



COMMITTEE *on* APPROPRIATIONS

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SUMMARY

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS FISCAL YEAR 2020 APPROPRIATIONS BILL

The fiscal year 2020 Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs bill provides \$54.79 billion to project U.S. leadership and protect a wide array of U.S. security, humanitarian, and economic interests around the world. Of this amount, \$8 billion is for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) to support operations and programs in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and other countries in conflict, as well as countries in political transition (including in Europe and Eurasia, the Middle East, and Africa) and to respond to humanitarian crises (including in Syria, South Sudan, Burma, Venezuela, and Yemen). The bill totals \$567 million above the fiscal year 2019 level.

Consistent with prior years, the bill reflects a deeply held bipartisan view that diplomacy and development are indispensable components of U.S. foreign policy and necessary to effectively project U.S. leadership, promote U.S. ideals, and safeguard U.S. national interests. In doing so, the bill rejects the arbitrary and reckless cuts proposed by the Trump White House, thereby providing continuity and predictability for Federal agencies, including to support U.S. foreign and civil service personnel and the programs they implement. Millions of Americans travel, work, study, and serve abroad every year, and they rely on the many services provided by U.S. embassies and consulates overseas.

Key Points & Highlights

- The State Department and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) work around the world to strengthen alliances, combat terrorism, reduce conflict, respond to natural and man-made disasters, combat infectious diseases, strengthen democratic governance, and expand economic opportunities for local populations to alleviate poverty and build stronger U.S. partners and export markets. The activities undertaken by the State Department and USAID and the other entities funded in the bill directly contribute to U.S. national security and economic growth.
 - The bill includes funds to continue to restore cuts made by the Trump Administration to State Department and USAID hiring. Now more than ever we

need to ensure that our foreign and civil service personnel have the necessary resources to carry out their responsibilities.

- The bill conditions any steps to redesign or reorganize Federal agencies on detailed implementation plans to ensure that such efforts do not undermine effectiveness.
- The bill rejects the Trump Administration's repudiation of multilateralism by providing the funds necessary to pay the full U.S. share of assessments to international organizations, including for the United Nations (UN), and includes \$390 million for voluntary contributions to various UN agencies and international organizations for which the White House proposed to eliminate funding. However, for the fourth fiscal year in a row the bill does not fix the statutory cap on U.S. contributions for UN peacekeeping, which the Trump Administration has pledged not to exceed even if provided with the necessary authority, resulting in arrears estimated at nearly \$1 billion through fiscal year 2020. Such arrears undermine U.S. credibility and influence, and weaken UN peacekeeping missions.

Oversight, Reforms, and Reducing Government Waste

The bill contains many of the same conditions on assistance for countries, contributions to international organizations, and other operations and programs as the fiscal year 2019 bill.

The bill also continues certain conditions and reforms included in prior years, and includes new reforms, to improve the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance, and requirements to reduce waste and corruption and improve oversight, including:

- Continues conditions on 15 percent of U.S. funding for certain international organizations based on transparency and effective whistleblower policies, as well as each organization's efforts to effectively implement policies limiting first class and business class travel.
- Continues an existing provision prohibiting the taxation of U.S. foreign assistance.
- Includes \$50 million for USAID's Local Works program that provides small grants to local entities that have not traditionally received USAID funding, for the purpose of strengthening locally-led development.
- Continues a provision to enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian aid through the collection of feedback data from beneficiaries.
- Continues provisions designed to improve the quality, transparency, and oversight of lending by the World Bank and other international financial institutions.
- Includes provisions that ensure congressional oversight of decisions to reorganize, reduce, or terminate offices within foreign assistance agencies or overseas missions.

- Continues a provision requiring notification when U.S. assistance is diverted or destroyed.
- Maintains human rights conditions on a portion of assistance for several countries to help build professional security forces that respect the rights of civilians, and requires the Secretary of State to submit reports on actions by certain security forces to help improve congressional oversight.
- Includes directives on monitoring and evaluation to improve accountability and program design and effectiveness.

Bolstering Global Health

HIV/AIDS, Ebola, Zika, tuberculosis, malaria, and other infectious diseases are a constant reminder of the threats to the millions of Americans who travel, live, study, and serve overseas, as well as here at home. Hundreds of millions of people in the poorest countries, especially children, die or suffer from debilitating diseases that can be prevented or treated. The bill maintains or increases funding for these life-saving global health programs.

- **HIV/AIDS**. A total of \$6.26 billion to combat HIV/AIDS, including \$4.37 billion for Department of State programs in support of the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level; \$1.56 billion for a U.S. contribution to the Global Fund, which is \$210 million above the fiscal year 2019 level; and \$330 million for USAID’s HIV/AIDS programs.
- **Polio**. \$61 million, which is \$2 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, for polio prevention programs to build local capacity to identify and monitor outbreaks and plan for and implement immunization programs.
- **Family Planning/Reproductive Health**. \$575 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, for bilateral family planning assistance that improves and expands access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and other related health care. (See “Key Deficiencies” below for information on UNFPA and the Mexico City Policy).
- **Maternal and Child Health**. \$851 million, which is \$16 million above the fiscal year 2019 level (in part due to a shift of \$7.5 million for polio prevention programs from the Economic Support Fund account to the Global Health Programs account), for maternal and child health programs. Within these funds, \$290 million is included for The GAVI Alliance. These funds save lives in countries where easily preventable diseases, like measles, continue to claim the lives of hundreds of thousands of children each year.
- **Nutrition**. \$150 million, which is \$5 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, for nutrition programs. Malnutrition contributes to almost half of all the deaths of children under the age of five.
- **Malaria**. \$770 million, which is \$15 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, to combat malaria.

- Tuberculosis. \$310 million, which is \$8 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, to combat tuberculosis. Multi-drug resistance presents increasing threats in countries where TB is prevalent.
- Global Health Security. \$100 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, including to accelerate capabilities of target countries to prevent, detect, and respond to infectious diseases, and to identify unknown zoonotic viruses.
- Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). \$102.5 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, for NTDs. More than one billion people worldwide suffer from one or more tropical diseases, which disproportionately afflict poor and rural populations.

Combating Poverty and Promoting Development and Democracy

The agreement provides a total of \$6.4 billion for economic growth and development programs, including for agriculture and food security, basic and higher education, democracy and governance, environmental protection, water and sanitation, microenterprise, and women's leadership programs.

- Education Programs. \$875 million, which is \$75 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, for basic education programs to improve the quality of and access to education; \$235 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, for higher education programs, including \$15 million for partnerships between U.S. and foreign higher education institutions.
- Water and Sanitation Programs. \$450 million, including \$225 million for programs in sub-Saharan Africa, which is \$15 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, to increase access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improve water resource management, and mitigate conflicts that arise from water scarcity.
- Microenterprise Programs. \$265 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, to combat poverty by helping micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (including smallholder farmers) access financing and market opportunities and increase incomes.
- Democracy Programs. \$2.4 billion, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, for democracy programs to support good governance; freedom of expression, association, assembly, and religion; human rights; independence of the media; and the rule of law. These programs help strengthen governance by enabling greater citizen access to information and political participation, and provide alternatives to radicalization.
- Biodiversity Programs. \$315 million, which is \$30 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, for USAID biodiversity conservation programs that protect forests, marine ecosystems, and endangered species; help reduce pollution and other negative environmental impacts; and increase renewable energy access and efficiency.
- Gender-Based Violence. \$165 million, which is \$15 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, to prevent and respond to gender-based violence.

- Protection of Civil Society Activists and Journalists. \$20 million, which is \$5 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, to protect and support civil society activists, including human rights defenders, and journalists who are threatened, harassed, or attacked in foreign countries.
- International Freedom of Expression. \$10 million for programs to promote and defend freedom of expression and the independence of the media in countries where such rights are restricted or denied.

Supporting Key Allies

The bill provides substantial funding for key allies, including:

- Israel. \$3.3 billion for military aid, which is equal to the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and fiscal year 2019 level.
- Jordan. \$1.525 billion in economic and military aid, in addition to humanitarian aid for Syrian and Iraqi refugees in Jordan, which is \$250 million above the current MOU and equal to the fiscal year 2019 level.
- Tunisia. \$191 million, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, to expand economic growth, strengthen security services, support civil society, and strengthen democratic institutions and the rule of law.
- Countering Russian Influence Fund. \$290 million, which is \$15 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, to counter Russian influence and aggression by promoting good governance, energy independence, and economic stability in countries under pressure from Russia, and ensuring our allies can protect their territorial integrity.
- Countering Chinese Influence Fund. The bill includes \$300 million for a new Countering Chinese Influence Fund to expand U.S. partnerships and counter Chinese pressure globally, which is in addition to funds made available for bilateral operations and programs.
- Central America. \$520 million to address the causes of migration of undocumented Central Americans to the United States, including to combat corruption, promote development and good governance, and improve security conditions. Fifty percent of the funds made available for the central governments in the Northern Triangle countries are subject to conditions related to migration, human rights, and corruption.
- Colombia. \$448 million to support ongoing programs and implementation of the peace agreement between the Colombian Government and the FARC, which is \$30 million above the fiscal year 2019 level. Portions of the funds are subject to conditions related to counter-narcotics and human rights.
- Special Immigrant Visas. The bill provides authorization and funding for an additional 4,000 Special Immigrant Visas for Afghans, and their families, whose lives are threatened as a

result of the work they performed in support of the United States in Afghanistan, subject to certain conditions.

Combating Crime and Corruption

The bill provides \$1.39 billion for the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement account, including to sustain efforts to combat human trafficking; counter wildlife trafficking and poaching, which threaten endangered species and are a source of funding for criminal organizations; professionalize police; and strengthen independent judiciaries.

- Programs to Combat Trafficking in Persons and Modern Slavery. \$108 million to work with nongovernmental organizations, partner governments, and others to prevent human trafficking, prosecute traffickers, and provide services for victims, including \$25 million to combat modern slavery.
- Counter Wildlife Trafficking. \$101 million, which is \$10 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, to combat wildlife trafficking and poaching.

Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremist Organizations

The bill makes funds available to stem the flow of foreign fighters seeking to join violent extremist organization (VEOs), as well as to combat VEOs by addressing the underlying causes of radicalization, which includes countering extremist propaganda, strengthening the capacity of foreign governments to address the grievances of citizens, holding individuals who have committed terrorist acts and other crimes accountable, and assisting victims of extremism.

The bill does not specify amounts for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which must be notified to Congress, and includes conditions on assistance for Afghanistan related to progress on democracy and human rights, anti-corruption, women's rights, and the sustainability and transparency of assistance programs; and for Pakistan related to counterterrorism cooperation.

The bill includes \$200 million for the Relief and Recovery Fund, in addition to other funds for such purposes, for assistance for areas liberated or at risk from, or under the control of, violent extremist organizations, including for stabilization assistance for vulnerable ethnic and religious minority communities affected by conflict.

Responding to Humanitarian Crises

The bill provides funding above the fiscal year 2019 level to respond to humanitarian crises, including in Syria, Iraq, Yemen, South Sudan, Burma, and Venezuela.

- Refugees. \$3.43 billion for the Migration and Refugee Assistance account, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level. The bill also directs that such funds shall be administered by the Assistant Secretary of State for Population, Refugees, and Migration, which is consistent with the management of funds in prior years.

- International Disaster Assistance. \$4.39 billion for the International Disaster Assistance account, primarily to assist internally displaced persons due to conflict and natural disasters, which is \$10 million above the fiscal year 2019 level.

Promoting U.S. Exports

In response to increasing economic competition from China and other countries, as well as expanding U.S. trade with developing countries, the bill provides funding equal to the fiscal year 2019 levels to promote exports of U.S. goods and services for the Export-Import Bank and the Trade and Development Agency.

Private Sector Investment

The bill includes the necessary funds for the new Development Finance Corporation (DFC), as authorized in the BUILD Act of 2018, including \$150 million for equity investments and \$30 million for other DFC activities, in addition to a transfer of up to \$50 million from the Department of State and USAID.

Other Key Programs

- Educational and Cultural Exchanges. \$731 million for Educational and Cultural Exchanges, which is \$30 million above the fiscal year 2019 level (in part due to a shift of funds into this account for the realignment of certain public affairs functions), including \$272 million for the Fulbright Program.
- Embassy Security. The bill provides \$6.1 billion for embassy security, which is \$659 million above the President's request and equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, to meet the full cost of the State Department's share for overseas capital security and to protect U.S. diplomats and development personnel abroad.
- International Commissions. \$163 million for International Commissions to directly benefit the livelihoods of Americans through the management of commercial and recreational fisheries that generate billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of U.S. jobs, to manage transboundary issues on the northern and southern borders, and for other purposes, which is \$21 million above the fiscal year 2019 level.
- Peace Corps. \$410.5 million for the Peace Corps, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level, to support additional requirements of the Peace Corps Inspector General.
- Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). \$905 million for MCC, which is equal to the fiscal year 2019 level. MCC supports economic growth programs that create jobs in countries that meet key anti-corruption and poverty reduction criteria.
- Global Internet Freedom. Not less than \$65.5 million for programs to promote Internet freedom in countries whose governments restrict freedom of expression. Efforts include countering repressive Internet-related laws and regulations and enhancing digital security for

activists, which is \$5 million above the fiscal year 2019 level.

- U.S. Institute of Peace. The bill provides \$45 million, which is \$6.4 million above the fiscal year 2019 level.
- International Organizations and Programs. \$390 million for voluntary contributions to UN agencies, including UNICEF and the UN Development Program, which fund development and security programs consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals. This amount is \$51.5 million above the fiscal year 2019 level, but it will be reduced by \$32.5 million due to the President's determination regarding the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) (see below under "Key Deficiencies").
- Inter-American Foundation and U.S. African Development Foundation. \$37.5 million for the IAF, of which \$10 million is for activities in Central America; and \$33 million for the USADF. Both are above the fiscal year 2019 level.
- Hong Kong. The bill provides \$1.5 million for democracy programs for Hong Kong.
- West Bank. The bill restores \$75 million for programs implemented by international and nongovernmental organizations that benefit the Palestinian people and are intended to advance U.S. interests by increasing stability in the region, including for people-to-people exchanges between Israelis and Palestinians, to be made available consistent with applicable provisions of law.

Key Deficiencies

While the bill includes funding for many programs with strong bipartisan support, funding for several key programs was prohibited, significantly reduced, or not included in the bill, including:

- Family Planning/Reproduction Health. The agreement does not include Senate provisions on family planning/reproductive health. It also continues funding for USAID family planning and for UNFPA at the fiscal year 2019 levels, despite significantly higher funding levels in both the House and Senate bills.
- Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities. As in fiscal years 2017-2019, the bill retains the cap on funding for U.S. peacekeeping assessments at 25 percent of total UN peacekeeping, despite the Trump Administration's vote in favor of the current UN peacekeeping budget and the 27.9 percent U.S. assessment rate, which undermines U.S. credibility and influence and has negative operational impacts for UN peacekeeping missions.
- Green Climate Fund. As in fiscal year 2019, no funding is provided for a U.S. contribution to the Green Climate Fund.