

Appendix to Armitage-Nye Joint Testimony before U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, April 24

***“A ‘SMART’ FUNDING STRATEGY?”***

**Charts Excerpted from the CSIS Commission on Smart Power Report (Nov. 2007)**

Figure 1. U.S. International Affairs Funding, 1986-2006

Figure 2. U.S. International Multilateral Funding, 1986-2006

Figure 3. U.S. International Affairs Multilateral Funding, 2006

Figure 4. U.S. Development/Humanitarian Assistance Funding, 1986-2006

Figure 5. U.S. DoD-funded International Assistance Activities, 1997-2006

Figure 6. Public Diplomacy Spending, 1994-2008

Figure 7. State Department Operations, 1997-2006

Figure 8. U.S. International Affairs Spending, Post-WWI and Post-Cold War

All charts and graphs were produced by Eric Lief, former senior associate at CSIS, at the direction of the project staff and vetted by the full Commission.

Figure 1

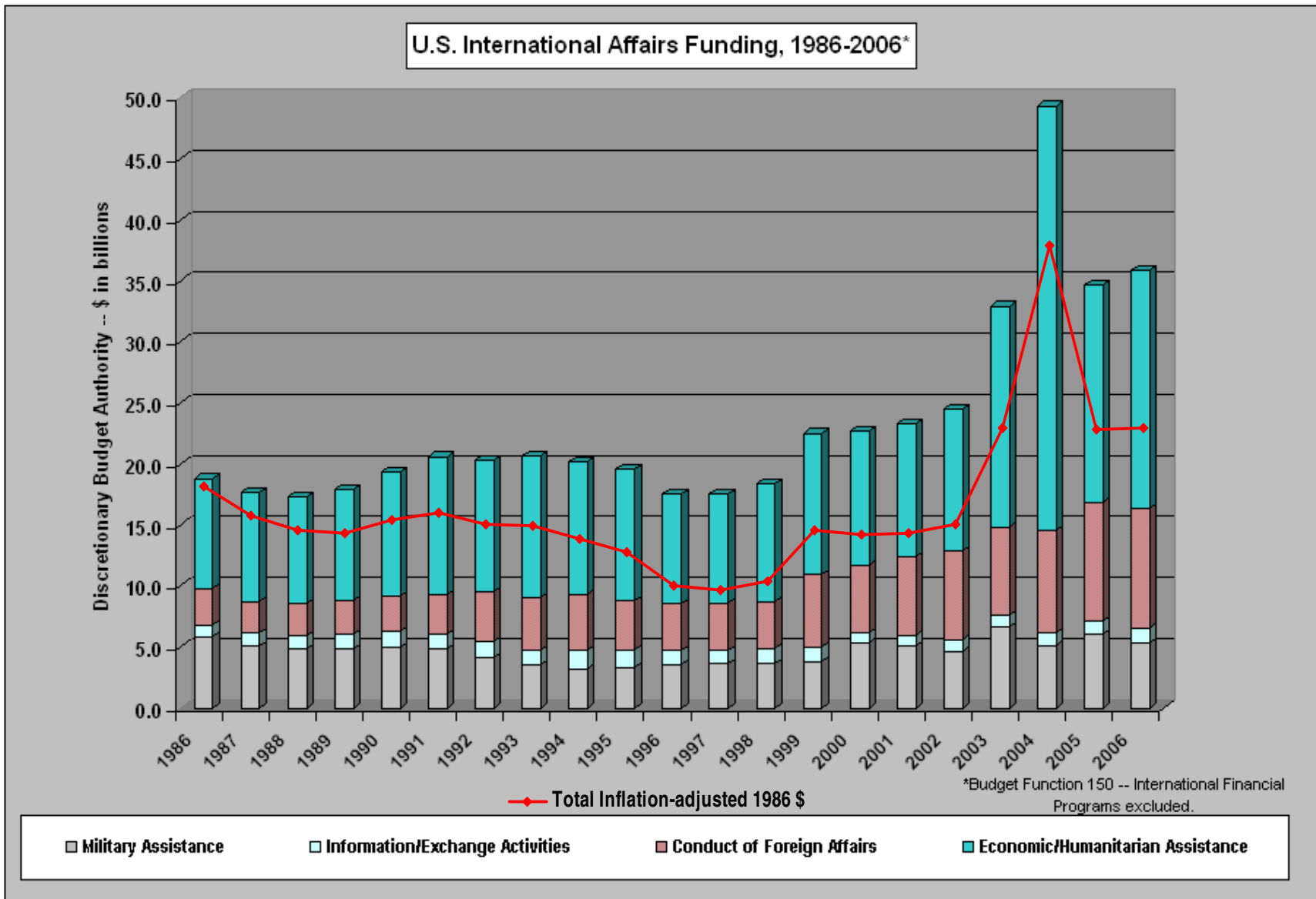


Figure 1 shows U.S. spending on international affairs over the past 20 years. Note that funding was generally stagnant for a decade. Increases in the early 1990s – due primarily to economic aid to Eastern and Central Europe – were offset by reductions in development assistance and public diplomacy funding. Increases from 1999 to 2002 were driven in part by security concerns following the embassy bombings in Nairobi and Dar el Salaam. Recent increases are on account of support to critical countries in the war on terror, the Millennium Challenge Corporation and PEPFAR initiatives, and humanitarian challenges.<sup>1</sup>

Figure 2

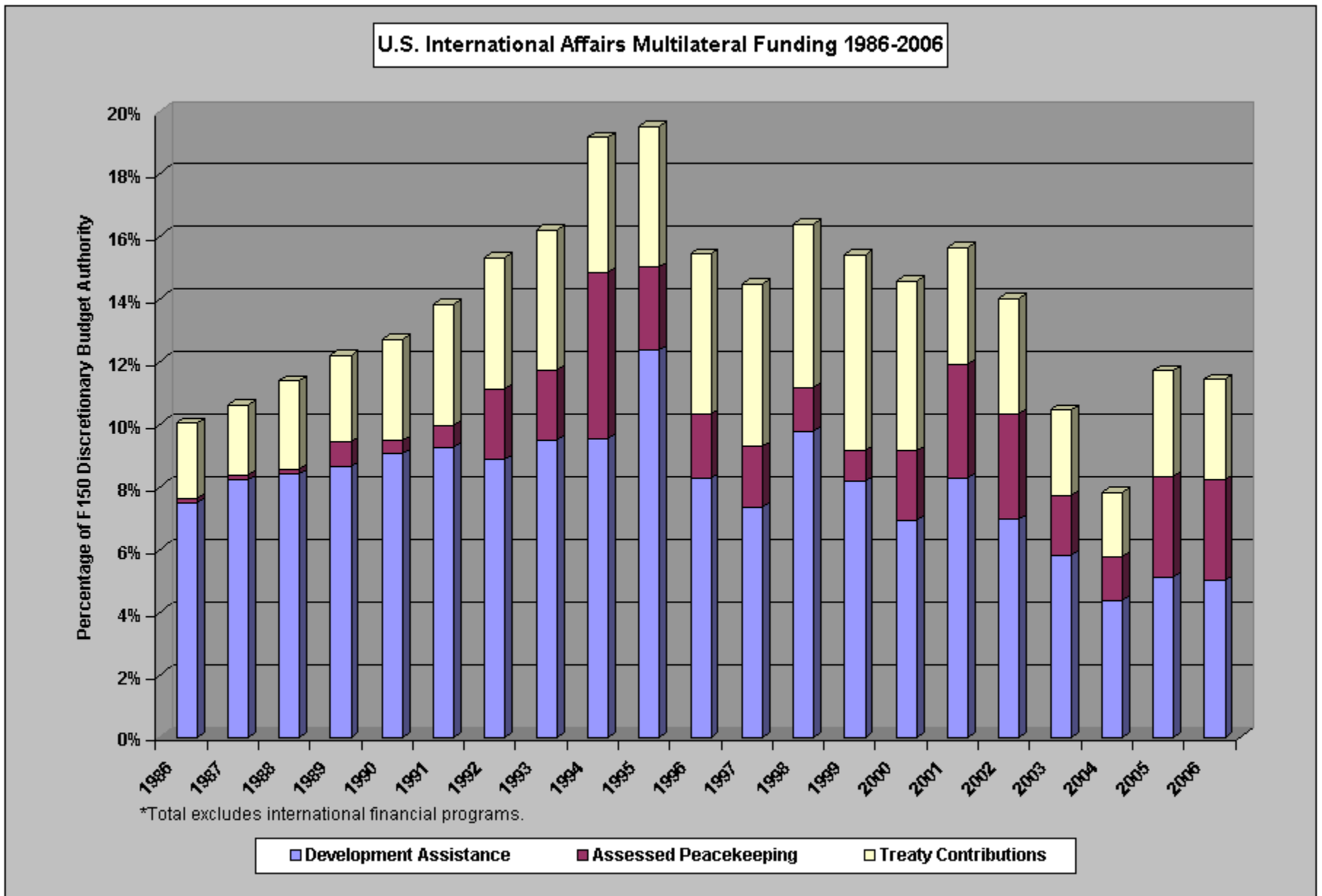


Figure 2 shows U.S. multilateral funding over the past 20 years, excluding international financial programs. Note the decrease following immediate post-Cold War peaks. Recent increases are due to the growing demands of UN peacekeeping operations.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 3

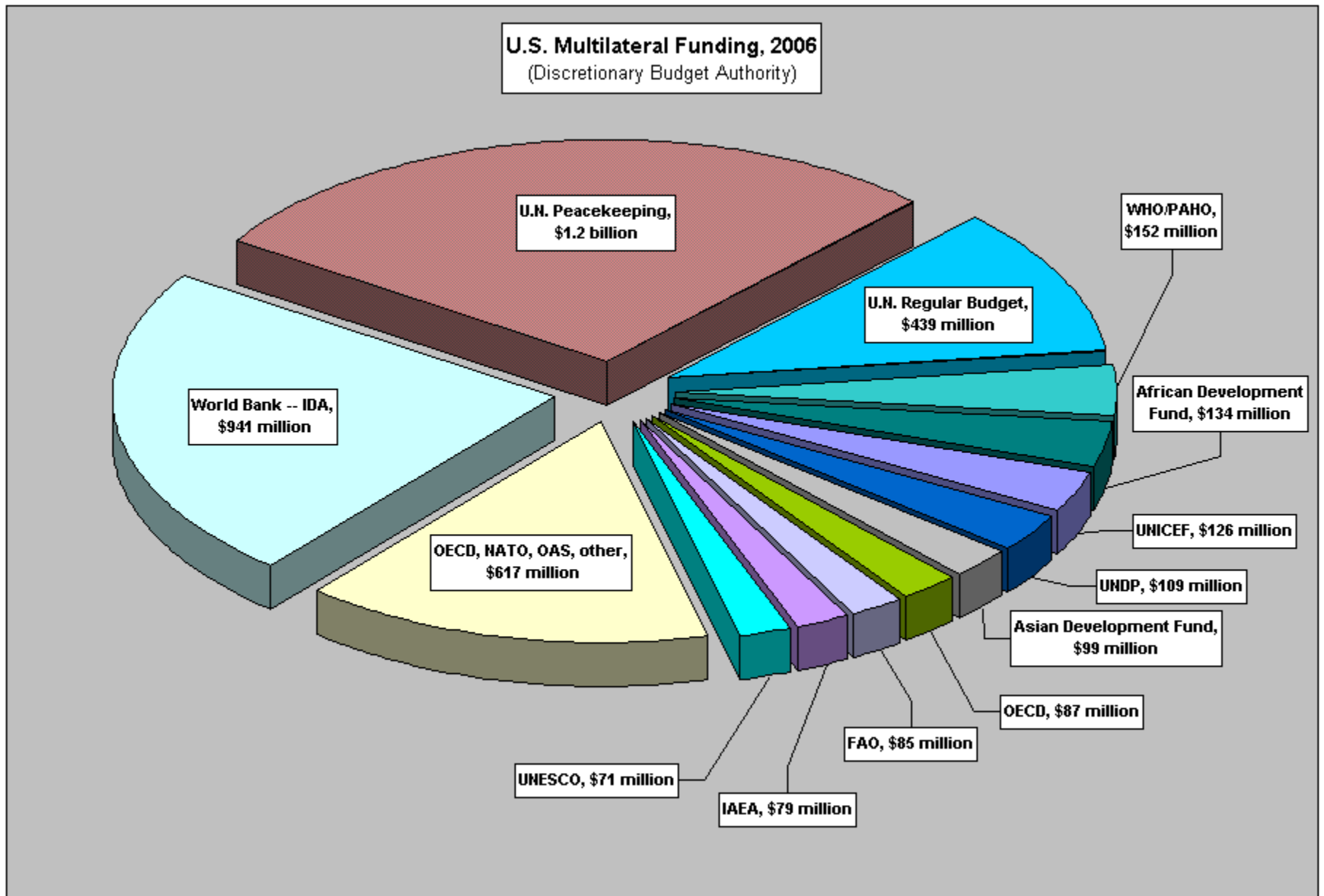


Figure 3 shows U.S. multilateral funding in 2006. U.S. financial support for UN peacekeeping operations hit a 20-year high of nearly \$1.2 billion in 2006, up from \$28 million in 1986.<sup>3</sup>

Figure 4

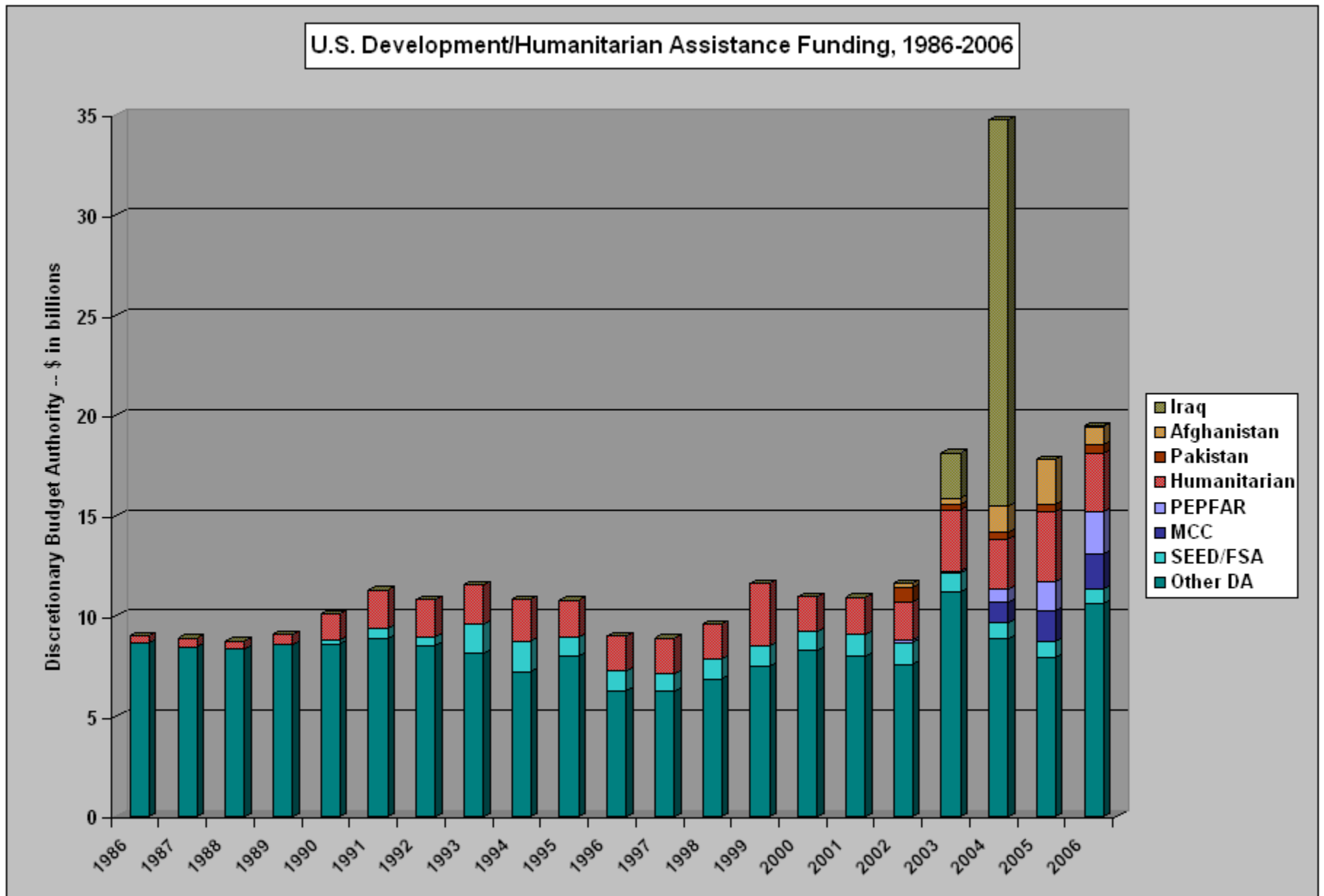


Figure 4 shows U.S. development and humanitarian assistance funding over the past 20 years. Levels here remained fairly constant for assistance that does not fall under the categories of new initiatives, countries vital to the war on terror, or humanitarian emergencies.<sup>4</sup>

Figure 5

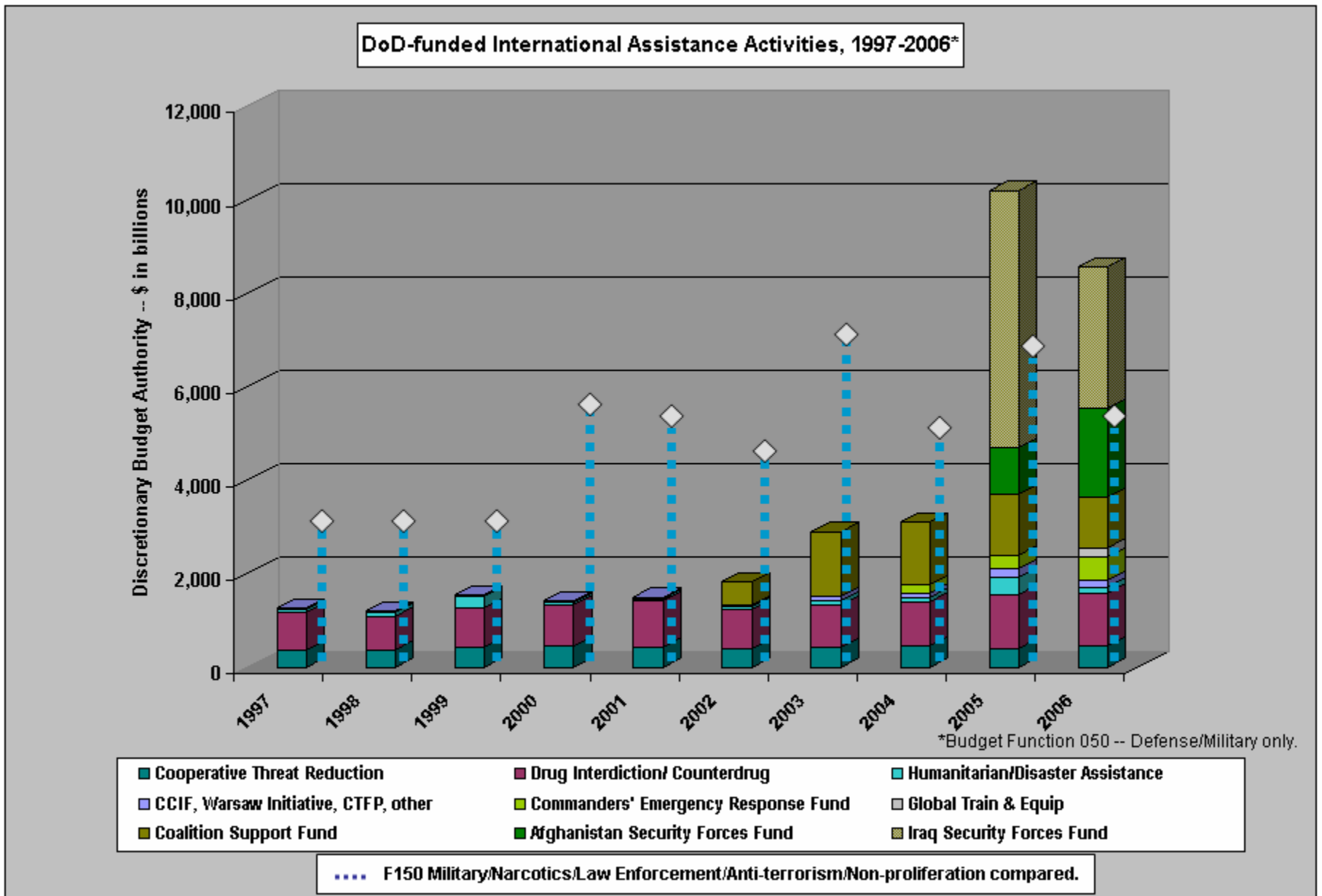
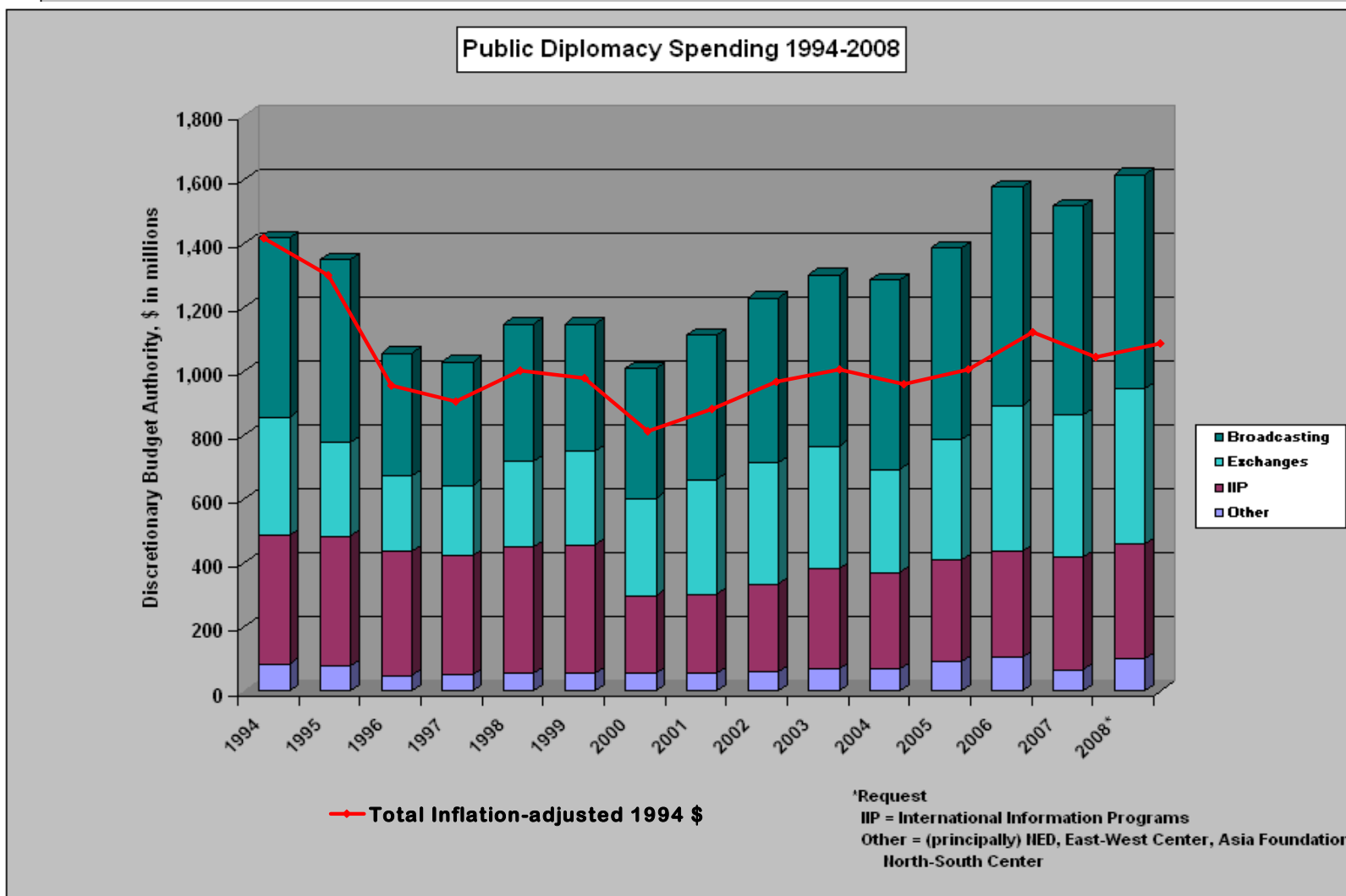


Figure 5 shows how the Pentagon's stake in foreign assistance has grown dramatically in the last decade driven by increased authorities in the war on terror.<sup>5</sup>

Figure 6



Current annual public diplomacy spending is just under \$1.5 billion – comparable to what France and Britain each spend annually on public diplomacy efforts. Figure 6 shows the past 15 years of U.S. spending on public diplomacy.<sup>6</sup>

Figure 7

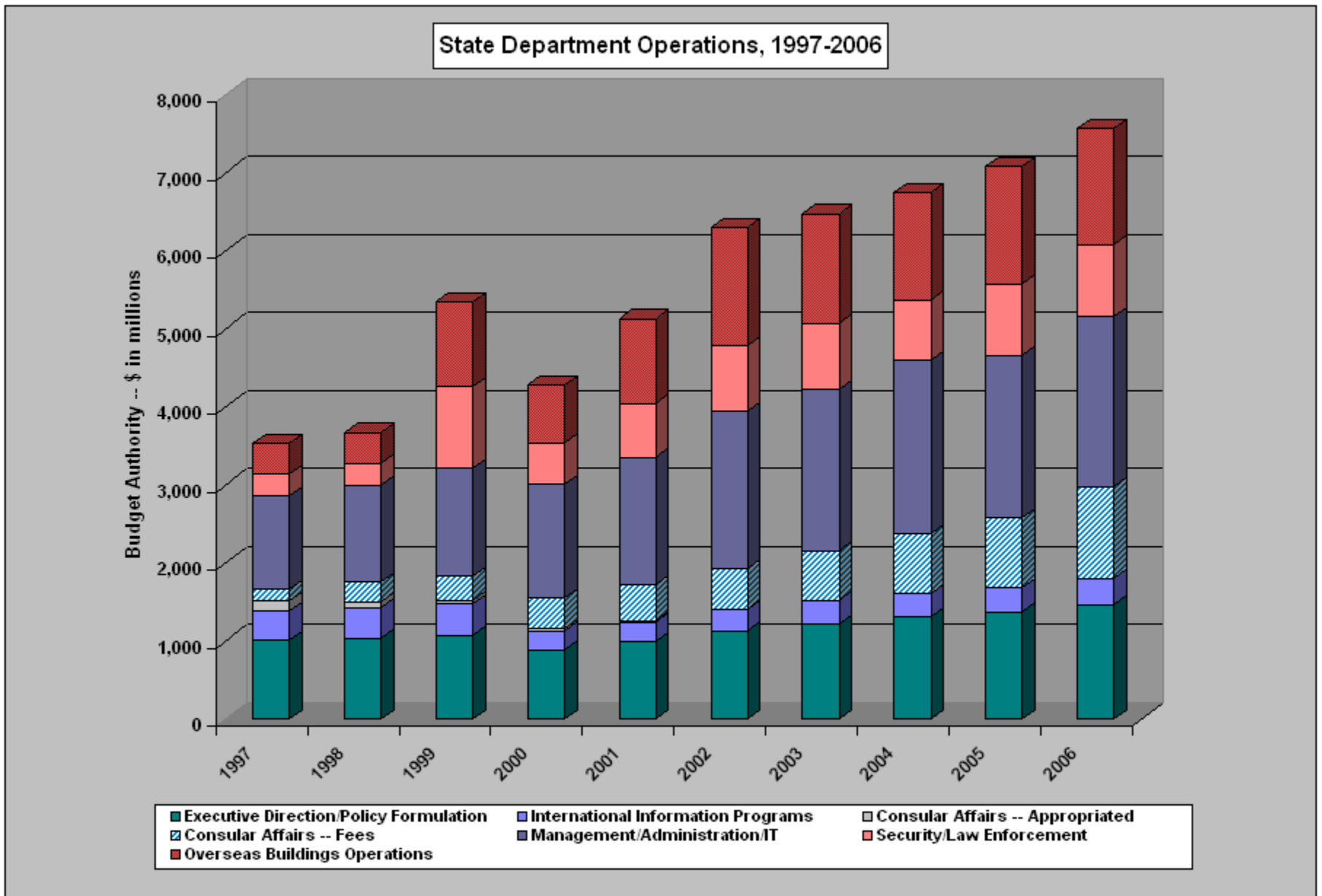


Figure 7 shows U.S. funding for State Department operations over the past 10 years. Although funding more than doubled during this time, increases were attributable largely to border and diplomatic security activities.<sup>7</sup>



Figure 8

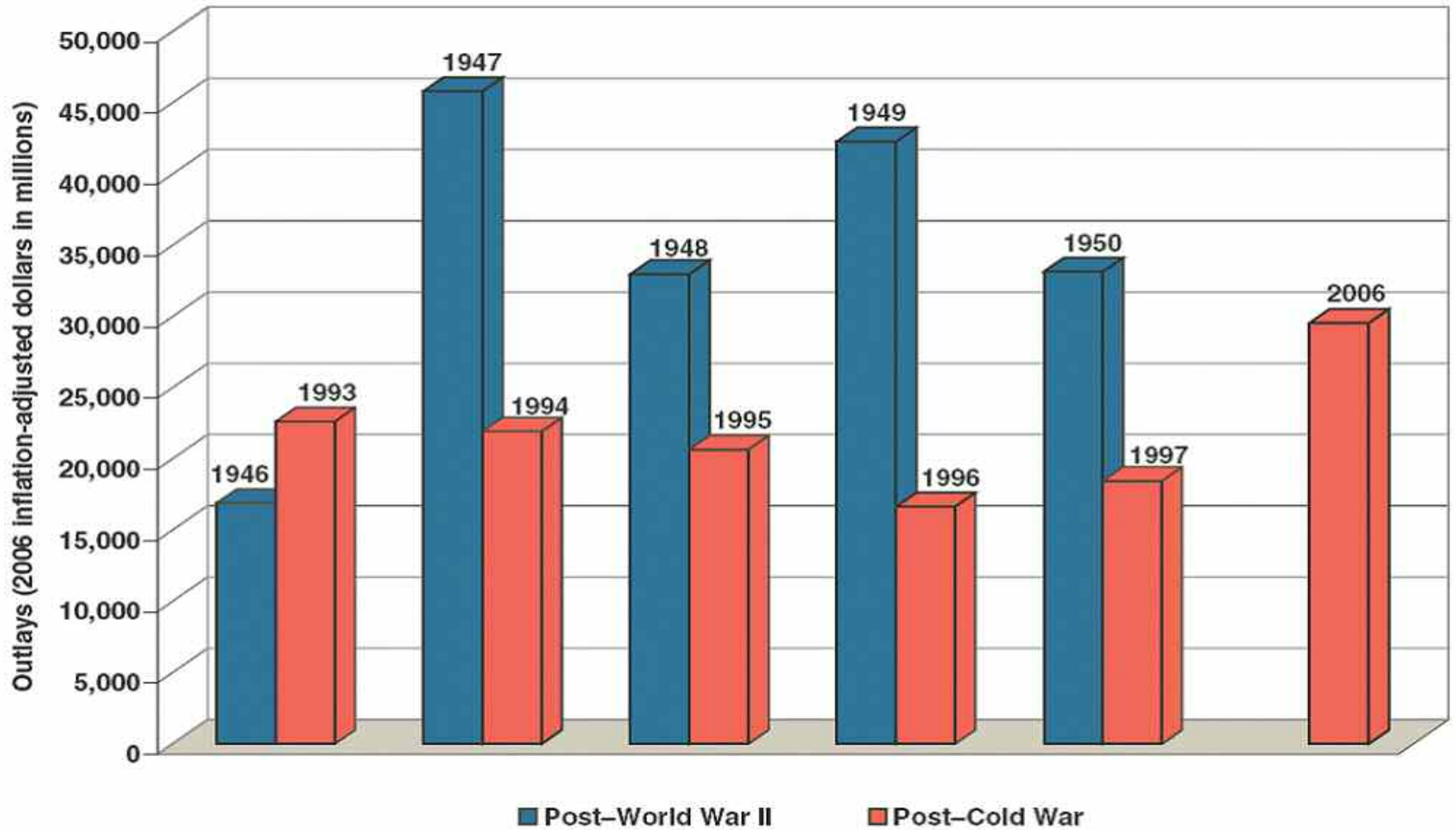


Figure 8 shows comparable U.S. spending on international affairs at the beginning of the Cold War and in its immediate aftermath. Current investments still do not match post-World War II levels, even though soft power is an essential part of our arsenal.<sup>8</sup>

## Endnotes

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<sup>1</sup> **Figure 1:** Budget function 150 – international financial programs excluded.  
Data Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, public database.

<sup>2</sup> **Figure 2:** Total excludes international financial programs.  
Data Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, public database.

<sup>3</sup> **Figure 3:** Budget Function 150- international affairs only. Excludes amounts appropriated to other agencies (e.g., DHHS, DOL).  
Data sources: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, public database; U.S. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justifications, FY 2008.  
Note: IDA = International Development Association; OECD = Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development; OAS = Organization for American States; WHO/PAHO = World Health Organization/Pan American Health Organization; UNDP = United Nations Development Program; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization; IAEA = International Atomic Energy Agency.

<sup>4</sup> **Figure 4:** Budget function 150-international affairs only.  
Data source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, public database.

<sup>5</sup> **Figure 5:** Budget function 050-defense/military only.  
Data sources: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, public database; U.S. Department of Defense, Congressional Budget Justifications, FY 1999-2008; U.S. Department of Defense Appropriations Acts, Committee and Conference Reports, FY 2002-2006.  
Note: CCIF = Combatant Commander Initiatives Fund; CCTP = Counterterrorism Fellowship Program.

<sup>6</sup> **Figure 6:** Request  
Data source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, public database.  
Note: IIP = International Information Programs; other = (principally) National Endowment for Democracy, East-West Center, Asia Foundation, and North-South Center.

<sup>7</sup> **Figure 7:** Data Source: U.S. Department of State, Congressional Budget Justifications, FYs 1999-2008.

<sup>8</sup> **Figure 8:** Data Source: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, public database.