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## CHAPTER 2: INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS

Congress and the President require the IAWG to compile an annual inventory of federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs. The inventory provides detailed information that enables interested stakeholders to keep abreast of new and continuing program initiatives. It is used as a resource for developing country- and region-specific program overviews, as a research tool for benchmarking against existing successful federal programs, and as a means of identifying and addressing any duplicative program initiatives. By increasing the information available to program administrators, the inventory facilitates program coordination and helps organizations to maximize the resources available to them.

The IAWG's mandate defines U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training activities as the movement of people between countries to promote the sharing of ideas, to develop skills, and to foster mutual understanding and cooperation, financed wholly or in part, directly or indirectly, with United States Government funds. This broad definition encompasses a wide range of programs that address foreign policy goals using a variety of approaches and methodologies. The majority of federal organizations are involved in some form of international exchange or training activity. The IAWG works closely with these organizations to illustrate the depth and breadth of U.S. Government-sponsored exchange and training activities around the world and to demonstrate the important role these programs play in meeting U.S. strategic objectives and goals.

### OVERVIEW OF METHODOLOGY

To create the *Inventory of Programs*, the IAWG issues an annual call for data to federal organizations that administer or participate in international exchange and training programs. Our goal is to capture the most complete and accurate data available. We have undertaken a number of steps to achieve this goal, including expanding our outreach to program administrators, upgrading and enhancing our data collection system, and soliciting feedback from our contacts at the various cooperating agencies. It is an ongoing process that has yielded increased data reporting compliance from our partner organizations.

The IAWG strives to capture information on the widest possible range of international exchange and training programs for its annual inventory. Therefore, we define these programs broadly. Programs might include individuals who receive training in their home countries or who get virtual training such as digital video conferences and distance

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learning programs. By including these programs and their participants, the IAWG (1) recognizes cost-saving methodologies that are increasingly employed by federal organizations and (2) can create the most comprehensive and complete accounting of federal international exchange and training programs possible.

The IAWG uses a variety of approaches to identify federally-sponsored international exchange and training programs: Internet research, legislative reviews, document analyses, and consultations. Most organizations contacted by the IAWG work diligently to submit the most accurate and complete data that is available to them. However, many of these organizations are short-staffed or already overburdened with their own programming responsibilities. Therefore, the IAWG staff works directly with federal data providers to guide them through the data collection process and to facilitate practices and procedures that can ease the annual reporting burden and improve internal data management activities. Unfortunately, data management practices continue to affect the quality of data collected by the IAWG and inconsistent or incomplete data reporting by federal entities remains a problem.

The IAWG's data collection, management, and reporting system, the Federal Exchanges Data System (FEDS) not only enables the IAWG to create the annual *Inventory of Programs*, but also provides partner agencies with the ability to directly access IAWG data and create ad hoc reports that can be tailored to focus on specific sponsoring agencies, world regions or countries, and foreign policy goals. The IAWG also uses FEDS to create customized reports and briefings for federal organizations, academic institutions, and nongovernmental organizations.

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**SUMMARY OF FY 2010 INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS INFORMATION**

<b>Total Number of Reported Programs<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>246</b>
<b>Departments/Agencies Reporting</b>	<b>63</b> (15 Departments and 48 Independent Agencies)
<b>Total Number of Participants<sup>7</sup></b>	<b>2,977,467</b>
<b>U.S. Participants</b>	63,885
<b>Foreign Participants</b>	2,913,582
<b>Total USG Funding</b>	<b>\$1,812,248,484</b>
<b>Department/Agency Appropriations</b>	\$1,587,073,483
<b>Interagency Transfers</b>	\$ 225,175,001
<b>Total Non-USG Funding</b>	<b>\$ 813,423,871</b>
<b>Foreign Governments</b>	\$ 680,147,138
<b>Private Sector (U.S.)</b>	\$ 99,769,953
<b>Private Sector (Foreign)</b>	\$ 30,964,911
<b>International Organizations</b>	\$ 2,541,869
<b>Total All Sources of Funding<sup>8</sup></b>	<b>\$2,625,672,355</b>

**Federal Sponsors**

For FY 2010, 15 Cabinet-level departments and 48 independent agencies/commissions reported 246 international exchange and training programs to the IAWG. In an effort to present the most complete inventory possible, the IAWG canvassed independent agencies, boards, commissions, and quasi-official agencies to determine if they sponsor international exchange and training programs. A list of federal organizations included in Appendix B are annotated to show whether they (a) sponsor international exchanges and training and/or (b) report data on sponsored programs to the IAWG.

Thirty-three programs reported in the *FY 2009 Inventory* are not represented in this report. Many of these have either been discontinued or conducted no activities in FY 2010. Several others were previously reported as discrete programs, but are now combined with other programs.

<sup>6</sup> Please note that while the inventory includes 246 federally sponsored international exchange and training "programs," several federal sponsors, most notably the Department of State, the Department of Energy, the National Science Foundation, and the United States Agency for International Development, report data aggregates of numerous smaller programs and activities. Therefore, the scope of activities is actually much larger than these numbers might suggest.

<sup>7</sup> Participant numbers are estimates due to how different agencies report their data.

<sup>8</sup> Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories and program dollar figures may include expenditures for larger programs that happen to include exchange and training components. Consequently, the total is an estimate. Many international visitors programs, for example, have no federal funding to conduct briefings and short-term consultations. Participants may receive funding from other sources to come to the United States, but these funds are not typically known or tracked by federal program administrators.

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The IAWG also added programs to its *FY 2010 Inventory of Programs*. New or reinstated programs included:

Consumer Product Safety Commission

- CPSC International Exchange and Training Activities

Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural Service

- International Graduate Studies Program
- Scientific Exchanges
- Visiting Scientist Program

Department of Commerce, National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration

- Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Advanced Computing Section
- Earth System Research Laboratory, Global Systems Division/Information Systems Branch
- Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Lab
- International Turtle Excluder Device Technology Transfer Program
- National Geodetic Survey – The Administration of Land Affairs Technical Exchange (Mongolia)
- NOAA-Korea Joint Project Agreement for Integrated Coastal and Ocean Resources Management
- Training Integrated Coastal Zone Management (in Trinidad and Tobago)

Department of Commerce, National Telecommunications and Information Administration

- Building Cybersecurity Awareness and Capacity
- Information and Communication Technologies, Policy Making in a Global Environment

Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration

- Energy Information Administration Programs

Department of Energy, Energy Resources

- Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

Department of Energy, Office of Health, Safety, and Security

- DOE Corporate Operating Experience Program

Department of Energy, Office of Science

- International Student Exchange Program
- ITER International Summer School

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency

- Cooperation Program With the Russian Federation

Department of Homeland Security, Federal Law Enforcement Training Center

- Accreditation
- Active Shooter Threat Instruction Training Program

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- Critical Infrastructure/Key Resources Protection Workshop
- Leadership Through Understanding Behavioral Diversity Course
- Money Laundering and Asset Forfeiture Training Program
- Training Needs Assessment – Central Asia

Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration

- FTA Foreign Visitors

Department of Veterans Affairs, Veterans Health Administration

- Training Activities

General Services Administration, Center for Intergovernmental Solutions

- GSA Office of Citizen Services and Communications

Library of Congress

- LOC Exchange Visitor Program

National Endowment for the Arts

- Film Forward

National Endowment for the Humanities

- Digging Into Data

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum

- Civic and Defense Initiatives
- International Archival Programs Division
- International Seminar on Holocaust Education at Yad Vashem

United States Institute of Peace

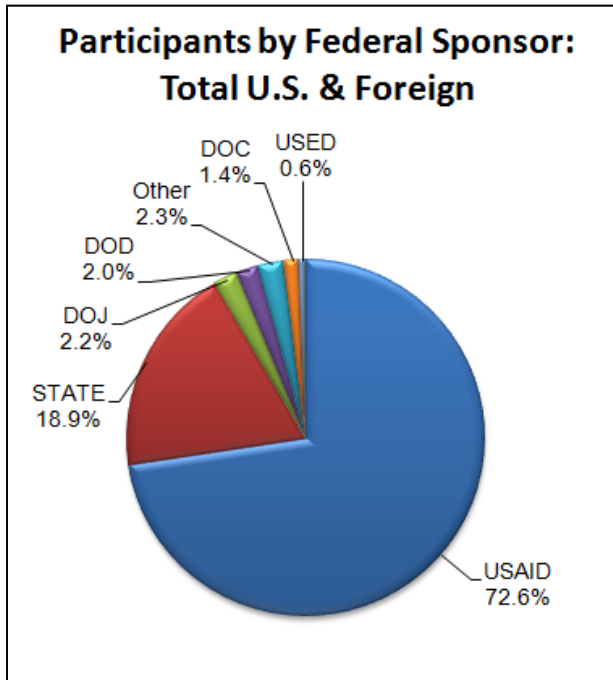
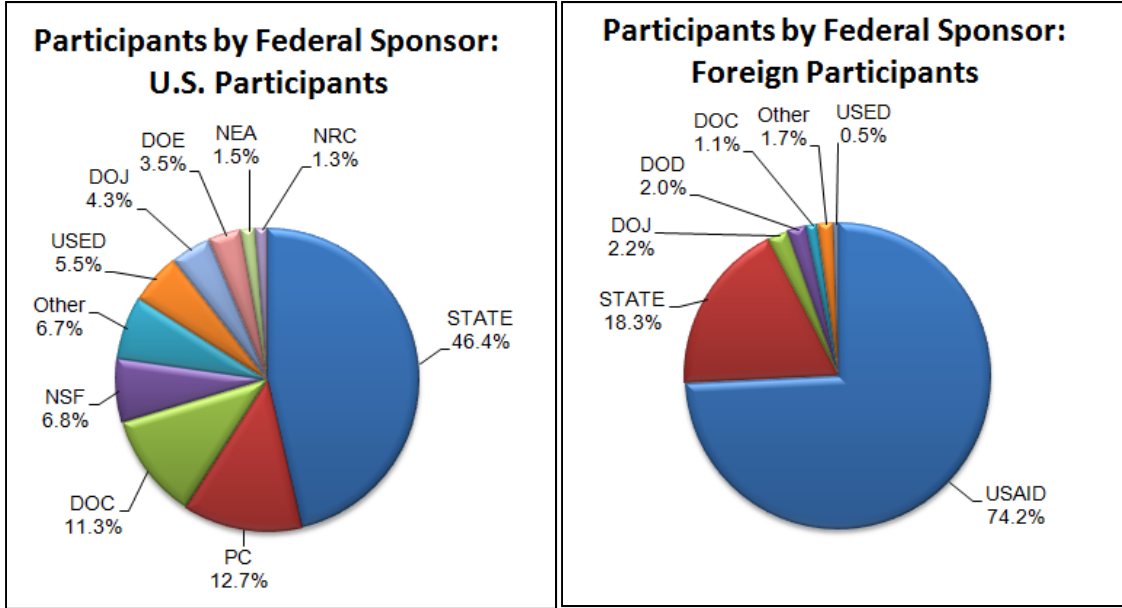
- Academy for International Conflict Management and Peacebuilding
- Center for Post-Conflict Peace and Stability Operations

The following charts show the primary federal program sponsors according to the number of reported program participants. U.S. technical advisers, who conduct training as part of their total program efforts, may not have been included in the FY 2010 data reported to the IAWG.<sup>9</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Participant data in this section is rounded.

**FY 2010 DATA - INVENTORY OF PROGRAMS**



KEY	
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOJ	Department of Justice
NEA	National Endowment for the Arts
NSF	National Science Foundation
NRC	Nuclear Regulatory Commission
OTHER	Other federal sponsors
PC	Peace Corps
STATE	Department of State
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USED	Department of Education

**Funding Data<sup>10</sup>**

<sup>10</sup> Funding data in this section is rounded.

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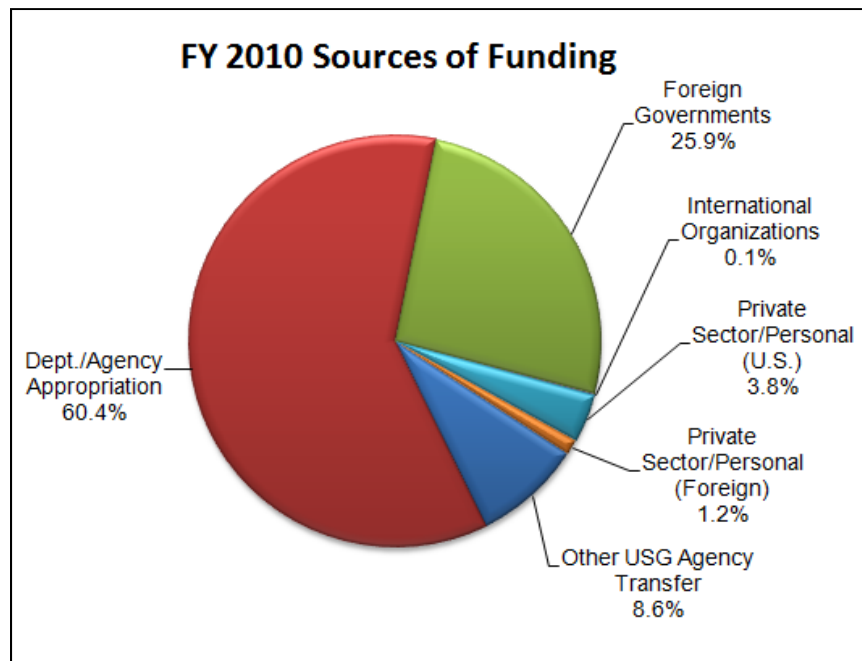
Of the nearly \$1.8 billion in *federal* funds reported in FY 2010, 88% represents department or agency appropriations and 12% represents transfers of funds between departments and agencies.

Federal investment leveraged over \$813 million from non-U.S. Government sources. Almost 84% of this funding originated with foreign governments, 16% percent of these contributions were made by the private sector (12% U.S.-based and 4% foreign-based), and less than 1% of the funding came from international organizations.

The U.S. Government's ability to leverage non-U.S. Government funds further demonstrates the value of these international exchange and training programs. It also shows how the federal government achieves substantial programming yield with limited outlay.

More than half of the federal organizations providing data to the IAWG do not fully track or report non-USG contributions to their programs. For example, organizations are not always fully informed of total programming costs if all monies do not funnel through programming offices. Consequently, the actual sum of non-USG contributions to exchange and training programs likely is much higher than the reported figures. This lack of full information about non-USG sources of funding is consistent with reporting practices in previous fiscal years.

The following chart illustrates the total of all program funding reported by federal data contributors in FY 2010.



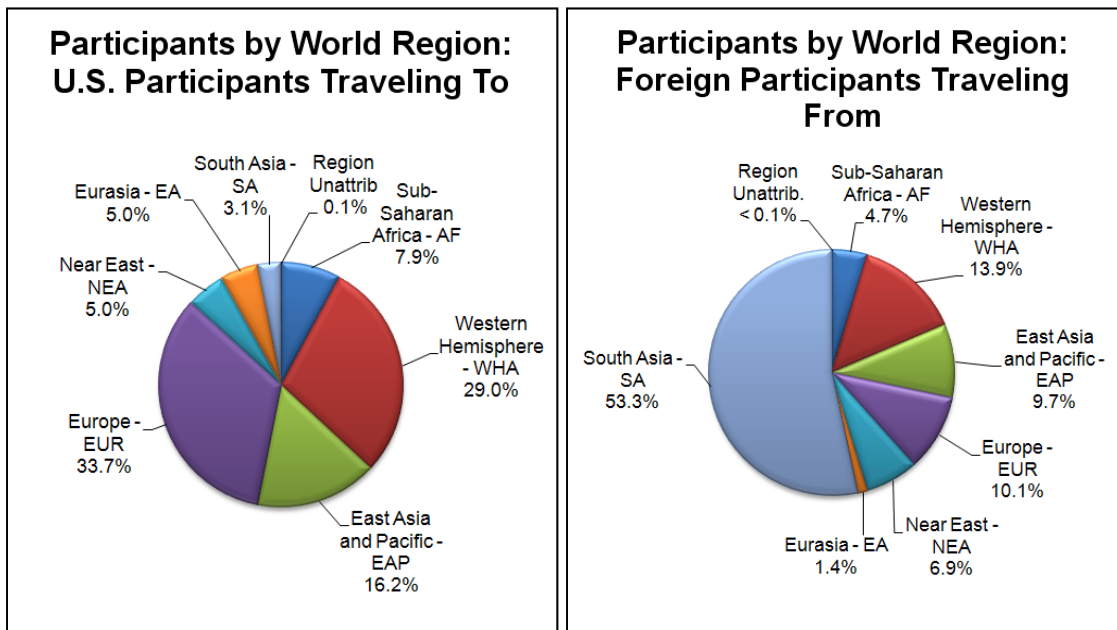
The next table shows the geographic regions by percentage of all sources of program funding, as reported to the IAWG.

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Geographic Region	Reported Funding (USG and Non-USG)	Percent of Total <sup>11</sup>
East Asia and Pacific (EAP)	\$463,440,384	18%
Eurasia (EA)	\$252,870,095	10%
Europe (EUR)	\$454,968,405	17%
Near East (NEA)	\$434,149,154	17%
South Asia (SA)	\$323,627,962	12%
Sub-Saharan Africa (AF)	\$272,679,878	10%
Western Hemisphere (WHA)	\$378,963,135	14%
Region Unattributable	\$44,973,344	2%

### Geographic Distribution of Participants

U.S Government-sponsored international exchange and training programs are implemented in or involve participants from more than 200 countries.<sup>12</sup> The following charts show these participants, divided by world region.

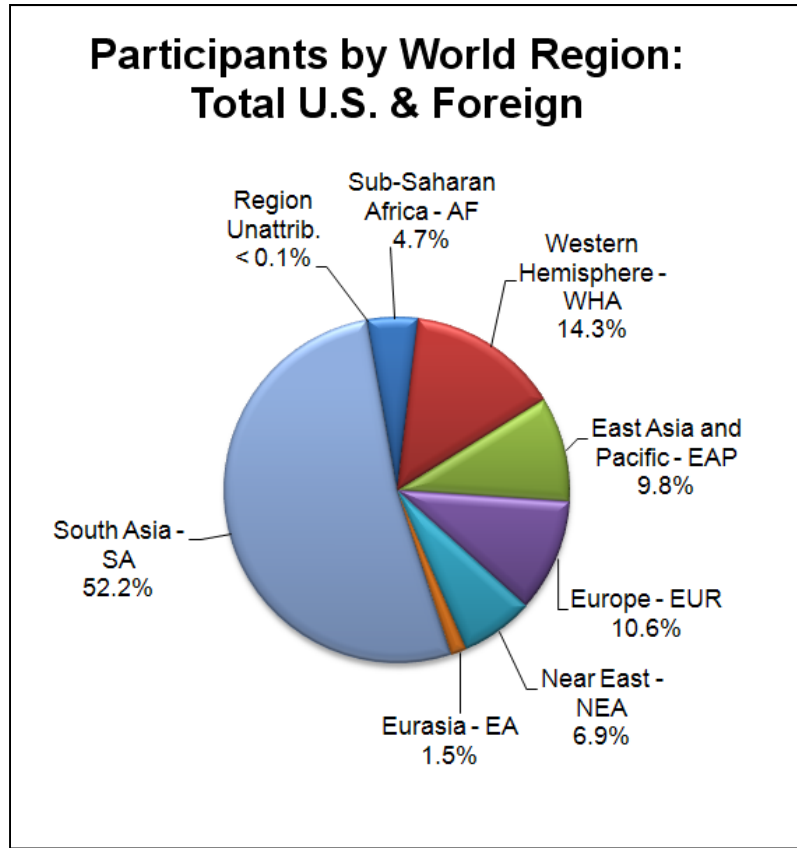


<sup>11</sup> Dollar figures and percentages have been rounded.

<sup>12</sup> List includes independent states and selected dependencies and areas of special sovereignty.



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### Foreign Policy Goals Addressed

*The Department of State/USAID Strategic Plan for FY 2007-2012* outlines the seven strategic goals and corresponding priorities for U.S. foreign policy and development assistance. Federal program sponsors are requested by the IAWG to report how their programs support these strategic goals.

Achieving Peace and Security: In FY 2010, 117 federal program submissions supported the goal to help shape the international security environment in ways that promote political and economic freedom and protect the dignity and human rights of all people.

Priority programming areas include:

- Counterterrorism
- Weapons of Mass Destruction and Destabilizing Conventional Weapons
- Security Cooperation and Security Sector Reform
- Conflict Prevention, Mitigation, and Response
- Transnational Crime
- Homeland Security

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Governing Justly and Democratically: In FY 2010, 78 federal program submissions supported the goal to strengthen effective democracies and promote progress towards democratic consolidation.

Priority programming areas include:

- Rule of Law and Human Rights
- Good Governance
- Political Competition and Consensus Building
- Civil Society

Investing in People: In FY 2010, 111 federal program submissions supported the goal to help nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their populations by means of more effective and accountable health, education, and other social services.

Priority programming areas include:

- Health
- Education
- Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations

Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity: In FY 2010, 126 federal program submissions supported the goal to build upon diplomacy and development assistance successes in promoting economic growth and prosperity in opening markets.

Priority programming areas include:

- Strengthen Private Markets
- Trade and Investment
- Energy Security
- Environment
- Agriculture

Providing Humanitarian Assistance: In FY 2010, 54 federal program submissions supported the goal to respond to the needs of refugees, internally displaced persons, victims of conflict and disasters, and vulnerable migrants, as well as, broadly, supported programs that save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement.

Priority programming areas include:

- Protection, Assistance, and Solutions
- Disaster Prevention and Mitigation
- Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management

Promoting International Understanding: In FY 2010, 134 federal program submissions supported the goal to foster engagement, assistance, and dialogue in a two-way flow of people, ideas, and information—a process defined by mutual learning and respect and designed to create peaceful and productive relationships between the United States and other countries.

Priority programming areas include:

- Offer a Positive Vision

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- Marginalize Extremism
- Nurture Common Interests and Values

Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities: In FY 2010, 28 federal program submissions supported the goal to address administrative issues in the United States and overseas.

Priority programming areas include:

- Consular Services (Visas, Passports, American Citizen Services)
- Major Management Functions (Human Resources, Information Technology, Security, Facilities, Planning, and Accountability)

### NON-USG PROGRAM SPONSORS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2011

The federally sponsored activities featured in the *Inventory of Programs* represent only a fraction of the total exchange and training programs and activities initiated by U.S. organizations. Countless people participate in international exchange and training activities under the auspices of private businesses, universities, associations, nonprofit organizations, and other entities.

Many of these organizations provide programming that is not initiated, funded, or implemented by the federal government. Nongovernmental organizations play a vital role in international exchanges and training, whether it is an organization arranging appointments for a labor leader from Germany, a university hosting a South African professor, or a medical institution facilitating the training of an Afghan doctor. The non-U.S. Government (USG) sector provides important resources for educational and cultural programming and creates a healthy synergy that ultimately furthers U.S. strategic goals and national interests.

Others operate in direct partnership with the U.S. Government.<sup>13</sup> For instance, the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA) designates certain governmental and nongovernmental organizations as sponsors of the Department of State's Exchange Visitor Program. The Exchange Visitor Program, administered by ECA, promotes the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills in the fields of education, arts, and the sciences.<sup>14</sup> These "designated sponsors" facilitate cultural and educational exchanges between the United States and other countries by offering foreign nationals opportunities to come to the United States on a temporary

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<sup>13</sup> The IAWG has written extensively on public-private partnerships in exchanges and training. The IAWG defines U.S. Government "partners" in exchanges and training as any entity that has a formal relationship with, or is funded by, a U.S. Government agency to cooperate on a specific training activity, exchange, research project, or joint mission that seeks to promote the sharing of ideas, develop skills, stimulate human capacity development, or foster mutual understanding and cooperation.

<sup>14</sup> The Exchange Visitor Program is authorized by the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-256) as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2451, et. seq. which is also known as the Fulbright Hays Act. The Act's purpose is to increase mutual understanding between the people of the United States and the people of other countries through educational and cultural exchanges. Activities specified in the Act are facilitated, in part, through the designation of public and private entities as sponsors of the Exchange Visitor Program.

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basis to teach, lecture, study, observe, conduct research, consult, train, or demonstrate special skills.

The IAWG's annual *Inventory of Programs* includes programs sponsored and implemented by designated government organizations and their nongovernmental partners. However, the annual inventory does not include information on nongovernmental organizations' programs that are not designated by government organizations. The IAWG may be able to include this information in the future.

As of August 2003, information on foreign students and exchange visitors in the United States must be entered into the Student and Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS). This electronic database enables the federal government to track and report data on *all* foreign students and exchange visitors entering the United States on F and M student visas, and the J visa that is used for exchange programs sponsored by USG and non-USG entities alike.<sup>15</sup> SEVIS enables schools and Exchange Visitor Program sponsors to collect, maintain, and share data on international students and exchange visitors from the time those students and visitors receive their visa documentation until the end of their U.S.-based programs.

Because all participant data is maintained electronically, the federal government is able to capture up-to-date information on all exchange visitor programs and their participants nearly instantly. SEVIS enables the IAWG to provide a broader picture of the extensive number of private sector programs that make such an important contribution to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals.

Summary information on the various categories of designated exchange visitors, the number of participants within each category, and the number of designated sponsors for each category follows.<sup>16</sup>

### Exchange Visitor Program Participant Categories

The Exchange Visitor Program has specific categories for designated sponsors. Organizations may apply for designation status in more than one category. Below is the list of these categories, along with the number of foreign exchange participants and the number of NGO designated sponsors for each category as of September 30, 2011.

- *Alien physician exchange* – Foreign medical school graduates may pursue graduate medical education or training at accredited U.S. schools of medicine or scientific institutions. The Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) certifies prospective participants and is the only organization authorized to qualify physicians to work in U.S. medical institutions.<sup>17</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 2,110. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 1.

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<sup>15</sup> Information on SEVIS can be found at the following website: <http://www.ice.gov/sevis>.

<sup>16</sup> The information contained in this report is extracted from SEVIS, which reflects data provided by the program sponsors for Exchange Visitor (J-1) Status. The data contained in SEVIS is fluid and may change because data collection and entry is ongoing.

<sup>17</sup> See regulations for alien physician exchanges in 22 CFR 62.27. The program sponsor ECFMG has a website at <http://www.ecfm.org>.

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- *Au pair exchange* – Foreign nationals between the ages of 18 and 27 may participate directly in the home life of a host family by providing child care services. In turn, they are provided the opportunity to complete at least six credit hours of schooling at an accredited U.S. postsecondary educational institution.<sup>18</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 13,346. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 14.
- *Camp counselor exchange* – Foreign university students, youth workers, and other specially qualified individuals at least 18 years of age may work as counselors at U.S. camps for up to four months during the summer season. All program participants must be placed prior to their arrival in the United States at camping facilities which are either accredited; a member in good standing of the American Camping Association; affiliated with a nationally recognized nonprofit organization; or inspected, evaluated, and approved by the sponsor.<sup>19</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 17,449. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 24.
- *College and university exchange* – Foreign students enter the United States to study at degree-granting postsecondary accredited educational institutions. Students may participate in degree and non-degree programs.<sup>20</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Students - 37,601; Student Interns: 2,185. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Students - 779; Student Interns - 146.
- *Intern exchange* – Foreign students or recent graduates participate in a structured and guided work-based learning program that reinforces their academic studies; recognizes the need for work-based experience; provides on-the-job exposure to American techniques, methodologies, and expertise; and enhances the interns' knowledge of American culture and society. Number of foreign exchange participants: 19,855. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 75.<sup>21</sup>
- *Professor and research scholar exchange* – Foreign professors and research scholars visit the United States to engage in research, teaching, lecturing, observing, or consulting at research institutions, corporate research facilities, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions. or similar types of institutions for a maximum of five years.<sup>22</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Professor - 1,322; Research scholar – 28,892. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Professor - 376; Research scholar - 660.<sup>23</sup>

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<sup>18</sup> See regulations for au pair exchanges in 22 CFR 62.31. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/au-pair>.

<sup>19</sup> See regulations for camp counselor exchanges in 22 CFR 62.30. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/camp-counselor>.

<sup>20</sup> See regulations for college and university student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.23. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/college-and-university-student>

<sup>21</sup> See regulations for interns in 22 CFR 62.22. Additional information is located at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>.

<sup>22</sup> See regulations for professor and research scholars in 22 CFR 62.20. Alien physicians in graduate medical education or training and short-term scholars are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/professor-and-research-scholar>.

<sup>23</sup> There is an overlap of sponsors that hold both the professor and research scholar categories.

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- *Secondary student exchange* – Foreign secondary school students enter the United States to complete up to one year of academic study at an accredited public or private secondary school. Student participants live with host families or reside at accredited boarding schools.<sup>24</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 25,073. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 85.
- *Short-term scholar exchange* – Foreign participants visit the United States for a period of up to six months to engage in short-term visits for the purpose of lecturing, observing, consulting, training, or demonstrating special skills at research institutions, museums, libraries, post-secondary accredited institutions, or similar types of institutions.<sup>25</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 19,147. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 602.
- *Specialist exchange* – Foreign experts with specialized knowledge or skills visit the United States for up to one year in order to observe, consult, or demonstrate special skills. Among the fields represented are mass media communications, environmental science, youth leadership, international educational exchange, museum exhibitions, labor law, public administration, and library science.<sup>26</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 1,329. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 102.
- *Summer work/travel exchange* – Foreign university students 18 years of age and older may enter the United States to work anywhere in the United States during their summer holidays for up to four months. Most student participants enter the United States with pre-arranged employment. For those participants from visa waiver countries whose employment has not been pre-arranged, sponsors must ensure that participants have sufficient financial resources to support themselves during their search for employment; provide participants with pre-departure information that explains how to seek employment and secure lodging in the United States; prepare and provide a job directory that includes at least as many job listings as the number of participants entering the United States without pre-arranged employment; and undertake reasonable efforts to secure suitable employment for participants unable to find jobs on their own after one week.<sup>27</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 97,637. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 51.
- *Teacher exchange* – Foreign teachers have the opportunity to teach in U.S. primary and secondary accredited educational institutions for up to three years. To be eligible to participate in this program, foreign nationals must meet the qualifications for teaching in primary or secondary schools in their country of nationality or last legal residence, have a minimum of three years of teaching or

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<sup>24</sup> See regulations for secondary school student exchanges in 22 CFR 62.25. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/secondary-school-student>.

<sup>25</sup> See regulations for short-term scholar exchanges in 22 CFR 62.21. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/short-term-scholar>.

<sup>26</sup> See regulations for specialist exchanges in 22 CFR 62.26. Professor and research scholars, short-term scholars, and alien physicians are excluded from this category. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/specialist>.

<sup>27</sup> See regulations for summer work/travel exchanges in 22 CFR 62.32. Program sponsors are identified at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/summer-work-travel>.

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related professional experience, and satisfy the standards of the U.S. state in which they will teach.<sup>28</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: 803. Number of NGO designated sponsors: 31.

- *Trainee exchange* – Foreign visitors have the opportunity to enhance their skills in their chosen career field through participation in a structured training program in the United States and to expand their knowledge of American techniques, methodologies, or expertise within the field.<sup>29</sup> Number of foreign exchange participants: Trainees - 59; Non-specialty - 11. Number of NGO designated sponsors: Trainees - 1; Non-specialty 1.

## U.S. GOVERNMENT PROGRAM INVENTORIES

Department- and agency-specific program inventories provide a detailed organization-by-organization accounting of every U.S. Government-sponsored international exchange and training program reported to the IAWG. The following categories of information appear in each program inventory:

### Aggregated Program Data for Reporting Entities

The following information appears in a header on the first page of each department or agency entry and reflects the data reported for all programs within that department or agency:

- *Total USG funding* – The sum of all USG funds (agency appropriation and interagency transfers) expended for programs/activities.
- *Agency appropriation* – USG funds allocated for the implementation of programs and activities from the implementing agency's appropriated budget. This category generally excludes staff salaries and overhead costs.
- *Interagency transfers* – USG funds provided for program/activity implementation by an agency other than the implementing agency.
- *Non-USG funding* – Financial contributions or cost sharing provided by non-USG sources, such as foreign governments, the private sector (U.S. and foreign), and international organizations. (Many agencies do not quantify or collect this information.)
- *Total funding* – The combination of all reported sources of funding.

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<sup>28</sup> See regulations for teacher exchanges in 22 CFR 62.24. Additional pertinent material is at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/teacher>.

<sup>29</sup> See regulations for the trainee category in 22 CFR 62.22. List of trainee occupations are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/programs/trainee>. Current program sponsors are at <http://j1visa.state.gov/sponsors/>.

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- *Total number of participants* – The aggregated number of participants from all of the reporting entity's programs. Depending on the department/agency, these numbers may include program participants who did not travel outside their country of residence. U.S. participants can include, but are not limited to, government employees, contractors, grant recipients, and private sector partners. Several agencies did not report information on U.S. trainers and technical advisers.
- *Caveats* – The IAWG strives to present information as accurately as possible. Given that data management and reporting practices vary from agency to agency (and even from program to program within the same organization), not all data presented is comparable. Therefore, the IAWG attaches explanatory caveats to the data contained in our reports, as follows:
  - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders; no participants were trained in-country.* No program within an organization trained foreigners in their home country. All of the reported participants traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity.
  - *Total number of participants includes only those who crossed international borders. In-country training recipients are not included.* While the program(s) reported included in-country training components, only those participants who traveled from one country to another for their exchange or training activity were reported.
  - *Total number of participants includes those who crossed international borders AND those who were trained in-country.* All of an organization's programs reported individuals who participated in an exchange or training activity in either the United States, their home country, or a third country. (For example, if a U.S. trainer traveled to Bosnia and conducted training for 50 foreign nationals in Bosnia, the U.S. trainer and the foreign nationals would be reported in the participant data.)
  - *Total number of participants includes some, but not all, of the organization's in-country training participants.* Programs within the same organization reported data in different ways. Some programs included participants trained in-country, while others did not. Thus, the data reflects the mixture of reportage among the various programs within the same organization.
  - *Dollar figures represent expenditures for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* Only a portion of the organization's program activity meets the IAWG definition of exchanges and training. Reported program funding data includes expenditures for items or activities that are not related to exchanges and training (e.g., equipment and buildings). As a result, the reported funds exceed the actual cost of the exchanges and training components.



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- *Dollar figures include some expenditure for larger programs that include exchanges and training components.* The organization's programs reported data differently: some programs reported funds expended solely on exchanges and training; others reported funding for activities that include, but are not limited to, exchanges and training activities.
- *Not all programs submitted funding data in all categories.* The IAWG differentiates between data indicating "0" (dollars) and data indicating that funding information is "Not Tracked." Programs that report zero declare explicitly that they do not receive funds from one of the six IAWG-recognized funding sources. "Not Tracked" refers to programs that receive or benefit from funds in one of the six categories but do not track the sources and amounts of those funds. This caveat appears if any of the programs reported by an organization have not explicitly reported funding in a given category.

### **Primary Reporting Entity Contact Information**

This section contains mailing addresses, public inquiry phone numbers, and website information for each department/agency reporting data to the IAWG.

### **Department/Agency Program Descriptions**

This section includes descriptions of departments and agencies reporting data to the IAWG, as well as descriptions of reported programs and activities.

### **Program Specific Data**

Aggregated program data for each program within a department or agency appears below each program description. (Caveats similar to those noted above also appear with this data.)