments. We work with local communities to increase the constituency for conservation. We support sustainable development projects to create jobs and improve the productivity and standard of living of rural people. Our work with village-controlled marine protected areas in the islands of East Asia has shown that improved conservation can actually raise local incomes significantly. We are working cooperatively with landowners in Africa to promote conservation on private lands, improve grazing, and keep migration routes open for large mammals.

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

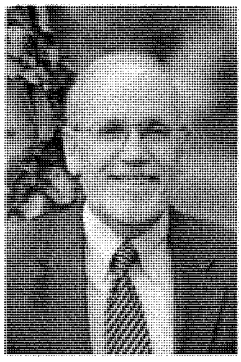
Governments must help on a much larger scale or the conservation mission is likely to fail and the world's people will suffer the consequences. Fortunately, governments are stepping up to this challenge. The Congress increased USAID conservation funding through FY08, and has maintained it steady since then. Norway has pledged $2.5 billion over five years for forest conservation in the developing countries; this pledge makes Norway the world's largest donor to conservation. The German government has started a new international conservation fund of more than $100 million. The Conservancy has established a presence in Europe where our staff, working with local groups, are urging the European governments to do more -- and with success.

We urge the Committee to provide firm legislative guidance to USAID, directing the Agency to maintain enhanced conservation of natural resources as a mission essential to the long-term and sustainable development of the world. We urge you to instruct the Agency to actively promote large regional conservation programs. Experience has shown that such programs, including current work in the Congo and Amazon basins, and the Coral Triangle Initiative (CTI), are often the most efficient way to address problems that do not respect national borders.

The Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the world's largest source of funding to global environmental and conservation issues. About one-third of its investments are in conservation. Each dollar of the U.S. quota is leveraged by four dollars from other donor countries, then further leveraged by local countries' match, so that the final leverage on U.S. appropriated funds is very great – by some calculations, as high as 50 to 1. This is a degree of leverage not obtainable in any other way, and merits continued support to the GEF.

The Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) is also funded within State and Foreign Operations. We recommend that TFCA be funded at $20 million (the normal level since 2000). TFCA has shown good results and good leverage on the federal investment. TNC alone has donated over $8 million to TFCA deals. TNC is a donor to TFCA deals, not a financial beneficiary. The cause of international conservation benefits greatly from these debt-for-nature deals to protect tropical forests.

Thank you this opportunity to submit testimony for the record.



Robert Bendick
Director, U.S. Government Relations
The Nature Conservancy

Since 2008, Bob Bendick has been the Director of U.S. Government Relations at The Nature Conservancy. In this position he supervises the Conservancy's relationships with Congress and the Obama Administration over a wide range of policy activities.

Prior to taking his current position, he was Vice-President and Managing Director of the ten-state Southern U.S. Region of the Conservancy.

He has been with The Nature Conservancy since 1995, first as Florida Chapter Director and, then, also in the dual role as Florida Director and as director of previous southeastern U.S. groups of state chapters.

Before coming to TNC, he was Deputy Commissioner for Natural Resources of the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (1990-1995) where he managed the natural resources functions in New York State government. During this time he also served as Chair for three years of the Northern Forest Lands Council which proposed actions to protect the future of the northern forests of New York and New England.

Prior to coming to New York, he was Director of the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (1982-1990) where he supervised all conservation and environmental functions of Rhode Island State government and twice chaired the Committee on the Environment of the New England Governors' Council.

He has Bachelor's Degree from Williams College and a Masters in Urban and Regional Planning from New York University.

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Written Testimony by Bishop Richard E. Pates
Chairman, Committee on International Justice and Peace
United States Conference of Catholic Bishops
before the
House Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs
March 20, 2013

On behalf of the U.S. Bishops' Committee on International Justice and Peace, I thank the Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs for this opportunity to testify on appropriations under your jurisdiction for FY 2014. At a minimum, please preserve funding at the higher of the FY 2012 or FY 2013 levels for the following poverty-focused humanitarian and development accounts: PEPFAR (DOS/OGAC); Development Assistance; Maternal Health and Child Survival; Nutrition; Vulnerable Children; HIV/AIDS; Malaria and other infectious diseases (USAID); Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (DOS/PRM); International Disaster Assistance (AID/OFDA); Millennium Challenge Account (MCC); Contributions to International Peacekeeping and Peacekeeping Operations (DOS/IO); and International Development Association (Treasury).

Generous and effective international assistance to assist "the least of these" by promoting human life and dignity, advancing solidarity with poorer nations, and enhancing human security in our world is a moral imperative. Such aid gives life to our values as a nation and most effectively fulfills United States leadership in the world.

USCCB supports efforts to reduce future unsustainable deficits, but there has always been a bipartisan consensus to exempt programs helping the most vulnerable. Debt reduction can be reached through shared sacrifice by all, including raising adequate revenues, eliminating unnecessary military and other spending, and addressing the long-term costs of health insurance and retirement programs fairly.

The American public supports robust international assistance. A 2010 World Public Opinion survey found that Americans believe international assistance is about 25% of the federal budget. When asked what percentage would be more appropriate, people say about 10%. The actual amount of the federal budget allocated to international assistance is approximately 1% while the accounts that the USCCB supports total only about 0.6%.

Poverty-focused assistance is an investment in peace and stability, contributing to the security of our own nation. As Pope Benedict XVI taught in his 2009 World Day of Peace Message, "to fight poverty is to build peace." Poor countries, such as Mali, are often the most vulnerable to violence and civil war. The successful transition to independence for South Sudan, in which the United States played a key role, demonstrates the importance of proactive conflict prevention and peacebuilding initiatives.

Reflections on Foreign Aid Reform Elements

Local civil society and faith-based groups play crucial roles in promoting integral human development. In poor developing countries, Church groups are particularly close to the poor and are trusted institutions. Faith-based development institutions offer health care, education and community development in areas where governments often have no effective presence. Strong civil society and faith-based groups act as a critical third pillar of social development, in addition to government and the private sector. Faith-based groups can help hold governments accountable to their people and act as checks on corruption and state abuse of power. The experience of Kenya, Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) shows that free and fair elections are important, but democracy is more than elections. During my visit to the DRC last year, I saw how a strong faith community can hold its government accountable and work to ensure that elections are not the expression of ruling the party's power,

but rather the true voice of the people. In states transitioning out of or in the midst of conflict such as the DRC, Mali, Côte d'Ivoire, and South Sudan, it is incumbent on civil society, and in particular faith-based groups, to help ensure that governments build inclusive and effective structures. Church groups are well-placed agents of reconciliation among peoples and groups struggling to overcome past conflict and its trauma. Reconciliation rights wrongs, heals trauma, and restores social cohesion. The U.S. Government supports peacebuilding efforts by faith-based groups and civil society in places like Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Liberia, and South Sudan to sustain peace once the fighting has stopped.

The most effective way to build faith-based communities and a strong civil society is for **U.S. Government agencies (USAID, MCC and OGAC) to craft a strategic partnership with American civil society and faith-based organizations**. Government-to-government assistance and appropriate partnerships between American business and firms in the developing world are important, but more is needed to ensure poverty reduction. For developing societies to promote the common good, with a special priority for poor and vulnerable people, civil society and faith communities must be empowered and strengthened. The United States would be remiss not to call on the best of American civil society and faith-based groups, such as Catholic Relief Services (CRS), to accomplish this goal. To this end, strong conscience protection that allows religious institutions to participate to the fullest extent, while maintaining their religious freedom, is essential. In this way, faith-based organizations, which have local infrastructures, trust, and experience in remote communities, can most effectively promote development.

A threefold partnership among the U.S. Government and American and local civil society would strengthen the work of the Feed the Future and the Millennium Challenge Corporation. Strong country ownership and in-country planning are elements of these two programs. To be

authentic, **ownership must be people-based**. Planning and implementation of these programs needs to include organizations that represent the poor if these initiatives are to meet the goal of reducing poverty. Poverty reduction should be the ultimate goal of all U.S. assistance, including the MCC and Feed the Future. Rising GDPs are encouraging, but they must be accompanied by just income distribution that reduces poverty and marginalization.

The MCC and Feed the Future have targeted "good performing" countries where designers believed impact would be significant. This strategy is based on valid assumptions. Results in terms of poverty reduction remain to be evaluated. This strategy and the effort to reduce the number of countries where the United States is active means that there are a number of other countries, particularly in Africa, where poverty is high, local governance is flawed, and people struggle to support their families in dignity. In countries like Togo, The Gambia, Chad, the Central African Republic and others, large, long-term government-led development programs may not be the best strategy. However, the United States can support American faith-based organizations, like CRS, other NGOs and their partners in these countries to defend the human dignity of the poor. Together they can provide community-based health, education and agricultural services, and reduce poverty, defend human rights and promote peace and justice. In this way, the United States would demonstrate true solidarity with the poorest people in the poorest places at the same time that it strengthens civil society so these nations can move toward better economic performance. The people of these nations could be unlocked from perpetual poverty and desperation.

The United States, in collaboration with other nations, supports UN peacekeeping missions in countries like Sudan, South Sudan, Somalia and the DRC. These missions work in long standing conflicts under extremely difficult conditions, attempting to keep a peace that has

not been fully consolidated. Despite the challenges, peacekeeping has succeeded to a significant degree in South Sudan and Somalia. Sadly, the same is not true in the DRC. Persistence, resources, international pressure and creativity are the ingredients necessary if the fighting and the suffering are to end. It is imperative for **the United States to defend and maintain its support for peacekeeping missions that protect human life and ensure that conflict does not infect other countries.**

The war in Somalia, terrorist attacks in Nigeria, and activities of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb in Mali have led observers to declare Africa a new front in the struggle against terrorism. The rise of terrorist groups in Africa and the resultant loss of lives are not solely the result of ideology: they are also the consequence of bad governance, mismanagement of latent conflict, and excessive inequality seeding chaos. Over time, these conditions can lead to a state of lawlessness that offers terrorist groups space to operate freely. While police and military initiatives attempt to halt terrorist attacks, the United States and its allies cannot treat these terrorist outbreaks solely through military operations. As our Bishops' Conference warned in the wake of 9/11, "Our nation must join with others in addressing policies and problems that provide fertile ground in which terrorism can thrive." **An effective U.S. priority should be to promote good governance, support efforts to end internal violent conflict peacefully, and foster long-term reconciliation and integral human development.** The United States will experience the best results by working strategically with American faith-based groups and local civil society to reach the people who suffer the most from terrorism and those who might be tempted to join terrorist groups. As Pope Paul VI taught: "Development is the new name for peace."

BIOGRAPHY – BISHOP RICHARD E. PATES

On April 10, 2008, Bishop Richard E. Pates was appointed by Pope Benedict XVI to be the ninth bishop for the Diocese of Des Moines.

He is the third consecutive Twin Cities auxiliary bishop to be given the appointment. Bishop Joseph L. Charron, C.PP.S. and Bishop William H. Bullock also served the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis before moving to Des Moines.

Education

Bishop Richard E. Pates was born Feb. 12, 1943 in St. Paul, Minnesota.

After attending Nazareth Hall Seminary in St. Paul, Minn., he attended and graduated in 1965 with a Bachelor of Arts in Philosophy and Latin from the St. Paul Seminary, Saint Paul.
He attended graduate school at the North American College in Rome, holds a License in Sacred Theology from the Gregorian University in Rome, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Francis E. Reh on Dec. 20, 1968 at St. Peter's Basilica, Rome.

Service

Bishop Pates has held a number of pastoral and administrative roles.

1969-1970 – Associate pastor, Church of the Blessed Sacrament, St. Paul
1970-1974 – Vocation director, Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis, weekend associate pastor, Church of the Annunciation, Minneapolis.
1973-1975 – Secretary to Archbishop Leo C. Byrne, and vice chancellor of the archdiocese
1975-1981 – Secretary to the Apostolic Delegation (Vatican representation in the United States) in Washington, D.C., and weekend assisting priest at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, Chevy Chase, Maryland.
1979 – He was named a monsignor and appointed a chaplain to Pope John Paul II.
1981-1987 – Rector of St. John Vianney Seminary, St. Paul; 1981-1990 also served as chaplain of the Serra Club of Midway in St. Paul
1987-1990 – Vicar for Seminaries
1990–1998 – Pastor, Church of St. Kevin, Minneapolis and the Church of the Resurrection, Minneapolis. In 1991, the two parishes merged to form the Church of Our Lady of Peace, Minneapolis where he remained as pastor. During this period he also served as moderator for the Minneapolis Deaneries Council of Catholic Women (1990-1998).
1998-2001 – Founding Pastor, Church of St. Ambrose, Woodbury
Dec. 22, 2000 – Appointed Auxiliary Bishop of the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis.
March 26, 2001 – Ordained a bishop at the Cathedral of St. Paul, in St. Paul.
2001–2008 – Assisted Archbishop Harry J. Flynn in serving the nearly 650,000 Catholics in the Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. In this capacity he was Vicar General, Vicar for Clergy, Vicar for Youth and Young Adults, and Vicar for Evangelization.
April 10, 2008 – Appointed Bishop for the Diocese of Des Moines.
May 29, 2008 – Installed as the ninth bishop of Des Moines

Bishop Pates has been a member of the following committees of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops:

- Committee on Education
- Committee on Evangelization

- Committee on Pastoral Practices
- Committee on Women in Society and in the Church
- Committee on World Mission

In November, 2011, he was elected to be the chair of the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops Committee on International Justice and Peace.

He serves on the Board of Directors of the North American College in Rome.

Bishop Pates serves on the following boards:

-- National Advisory Board, Center for the Study of Church Management, Villanova University

-- National Catholic Rural Life Conference

-- Episcopal Advisory Board for the Cause for Beatification of the Servant of God, Archbishop Fulton J. Sheen

-- Board of Regents, Conception Seminary, Conception, Mo.

Testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations
Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs

By The Honorable Jim Marshall
President, United States Institute of Peace

Submitted to the Subcommittee on March 1, 2013

Chairwoman Granger, Ranking Member Lowey and other members of the subcommittee, I am honored to have the opportunity to testify before you today. Thank you for this privilege.

For Fiscal Year 2014, the President has requested a base budget of $35,687,000 for the United States Institute of Peace ("USIP") to support America's international conflict management and peacebuilding operations. This is considerably less than the FY 2014 budget USIP proposed to the Administration and represents a five percent cut from FY 2013. If accepted, the President's FY 2014 request represents a total of 27 percent cut from USIP's base budget since FY 2010.

As most of you know, I was appointed USIP's President and CEO last year by its bipartisan Board of Directors who themselves are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. I previously served four terms in the House of Representatives and a four year term as the mayor of Macon, Georgia. I am a lawyer and law professor by trade. I served on the Armed Services Committee while in Congress. After leaving Congress, I taught seminars at Princeton University on the capabilities and limitations of American military force. I also served in the Vietnam War, experienced intense ground combat, and received a number of decorations and honors, including the Purple Heart and membership in the United States Army Ranger Hall of Fame.

I mention these things to underscore that I know and believe our nation must sometimes choose to fight. After all, foregoing my student deferment, I left college and enlisted to fight in

Vietnam. But I also know the limited utility of military force, and I personally understand the staggering costs of war – both fiscal and human. That is why I was pleased to be nominated and then selected as USIP's president, to be given the opportunity to further America's abiding interest in preventing, mitigating and resolving violent international conflict through means other than using military force or greater military force.

The United States Institute of Peace is our country's only publicly funded institution devoted to the nonviolent prevention and management of deadly international conflict. USIP is a unique national security asset that operates in conflict zones worldwide. Its small size enables agile, non-bureaucratic, and highly cost-effective support to the Defense and State Departments, allies and international and non-governmental organizations. USIP's headquarters building is a powerful symbol, situated on the National Mall, of what America stands for in the world. Our objective is to save lives, and in so doing, to strengthen America's national security and increase global prosperity. Peace is our nation's best preventive defense; it is also good for business.

As America draws down its military forces in Afghanistan and eyes growing instability around the world, policymakers should turn to non-military instruments like USIP to promote our national interests. These instruments are effective; they are also far less costly, stunningly far less costly. I often note that USIP is the most cost-effective tool currently in America's national security tool kit. And I believe Congress should be interested in significantly increasing USIP's capacity, an inexpensive bargain given the miniscule size of USIP's budget and one that sends the right message to a war weary American public and nations throughout the globe.

The conflict mitigation and resolution activities and institution-building skills that USIP honed in post-conflict Iraq and Afghanistan are very much in demand – by the military,

diplomatic, development and NGO communities. This demand will only increase as our nation strives to avoid future military interventions.

Allow me to share just a few concrete examples of how USIP serves the nation:

In Libya: USIP was among the first actors on the ground, even before the fall of the Qadafi regime, conducting conflict resolution training that has led to an alliance of Libyan conflict mediation facilitators who train professionals to intervene and head off widespread violence.

In Afghanistan: A year ago, USIP began acting on concerns about potential violence during the upcoming 2014 presidential elections in Afghanistan, and established an Election Working Group composed of representatives from the principle federal agencies and U.S. organizations working on elections in Afghanistan. At the same time, we are training women leaders using lessons in peacebuilding and conflict prevention learned by women leaders in other post-conflict contexts such as Iraq and North Africa.

In Iraq: USIP is protecting Iraqi minorities by bringing them together, supporting their efforts to create a minority bloc in parliament and in civil society, and helping them to protect minority rights under the Iraqi Constitution. USIP is also transitioning its Iraq presence into a sustainable and effective Iraqi NGO, called Sanad for Peacebuilding, which will manage the long-term development of the work begun by USIP through its Network of Iraqi Facilitators, Conflict Transformation and Mitigation Network, and the Alliance for Iraqi Minorities.

In Syria: USIP has supported efforts by Syrian dissidents and opposition leaders to facilitate a transition planning process to address core issues – such as constitutional design, rule of law, and security sector reform – in order to better prepare Syrians for the day after Assad falls from power, supporting moderate Syrian actors and lessening the likelihood or scope of post-collapse retaliatory violence.

In South Sudan: USIP convenes regular dialogues in South Sudan to help manage tensions and establish regular structured contact between security officials and civil society actors to address potential conflicts before they spin out of control.

In Sudan: USIP helped form and advise an umbrella organization of forty Sudanese civil society organizations interested in assuring that Sudan's announced constitutional drafting process be inclusive, participatory and transparent, an effort that, if successful, heightens the likelihood of stability for this fragile state.

In Burma: USIP is helping to develop the skills necessary to govern a modern nation following decades of isolation and totalitarian government. In particular, Burmese leaders turned to USIP for assistance in meeting their rule of law challenges. USIP is also training religious leaders throughout the country to help them learn methods of resolving Burma's many religious and ethnic conflicts.

To combat violent extremism: USIP is working with Nigerian authorities to help them develop more effective strategies for countering the extremist ideologies of Boko Haram. USIP is also partnering with international counter-terrorism elements to conduct training and curriculum development to address the religious roots of terrorism in Pakistan, Bangladesh, the Philippines, and Somalia.

To prevent sexual violence in conflict: USIP convenes policymakers, practitioners, and military and civil society actors to address challenges associated with reporting incidents and develop effective responses to such violence. USIP also collaborates with partners in Africa, Afghanistan, Iraq and Colombia, engaging both men and women in implementing practical, effective solutions to prevent and address gender violence in zones of conflict.

I could provide many more examples of our contributions around the world. But you get the idea: USIP works daily to stabilize, build capacity and bring lasting peace in fragile, conflict prone states, thereby furthering America's strategic and security interests.

We could do much more in many more places with just a few more resources. I regret, for example, that we have not been able to assist stability in Mali. It is shocking to me that USIP's base budget is less than the cost of fielding just one light rifle infantry platoon in Afghanistan, something I regularly describe as a woeful imbalance. I understand quite well the difficult budget circumstances the country faces, but I also understand USIP's uniquely cost effective value in furthering America's strategic interests. In my view, USIP's budget should be increased precisely because America's financial constraints dictate rebalancing its national security framework to do more with less.

There is no charitable, foundation, corporate or other source of funding to create and maintain the nimble, flexible capacity USIP adds to America's security portfolio. America's investment in USIP not only advances American interests in key conflict zones, it also sends a clear and alluring message that America is engaged globally to advance peace, prosperity, and human dignity.

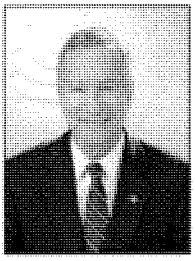
I am immensely proud of the daily contributions of USIP's dedicated, hard-working staff and the tens of thousands of peacebuilders around the world whose work USIP supports and enables. The subcommittee can be confident any funding provided to USIP will be spent wisely and in support of our most vital national interests.

I would welcome any opportunity to further discuss USIP's value-added with any member of this subcommittee.

Thank you again for this opportunity to testify.

United States Institute of Peace

Jim Marshall



President, Member Ex-Officio of the Board of Directors

Congressman Jim Marshall (2003–2011) is a former law professor, member of the U.S. Army Ranger Hall of Fame, and former mayor of Macon, Georgia. In Congress, Jim earned a reputation as a moderate Democrat with strong ties to both sides of the aisle. He now serves on the board of the National Futures Association. Jim taught at Princeton University during 2011 and, until he accepted the USIP presidency, was scheduled to teach at Georgetown University this fall.

Jim served four terms in Congress, from 2003 to 2011, where he built and maintained strong bipartisan relationships. He served on the Armed Services, Agriculture, and Financial Services Committees. He also chaired the Air Force Caucus, the Financial Markets Caucus, and the Balanced Budget Caucus, as well as West Point's Board of Visitors. As mayor of Macon, Jim managed 17 departments, two airports, and 1,300-plus employees from 1995 to 1999. During that time, he was elected to the Advisory Board of the U.S. Conference of Mayors and co-chaired the National Conference of Democratic Mayors.

After the Tet Offensive in 1968, Jim withdrew from Princeton University to volunteer for infantry combat in Vietnam, where he served as an Airborne Ranger reconnaissance platoon sergeant. He has received numerous military awards and recognitions, including the Purple Heart and induction into the U.S. Army Ranger Hall of Fame.

After his tour in Vietnam, Jim returned to Princeton, where he was a University Scholar and graduated in 1972. He then taught high school and founded a successful logging business before attending law school at Boston University. After law school, Jim moved to Macon, where he clerked for two federal judges and then became a law professor at Mercer University. For the next 16 years, in addition to numerous civic roles, Jim taught, wrote about, and actively practiced business law, representing companies and individuals in commercial, insolvency, property, and financial matters.

Jim is a voracious reader, outdoorsman and piddler who is active in many sports. His wife, Camille Hope, is an attorney and bankruptcy trustee. His daughter, Mary, graduated from Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School in 2010 and is now Teaching for America in the South Bronx. His son, Robert, is a senior at Princeton.

Testimony from:

Louisa Benton

Director of Development and Communications

World Education and Development Fund (Worldfund)

March 19, 2013

Members of the Subcommittee:

I offer my testimony in support of the RESULTS request for $125 million for the Global Partnership for Education program, within the $925 million requested for Global Basic Education.

As the Director/Development and Communications of Worldfund, the premier U.S. non-profit devoted exclusively to improving basic pre-K through high school education in Latin America, I am intimately familiar with the challenges facing the young democracies in the region. As we know, an educated electorate is the first requirement for a strong democracy; yet Latin American students struggle to learn in schools with the lowest education quality ratings in the world.[1] The education system is also struggling to stay relevant in the global economy by providing necessary skills – English language fluency and STEM knowledge chief among them – to citizens who are desperate to work. Over 50% of youth in Brazil and Mexico are not even minimally competent in math or science, and over 40% of 15-year-olds in school are functionally illiterate and thus unable to compete in today's economy.[2] The future of fast-growing economies in countries like Mexico and Brazil depend on their education systems' ability to develop the educated workforce necessary to sustain them.

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[1] 2009 World Economic Forum survey
[2] 2009 PISA Exam, OECD

Worldfund is committed to improving the system from the bottom up by delivering world-class training and ongoing support to teachers and principals from underserved schools in Latin America. Our work, and the work of other NGOs working to improve education in developing countries all over the world, must be joined by the support of the U.S. government. While organizations like ours work on the local level with individual stakeholders, the U.S. government must engage the governments of developing nations to transform their education systems from the top down. Put together, these concerted efforts offer an amazing chance to invest in promoting democracy, growing economic opportunity, and bringing long-term stability to the global community. It is in the spirit of seizing this crucial opportunity that we wholeheartedly support continued funding of the Global Partnership for Education.

Louisa Benton
Bio

Louisa Benton is Director of Development and Communications of Worldfund, a non-profit organization focused on education and poverty reduction in Latin America. She has over 12 years of fundraising leadership experience and prior to Worldfund worked at several major cultural non-profits, including American Ballet Theatre and the American Associates for the Royal Academy of Art. As a journalist, she has written for the *Miami Herald*, the *St. Petersburg Times*, and the *New York Times*, and traveled extensively in Mexico, Venezuela, and Spain. Louisa received her BS in History and Science cum laude from Harvard College and her MA in International Affairs from Columbia University, where she was a Mortimer Zuckerman fellow.

TESTIMONY of WORLD WILDLIFE FUND on
The Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request
FOR THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
SUBCOMMITTEE ON STATE AND FOREIGN OPERATIONS
March 19, 2013

Thank you for the opportunity to provide written testimony on the President's fiscal year 2014 (FY14) budget request. World Wildlife Fund (WWF) is the largest private conservation organization, with operations in more than 100 countries that work to protect vital species, save precious natural environments, and preserve natural resources for the future. With the support of 1.2 million members in the United States and more than 5 million globally, WWF's unique approach of integrating global reach with a scientific foundation consistently promotes innovative solutions that meet the needs of both people and nature. WWF urges the Committee to continue its tradition of support to international conservation and climate change programs by supporting the following accounts:

- $3.050 billion for the Development Assistance Account for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), including continuing in FY14 a line item for biodiversity ($200 million);
- $916 million for accounts within the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI);
- $139.4 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF);
- $10 million for International Conservation Programs within International Organizations & Programs, and,
- $12 million for the implementation of the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA).

While WWF understands the current fiscal climate demands sacrifices, we urge the Committee to consider the tremendous impact these modest investments have in fostering stability and sustainable growth, building U.S. competitiveness in overseas markets, and demonstrating U.S. leadership on global challenges.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VITAL PROGRAMS

Healthy and renewable resources – fertile soil, forests, grasslands, freshwater, fisheries, and wildlife – are the foundation of our prosperity, security, and health. In response to growing

pressures and scarcity, U.S. agencies are partnering with governments, civil society and businesses to help developing countries protect their natural capital, prevent illegal practices and over-exploitation of resources, and promote strong and sustainable economic development.

Illegal Natural Resource Trade

One of the most pressing conservation challenges is illegal trade in natural resources, including timber, fish and wildlife products. Threatening the integrity of international markets and undercutting legal trade, it reduces profits and kills jobs in countries where resources are legitimately harvested, including the U.S. As a lucrative source of criminal financing, it also encourages corruption, instability and violence in the developing world. The illegal and unreported fish catch represents $10 to $23.5 billion annually. The illegal timber trade costs U.S. businesses an estimated $1 billion each year. By combating these criminal markets, U.S. conservation programs are leveling the playing field for American businesses and building strong economic partners in the developing world for our own future prosperity.

USAID Biodiversity is funded through a line-item in the Development Assistance Account. These programs protect some of the largest and most-at risk natural landscapes by empowering developing countries to tackle drivers of biodiversity loss and resource degradation, such as the illegal extraction of natural resources, overfishing, pollution, poor agricultural practices, weak governance and illegal wildlife trafficking. USAID is able to strengthen the capacity of countries to manage their natural resources, thereby supporting sustainable economic development. These programs also promote the competitiveness of U.S. businesses by ensuring sustainable supply chains and preventing illegal products from flooding and undermining markets.

Through the State Department's **International Conservation Programs**, the U.S.

government provides core financial support to international organizations and programs addressing global challenges through cooperation, including the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), and the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO).

U.S. support is especially important to curbing illegal trade in rare and threatened wildlife. Worth hundreds of millions of dollars annually, this trade threatens worldwide efforts to protect endangered species and reduce biodiversity loss while undermining sustainable livelihoods and weakening the rule of law. The U.S. has raised public awareness and the political profile of the issue by establishing wildlife enforcement networks and helping gather experts and officials from range and consumer states to develop anti-trafficking and demand reduction strategies. Due in part to U.S. support, ASEAN countries have improved their interdiction of trafficked wildlife products and increased numbers of arrests.

Combatting Climate Change

Climate change poses a threat of enormous scope and magnitude to the global economy and environment. There is a limited window to help countries reduce emissions while simultaneously preparing for climate change impacts. Inaction not only jeopardizes existing and expected development gains, but also yields a developing world overwhelmed with humanitarian crises rather than planning for long-term growth. USAID, the Department of State, and the U.S. Treasury have initiated a number of bilateral and multilateral funding streams to combat climate change. These programs are at a critical point in time, on the cusp of producing significant results.

International Adaptation -- The consequences of a changing climate are already fast pushing communities, particularly the poorest and most marginalized around the world, beyond

their capacity to respond. Targeted and well-planned U.S. climate change investments are helping communities build resilience to impacts such as severe weather events, decreased water availability, and shifting seasons and disease vectors. Studies show that up-front investments in disaster risk reduction have cost savings of $7 for every $1 spent and that investing in community-based adaptation can result in an average income among the poorest and most vulnerable of $2.10 a day; failure to invest can decrease income below one U.S. dollar.

Clean Energy -- In order to ensure a stable and prosperous future, continued investment in clean energy development is crucial. Investing in clean and renewable sources of energy not only combats the effects of climate change, but also opens new markets for American goods and services. A thriving clean energy sector will position the U.S. for enormous clean energy export opportunities in emerging economies. In supporting international projects that lay the groundwork for new clean energy markets, the U.S. also develops local capacity and strengthens businesses practices that are vital to conducting trade in these regions. Many of the U.S.-funded programs that help develop clean energy solutions in developing countries also lay the foundations for democracy and security by promoting local-level management and governance.

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) – Deforestation is the third largest source of carbon emissions after coal and oil, equivalent to every mode of transportation on earth. But the effects of deforestation go beyond increasing global emissions. Left unchecked, tropical deforestation contributes to a loss in biodiversity and natural resources that can enhance food insecurity and political instability. U.S. investments in REDD, aka. sustainable landscapes, programs range from small investments that develop institutional framework and systems to larger investments that promote sustainable forest management and develop local economies. The support for sustainable economic development

that REDD fosters helps reduce the drive for illegal logging that undercuts agricultural and forest producers in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Preserving Biodiversity

The **Global Environment Facility (the GEF)** provides many direct benefits to the U.S. including a positive impact on U.S. jobs in areas such as chemicals, waste management, timber, and clean energy. It unites 182 countries in partnership with international institutions, civil society, and the private sector to improve environmental governance and fight the unsustainable depletion of natural resource which can lead to population displacement, declines in global food supply, water shortages and other causes of instability that make communities vulnerable to conflict and radicalization. Historically, for every U.S. dollar invested, about $36 has been leveraged in additional co-financing from public and private partners. To date, the GEF has invested over $10 billion dollars and attracted $51 billion in co-financing to implement more than 2,700 projects in 165 countries.

The **Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA)** is a debt-for-nature program that has been supported by both sides of the aisle and both chambers of congress. The TFCA gives eligible developing countries the option to relieve official debt owed to the U.S. Treasury, while leveraging larger funds in local currency for forest conservation activities. The TFCA works to strengthen civil society by creating local foundations to provide small grants to NGO's and local communities and offers a unique opportunity for public-private partnerships. To date, the TFCA has completed 18 debt-for-nature agreements in 14 countries with $300 million raised in long term commitments that will conserve tropical forests vital to preserving biodiversity.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

Todd Shelton

Vice President U.S. Government Relations

World Wildlife Fund

Todd Shelton is the Vice-President for United States Government Relations at the World Wildlife Fund (WWF). Prior to joining the WWF in 2011, Todd served in the position of Senior Director of Public Policy and External Relations at InterAction where he directed government relations and budget and policy advocacy for the networks 187 member NGOs from 2005 to 2011. He has also worked as a Senior Legislative Associate and lead lobbyist for the Sheridan Group, and as a Congressional Liaison Officer for USAID from 1998 to 2002. Other previous positions include Deputy Research Director for Policy and Public Affairs from 1996-1998 for Mathis & Associates Deputy to the Chief of Staff in the Office of Senator Patrick Leahy (D-VT).

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