

Congressional Budget Justification

FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2009

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**Overview of the Congressional Budget Justification
Foreign Operations
FY 2009 Budget Request**

The FY 2009 Foreign Operations budget request reflects: improved strategic focus and data quality; most information at the Program Area level; and information on topics of greater Congressional interest.

Highlights:

Comparison of FY 2009 Request with FY 2008 Current Levels: As negotiations with Congress continue on the FY 2008 budget, the reported FY 2008 estimated levels represent preliminary levels at the time of printing.

Improved Foreign Operations Account Presentation: The FY 2009 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) aligns the Request by Account chapter with the account presentation in the Foreign Operations bill and includes a more detailed table of contents. This is in contrast to the CBJ presentation last year, which was organized by department and agency.

New Section for State and USAID Functional Bureaus and Offices: To complete the reporting of foreign assistance program activities in the Department of State and USAID, the FY 2009 Foreign Operations CBJ includes a new section for each functional bureau or office requesting funding.

New Budget Table for the FY 2009 Request: Each regional and country narrative includes an additional budget table that links each Program Objective to corresponding appropriation accounts for the FY 2009 Request.

New Section for Selected Key Interest Areas: For the first time, the FY 2009 Foreign Operations request specifically addresses shared Congressional and Administration interests in the Selected Key Interest Areas chapter. This chapter succinctly describes U.S. assistance programs in each interest area and lists specific program funding in a separate budget table allocated to the Program Element level.

Uniform Reporting at the Program Area Level: The Request by Account, Functional Bureaus and Offices, and Regions tables uniformly report budget allocations at the Program Area level. This is in contrast to last year's CBJ, which provided detail to the Program Element level in these sections. Selected Key Interest Areas will now be the only narratives with selected Program Element allocations.

Integrated Budget and Performance Reporting: The FY 2009 Foreign Operations CBJ includes a separate budget and performance chapter which highlights 52 representative performance measures linked to resource requests. These indicators support the updated Foreign Assistance Framework hierarchy, and are organized accordingly, falling under one of the five foreign assistance Objectives, and within the Objective, under a specific Program Area.

Improved Regional and Country Narratives: The regional and country narratives reflect a concerted effort to produce more specific and detailed descriptions of new and ongoing programs.

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February 29, 2008

On behalf of President Bush, it is my pleasure to submit the Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification for Fiscal Year 2009.

President Bush's Fiscal Year 2009 Foreign Operations Budget for the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and other foreign affairs agencies totals \$26.1 billion, an increase of 8.9% over the total Fiscal Year 2008 enacted to date, including emergency funding, or 14.3% over the FY 2008 enacted base. This budget request proposes an aggressive approach to strengthen and expand U.S. capacity for global engagement by enhancing our ability to pursue diplomatic, development, and security solutions to critical national security issues. The Fiscal Year 2009 Foreign Operations request also seeks to integrate and advance our security interests, our development efforts, and our democratic ideals by promoting responsible sovereignty, not permanent dependency. It reflects the critical role of the Department of State and USAID in implementing the National Security Strategy and addressing humanitarian needs, instability, and threats to international peace and security, including terrorism, by promoting freedom, democracy, and development, and stability around the world.

In the context of USAID's capability to deliver development assistance, it has become apparent that meeting the President's foreign policy agenda requires adequate numbers of thoroughly prepared and trained Foreign Service and Civil Service professionals. USAID's workforce must keep pace with its increasing program management responsibilities for existing and new programs. The Fiscal Year 2009 Foreign Operations Budget aims to strengthen USAID's operational capacity by increasing USAID's permanent Foreign Service Officer corps by 30%, supporting more training, and increasing resources for information technology to provide increased accountability in U.S. foreign aid programs. These additional human resources are also necessary to meet critical foreign policy goals.

The resources requested in the Fiscal Year 2009 Foreign Operations Budget are fundamental to our national security. This request sustains our large investment in the war on terror with \$2.3 billion to continue providing support for our critical efforts in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. In addition, these requested resources demonstrate our strong commitment to fighting poverty, with a focus on strengthening democratic governance and promoting economic growth. This is reflected in our request for the Development Assistance account, which is nearly 60% higher than the Fiscal Year 2008 request, and our request of \$1.7 billion for democracy promotion and governance, including support for the President's Freedom Agenda. Our foreign assistance programs address foreign policy priorities by promoting stability in key countries and regions, confronting security challenges, advancing economic transformation, responding to

humanitarian crises, and encouraging better governance, policies, and institutions. With these resources, the Department of State, USAID and other foreign affairs agencies strive to create the conditions conducive to democracy and the development of human capacity. Countries that move in this direction become our partners in the war on terror, as well as on other issues critical to our national security and prosperity. This is the defining characteristic of President Bush's Fiscal Year 2009 Foreign Operations Budget.

We look forward to working closely with you to make the best use of taxpayer dollars in support of our shared goals of a peaceful and prosperous world.

Condoleezza Rice
Secretary of State

List of Acronyms

ACP	Andean Counterdrug Program
AEEB	Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States
AEI	Africa Education Initiative
AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
AGCI	African Global Competitiveness Initiative
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
AI	Avian Influenza
ANE	Asia Near East
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
APP	Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
ARF	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance program
BMENA	Broader Middle East and North Africa
BiH	Bosnia and Herzegovina
BRI	Blue Revolution Initiative
BTA	Bilateral Trade Agreement
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CAFC II	Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CAR	Central African Republic
CARPE	Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment
CDCP	ECO-Asia Clean Development and Climate Program
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement (Sudan)
CSH	Child Survival and Health Programs Fund
CT	Counter-terrorism
CTE	Counter-terrorism Engagement
CTF	Counter-terrorism Finance
DA	Development Assistance
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DF	Democracy Fund
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOS	Department of State
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course protocol
DPA	Darfur Peace Agreement
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State

EAF	Egyptian Armed Forces
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
EARSI	East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EDA	Excess Defense Articles
EEZ	Exclusive Economic Zone
EFA	Education for All Initiative
EG	Economic Growth
EGAT	Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID
EGE	Enhancing Government Effectiveness
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Device
ERMA	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
FADM	Armed Forces of Mozambique
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning/ Reproductive Health
FSA	Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
FTO	Foreign Terrorist Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEMAP	Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (Liberia)
GH	Global Health
GHAI	Global HIV/AIDS Initiative
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
G/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons
GVN	Government of Vietnam
GWOT	Global War on Terrorism
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
ICTY	International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IIP	Bureau of International Information Programs, Department of State
IIP	Investing in People
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
ITAR	International Traffic in Arms Regulations

JAF	Jordanian Armed Forces
JDF	Jamaica Defense Force
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean
LDF	Lesotho Defense Force
LTTE	Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDF	Malawi Defense Force
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MEM	Middle East Multilaterals Program
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MEPI	Middle East Partnership Initiative
MERC	Middle East Regional Cooperation Program
MFO	Multinational Force and Observers
MNNA	Major Non-NATO Ally
MOE	Ministry of Education
MONUC	United Nations mission in the DRC
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
MSME	Micro-, Small- and Medium Enterprise
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODP	Office of Development Partners
OE	USAID Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OECS	Organization of Eastern Caribbean States
OEF	Operation Enduring Friendship
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs
OMEP	Office of Middle East Programs, USAID
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PA	Palestinian Authority
PDR	Philippine Defense Reform
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief
PfP	NATO Partnership for Peace Program
PIF	Pacific Island Fund
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System
PISG	Provisional Institutions of Self-Government
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PL480	Public Law 480 Title II Food Assistance Program
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative

PMTC	Prevention of maternal transmission to children
PPF	Panamanian Public Forces
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PRP	Poverty Reduction Plan
P&S	Peace and Security
PSI	Proliferation Security Initiative
PSNP	Productive Safety Net Program (of the Government of Ethiopia)
QIZ	Qualifying Industrial Zone
QME	Qualitative Military Edge (of Israel)
RAMSI	Regional Assistance Mission Solomon Islands
RDMA	Regional Development Mission Asia
ROC	Republic of the Congo
ROZ	Reconstruction Opportunity Zone
RMI	Republic of the Marshall Islands
RSI	Regional Strategic Initiatives
RSS	Reconstruction and Stabilization Support
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SAG	South African Government
SEED	Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States
S/CT	Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator
SICA	Central American Integration System
SIECA	Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SPLA	Sudan People's Liberation Army
SPP	Security and Prosperity Partnership
STP	Sao Tome and Principe
TB	Tuberculosis
TCB	Trade Capacity Building
TDS	Tonga Defense Service
TFI	Transitional Federal Institution
TFL	Training Future Leaders
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	United Nations and African Union Mission in Darfur
UNMIK	UN Mission in Kosovo
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNRWA	United National Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
VCT	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
WJEI	Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organization

UNITED STATES FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: GLOBAL ENGAGEMENT FOR A NEW ERA

Protecting our nation from the dangers of a new century requires more than good intelligence and a strong military. It also requires changing the conditions that breed resentment and allow extremists to prey on despair. So America is using its influence to build a freer, more hopeful, and more compassionate world. This is a reflection of our national interest; it is the calling of our conscience.

President George Bush, State of the Union Address, January 28, 2008

I can assure you we deal with the world as it is. But America at its best does not accept the world as it is. America at its best unites our power and our principles and works to make the world better than it is – not perfect, but better... We will not meet the challenges of the 21st century through military or any other means alone. Our national security requires the integration of our universal principles with all elements of our national power: our defense, our diplomacy, our development assistance, our democracy promotion efforts, free trade, and the good work of our private sector and society.

Secretary of State Condoleezza Rice, February 12, 2008

It has become clear that the security and well-being of Americans is inextricably linked to the capacity of foreign states to govern justly and effectively. As Secretary Rice has emphasized, the U.S. Government can no longer draw neat, clear lines between security interests, development efforts, and democratic ideals. Commensurate with the need to address these goals collectively, the National Security Strategy of the United States places development, together with defense and diplomacy, at the center of U.S. foreign policy. Indeed, there is an ever growing consensus that the foreign assistance funds invested in development and governance are funds invested in America's long-term security and prosperity.

Since the beginning of this Administration, unprecedented investments have been made in meaningful, long term advancement for partner nations around the world: we have tripled our official development assistance worldwide and quadrupled our bilateral aid to Africa. The President launched the watershed Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest, and established the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). At the same time, we have continued support for key partners in the war on terror, efforts to promote and strengthen democracy and human rights, trade capacity, and climate observation and mitigation. To sustain real progress, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) must nurture and grow these investments—investments in a future in which there is an ever expanding circle of well-governed states upon which the United States can partner and rely.

The FY 2009 budget request was built with these long term considerations in mind to ensure that U.S. investments in partner nations are carried through to their successful completion and to position the Department of State and USAID to aggressively and meaningfully address the most important structural challenges to lasting peace, stability and transformation. It was built collaboratively by the Department of State and USAID, with a country based focus, and centered

on what our experts in the field and our host country partners have identified as real needs and appropriate, robust interventions. Overall, it was motivated by the transformational diplomacy goal: helping to build and sustain democratic, well governed states that respond to the needs of their people, reduce widespread poverty and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.

The FY 2009 Function 150 International Affairs request totals \$26.1 billion, an increase of 8.9% over the FY 2008 enacted budget, including emergency funding. Excluding emergency funding, this is a 14.3% increase over the FY 2008 enacted base. The FY 2009 Foreign Operations request for the Department of State and USAID totals \$22.7 billion, a \$598 million increase over the FY 2008 enacted level, or an increase of almost 3%, including the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative and P.L. 480 Title II food aid. Within this level, the Global HIV/AIDS request has increased by \$117 million over FY 2008 enacted, while all other programs have increased by \$481 million.

Strategic Priorities of the Foreign Assistance Budget Request

Sustaining strong support for U.S. efforts in the war on terror by continuing to provide robust assistance to achieve necessary economic, democratic, and political stabilization and development in Iraq and Afghanistan. Related to this, the request includes significant funding to strengthen security, development, and democracy in Pakistan, including support to improve social and economic conditions in Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA). The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

Strengthening the core capabilities of USAID to effectively deliver U.S. foreign assistance on the ground with local partners, where programs have the greatest impact. The ability of the United States to demonstrate and convey the merits of good governance, economic development, and social progress to developing countries in the global community is critical to achieving national security. Any effort to improve development initiatives will require a significantly increased overseas presence, together with expanded technical and stewardship capabilities. The FY 2009 request includes funding for 300 new Foreign Service Officers for USAID.

Reducing poverty by increasing investments aimed at expanding the community of stable, democratically-governed, and prosperous nations. Advancing just, democratic and well-functioning governance is central to achieving the transformational diplomacy goal. This emphasis is reflected in the request for Development Assistance account, which is nearly 60% higher than the President's 2008 request. Funding for programs to consolidate democratic gains and seize upon opportunities to further freedom and good governance has been increased by 27% from FY 2008 enacted levels. Funding for programs that expand economic freedom, help countries open their markets, and spur growth has been increased by nearly \$94 million. A particular focus of these efforts is supporting reform-minded governments in Africa and the Western Hemisphere, where targeted increases will help underpin and sustain MCC, PEPFAR,

and other U.S. investments by funding related economic and governance programs that will enable these investments to be successful.

Confronting security challenges in key states and regions such as the Pan-Sahel and the Arabian Gulf as well as building the capacity of U.S. friends and allies for deployments in support of the war on terror, global peacekeeping operations, and regional counter-terrorism initiatives. The request includes a significant increase in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Israel. Other funding requested is geared to promoting stability in key rebuilding states in Africa by supporting peacekeeping efforts in Somalia, Liberia, and Sudan. To confront security challenges in the Western Hemisphere, the request includes \$550 million to combat the threats of drug trafficking, transnational crime, and terrorism in Mexico and Central America as part of the Merida Initiative.

Promoting and supporting human capacity development with a focus on combating deadly diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, polio, and avian influenza; promoting maternal and child health and family planning; increasing availability and access to clean water; and fostering education. Many investments in health are designed to complement the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The request also includes specific resources for both basic education and the Communities of Opportunity to support the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest.

Regional Overviews

Africa: The United States is committed to doubling assistance to sub-Saharan Africa between 2004 and 2010 to \$8.7 billion. The continued increases in funding for critical programs in sub-Saharan Africa as well as the overall trend of general increases in foreign assistance budget levels for the continent, clearly underscore an important message: Africa matters. The FY 2009 request places a priority on interventions critical to achieving sustainable progress and transformation in key African countries. Under the FY 2009 budget for Africa resources will be concentrated in countries critical to the continent's stability, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan. In addition, the request includes additional funds to address evolving needs in Somalia and Zimbabwe. Together, these critical countries account for over half of the total request for the region. Recognizing that current investments in the region are heavily concentrated in the fight against HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other immediate health threats, the FY 2009 request also calls for significant increases in funding for democracy and governance, education, economic growth, and peace and security. These resources complement the major U.S. investments in the health sector and the MCC programs and help to ensure that these collective U.S. efforts lead to balanced and sustained long-term development progress throughout the region.

East Asia and the Pacific: Over half of the FY 2009 request for the East Asia and Pacific region is devoted to Indonesia and the Philippines, the two countries poised to lead this region toward economic prosperity and democracy. In addition, this year's request seeks to continue the upsurge in assistance to Burma in response to protests in August and September, while capitalizing on opportunities for further reform in Vietnam and Cambodia. Funding requested under the Investing in People Objective constitutes 44% of the request for the region, with

programs concentrated in basic education, HIV/AIDS, and maternal and child health. Security assistance supports U.S. partners in the war on terror, particularly in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Mongolia. Assistance in Governing Justly and Democratically is intended to bolster democracy in Indonesia, the Philippines, and Cambodia; to improve governance in Vietnam; and to strengthen Thailand's return to democracy. Economic Growth assistance includes an important focus on promoting environmental sustainability activities across the region.

Europe and Eurasia: The FY 2009 request maintains focus on the unfinished business of stabilizing the Balkans, helping Westward-oriented countries complete and consolidate democratic and economic reforms, and helping European friends and allies play a critical role in operations related to the war on terror. Supporting a final Kosovo settlement will entail infrastructure development, institutional reform, and debt relief. Throughout this critical period, deep U.S. engagement will be aimed at keeping Albania, Bosnia, Macedonia, Montenegro, and Serbia advancing on the path toward Euro-Atlantic integration. The United States has a vital interest in an open and democratic Russia that is a stable geopolitical partner and will engage where it can do so productively, while continuing to support those Russians trying to maintain an open and pluralistic society. For Russia's neighbors, including Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine, assistance is prioritized to help these countries take advantage of opportunities to implement ambitious economic and political reform.

Near East: The FY 2009 request for the Near East represents a 5% increase over FY 2008 enacted levels to meet security and stability challenges and to respond to opportunities for reform. Assistance requested is essential to help Iraqis take the lead to improve security, promote national reconciliation, and spur economic growth. FY 2009 funding will further regional stability by promoting dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians consistent with the Roadmap and Quartet Principles; strengthening the new Palestinian Authority government; and supporting the democratically-elected Government of Lebanon and the primacy of the Lebanese state, particularly in southern Lebanon. To build and strengthen the regional security architecture, the FY 2009 funding request includes an increase in Peace and Security to strengthen the security of allies like Jordan and Israel, combat terrorism through the Trans-Saharan Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and advance stability through the Gulf Security Dialogue. The FY 2009 request responds to opportunities to promote political reform throughout the region; bolster the economic, political and social foundations of fragile states like Yemen; and further cooperation and dialogue through initiatives like the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI). The FY 2009 request for Egypt decreases in accordance with recent Administration decisions regarding future Economic Support Fund levels for Egypt.

South and Central Asia: The FY 2009 budget request for South and Central Asia will continue to support the war on terror through security, reconstruction, health, education and democracy development programs, particularly in Afghanistan and Pakistan. These two countries are pivotal to overall progress in fostering peace, stability, and development throughout South and Central Asia and make up nearly 85% of the region's total request. As increasing stability in these two countries is a primary goal, funding under the Peace and Security objective makes more than a third of the total requested for each country. This includes funding for counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, and border security programs in both countries as well as increases for Provincial Reconstruction Teams in Afghanistan. The request also reflects the U.S.

commitment to integrate South and Central Asia through economic development, trade and reconstruction. Funding for democracy and governance programs is increased for Bangladesh in order to support a stable democratic transition from the military-backed caretaker government. In response to continuing Maoist violence in Nepal, requested Peace and Security funding increases for that country provide critical support for the consolidation of peace and democratic transition. Increased funding for Turkmenistan will allow the United States to capitalize on new opportunities to promote economic, democratic and social sector reform.

Western Hemisphere: The FY 2009 request for the Western Hemisphere represents a significant increase over the FY 2008 enacted, primarily due to the new Merida Initiative to promote regional security cooperation with Mexico and Central America. Other increasing investments in the region are targeted to foster a stable political and economic environment that will bring the benefits of democracy – prosperity and social justice – to all. Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Haiti account for a significant portion of the region’s FY 2009 budget request and remain priorities for the Administration’s transformational diplomacy efforts in the region. The FY 2009 foreign assistance request continues support for implementation of the Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR).

Foreign Assistance Program Objectives

Peace and Security (P&S): Programs funded under this objective help nations establish the conditions and capacity to achieve peace, security, and stability and respond effectively to threats to national or international security and stability. The FY 2009 budget provides \$7.7 billion, representing more than one-third of the State-USAID portion of this year’s request. Compared to the FY 2008 appropriation, funding under this objective increases by 13%. The majority of P&S funds are provided through country budgets to address critical security issues affecting those countries and their surrounding regions. Global funding requested supports the core costs of Washington functional bureaus that implement programs in specific countries and of programs that address unique security issues that can only be managed centrally or that require flexible, cross-region programming including such issues as counter-terrorism, bilateral and multilateral military engagement, transnational crime, eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and combating trafficking in persons.

FY 2007 performance for this objective is measured by a set of 10 indicators, for which U.S. programs were at or above target for counter-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and conflict mitigation and reconciliation. The mixed results shown in stability operations and security sector reform are the result of incomplete security data for Afghanistan; otherwise, performance is above target. In counter-narcotics, program changes in a single country led to lower than expected results for one indicator; notwithstanding that budgetary shift, the results for other countries receiving U.S. Government assistance were above target. Finally, data on trafficking in persons cases are not collected and reported in a standardized manner worldwide, making progress in this area difficult to assess. Detailed budget and performance information for this objective can be found in Chapter V.

Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD): Consistent with the President’s Freedom Agenda, programs under this objective promote freedom and strengthen effective democracies

with the goal of moving countries along a continuum toward democratic consolidation. GJD assistance supports the rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building, and civil society and access to information. This assistance must take into account the challenges and opportunities presented by the political environment of each country and balance efforts to enhance the capacity of governments that seek to become more democratic with efforts to strengthen the capability of non-governmental actors, including citizens, to advocate and hold governments accountable. The FY 2009 budget includes \$1.7 billion for programs under this objective, representing 8% of the State-USAID portion of the Foreign Assistance budget request. Compared to the FY 2008 appropriation, the request for FY 2009 represents an increase of \$364 million or 27% for GJD programs overall. Highlights of the request include funding for the 2009 Afghanistan elections, post-elections assistance to democratic forces in Pakistan, and increased assistance toward promoting democracy in authoritarian regimes such as Burma and Zimbabwe.

While GJD efforts are primarily funded through bilateral programs, approximately 8% of the request is for centrally managed programs that provide innovative and timely programs in countries that are a priority for the President's Freedom Agenda, where the United States has a limited presence or as a contribution to multilateral efforts. Global funding under this objective also provides technical support and global program mechanisms to U.S. missions, as well as cutting-edge research, evaluation and training.

In FY 2007, U.S. programs in this area made a significant contribution to historic presidential and provincial assembly elections in the Democratic Republic of Congo that were credible and largely peaceful. U.S. support also helped ensure that hotly contested early parliamentary elections in Ukraine were deemed largely free and fair. Similarly, with U.S. support, national elections in Guatemala promoted the inclusion of the indigenous population, as called for in the 1996 Peace Accords.

Resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Strategic Objective in FY 2007 totaled \$2.14 billion or approximately 9% of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Of the 11 indicators measuring program performance for this objective, seven reported results in FY 2007, of which all but one met or exceeded the performance targets. The only performance measure not achieving its target was in the Rule of Law and Human Rights program area, and was the result of funding decreases in a single, large program. Detailed budget and performance information for this objective can be found in Chapter V.

Investing in People (IIP): This program objective provides funding to programs that help nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their populations through effective and accountable investments in education, health, and other social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations. The FY 2009 budget provides \$7.7 billion or more than one third of the State-USAID portion of the Foreign Assistance budget request for FY 2009. The \$6.8 billion requested for the health program area is dominated by funding for HIV/AIDS (\$5.1 billion), maternal and child health (\$704.1 million), malaria (\$385.5 million), and family planning and reproductive health (\$332 million). The request also includes \$25 million for the President's new Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative. The FY 2009 request for \$758 million for education includes funding to ramp up efforts in the second year of the

President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest, adding \$61 million for basic education in 6 countries and \$33 million for Communities of Opportunity in up to 10 countries, as well as to address the basic education needs of students currently enrolled in U.S. program-supported schools, and support exchange programs in higher education designed to strengthen leadership capacities for economic and democratic development. For FY 2009, approximately 31% of total funding for this objective is requested for global programs.

Considerable progress in this objective was achieved in FY 2007, evidenced by 92% of the performance objectives meeting or exceeding their targets. Examples include 1.36 million individuals treated for HIV, compared to the target of 1.2 million. Among the 18 target countries for tuberculosis programs, seven achieved 85% or greater treatment success, exceeding the target of six. More than 22 million people were protected against malaria in the 15 target countries of the President's Malaria Initiative, compared to the target of 15 million. Population surveys found that 47.7% of births were attended by skilled birth attendants during FY 2007, slightly exceeding the target of 47.3%. Other performance data show that 48.8% of births were spaced more than three years apart, the healthiest interval for infants and mothers, exceeding the target of 47.9%. The target of 23.4 million learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary school or equivalent non-school settings was exceeded; 27.1 million learners were enrolled in such institutions. Detailed budget and performance information for this objective can be found in Chapter V.

Economic Growth (EG): The FY 2009 request of \$2.3 billion for Economic Growth represents an increase of 6% over the FY 2008 enacted level. The FY 2009 request includes a significant shift in regional focus, with funding for EG programs in Africa increasing by 29%, to \$628 million. This strategic reallocation reflects both concern with Africa's continued economic marginalization and optimism that the growing commitment of many African countries to economic reform and transformation offers an historic opportunity to finally break the cycle of poverty and instability in that region. EG programs promote transformational, long-term development by supporting the efforts of developing countries to improve and streamline their governance, combat corruption, create a hospitable business environment, and empower the poor to take advantage of trade and other market opportunities. EG programs also stress the importance of public-private partnerships, and recognize that private sector-led economic growth provides the only means for developing countries to generate the funds they need to invest in their own people's education, health, and other needs, and to eventually emerge from dependence on foreign aid.

EG programs are producing concrete results throughout the developing world. For example: in Liberia, U.S. assistance helped the new, democratically-elected government build an efficient revenue system that, within one year, doubled the locally-generated resources available to support education, health and other essential services. In Georgia, EG programs helped eliminate 750 redundant licensing requirements and reduced the cost of registering property by 70%, generating over \$100 million in concrete economic benefits in the first year alone. In East Africa, U.S. programs worked with public-private partnerships to develop warehouse-receipt systems, transportation services, and other critical market infrastructure. Regional trade in selected agricultural products has increased by 57%. Of the nine EG measures for which results

were reported in FY 2007, 100% of them met or exceeded their targets. Detailed budget and performance information for this objective can be found in Chapter V.

Humanitarian Assistance (HA): Funding under this objective saves lives, alleviates suffering, and minimizes the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. The FY 2009 budget provides \$2.1 billion, representing 9% of the State-USAID portion of the Foreign Assistance budget request for FY 2009. However, HA funding is generally not done on a country-by-country basis and a request for Iraq and Afghanistan is not specifically included in the FY 2009 request. Three HA accounts – \$897 million of the P.L. 480 Title II food aid request that is counted towards the HA objective, Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA, requested at \$762 million in HA) and International Disaster and Famine Assistance (IDFA, requested at \$298 million) – represent 92% of the HA objective. Along with the President’s Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) fund, all are centrally managed as contingency accounts in order to maintain sufficient flexibility for funds to be quickly provided during crises to save lives, alleviate human suffering, meet refugee and migration needs, and reduce the economic and social impact of disasters as they occur.

U.S. Government programs providing protection, assistance, and solutions to victims of disaster or persecution, whether armed conflict, natural disasters, or other threats, performed on or above target in five of the seven areas monitored by performance measures. Notably, the FY 2007 performance results related most directly to saving and sustaining lives by measuring global acute malnutrition (GAM) for vulnerable populations were both above target, including those for dispersed populations as well as for those in controlled settings, such as refugee camps. While programs providing emergency food aid and refugee protection performed marginally below target in FY 2007, they nevertheless performed well above the levels achieved in previous years. Performance was on or above target for U.S. Government humanitarian non food-aid assistance reaching targeted individuals and households as well as for refugee admissions to the United States. All eight HA program areas’ targets for 2007 were met, and many were exceeded. Detailed budget and performance information for this objective can be found in Chapter V.

Program Support: Resources budgeted in certain operating units for the Program Support Objective are for general program-funded administrative costs which cover all, or multiple, program objectives such as motor pool costs associated with all operating unit programs. In addition, cross-cutting USAID Administrative Expenses, such as USAID Operating Expenses, are also included in this objective.

Budget and Performance

Under a new initiative launched by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), the FY 2009 budget request includes the 2007 Foreign Assistance Performance Report and 2009 Performance Plan, found in Chapter V of this volume. A number of federal agencies, including the Department of State and USAID, chose to participate in OMB’s *Pilot Program for Alternative Approaches to Performance and Accountability Reporting*, reconfiguring their annual reporting documents and publishing dates to present more streamlined and timely information that also emphasizes the linkages between budget and performance. In addition to the detailed budget and

performance information found in Chapter V, performance highlights are also included in each of the functional bureau narratives.

Conclusion

Consistent with the Secretary's ongoing commitment to foreign assistance reform, the FY 2009 budget reflects an alignment of resources with U.S. national security and development objectives. As the Secretary committed when she launched the reforms in 2006, both the Department and USAID have strengthened their oversight and stewardship of taxpayer dollars and have enhanced their focus on performance and accountability. They rely on a common Strategic Framework, jointly developed definitions and indicators, and a tailored, common tracking system to account for and evaluate our foreign assistance programs and their impact in achieving our foreign assistance objectives.

The FY 2009 request represents the Administration's best judgment of the resources that are necessary to support U.S. efforts in the war on terror and confront other security challenges, restore the USAID's capacity to manage its increased responsibilities in managing and implementing assistance, redouble efforts to reduce poverty through economic and democratic transformation, respond to humanitarian crises, and promote human development around the world. A significant portion of the Administration's FY 2008 supplemental request is still pending. In addition, the Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan. The Department and USAID look forward to working closely with the Congress to make the best use of taxpayer dollars in support of our shared goal of preserving our national security and fulfilling our moral obligation as Americans to make the world better than it is—not perfect, but significantly better.

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FY 2009
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supplemental	FY 2007 Total	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Emergency	FY 2008 Total Estimate	FY 2008 Pending Supplemental	FY 2009 Request
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	32,570,652	6,101,150	38,671,802	34,014,395	2,385,000	36,399,395	5,423,608	39,498,234
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	21,954,788	4,429,250	26,384,038	22,872,398	1,123,368	23,995,766	2,819,000	26,141,318
Export & Investment Assistance	(103,568)	-	(103,568)	(114,016)	-	(114,016)	-	(157,700)
Export-Import Bank	38,000	-	38,000	992	-	992	-	2,500
Export-Import Bank offsetting collections precluded from obligation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(41,000)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(192,000)	-	(192,000)	(165,000)	-	(165,000)	-	(170,000)
Trade and Development Agency	50,432	-	50,432	49,992	-	49,992	-	50,800
Bilateral Economic Assistance	15,611,322	3,934,250	19,545,572	16,630,185	988,368	17,618,553	2,819,000	18,801,113
U.S. Agency for International Development								
Child Survival & Health Programs Fund (CSH)	1,740,425	161,000	1,901,425	[1,714,152]	[115,000]	[1,829,152]	-	1,577,830
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, & Malaria	[247,500]	-	[247,500]	[0]	-	[0]	-	[0]
Development Assistance (DA)	1,508,760	-	1,508,760	1,623,622	-	1,623,622	-	1,639,055
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	361,350	165,000	526,350	319,739	110,000	429,739	-	298,050
Transition Initiatives (TI)	39,600	-	39,600	44,636	-	44,636	-	40,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[21,000]	-	[21,000]	[21,000]	-	[21,000]	-	[21,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	7,920	-	7,920	8,094	-	8,094	-	7,600
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	[38,700]	-	[38,700]	[36,400]	-	[36,400]	-	[34,600]
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	626,832	8,700	635,532	629,857	20,800	650,657	41,000	767,184
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	69,300	-	69,300	87,287	-	87,287	-	171,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	35,845	3,500	39,345	37,692	-	37,692	-	40,600
Other Bilateral Economic Assistance								
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	2,468,375	2,649,300	5,117,675	2,447,270	542,568	2,989,838	2,009,000	3,153,743
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (AEEB)	273,900	189,000	462,900	293,553	-	293,553	-	275,625
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA)	452,000	-	452,000	396,497	-	396,497	-	346,108
Independent Agencies								
Peace Corps	319,700	-	319,700	330,799	-	330,799	-	343,500
Inter-American Foundation	19,347	-	19,347	20,830	-	20,830	-	20,000
African Development Foundation	22,800	-	22,800	29,757	-	29,757	-	30,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,752,300	-	1,752,300	1,544,388	-	1,544,388	-	2,225,000

FY 2008 Estimates represent preliminary levels at the time of printing and are subject to change prior to issuance of the report to Congress on allocations as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

The FY 2008 estimate reflects a rescission of 0.7% for accounts funded in Division A of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 480 Title II and the McGovern-Dole program) and 0.81% for other accounts.

Additional FY 2008 rescissions in the following accounts, required by Title VI of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division J, 110-161), will be taken from prior-year unobligated balances: Economic Support Fund (\$133 million) and Export-Import Bank Subsidy (\$25 million).

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

FY 2009
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supplemental	Total	Estimate	Emergency	Total Estimate	Supplemental	Pending	Request
Department of State									
Global Health and Child Survival (Includes GHAI and CSH in FY 2008)	-	-	-	6,376,082	115,000	6,491,082	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative (GHAI)	3,246,520	-	3,246,520	[4,661,930]	-	[4,661,930]	-	-	4,779,000
Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis & Malaria	[377,500]	-	[377,500]	[545,545]	-	[198,000]	-	-	[200,000]
Democracy Fund	94,050	260,000	354,050	162,672	-	162,672	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	472,616	252,000	724,616	556,405	-	556,405	734,000	-	1,202,061
Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP)	721,500	-	721,500	319,848	-	319,848	-	-	406,757
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	833,033	130,500	963,533	823,178	200,000	1,023,178	30,000	-	764,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance (ERMA)	55,000	55,000	110,000	44,636	-	44,636	-	-	45,000
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining (NADR)	405,999	57,500	463,499	483,055	-	483,055	5,000	-	499,000
Department of Treasury	84,150	2,750	86,900	50,288	-	50,288	-	-	170,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	19,800	2,750	22,550	20,234	-	20,234	-	-	29,000
Debt Restructuring	64,350	-	64,350	30,054	-	30,054	-	-	141,000
Military Assistance	4,869,927	495,000	5,364,927	4,762,044	135,000	4,897,044	-	-	5,149,700
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	4,560,800	265,000	4,825,800	4,450,482	100,000	4,550,482	-	-	4,812,000
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	223,250	230,000	453,250	226,381	35,000	261,381	-	-	247,200
International Military Education & Training (IMET)	85,877	-	85,877	85,181	-	85,181	-	-	90,500
Multilateral Economic Assistance									
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	1,273,219	-	1,273,219	1,277,289	-	1,277,289	-	-	2,071,305
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	79,200	-	79,200	81,101	-	81,101	-	-	80,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
African Development Bank	3,602	-	3,602	2,021	-	2,021	-	-	-
African Development Fund	134,343	-	134,343	134,585	-	134,585	-	-	156,055
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	99,000	-	99,000	74,544	-	74,544	-	-	115,250
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	1,724	-	1,724	24,798	-	24,798	-	-	25,000
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	940,500	-	940,500	942,305	-	942,305	-	-	1,277,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	14,850	-	14,850	17,926	-	17,926	-	-	18,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrears	-	-	-	[3,131]	-	[3,131]	-	-	[42,000]
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	303,888	-	303,888	316,897	-	316,897	-	-	276,900

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Additional FY 2008 rescissions in the following accounts, required by Title VI of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division J, 110-161), will be taken from prior-year unobligated balances: Economic Support Fund (\$133 million) and Export-Import Bank Subsidy (\$25 million).

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

FY 2009
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supplemental	Total	Estimate	Emergency	Total Estimate	Supplemental	Pending	Request
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS									
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	8,798,859	1,224,900	10,023,759	9,225,025	1,249,632	10,474,657	2,254,608		11,223,104
Administration of Foreign Affairs	6,403,806	891,900	7,295,706	6,622,627	781,632	7,404,259	1,868,008		8,094,954
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	4,339,713	861,900	5,201,613	4,545,054	781,632	5,326,686	1,708,008		5,364,269
Capital Investment Fund	58,143	-	58,143	59,575	-	59,575	-		71,000
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	1,490,852	-	1,490,852	1,425,574	-	1,425,574	160,000		1,789,734
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		248,631
Office of Inspector General	29,914	1,500	31,414	33,733	-	33,733	-		35,508
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	445,671	20,000	465,671	501,347	-	501,347	-		522,444
Representation Allowances	8,175	-	8,175	8,109	-	8,109	-		8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	9,270	-	9,270	22,814	-	22,814	-		18,000
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	4,940	8,500	13,440	8,927	-	8,927	-		19,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,302	-	1,302	1,275	-	1,275	-		1,353
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	15,826	-	15,826	16,219	-	16,219	-		16,840
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	[126,400]	-	[126,400]	[122,500]	-	[122,500]	-		[122,500]
International Organizations	2,286,592	333,000	2,619,592	2,565,946	468,000	3,033,946	386,600		3,026,400
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,151,317	50,000	1,201,317	1,343,429	-	1,343,429	53,000		1,529,400
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,135,275	283,000	1,418,275	1,222,517	468,000	1,690,517	333,600		1,497,000
Related Appropriations	108,461	-	108,461	36,452	-	36,452	-		101,750
The Asia Foundation	13,821	-	13,821	15,374	-	15,374	-		10,000
National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (funded by Democracy Fund in FY 2008)	74,042	-	74,042	[99,190]	-	[99,190]	-		80,000
East-West Center	18,994	-	18,994	19,342	-	19,342	-		10,000
Center for Middle Eastern -Western Dialogue	740	-	740	868	-	868	-		875
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	494	-	494	496	-	496	-		500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	370	-	370	372	-	372	-		375
BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS	646,750	10,000	656,750	670,004	12,000	682,004	-		699,489
International Broadcasting Operations	639,126	10,000	649,126	659,343	12,000	671,343	-		653,801
Broadcasting to Cuba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		34,392
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	7,624	-	7,624	10,661	-	10,661	-		11,296
OTHER PROGRAMS	87,894	-	87,894	94,804	-	94,804	-		108,423
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,561	-	1,561	1,606	-	1,606	-		1,823
International Trade Commission	64,200	-	64,200	68,400	-	68,400	-		73,600
United States Institute of Peace	22,133	-	22,133	24,798	-	24,798	-		33,000
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	1,313,711	450,000	1,763,711	1,310,164	-	1,310,164	350,000		1,325,900
P.L. 480 Title II (Agriculture Bill)	1,214,711	450,000	1,664,711	1,210,864	-	1,210,864	350,000		1,225,900
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	99,000	-	99,000	99,300	-	99,300	-		100,000

FY 2008 Estimates represent preliminary levels at the time of printing and are subject to change prior to issuance of the report to Congress on allocations as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

The FY 2008 estimate reflects a rescission of 0.7% for accounts funded in Division A of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 480 Title II and the McGovern-Dole program) and 0.81% for other accounts.

Additional FY 2008 rescissions in the following accounts, required by Title VI of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division J, 110-161), will be taken from prior-year unobligated balances: Economic Support Fund (\$133 million) and Export-Import Bank Subsidy (\$25 million).

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

FY 2009
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supplemental	Total	Estimate	Emergency	Total Estimate	Pending Supplemental	Request
RESCISSION OF PRIOR YEARS BALANCES	(231,350)	(13,000)	(244,350)	(158,000)	-	(158,000)	-	-
Economic Support Fund	(200,000)	-	(200,000)	(133,000)	-	(133,000)	-	-
International Development Association	(31,350)	-	(31,350)	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	-	-	-	(25,000)	-	(25,000)	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	(13,000)	(13,000)	-	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 Estimates represent preliminary levels at the time of printing and are subject to change prior to issuance of the report to Congress on allocations as required by section 653(a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

The FY 2008 estimate reflects a rescission of 0.7% for accounts funded in Division A of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 480 Title II and the McGovern-Dole program) and 0.81% for other accounts.

Additional FY 2008 rescissions in the following accounts, required by Title VI of the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2008 (Division J, 110-161), will be taken from prior-year unobligated balances: Economic Support Fund (\$133 million) and Export-Import Bank Subsidy (\$25 million).

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

Export-Import Bank

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States	38,000	—	992	—	2,500

The FY 2009 request seeks \$2.5 million to support the expenses of the Inspector General. The FY 2009 budget estimates that the Bank’s export credit support will total \$14.0 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Bank’s customers. The Bank expects to collect \$164 million in receipts in excess of estimated losses in FY 2008. These receipts will be used to cover both the \$41 million for loan programs as well as the \$81.5 million for administrative expenses.

The Export-Import Bank of the United States is an independent executive agency and a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation. Ex-Im Bank is the official export credit agency of the United States. Its mission is to support U.S. exports by providing export financing through its loan, guarantee, and insurance programs in cases where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing or when such support is necessary to level the playing field due to financing provided by foreign governments to their exporters that are in competition for export sales with U.S. exporters. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, Ex-Im Bank helps companies create and maintain U.S. jobs. The Bank actively assists small and medium-sized businesses.

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-192,000	—	-164,500	—	-170,000

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is a self-sustaining agency that mobilizes American private investment by providing political risk insurance and financing in support of U.S. foreign policy in 156 developing nations and emerging markets around the world.

OPIC's FY 2009 budget is fully self-funded. From its estimated offsetting collections of \$249.6 million in FY 2009, OPIC is requesting \$50.6 million for administrative expenses and \$29 million for credit funding. This amount will support an estimated \$1.8 billion in new direct loans and loan guaranties.

OPIC will focus its efforts on quality projects that are highly developmental, based on both sector and geographic location. Based on U.S. development and foreign policy priorities, OPIC will place special emphasis on small business, investments in Africa, the broader Middle East, and Central America, and continue to increase private sector cooperation, increase the availability of housing for the developing world, and encourage renewable energy projects.

Private sector investment support provided by OPIC is market driven, and as a result, efficiently aligns government resources with projects that are most likely to drive economic growth. For many countries that have moved beyond basic humanitarian assistance, OPIC is an effective and efficient way to promote private sector growth. OPIC's goal is to generate "additionality" on each transaction it conducts, meaning OPIC is able to add value to every investment it supports.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	50,432	—	49,992	—	50,800

The Administration is requesting \$50.8 million for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) in FY 2009. This request maintains USTDA's ability to spur economic development and advance U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle-income countries.

USTDA's FY 2009 budget request encompasses USTDA's assistance programs which support key trade and foreign policy objectives of the Administration, including: 1) Promoting global energy security by providing early investment analysis and technical assistance designed to identify, develop, and transport to market new oil and gas reserves, while placing a high priority on projects that stimulate the development of alternative fuels, deploy technologies that promote the clean and efficient use of resources, and improve energy efficiency; 2) Applying environmental technologies in countries where there is need for significant improvement in areas such as water treatment, air quality, and hazardous waste management; 3) Ensuring secure and safe trade by assisting countries to comply with international safety and security regulations in aviation, rail, and maritime transport, which helps to improve their economies and meet higher security standards that are now required in international trade; and 4) Enhancing regional integration initiatives that support program activities which advance bilateral, regional, and global development assistance activities.

USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment policy and decision-making in host countries creates an enabling environment for trade, investment, and sustainable economic development. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places emphasis on economic sectors that benefit from exports of U.S. goods and services. USTDA provides a bridge to U.S. technical know-how and experience for developing and middle-income countries. The focus of the agency is unique in creating public-private partnerships that respond to foreign project sponsor needs and priorities. USTDA's programs help to identify and prepare projects for implementation that will establish the infrastructure necessary for economies to expand. At the same time, the agency's activities develop trade partnerships by enhancing the ability of U.S. firms to conduct business overseas through a variety of trade capacity building and technical assistance programs.

The agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace. This support comes in the form of technical assistance, feasibility studies, orientation visits, training grants and conferences. USTDA has a proven capability to rapidly and effectively respond to new Administration priorities as they emerge. As a result of these early investments, USTDA is well positioned to continue its support of the Administration's efforts to create sustainable democratic societies within emerging states as well as throughout the Middle East. Moreover, USTDA continues to ensure that its programs remain results oriented and successfully deliver commercial foreign assistance by taking on an increasingly visible role in providing trade capacity-building assistance around the world.

Child Survival and Health Programs Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual*	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate**	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	1,740,425	161,000	[1,829,152]	—	1,577,830

* In FY 2007, \$247.5 million was provided as a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

** In FY 2008, funds for child survival and health activities were appropriated into the new Global Health and Child Survival account. The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. To see the division between the estimate and emergency funding, please refer to the FY 2009 International Affairs Request Summary table at the beginning of this volume (\$115 million of emergency funding was appropriated to combat Avian Influenza). Funding for CSH activities is displayed on the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund page to facilitate comparison across fiscal years.

The FY 2009 request of **\$1.58 billion** for the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund (CSH) reflects the President's continuing commitment to improve interventions that address critical worldwide needs for HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, other infectious diseases (including avian influenza), maternal and child health and nutrition, and family planning, as well as those of vulnerable children. Programs expand basic health services and strengthen national systems to significantly improve health and wellbeing especially of women, children, and other vulnerable populations.

CSH funds are focused on countries where impact will be maximized based on the country's complete development picture, including consideration of health indicators, host country absorptive capacity, and the totality of U.S. and other donor resources in country. Allocation decisions for HIV/AIDS activities are planned in collaboration with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator in order to maximize complementarities with health interventions requested under the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account.

Highlights:

- \$385.0 million to support the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) that was expanded from seven to fifteen high-burden countries in FY 2007 and other ongoing malaria programs. Activities include prevention (spraying, insecticide-treated nets, and intermittent preventive therapy during pregnancy) and treatment.
- \$342.03 million for HIV/AIDS programs to focus on prevention, care, and treatment efforts, and the support of children affected by AIDS in over 90 countries. This funding is an important component of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The bulk of the funding for HIV/AIDS programming under PEPFAR is requested in the GHAI account. For additional information on PEPFAR, please refer to Annex A.
- \$369.5 million for Child Survival and Maternal Health (CSMH) programs, focusing especially on increasing the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, such as newborn care, immunization, community treatment of pneumonia, and treatment and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage, that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health and nutrition.
- \$301.7 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) programs, focusing on programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care.
- \$50 million to support programs to contain or prevent an avian influenza pandemic.

- \$84.5 million for programs to combat tuberculosis, which is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Activities focus on effectively treating tuberculosis and preventing and treating multi-drug resistant and extensively drug resistant tuberculosis. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR on programs for HIV/TB co-infected individuals.
- \$35.1 million for other public health threats, including \$25 million for the President's new Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative and \$10.1 million for water supply and sanitation.
- \$10 million for vulnerable children, including programs for displaced children and orphans.

The FY 2009 request represents an increase over the FY 2008 estimated levels for malaria, other public health threats, and water supply and sanitation.

The FY 2009 requests for funding for family planning and reproductive health, maternal and child health, avian influenza, and tuberculosis reflect the continuing recognition and Administration priority to address these important health problems. Over 31% of funds for these purposes are allocated to Africa, where health problems are the most severe.

The request for HIV/AIDS in CSH includes \$12.7 million to accommodate funding for Europe and Eurasia countries previously funded through the FSA and SEED accounts. A \$200 million contribution to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is requested within the GHAI account. In FY 2009, as in FY 2008, a \$300 million contribution to the Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria is requested within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget.

For FY 2009, Sudan health programs which were requested in the ESF account for FY 2008 are requested from the CSH account.

Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Development Assistance	1,508,760	—	1,623,622	—	1,639,055

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. To see the division between the estimate and emergency funding, please refer to the FY 2009 International Affairs Request Summary table at the beginning of this volume.

The FY 2009 request for the Development Assistance (DA) account will fund assistance programs in most countries that fall within the “Developing,” “Transforming,” and “Sustaining Partner” categories of the new Foreign Assistance Strategic Framework (descriptions of the categories and the countries currently falling within each category are available online at http://f.state.gov/docs/plan/AnnexB_ExtendedFramework.pdf). These countries range from those with very low incomes whose governments are sufficiently stable and organized to move forward on a transformational development agenda to countries that have reached income levels above the ceiling for Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) eligibility (currently \$3,595 per capita gross national income) and are relatively well-governed.

All countries in these categories of the Strategic Framework face a range of long-term development challenges that are consistent with the purposes for which this account was established. In previous years, a significant proportion of these programs have been requested in the Economic Support Fund (ESF) account. Consolidation in the DA account of assistance provided to these types of countries will improve strategic transparency and facilitate monitoring of the performance of long-term development programs. When considered together, the overall DA and ESF request has increased for FY 2009 compared to the FY 2008 enacted levels and the President’s FY 2008 request.

The FY 2009 DA request recognizes that this assistance complements and reinforces other major U.S. assistance initiatives. In particular, this assistance is carefully coordinated with the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) and the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). DA-funded programs often provide critical linkages that bind the wide variety of U.S. country assistance together in a mutually-reinforcing package that advances and sustains overall U.S. development goals. They also provide vital support for other forms of U.S. engagement with developing countries, including diplomatic efforts to advance freedom and democracy, basic education initiatives, our international trade negotiating agenda, trade-related bilateral environment and labor cooperation agreements, and global climate change negotiations. Such programs multiply the impact of taxpayer-funded assistance by fostering and supporting public-private partnerships.

This request will result in an expanded community of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people and act responsibly within the international system. Programs funded under the DA account support the self-help efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress. For example, in countries subject to recurring famine, these funds will improve public preparedness, provide expanded and more reliable sources of income to vulnerable populations, and reduce dependence on emergency aid.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal strategic priorities for increases in DA funding in FY 2009 are:

- Long-term Democratic Governance (DG) and Economic Growth (EG) programs in African countries whose governments are committed to progress and reform, and who are also receiving large increases in U.S. support for the battle against HIV/AIDS and other critical health threats, and for the construction of roads, ports, irrigation systems, and other "hard" infrastructure. Increased support for DG and EG programs is critical to ensure that U.S. assistance efforts in Africa, including the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), are sustained and built upon over time.
- Trade Capacity Building programs in Africa and the Western Hemisphere, including assistance to help our trading partners implement their commitments under bilateral trade agreements and related labor and environment cooperation agreements to enhance competitiveness, and to help the citizens of African countries that are eligible for trade preferences under the Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) take full advantage of the opportunities for economic growth and poverty reduction that AGOA offers.
- Capacity building and other assistance relating to the President's Global Climate Change initiative, as well as environmental priorities such as biodiversity, particularly efforts to help countries anticipate and adapt to the effects of climate change, and reduce greenhouse gas concentrations through improved forest management and avoided deforestation.
- Strengthened Democratic Governance in the Western Hemisphere in support of the President's Freedom Agenda, including programs that encourage transparent and competitive political processes; promote the rule of law and respect for human rights; develop accountability through civil society strengthening; and promote more transparent, accountable and socially responsible government.
- Accelerated progress in basic literacy and numeracy under the President's International Education Initiative, with strategic concentration of resources for basic education in four African countries (Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia and Mali), Honduras and Yemen. It will also support the new Communities of Opportunity program, which will provide after school programs for youth in disadvantaged neighborhoods in ten strategic countries. This funding is in addition to ongoing efforts to improve basic education worldwide.
- Alternative Development in the Andean countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru,) provides important support for our comprehensive campaign against narcotics trafficking by strengthening institutional capacity to promote long-term stability, economic growth, and social well-being.

International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
International Disaster Assistance**	361,350	165,000	429,739	—	298,050

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. \$110 million of emergency funding was appropriated to disaster relief activities.

** In FY 2007, this account was named International Disaster and Famine Assistance (IDFA). In FY 2008, the account was renamed International Disaster Assistance (IDA).

International Disaster Assistance (IDA) will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation in countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, as well as support for disaster mitigation, prevention, and preparedness. The request will fund relief programs such as emergency health and nutrition interventions, and provide safe drinking water and emergency shelters. This includes the purchase of commodities such as temporary shelter; blankets; supplementary and therapeutic food; potable water; medical supplies; and agricultural rehabilitation aid, including seeds and hand tools. The majority of beneficiaries in man-made disasters and conflict are internally displaced persons (IDPs), a group made vulnerable by their lack of recognized status.

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. The Administration will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs relating to Iraq, as needs become better known.

Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Transition Initiatives	39,600	—	44,636	—	40,000

The Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address the opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to the path of sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds are focused on advancing peace and stability through activities falling within the Peace and Security and the Governing Justly and Democratically objectives of the foreign assistance framework. Examples include: increased responsiveness of central governments to local needs; community self-help programs; grass-roots democratic media programs; and conflict resolution measures.

Transition Initiatives - FY 2007-2009
Administered by the United States Agency for International Development
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)
(U.S. Dollars)

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2007 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2008 ESTIMATE	FY 2009 REQUEST
AFRICA					
Liberia	Strengthen good governance, community reintegration, and media activities in a post-conflict environment.	Start: 1/2004 Exit: 12/2007	5,596,631	134,500	-
Somalia	Assist U.S. Government efforts to strengthen governance capacity and support reconciliation.	Start: 4/2007 Exit: 1/2008	1,253,696	195,000	-
Sudan	Support implementation of peace agreements and strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability.	Start: 1/2003 Exit: TBD	10,535,605	8,000,000	-
ASIA / NEAR EAST					
Lebanon	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	5,000,000	4,800,000	-
Nepal	Support the peace process and conflict mitigation.	Start: 6/2006 Exit: TBD	7,909,821	5,000,000	-
Pakistan	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence and trust between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	373,800	1,000,000	-
Sri Lanka	Generate greater support for a negotiated peace settlement to end the long-standing conflict.	Start: 2/2003 Exit: 03/2007	284,824	-	-
West Bank/Gaza	Support civil society, moderate leaders and independent institutions to promote good governance and a return to the peace process.	Start: 5/2005 Exit: 12/2007	868,995	420,000	-
LATIN AMERICA					
Bolivia	Strengthen regional government capacity and promote indigenous engagement in political and economic development.	Start: 2/2004 Exit: 9/2007	1,818,842	-	-
Colombia	Assist the Government of Colombia to stabilize conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening its ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 2/2009	1,699,970	2,000,000	-
Cuba	Support youth-led independent media initiatives (funded with ESF).	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	(see footnote)	-	-
Venezuela	Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: TBD	3,000,000	4,000,000	-
New Countries			-	10,221,500	31,135,500
Program Support - Worldwide			5,690,714	6,100,000	6,100,000
No-Year funds adjustment*			(4,432,898)	2,764,500	2,764,500
TOTAL TI FUNDS			39,600,000	44,635,500	40,000,000

*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from the prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in the next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.

FY-2007: TI allocation based on a \$40.0 million appropriation less rescission. FY 2007 non-TI funds leveraged by OTI: **Bolivia:** ESF \$0.984 million; **Colombia:** ACI \$6.3 million; **Cuba:** ESF \$1.0 million; **Lebanon:** ESF \$2.0 million; **Sudan:** DA \$0.86 million, ESF \$2.75 million, FD \$17 million, FD-Supp. \$3.0 million, GHAI \$0.4 million; **Venezuela:** DA \$0.86 million, ESF \$1.625 million; **West Bank/Gaza:** ESF \$4.0 million.

FY-2008: TI allocation is based on \$45.0 million appropriation less rescission. Non-TI FY 2008 estimates: **Pakistan:** \$30 million ESF; **Colombia:** \$4.0 million 1207; \$2.0 million ACI.

Transition Initiatives - FY 2007-2009

Administered by the United States Agency for International Development
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)
(U.S. Dollars)

Country		FY 2007 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2008 ESTIMATE	FY 2009 REQUEST
AFRICA				
	Liberia	5,596,631	134,500	-
	Somalia	1,253,696	195,000	-
	Sudan	10,535,605	8,000,000	-
ASIA / NEAR EAST				
	Lebanon	5,000,000	4,800,000	-
	Nepal	7,909,821	5,000,000	-
	Pakistan	373,800	1,000,000	-
	Sri Lanka	284,824	-	-
	West Bank/Gaza	868,995	420,000	-
LATIN AMERICA				
	Bolivia	1,818,842	-	-
	Colombia	1,699,970	2,000,000	-
	Cuba	<i>(see footnote)</i>	-	-
	Venezuela	3,000,000	4,000,000	-
New Countries		-	10,221,500	31,135,500
Program Support - Worldwide		5,690,714	6,100,000	6,100,000
No-Year funds adjustment*		(4,432,898)	2,764,500	2,764,500
TOTAL TI FUNDS		39,600,000	44,635,500	40,000,000

*This adjustment includes: 1) funds from the prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in the next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.

FY-2007: TI allocation based on a \$40.0 million appropriation less rescission. FY 2007 non-TI funds leveraged by OTI: **Bolivia:** ESF \$0.984 million; **Colombia:** ACI \$6.3 million; **Cuba:** ESF \$1.0 million; **Lebanon:** ESF \$2.0 million; **Sudan:** DA \$0.86 million, ESF \$2.75 million, FD \$17 million, FD-Supp. \$3.0 million, GHAI \$0.4 million; **Venezuela:** DA \$0.86 million, ESF \$1.625 million; **West Bank/Gaza:** ESF \$4.0 million.

FY-2008: TI allocation is based on \$45.0 million appropriation less rescission. Non-TI FY 2008 estimates: **Pakistan:** ESF \$30 million; **Colombia:** 1207 \$4.0 million; ACI \$2.0 million.

Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Development Credit Authority – Administrative Expenses	7,920	—	8,094	—	7,600
Development Credit Authority – Transfer Authority	[21,000]	—	[21,000]	—	[21,000]

The FY 2009 request includes **\$21 million** in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by USAID and **\$7.6 million** for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from other USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA credit guarantees, which allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes. These projects can promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies, and augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects. DCA thereby supports the capacity of host countries to finance their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$1.3 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of approximately \$45 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 49 USAID missions to enter into 181 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. Program areas and elements are determined by the missions to reflect the nature of the projects financed. DCA projects have already proven very effective in channeling resources to micro-enterprises, small and medium-scale businesses, farmers, mortgage markets, and certain infrastructure sectors, especially energy.

In FY 2009, DCA guarantees will support much needed financing of water and sanitation facilities in the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam, Uganda, and Ghana. DCA will continue to support small and medium enterprises and infrastructure projects in Africa, and to promote the flow of credit to microfinance institutions, small and medium enterprises, agribusinesses, energy-efficiency projects, housing, and municipalities in USAID-assisted countries in FY 2009.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990, the request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of the Agency's legacy credit portfolios which amount to more than \$21 billion.

USAID Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate*	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request**
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	626,832	8,700	650,657	41,000	767,184
Other Sources***	129,712	–	122,479	–	64,100
Total	756,544	8,700	773,136	41,000	831,284

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. \$20.8 million of emergency funding was appropriated for USAID Operating Expenses.

** The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

*** Other sources include Trust Funds and Special Authorities in program accounts, including DA, CSH, and ESF.

The ability of the United States to demonstrate and convey the merits of good governance, economic development, and social progress to developing countries in the global community is critical to achieving national security objectives. As with the Transformational Diplomacy goals, USAID recognizes that any effort to improve development initiatives will require a significantly increased overseas presence, together with expanded technical and stewardship capabilities.

The FY 2009 request includes funding for a Development Leadership Initiative (DLI) to significantly increase USAID's permanent Foreign Service Officer (FSO) corps, strengthening the Agency's capacity to effectively deliver U.S. foreign assistance on the ground with local partners, where programs have the greatest impact.

The DLI will allow USAID to strategically align overseas staff with FY 2009 program funding levels and strengthen the Agency's capacity to meet the dramatic stewardship and technical demands of the National Security Strategy for foreign assistance. An increased FSO corps with strengthened technical capabilities in agriculture, health, economic development, governance, and other areas will enable the United States to focus its development and humanitarian resources in a manner that significantly improves the Agency's ability to effectively meet foreign assistance goals and improve program performance.

Uses of Funds:

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Development Leadership Initiative	-	-	-	-	92,100
Overseas Operations	408,707	8,700	376,833	41,000	371,416
Washington Operations	193,769	-	229,141	-	239,818
Central Support	154,068	-	167,162	-	127,950
Total Uses	756,544	8,700	773,136	41,000	831,284

USAID Workforce:

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
U.S. Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses					
End-of-year On-board	1,995	0	2,147	18	2,447
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	2,005	0	2,005	15	2,180
Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments					
End-of-year On-board	204	0	230	0	230
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	194	0	230	0	230

Development Leadership Initiative (DLI)

The USAID Foreign Service Officer corps is one of the most valuable elements of the United States Government's (USG) development and humanitarian assistance efforts. FSOs serve on the frontlines of development, implementing the USG's foreign assistance strategy on the ground, responding to humanitarian crises, and working to meet transformational development goals. FSOs develop important relationships with host country nationals, advise both Washington and in-country counterparts in development strategy and help mobilize the participation and resources of other development partners. USAID FSOs provide leadership overseas to develop, implement, and integrate programs that bring peace, prosperity, and security to the world.

The size and make-up of the Agency's permanent FSO workforce must keep pace with the significant increase in USAID managed programs and USG foreign assistance priorities. Funding for USAID-managed programs increased by 40% between FY 1995 and FY 2007. Approximately 45% of the entire permanent Foreign Service workforce is eligible to retire. Within the Senior Foreign Service, 71% of FSOs are eligible to retire. Both of these percentages will increase significantly over the next three to four years. At current hiring, attrition, and retirement rates, USAID's ability to achieve its mission and provide the leadership role needed to promote foreign policy objectives will be weakened, unless the Agency is able to backfill and strengthen its overseas workforce. This combination of increased program funding and an increasingly retirement eligible Foreign Service Officer corps risks the erosion of the Agency's core leadership and technical capabilities.

Under the Foreign Assistance Reform agenda, USAID has already begun to shift staff to meet the USG's foreign assistance priorities. However, USAID must go beyond repositioning of existing staff, in accordance with the Foreign Assistance Framework.

The FY 2009 request includes \$92.1 million for the DLI. The DLI funding will enable the Agency to hire 300 new FSOs in FY 2009, increasing the total FSO workforce by 30 percent. In addition, the DLI budget funds the associated costs of hiring 300 new FSOs including: 125 new Foreign Service Nationals (FSNs) to support an increased U.S. direct hire overseas workforce; increased infrastructure costs such as travel, rent, and equipment in Washington prior to FSO deployment overseas; and other personnel support services such as recruitment and training.

DLI Request Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2009 Request
Personnel Compensation*	27,555
Travel & Transportation	1,944
Rental Payments	7,079
Other Services	16,729
Facilities Operation & Maintenance	10,000
Furniture & Equipment	28,793
Total	92,100

* The total personnel compensation amount reflects the salary and benefits for 50 FSOs every two months, resulting in 175 full time equivalencies for the 300 new hires.

FSO Backstops

The 300 FSOs will fill critical stewardship and technical backstops. Specifically, USAID plans to hire the following officers:

- 75 Program and Planning Officers
- 44 Democracy, Conflict, Governance, and Humanitarian Assistance Officers
- 42 Public Health Officers
- 39 Financial Management Officers
- 35 Contract Officers
- 34 Economic Growth and Agriculture Officers
- 14 Executive Officers
- 11 Education Officers
- 6 Legal Advisors

The DLI will allow USAID to strategically align overseas staff with increasing program responsibilities and resources. This will eliminate current vulnerabilities, such as unfilled positions, staff without essential job skills and leadership training, and long personnel gaps in the field and Washington. To better align overseas staff with USG foreign assistance priorities, new Foreign Service Officers will be deployed primarily to the poorest, least stable nations where disease, poverty, and oppression provide the most fertile ground for extremism. USAID also will deploy new personnel to maintain a strong presence in strategic countries.

Overseas Operations*

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Field Missions	286,845	8,700	257,462	41,000	235,494
USDH Salaries & Benefits	114,676	0	110,421	0	108,972
NEP/IDI Support**	0	0	7,950	0	5,550
Facility Relocations	7,186	0	1,000	0	7,000
FS Pay Modernization	0	0	0	0	14,400
Total Overseas Operations	408,707	8,700	376,833	41,000	371,416

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. \$20.8 million of emergency funding was appropriated for USAID Operating Expenses.

** The Agency funded \$6 million for NEP/IDI support in FY 2007. Since New Entry Professional/International Development Intern support funds are allocated to the missions, the \$6 million is reflected in the FY 2007 field missions' total.

Field Missions

This budget line item funds the following activities:

- Residential and office rents, utilities, security guard costs, and communications: These costs are largely non-discretionary.
- Intergovernmental payments: The majority of these payments are for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). ICASS is the cost of administrative support provided to missions by other U.S. Government agencies (generally the Department of State). USAID's Working Capital Fund, which finances the costs associated with USAID's provision of services, is described later in this section.
- Operational travel and training: This category includes essential travel to visit development sites and work with host-country officials; other operational travel, including responses to disaster; and the costs of tuition and travel for training not sponsored by Headquarters.
- Supplies, materials, and equipment: This category includes the cost of replacing office and residential equipment, official vehicles, IT hardware and software, general office and residential supplies and materials, and some security-related equipment.
- Mandatory travel and transportation: This category includes travel and transportation expenses for post assignment, home leave, rest and recuperation, and the shipment of furniture and equipment.
- Contractual support: This category includes mission requirements for data-entry assistance and other administrative support provided through contracts.
- Operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment: This category includes the cost of operating and maintaining facilities and equipment at overseas missions.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, thrift savings plan, and social security, health, and life insurance, for approximately 700 FSOs (excluding the new hires under DLI) serving overseas. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials including "difficult-to-staff incentives" for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking assignments.

New Entry Professional/International Development Intern Support

These funds are used for post-duty travel and training expenses for New Entry Professional (NEP),

International Development Intern (IDI), and junior officer staff. For the first three years of employment, the Agency centrally supports these officers to allow the widest breadth of experience and training before assignment overseas. In addition, these funds will support 40 junior officer training positions overseas.

Facility Relocations

This category includes funding for secure interim office buildings for two missions vulnerable to vehicle-borne, improvised explosive-device attacks based on insufficient perimeter setback and inadequate building construction (under Overseas Security Policy Board standards), where the completion of planned New Embassy Compounds (NECs) and/or embassy annex buildings at posts range from FY 2012 to FY 2018. Funding will enable the two missions to move to alternate facilities and install the needed security countermeasures until NECs are completed.

Foreign Service Pay Modernization

USAID requests \$14.4 million for Foreign Service pay modernization. The request will fund a performance-based pay system and global-pay rate for Foreign Service staff grades FS-01 and below. A global pay rate will attract and retain a labor market for worldwide-available staff and addresses the pay disincentive to overseas service.

Washington Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	26,106	-	24,063	-	20,770
Office of Security	9,849	-	9,888	-	15,619
USDH Salaries & Benefits	157,814	-	195,190	-	203,429
Total	193,769	-	229,141	-	239,818

Washington Bureaus/Offices

In addition to administrative supplies, the funds will provide resources for the following:

- Operational and training travel: This category includes essential travel to visit missions and development sites, work with host country officials, participate in training, and other operational travel, including travel to respond to disasters.
- Advisory and assistance services: This category includes manpower contracts and advisory services to support essential functions, such as preparation of the Agency's Financial Statements, voucher payment processing, and financial analysis.

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The 2009 request will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Physical Security	8,915	-	8,493	-	14,244
Personnel Security	925	-	1,050	-	1,000
Information Security	9	-	20	-	25
Counterterrorism	-	-	325	-	350
Total	9,849	-	9,888	-	15,619

Physical security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects for missions overseas and USAID headquarters, install and maintain communications systems at missions, and procure armored vehicles for overseas missions.

Personnel security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct required background investigations and periodic update investigations for all U.S. direct-hire personnel. It also covers required pre-employment investigations and security clearances or employment authorizations for contractors who will work in USAID office space.

Information security

Funding will allow USAID to provide security training to new and existing agency employees. The increase from the FY 2007 level reflects the costs for implementing an interactive teleconferencing system for overseas training sessions.

Counterterrorism

Funding will primarily cover costs associated with maintaining and enhancing information technology systems that support terrorist screening processes that will result from expanded implementation of the screening program.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

This budget item includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and social security, health, and life insurance for approximately 1,420 Civil Service and Foreign Service employees.

Central Support

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Information Technology	76,628	-	68,600	-	56,008
Personnel Support	2,223	-	1,560	-	2,000
HR Reform	3,000	-	10,000	-	5,000
Staff Training	9,105	-	10,300	-	5,000
Washington Rent	51,525	-	54,867	-	45,971
Other Agency Costs	11,587	-	21,835	-	13,971
Total	154,068	-	167,162	-	127,950

Information Technology (IT)

The USAID Information Technology (IT) budget supports IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission. In addition, the IT budget supports Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-12 and technology modernization.

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
IT Systems	25,785	-	14,731	-	17,424
IT Infrastructure	32,590	-	35,556	-	29,870
IT Architecture	7,263	-	7,313	-	6,714
HSPD-12	-	-	-	-	2,000
Tech. Modernization	10,990	-	11,000	-	-
Total	76,628	-	68,600	-	56,008

IT Systems

Funding will support the management, operations, and maintenance of the Agency's suite of enterprise-wide, legacy, and database systems. Funding also will support joint systems maintenance activities with the Department of State and the design, development, programming, and implementation of small, automated information-management systems.

IT Infrastructure

Funding will support telecommunications operations, networks, servers, and security platforms worldwide. Funding also will provide management and customer support to headquarters and 90 overseas sites.

IT Architecture, Planning and Program Management

Funding will support the costs associated with strategic planning, systems engineering, IT governance configuration, and contract and program management.

Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12

Funding will support the implementation of Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12) “Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal Employees and Contractors.” HSPD-12 requires the development and implementation of a mandatory, government-wide standard for secure and reliable forms of identification for Federal employees and contractors. Funding will support standardized identity proofing of all employees and contractors, improved physical access control, and increased interoperability and information-sharing between agencies.

Personnel Support

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel support and workforce planning initiatives. Funding will support travel to allow Human Resources officers to help overseas missions soundly manage staffing, training, mentoring, and personal development plans, recruiters to target universities nationally, and low-income recruits the opportunity to interview. Funding also will support IT systems improvements, including adding key components to the workforce management system to ensure accountability of the Manage-to-Budget program and upgrading the USDH payroll system.

Human Resources Reform

Funding will cover activities to reform the human capital function to make it as efficient and effective as possible. Funding will support temporary contracts to provide services until HR hires staff to provide them; improved recruitment activities, advertising, and special support for worldwide recruitment; the design and implementation of reform measures and IT systems. In addition, funding will support the continued implementation of the worldwide Workforce Planning Model (WPM) results, including transforming the WPM into a web-based program usable by all management units, and staff realignment based on the recommendations of the headquarter-to-field alignment study.

Staff Training

The USAID staff training strategy will strengthen the core management and technical skills of the Agency’s workforce. USAID will address the gap between skills needed for a 21st century workforce and those currently available within the Agency; implement cost-effective training models, e.g., distance learning approaches, to close the gap; deploy and maintain a learning management system with a supporting database to accurately capture employee training data; and continue the after-hours tuition assistance programs. The Agency will continue close collaboration with the State Department to build a more flexible workforce and increase its capacity to respond to ever-increasing demands.

The FY 2009 request supports enhanced training in security and leadership; implementation of certification programs for senior leaders, program managers, technical officers, and support staff; mandatory training for all supervisors; and continued language training.

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

In FY 2009, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building and warehouse and other space in the metropolitan area are estimated at \$40.6 million, 90% of the General Support budget. The remainder of the request is relatively fixed, funding building and equipment maintenance; contracts for mail distribution, printing, records maintenance, Agency directives and travel management services; postal fees; APO mail; bulk paper supplies; transit subsidies; health and safety; long-term storage for FS household effects; and other general support costs for

headquarter personnel.

Other Agency Costs

The request for other Agency costs primarily covers mandatory costs, the largest being payments to the Department of State for administrative support and dispatch-agent fees and the Department of Labor for employee medical and compensation claims relating to job-related injury or death. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels, and funding for medical, property, and tort claims.

Resources

USAID's operating expenses are financed from several sources, including new budget authority, local-currency trust funds, reimbursements for services provided to others, recoveries of prior-year obligations, and unobligated balances carried forward from prior-year availabilities. The table below provides the details.

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Appropriated Funds					
Enacted Level/NOA	633,132	8,700	655,800	41,000	767,184
<i>of which Emergency</i>			[20,800]		
Rescission	(6,300)		(5,143)		
Subtotal	626,832	8,700	650,657	41,000	767,184
Trust and Program Funds					
Local Currency Trust Funds	18,153		18,308		19,400
Reimbursements	6,127		4,500		4,500
Space Cost Reimbursements	5,770		4,800		4,800
IT Cost Reimbursements	13,257		14,400		14,400
Program Authorities	13,269		21,800		6,000
Unobligated Balance - Start of Year	114,459		58,671		15,000
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Iraq/Afghanistan/Sudan Supplemental</i>	[64,800]		[11,312]		
Recovery of Prior-Year Obligations	8,648		15,000		12,500
Ending Balance – Current- Year Recoveries	(8,648)		(15,000)		(12,500)
Ending Balance - Other Funds	(41,323)	(8,700)			
Subtotal	129,712	(8,700)	122,479		64,100
Total Available	756,544	-	773,136	41,000	831,284

Program-Funded U.S. Direct Hire Authority

Categories	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Washington & Overseas	63,300	0	81,000	0	81,000

The FY 2008 Appropriations Act provides USAID with a Non-Career Foreign Service Officer (FSO) hiring authority. USAID is requesting an extension of this authority into FY 2009. The authority allows USAID to use up to \$81 million in program funds to convert up to 175 personal services contractor or other non-U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) positions into limited-term direct-hire appointments, *i.e.* Foreign Service Limited (FSL). The primary objective of this initiative is to place responsibility for the conduct of inherently governmental functions in the hands of government employees, not contract staff.

With this authority in place since FY 2004 and the requested extension into FY 2009, the Agency will increase its overall USDH workforce by 230, while decreasing the non-USDH workforce by approximately the same number. The FSL positions are usually less expensive than the non-USDHs they replaced due to the elimination of overhead costs paid to third parties.

Within the overall \$81 million limitation, USAID is requesting continued junior officer placement authority to use up to \$15 million to fund the support costs of junior Foreign Service officers deployed overseas. The Operating Expense account will centrally fund the payroll costs of the junior officers, which will allow USAID to hire and place new junior FSOs overseas while reducing the Agency's reliance on personal service contractors. For each junior officer supported by program funds under this authority, there will be one less program-funded non-USDH.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Information Technology	21,200	-	12,287	-	35,775
Overseas Facility Construction	48,100	-	75,000	-	135,225
Total	69,300	-	87,287	-	171,000

USAID utilizes the Capital Investment Fund to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of USAID buildings and office space overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS) and the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. These no-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not allowed by the annual OE appropriation.

Information Technology (IT) (<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/exhibit300s/>)

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
IT Systems					
Joint Assistance Mgmt. System	3,078	-	-	-	-
Global Acquisition System	9,130	-	2,607	-	10,000
Joint Financial Management System	5,347	-	5,000	-	10,800
Time & Attendance System	-	-	984	-	-
Foreign Assistance Coordination & Tracking System (FACTS)	-	-	-	-	2,000
President's Management Agenda	2,602	-	3,696	-	5,738
Subtotal	20,157	-	12,287	-	28,538
IT Infrastructure					
USAID/DOS Infrastructure	993	-	-	-	5,000
ISS LOB Center of Excellence	50	-	-	-	0
IT Infrastructure Enhancement	-	-	-	-	2,237
Subtotal	1,043	-	-	-	7,237
Total	21,200	-	12,287	-	35,775

Separating improvement funds from on-going operations funds allows Agency funding certainty independent of operational cost fluctuations. In FY 2009, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

IT Systems

Global Acquisition System (GLAS): USAID delivers foreign assistance and achieves development goals through its acquisition and assistance instruments. As a commercial off-the-shelf web-based tool, GLAS will meet USAID's unique functional and technical acquisition requirements and will fully interface with the Agency's financial management system, Phoenix. GLAS is designed to give USAID stewardship

over its resources and to meet three primary objectives: to ensure compliance by providing common processes and tools domestically and abroad; to capture robust data through improved data quality, timely agency reporting, standardized business practices and enhanced accuracy in planning and workload management; and increased operating capacity by improving the day-to-day operations for acquisition staff domestically and abroad. In FY 2009, the project will include baseline functionality and Washington and overseas mission pilot deployment, including training and help-desk support.

Joint Financial Management System (JFMS): JFMS provides the basic financial management systems that DOS and USAID use to produce accurate and timely financial information. The technical backbone that hosts the Agency's financial system of record, Phoenix, is a key component in allowing managers to better direct, analyze, and allocate USAID's limited resources. Additionally, JFMS supports agency cost-sharing, budgeting, overseas staffing, logistics, procurement, fixed assets, and strategic planning in compliance with the Government Performance Results Act and other mandates.

Foreign Assistance Coordination & Tracking System (FACTS): FACTS will be the central data repository for USAID and DOS that combines all government planning and tracking of foreign assistance funds over which the Director of Foreign Assistance has authority. FACTS is designed to facilitate integrated planning across all USG agencies at the country level to ensure that foreign assistance funds are allocated in alignment with U.S. foreign policy objectives and to enhance capabilities to monitor performance. FACTS will include information on foreign policy objectives, program areas and elements, as well as the mechanisms and funding attributed to each level. It will also include targets and indicators for measuring performance at every level from the highest objective to the specific partner implementing a program. FACTS will have data needed to respond to other required Congressional reports and frequently asked questions, including target populations reached and recipient organizations. The request will enable the Director of Foreign Assistance to ensure that foreign assistance funds support the Department of State's transformational diplomacy goal and the five specific foreign assistance objectives.

President's Management Agenda: This investment supports on-going implementation of Presidential Management Agenda Initiatives, which include cross-agency e-Government (E-Gov) and Line of Business (LOB) initiatives. E-Gov and LOB initiatives support USAID business objectives and strategies by using IT to improve internal efficiency and service provision, lower per-transaction cost, and increase availability of information to partners. E-Gov and LOB investments map very closely to USAID's primary mission and provide significant value to internal and external stakeholders.

E-Government Initiatives:

Grants.gov (\$517,763 Agency Contribution): This initiative enables USAID to leverage existing technology and services that allow our grantee and grantor stakeholders to more readily access and manage grant opportunities and submit grant applications on a global basis. Under this initiative, with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as a managing partner, USAID achieves the benefits of coordination with the HHS and vendors to take advantage of best practices, compliance, and outreach efforts. USAID uses government-wide forms 100 percent of the time for its application packages. As of September 2007, USAID posted approximately 70 funding opportunities and application packages on Grants.gov and received 178 electronic applications from the grants community.

HR Resource Systems/HR LOB (\$65,217 Agency Contribution): The HR LOB drives the underlying core of what enables USAID to achieve our mission domestically and abroad. Transformational Diplomacy relies on hiring, training, and retaining the highest quality workforce. This effort will benefit USAID by providing improved strategic management of human capital and operational efficiencies. USAID will achieve the benefits of "best-in-class"

HR solutions without the costs of developing and maintaining our own HR systems. Employees across the agency benefit from improved HR services.

E-Gov E-Training (\$500,000 Service Fees): This initiative will benefit USAID by supporting the outsourcing of training initiatives to OPM's GoLearn learning management system and associated training management services via the internet. The program offers numerous courses more cost effectively than sending an on-site trainer.

E-Gov E-Travel (\$81,901 Service Fees): This initiative provides employees with a web-enabled travel management system. E-Travel enables staff benefits by allowing them to make travel reservations on-line via the Internet in a paperless, fast and efficient manner.

Budget Formulation & Execution (BFE) LOB (\$95,000 Agency Contribution): This initiative focuses on building a "budget of the future," employing standards and technologies for and anticipating benefits of electronic information exchange linking budget, execution, performance, and financial information throughout all phases of the annual budget formulation and execution cycles. The BFE LoB, in conjunction with Department of the Treasury as the system owner, made available the first shared fee-for-service budget formulation system, the Budget Formulation and Execution Manager (BFEM). USAID purchased BFEM for the 2009 budget cycle which resulted in greater ease in collection of budget data and production of budget submissions. USAID avoided the costs of procuring and setting up a custom system by participating in the shared service system.

Recruitment One-Stop (\$6,638 Service Fees): This initiative will provide the benefits associated with external hosting of recruitment software and services accessible via OPM's USAJOBS website.

Enhanced Human Resource Integration (\$73,937 Service Fees): This initiative will provide the benefits of automated, standard employee records and comprehensive knowledge-management workforce analysis.

Financial Management LOB (\$44,444 Agency Contribution): This initiative will benefit USAID by leveraging common standards and shared service solutions government-wide. The FM LoB alignment of Common Government-wide Accounting Code structure and Business Process Standard implementation with Treasury central systems will improve business processes and enables reliable data interchange within USAID and across departments and agencies interfacing to the Treasury central systems.

Grants Management LOB (\$59,316 Agency Contribution): This initiative will improve customer access and efficiency of the submission process, decision-making, integration with financial management processes, efficiency of reporting procedures to increase usable information content, and optimization of post-award and closeout actions. An automated grants management solution will provide, for USAID and its constituents, higher quality reports and documents that will be more accurate and uniform both domestically and abroad. Agency Administrators, Congress, and the President will have insight into the spending of funds on Federal financial assistance. Without an agency-wide grants management system, USAID would not be able to provide accurate data on where the money was spent or what results were achieved. USAID manages approximately 2,600 grant related transactions totaling approximately \$2 billion annually. Currently, USAID is completing the Fit/Gap Analysis that is required by the GM LoB to determine functional and technical fit between USAID requirements and the capabilities of the Consortium Lead solutions.

Geospatial LOB (\$15,000 Agency Contribution): This initiative will provide benefits for best practices, compliance, and outreach efforts associated with geospatial management activities throughout the Federal Government and international community. USAID is looking forward to the returns on investments with regard to the efficiency and synergy across the government. The LoB provides more immediate access to geospatial information which improves productivity, improves mission delivery, and increases service to citizens. Geospatially enabling traditional business data will improve business process efficiency, allow for geographically based work planning and investment processes, assist in infrastructure asset tracking, improve mission delivery, and promote use of business intelligence in USAID's decision support systems.

E-Gov E-Authentication (\$137,700 Service Fees): This initiative will allow trusted and secure standards-based authentication architecture to support Federal E-Government applications and initiatives.

Integrated Acquisition Environment (\$79,024 Service Fees): This initiative will create a centralized and secure business environment that will benefit USAID by facilitating and supporting cost-effective acquisition of goods and services. The GSA led a coordinated group of agencies (including USAID) and vendors to document and improve best practices, compliance, and outreach efforts associated with acquisition management. As a result, USAID no longer needs to build and maintain separate systems to record vendor and contract information, and to post procurement opportunities. Agency purchasing officials have access to databases with information from other agencies on vendor performance and have replaced many paper-based and labor intensive procedures. In FY 2007, USAID received estimated benefits of \$559,169 based on the processes, personnel, roles, steps, and actions involved. The Agency also realized an estimated cost avoidance of \$12,215 and estimated operational cost savings of \$66,637.

Integrated Acquisition Environment – Loans and Grants (\$189,973 Agency Contribution): This initiative will allow access to a centralized solution to provide consistent, government-wide identifiers for award recipients. Cross-government cooperation to determine unique identifiers for Loans & Grants transactions furthers USAID's ability to maintain data integrity while additionally enhancing the transparency of federal program performance information, funding, and Loans & Grants solicitations.

E-Rulemaking (\$10,278 Service Fees): This initiative will clearly articulate and make accessible USAID's actions to the broadest audience possible. Reliance on the Federal Docket Management System (FDMS) enhances USAID's ability to receive public comment on a world-wide basis. USAID reaps substantial benefits by improving the transparency of its rulemaking actions as well as increasing public participation in the regulatory process. Use of the FDMS will result in direct budget cost savings and cost avoidance.

IT Infrastructure

USAID/DOS Infrastructure Integration: This project will perform planning, concept development, engineering, and implementation for automation environments to house shared USAID and DOS applications. These applications will become worldwide standards for both USAID and DOS staff. In the event the standard applications selected are web-based, it may be possible in some cases to house them centrally in Washington, on either the DOS or USAID network. IT infrastructure is one of the most critical resources that must be aligned to achieve the goals of transformational development and diplomacy. In the case of DOS and USAID, the opportunity to build a truly integrated IT environment for the Foreign Affairs community in host countries is a profound strategic benefit. The promulgation of

the principles of transformational diplomacy demands a much higher level of collaboration and information sharing among the personnel of all U.S. Government agencies located at U.S. presence posts and New Embassy Compounds (NECs). For NECs to achieve optimal value, they must be supported by integrated IT infrastructures.

IT Infrastructure Enhancement: This investment provides critical 24X7 worldwide IT infrastructure and support to Agency staff and missions. This includes the local area network, metropolitan area network, wide area network, and satellite communications for approximately 8,000 Agency end users. . The FY 2009 request will fund planned technical modernization, project-related upgrades, and implementation of DOS/USAID Joint Enterprise Architecture collaboration initiatives. Ongoing capital investment in Agency IT infrastructure ensures that Infrastructure provides all staff with the critical voice/data network and operational support to fulfill the Agency mission.

Facilities Construction

Category (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Overseas Facility Construction	48,100	0	75,000	0	135,225

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 mandates collocation of all staff under the Chief of Mission authority in New Embassy Compounds (NECs). The Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program funds construction of the NECs with contributions from all agencies in proportion to their overseas presence. The FY 2009 request of \$135 million will support full USAID participation in the fifth year of the CSCS Program.

The CSCS Program is designed to: (1) generate \$17.5 billion over 14 years to accelerate the construction of approximately 150 new secure, safe, functional diplomatic and consular office facilities for all U.S. Government personnel overseas; and (2) provide an incentive for all departments and agencies to rightsize their overseas staff by taking into account the capital costs of providing facilities for their staff.

To achieve these objectives, the CSCS Program uses a per capita charge for (1) each authorized or existing overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities, and (2) each projected position above current authorized positions in those NECs that have already been included in the President’s Budget or for which a contract already has been awarded. The CSCS Program charges for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) positions are passed through to agencies based on their relative percentages of use of ICASS services. Agencies are eligible to receive a rent credit each year for office rent paid because existing diplomatic facilities are unable to accommodate their overseas personnel. Details of the CSCS Program, including the calculation of cost-sharing charges and the FY 2008 and FY 2009 charges by agency, may be found at www.state.gov/obo/c111275.htm.

In FY 2009, six new embassy compounds are scheduled in countries with USAID presence: Bangkok, Thailand; Bujumbura, Burundi; Dakar, Senegal; Kabul, Afghanistan; Maputo, Mozambique; and Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic.

USAID Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
USAID Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	38,700	—	36,400	—	34,600

In FY 1974, amendments to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, permitted USAID career Foreign Service employees to become participants in the Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund.

The extension of coverage to USAID employees created an unfunded liability in the system. An actuarial determination by the Department of the Treasury shows that the request will be required in FY 2009 to amortize this liability and the unfunded liability created by pay raises and benefit changes since FY 1974.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	35,845	3,500	37,692	–	40,600
Other Sources*	8,930	–	9,547	–	5,808
Total Sources	44,775	3,500	47,239	–	46,408

* Other Sources include prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections.

The USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG) is committed to focusing its audit and investigative efforts where they will have the greatest impact, leading to improved programs and operations to better serve the international community. OIG’s work is essential to increase the credibility of, and confidence in, the U.S. Government’s foreign assistance program.

The FY 2009 request of \$40.6 million will enable OIG to oversee more than \$10 billion in foreign assistance funds managed by USAID and focus its activities to address the Nation’s highest priorities, including: (1) accountability for funds used for relief and reconstruction efforts—particularly in Iraq and Afghanistan but also in various parts of the world where natural, political, or economic disasters threaten the stability of developing countries; (2) preventing organizations associated with terrorists from obtaining U.S. funds to carry out their activities; and (3) proper planning, allocating of resources, and implementation of programs to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS and other serious diseases in Africa and Asia.

In FY 2009, OIG will increase its coordination of audit and investigative activities with other Government agencies responsible for oversight in Afghanistan. Further, OIG will devote substantial resources to auditing funds provided to the West Bank/Gaza region. OIG will also continue to work with the Office of the Auditor General in Pakistan to oversee financial audits of U.S. cash transfers provided to that country.

OIG will devote a greater percentage of its personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud in FY 2009. OIG will continue to participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force so that it can leverage the investigative resources of the task forces. This is crucial to OIG’s effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

Because of the relatively small size of OIG, challenges remain in its ability to conduct oversight of USAID-managed assistance programs in nearly 90 countries throughout the world, particularly those in Latin America, the Caribbean, and the former Soviet republics. Additionally, the fact that approximately 45% of OIG’s audit work is mandatory—which includes reviews of USAID financial statements and information technology systems, and financial management audits of the United States African Development Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation—requires OIG to take a risk-based approach in prioritizing its audit and investigative activities.

USAID Office of Inspector General

Funding by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)

OCC	Category	FY 2007 Request			FY 2008 Estimate			FY 2009 Request		
		Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total
11.1	Compensation, full-time permanent U.S. Direct Hire	\$10,804	\$4,740	\$15,544	\$12,375	\$4,552	\$16,927	\$14,514	\$4,849	\$19,363
11.3	Compensation, other than full-time permanent U.S. Direct Hire	415	573	988	399	550	949	425	586	1,011
11.5	Other personnel compensation U.S. Direct Hire [metro + aecc + rigs other]	310	1,187	1,497	321	1,212	1,533	342	1,292	1,634
11.8	Other Compensation PSCs	-	878	878	-	891	891	-	867	867
12.1	Personnel benefits									
	U.S. Direct Hire:									
	Retirement Costs	2,471	1,589	4,060	2,368	1,526	3,894	3,384	1,626	5,010
	Health and Life Insurance	800	494	1,294	767	474	1,241	1,027	505	1,532
	Education Allowances	-	538	538	-	605	605	-	679	679
	Other Benefits	106	339	445	111	314	425	141	262	403
	Sub-Total	3,377	2,960	6,337	3,246	2,919	6,165	4,552	3,072	7,624
	Total Personnel Compensation	14,906	10,338	25,244	16,341	10,124	26,465	19,833	10,666	30,499
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons									
	Operational Travel	279	1,689	1,968	260	1,883	2,143	291	1,803	2,094
	Training Travel	7	-	7	-	103	103	-	89	89
	Sub-Total	286	1,689	1,975	260	1,986	2,246	291	1,892	2,183
22.0	Transportation of Things									
	Post Assignment/Home Leave Freight	-	728	728	-	672	672	-	772	772
	Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total	-	731	731	-	672	672	-	772	772
	Total Travel and Transportation	286	2,420	2,706	260	2,658	2,918	291	2,664	2,955

USAID Office of Inspector General

**Funding by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)**

OCC	Category	FY 2007 Request			FY 2008 Estimate			FY 2009 Request		
		Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	2,339	-	2,339	2,385	-	2,385	2,433	-	2,433
23.2	Rental Payments to Others	-	1,212	1,212	-	1,375	1,375	-	1,397	1,397
	Sub-Total	2,339	1,212	3,551	2,385	1,375	3,760	2,433	1,397	3,830
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges									
	Office and Residential Utilities	-	218	218	-	214	214	-	217	217
	Telephone Costs	31	83	114	33	32	65	34	32	66
	Other	50	8	58	54	8	62	55	6	61
	Sub-Total	81	309	390	87	254	341	89	255	344
	Total Rent, Communications, and Utilities	2,420	1,521	3,941	2,472	1,629	4,101	2,522	1,652	4,174
24.0	Printing and Reproduction	18	4	22	23	-	23	23	-	23
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services:	166	3	169	625	-	625	947	-	947
25.2	Other Services									
	Office and Residential Security Guards	-	174	174	-	169	169	-	171	171
	Staff Training	276	11	287	456	34	490	429	34	463
	Other	901	599	1,500	40	12	52	41	8	49
	Sub-Total	1,177	784	1,961	496	215	711	470	213	683
25.3	Purchase of Goods and Svcs from Gov't. Accts.									
	International Cooperative Admin. Supp. Svcs	285	1,438	1,723	297	1,305	1,602	303	1,045	1,348
	Other Services	1,111	1,683	2,794	2,411	2,351	4,762	2,267	2,337	4,604
	DCAA and CFO Audits	-	-	-	343	-	343	423	-	423
	Sub-Total	1,396	3,121	4,517	3,051	3,656	6,707	2,993	3,382	6,375
25.4	Operations and Maintenance of Facilities	62	67	129	-	49	49	-	50	50
25.6	Medical Care	-	53	53	-	4	4	-	-	-
25.7	Operation/Maintenance of Equipment & Storage									
	ADP and Telephone Systems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Office & Residential Furniture and Equipment	32	54	86	-	9	9	-	17	17
	Sub-Total	32	54	86	-	9	9	-	17	17

USAID Office of Inspector General

**Funding by Object Class
(\$ in thousands)**

OCC	Category	FY 2007 Request			FY 2008 Estimate			FY 2009 Request		
		Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total
	Total Contractual Services	2,833	4,082	6,915	4,172	3,933	8,105	4,410	3,662	8,072
26.0	Supplies and Materials	98	31	129	62	61	123	120	60	56
31.0	Purchase of Equipment									
	ADP Hardware/Software	271	44	315	314	-	314	302	-	302
	Other Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	9	158	167	42	56	98	33	93	126
	Sub-Total	280	202	482	356	56	412	335	93	428
	Total Acquisition of Assets	378	233	611	418	117	535	455	153	484
	Claims			-			-			-
	Total Costs	20,841	18,598	39,439	23,686	18,461	42,147	27,534	18,797	46,207

USAID Office of Inspector General
(\$ in thousands)

Funding by Category

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Appropriation	\$36,000	\$38,000	\$40,600
Rescission	(155)	(308)	-
Transfer & supplementals	4,500	-	-
Disaster Assistance funds carried-over from prior years	214	201	201
No-Year/multi-year funds carried-over from prior year	5,801	8,836	5,092
Prior-Year Obligations Recovered	1,566	-	-
Lapse of multi-year funds	(7)	-	-
Collections other	356	510	515
Total Available Funds	48,275	47,239	46,408
Obligations - OE funds [includes collections]	(36,440)	(33,311)	(41,115)
Obligations - transfer & supplementals	(431)	-	-
Obligations - Disaster Assistance	(13)	-	-
Obligations - No-year/multi-year funds	(5,365)	(8,836)	(5,092)
Total Obligations	(39,439)	(42,147)	(46,207)
End-of-year Carry Forward	8,836	5,092	201

Obligations by Location

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Washington Costs	\$5,595	\$5,819	\$7,269
Centrally Funded Personnel Costs	23,828	24,969	28,953
TOTAL WASHINGTON	29,423	30,788	36,222
Regional Inspector Generals			
Baghdad	1,623	1,739	1,734
Pretoria, South Africa	1,152	1,921	1,966
Dakar, Senegal	1,362	1,461	1,536
Manila, Philippines	1,823	1,489	1,934
Cairo, Egypt	1,367	1,519	1,476
Frankfurt, Germany	997	654	70
San Salvador, El Salvador	1,248	1,110	1,269
Disaster Assistance	13	-	-
West Bank Gaza, Afghanistan and Tsunami	431	1,466	-
TOTAL OVERSEAS	10,016	11,359	9,985
TOTAL OIG FUNDING	39,439	42,147	46,207

USAID Office of Inspector General

Staffing Levels

<u>Organization</u>	FY 2007 Actual				FY 2008 Estimate				FY 2009 Request			
	<u>U.S. Direct Hire</u>	<u>U.S. PSCs</u>	<u>Foreign National PSCs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.S. Direct Hire</u>	<u>U.S. PSCs</u>	<u>Foreign National PSCs</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>U.S. Direct Hire</u>	<u>U.S. PSCs</u>	<u>Foreign National PSCs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Washington Offices												
Inspector General	5	-	-	5	6	-	-	6	6	-	-	6
Legal Counsel	2	-	-	2	3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3
Management	28	-	-	28	28	-	-	28	28	-	-	28
Audit	65	-	-	65	71	-	-	71	69	-	-	69
Investigations	15	-	-	15	18	-	-	18	22	-	-	22
Total Washington	115	-	-	115	126	-	-	126	128	-	-	128
Overseas Regions												
Africa	15	-	7	22	15	-	7	22	15	-	7	22
Pretoria	10	-	3	13	10	-	3	13	10	-	3	13
Dakar	5	-	4	9	5	-	4	9	5	-	4	9
Asia/Near East	22	-	8	30	22	-	8	30	22	-	8	30
Manila	11	-	5	16	10	-	5	15	10	-	5	15
Cairo	11	-	3	14	12	-	3	15	12	-	3	15
Europe/E&E	5	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frankfurt	5	1	2	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin American & Caribbean	7	1	4	12	7	1	4	12	7	1	4	12
San Salvador	7	1	4	12	7	1	4	12	7	1	4	12
Iraq	9	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	9	-	-	9
Baghdad	9	-	-	9	9	-	-	9	9	-	-	9
Total Overseas	58	2	21	81	53	1	19	73	53	1	19	73
Total Worldwide	173	2	21	196	179	1	19	199	181	1	19	201
fte	177	2	21	200	172	1	19	192	181	1	19	201

Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Economic Support Fund	2,468,375	2,649,300	2,989,838	2,009,000	3,153,743

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. \$542.568 million of emergency funding was appropriated for priority activities in Afghanistan (\$234.568 million), West Bank/Gaza (\$155 million), Jordan (\$100 million), and North Korea (\$53 million).

The FY 2009 request for the Economic Support Fund (ESF) will support programs in Restrictive and Rebuilding countries, as identified in the Foreign Assistance Framework (available at http://f.state.gov/docs/plan/AnnexB_ExtendedFramework.pdf). ESF will also support global and regional programs administered by Department of State bureaus that support specific U.S. foreign policy goals. Where appropriate, ESF will also assist states critical to the Global War on Terror, particularly those on the front lines.

Many of these countries previously received funding in both the ESF and the Development Assistance (DA) account. This budget more clearly identifies countries into categories consistent with the purposes of the ESF and DA accounts. This will also help improve transparency and facilitate monitoring of country-level performance. This represents a better alignment of U.S. foreign assistance goals for those countries with long-term development programs funded from the DA account. When considered together, the overall DA and ESF request has increased for FY 2009 compared to the FY 2008 enacted levels.

The FY 2009 ESF request advances U.S. interests by helping countries overcome short and long-term political, economic, and security hurdles. ESF also supports programs that encourage countries to respond to the needs of their people, thereby joining the community of well-governed states that act responsibly in the international system. In the Near East, ESF supports such objectives as advancing peace and stability, building accountable and transparent institutions, creating economic and educational opportunities for youth, and countering extremist ideology. In South Asia, ESF is a vital part of U.S. counter-terrorism, counternarcotics, and reconstruction and stabilization initiatives. In Africa, ESF programs focus on stabilization, reconstruction, recovery, governance, and economic growth. In the Western Hemisphere, programs address anti-corruption, trade capacity building, economic growth and democratic strengthening, as well as alternative development. ESF supports key foreign policy initiatives, such as the Middle East peace process, regional economic integration in East Asia and the Pacific, and regional security in Europe.

The FY 2009 request for the ESF account represents a slight decrease from the President's FY 2008 request, but an increase from the FY 2008 enacted levels. Funding for some programs the President requested in FY 2008 has been shifted to the DA account. The FY 2009 request includes funding for several new or expanded initiatives. The FY 2009 ESF request for the State Department's Human Rights and Democracy Fund has increased significantly over the FY 2008 request. The request also includes increased ESF resources to alleviate rural poverty in Nepal to reduce the appeal of Maoist rebels operating in that country. An increase is requested for programs in the South and Central Asia region to improve transportation, communication, and cultural linkages between Afghanistan and its Central Asian neighbors. The Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative will also receive ESF funding to expand its programming into North Africa.

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

Highlights:

The Administration's strategic priorities for ESF funding in FY 2009 include:

Partners in the Global War on Terror: ESF resources mitigate the influence of terrorist groups and reduce their potential to recruit, particularly by addressing the economic despair and lack of political participation that terrorists exploit.

- Afghanistan - ESF funds will support continued reconstruction and stabilization activities. Particular emphasis will be placed on enabling the government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance by providing basic social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to its people.
- Pakistan - ESF funds will support education and health service delivery, job creation, and improved democratic governance. Funding will also support Pakistan's Sustainable Development Plan for the Federally Administered Tribal Areas with vocational training, health and education service delivery, and business development programs.
- Iraq - ESF funding is needed to consolidate the security gains made by our military and help Iraq transition to be a self-reliant country. The program includes implementing governance reforms at the local, provincial, and national-levels of government and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy. In addition, the program stabilizes strategic Iraqi cities and regions through economic growth and jobs creation programs.
- Lebanon – ESF resources will support that country's democratic traditions by establishing credible, transparent governing institutions that exercise authority throughout the country, fostering human rights, supporting civil society organizations, and improving educational and economic opportunities among the Lebanese people. Certain funds will target programs in southern Lebanon, reducing the ability of Hezbollah to divide the populace and erode support for the current Government.
- Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) – ESF funds efforts to sustain the momentum for democratic reform in the Middle East by encouraging political, economic and educational transformation and the empowerment of women.

At-Risk States: ESF resources assist countries and regions at risk of civil unrest by helping these countries fight poverty, build democratic institutions to guarantee human rights, and provide basic services and economic opportunities to their populations.

- Sudan – ESF funds will support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to ensure a just peace in Sudan and support peace processes in Darfur.
- West Bank and Gaza – ESF funds will promote Israeli-Palestinian peace by laying the groundwork for a sustainable Palestinian state through building credible, transparent institutions and improving governance; advancing the rule of law; expanding public health and basic education; building infrastructure; creating jobs; and generating micro-enterprise.

- Colombia – ESF funds will continue our comprehensive campaign against narcotics trafficking and terrorism and will strengthen Colombia’s institutional capacity to promote economic, social, democratic and alternative development.
- Liberia – ESF resources will support a broad range of programs--including governance, education, and economic opportunity--that support the country’s recovery from years of civil unrest.
- Haiti – ESF funds will provide key support for a comprehensive program to strengthen democratic reform, foster long-term stability, and promote socio-economic development.
- Somalia – ESF funds will support political reconciliation and governance activities, and it will be used to provide basic social services.

Democracy Issues in States of Concern: ESF programming encourages democratic reform and builds civil society so that states will respond to the needs of their people.

- Iran – ESF funds will support the aspirations of the Iranian people for a democratic and open society by promoting civil society, civic participation, media freedom and freedom of information.
- Zimbabwe – ESF funds will support the USG's efforts to advance democratic governance to address the country's development challenges.
- Cuba – ESF resources will further implement program recommendations from the Committee to Assist a Free Cuba II, including strengthening civil society. In addition to assisting Cuba's embattled human rights activists and independent journalists, the U.S. will reach out to courageous Afro-Cubans, women, youth, and student activists.
- Burma – ESF funds will promote democracy and human rights and provide humanitarian assistance and basic education to internally displaced persons inside the country as well as to refugees and migrants on the Thailand-Burma border.
- Venezuela – ESF funds will support efforts to preserve and expand democratic space, through programs that strengthen and promote civil society, citizen participation, independent media, human rights organizations, and democratic political parties.

Global and Regional Programs: ESF resources administered by the Department of State directly support U.S. foreign policy goals:

- Human Rights and Democracy Fund – ESF resources will promote democracy in priority countries where egregious human rights violations occur, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are not democratic or are in transition, and where the demand for respect for human rights and democracy is growing.
- Western Hemisphere Regional program – ESF funds will enhance diplomatic, economic, health, education, disaster preparedness, and law enforcement cooperation and collaboration with the Caribbean through the Third Border Initiative. U.S. assistance will support initiatives stemming from the 2009 Summit of the Americas and strengthen the shared commitment to the Inter-American Democratic Charter. Trade capacity building funds in this program and in country-specific allocations will enhance the labor and environmental conditions in Central America-Dominican Republic Free

Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) countries, contributing to the effective implementation of CAFTA-DR.

- Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate – ESF funds will promote clean development, enhance energy security, catalyze economic growth, and address climate change.
- Oceans, Environment, and Science Partnerships – ESF funds will to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.
- Trafficking in Persons – ESF resources will support anti-trafficking efforts in critical and at-risk countries identified in the State Department’s Trafficking in Persons Reports.

Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States	273,900	189,000	293,553	—	275,625

The President's FY 2009 request for the Support for East European Democracy (SEED) Act and Foreign Assistance Act funding will continue to help stabilize and transition Southeast Europe, which is still struggling today with the effects of the violent breakup of Yugoslavia and its aftermath in the 1990s.

Ensuring a peaceful transition in Kosovo, essential for the region's future, is the top priority for SEED funding, closely followed by maintaining progress on reform in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Programs will focus on integrating Southeast Europe into the Euro-Atlantic community and institutions with its values of democracy, rule of law, individual freedom and market economies. SEED funding will support programs that fight international crime, trafficking, and corruption; build regional integration and socio-economic bridges between ethnic communities; and consolidate the region's democratic and economic progress.

Country levels are rebalanced in the FY 2009 request to maintain robust funding for Serbia and Kosovo, while providing slight increases to consolidate progress achieved in Albania and Macedonia and to remedy uneven reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The increased request for the regional budget reflects U.S. funding for the OSCE to support its operations and programs. Funding to combat HIV/AIDS has been shifted to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund (CSH) in FY 2009.

Highlights:

- Kosovo -- USG assistance to support implementation of a status determination will leverage assistance commitments from other international donors, such as the EU and the World Bank. Assistance will help Kosovar institutions adjust to the challenge of self-governance; support international structures to oversee status implementation; develop judicial and law enforcement systems; support key industries and drive economic growth through policy reform; strengthen democratic institutions; and mitigate conflict by building multiethnic communities that embrace tolerance.
- Serbia -- USG assistance focuses on keeping Serbia's progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration on track, particularly in expectation of further strains following the upcoming determination of Kosovo's final status. Major work remains in the areas of rule of law, privatization, economic growth, law enforcement, and democracy building. Serbia's stability and reform are fundamental to the success of U.S. foreign policy in the region.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina -- USG assistance is requested to help the country step away from crisis, regain momentum on Euro-Atlantic integration, and remedy the country's uneven progress in reform which led the international community to extend the mandate of the Office of the High Representative (OHR). U.S. assistance will help Bosnia to develop its fledgling state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law, including the ability to address war crimes, organized crime, and terrorism; foster an investor-friendly climate and a sound financial and business

regulatory environment for the private sector; improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; and build the capacity of local government, and civil society.

- Albania -- USG assistance is requested to target gaps in key indicators and help further Albania's progress as a NATO and an EU aspirant. Assistance will help improve the government's law enforcement and justice capabilities in order to fight trafficking, organized crime, and corruption, build democratic institutions, promote private-sector led growth, and strengthen capacity in the health sector. A democratically strong and stable Albania with a robust economy is critical to a viable Kosovo once its status is determined.
- Macedonia -- USG assistance is requested to support sustained stability and Euro-Atlantic integration through Ohrid Framework Agreement implementation and by further enhancing the government's ability to combat cross-border crime, strengthen democratic institutions, the rule of law and civil society, promote private-sector led growth, and advance workforce training and skills to adapt to market demand.
- Montenegro -- USG assistance is requested to help Europe's newest nation strengthen its institutions; build capacity to protect its people and secure its borders, especially against organized crime and corruption; and to promote more even distribution of economic growth and stronger interaction among faster and slower developing regions.
- Regional SEED --USG assistance is requested to help restore the regional ties broken by conflict as well as to support economic integration initiatives; fund grants programs promoting cross-border work on reconciliation and democratic reform; support law enforcement cooperation, including fighting organized crime and corruption region-wide; and fund part of the U.S. contribution to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Assistance for the Independent States	452,000	—	396,497	—	346,108

The request for FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) and Foreign Assistance Act funding reflects the vital U.S. national interest in helping the independent states of the former Soviet Union become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries that can assist the United States in combating transnational threats.

In 2007, reforming governments had difficulty consolidating the democratic breakthroughs of 2003-2005. None of the reforming countries were able to deliver improved living standards to meet public expectations. Democratic reforms and freedoms improved in only two of Eurasia's 12 countries and regressed in five. Despite continued high economic growth, only four countries made measurable progress on economic reform. In Russia, the Kremlin continued to consolidate power at the expense of democratic institutions and rule of law. Central Asia remained alarmingly fragile: a lack of economic opportunity and weak democratic institutions foster conditions where corruption is endemic and Islamic extremism and drug trafficking can thrive.

The FY 2009 request prioritizes assistance for Georgia, Ukraine, and Moldova intended to promote economic and energy independence, help diversify export markets, and improve democratic governance in the face of increasing Russian economic and political pressure. For Russia, programs to promote democracy and rule of law constitute the bulk of the budget request for that country. A new focus for assistance is Turkmenistan, where the funding request is increased as the United States seeks to capitalize on new opportunities to promote economic, democratic, and social sector reform following the death of President Saparmurat Niyazov in December 2006.

The FY 2009 request acknowledges the resources that other bilateral and multilateral donors can bear in addressing the region's development challenges. The increased request for the regional budget reflects U.S. funding for the OSCE to support its operations and programs. Funding to combat HIV/AIDS has been shifted to the Child Survival and Health Programs Fund in FY 2009.

Highlights:

- Ukraine -- U.S. assistance will promote development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. FSA programs will support civil society, the rule of law, justice sector reform, and anti-corruption efforts; promote energy security and economic growth; and improve health care.
- Georgia -- U.S. assistance will help consolidate Georgia's democratic, economic, and social reforms, address rural poverty, encourage the peaceful resolution of its separatist conflicts, and strengthen Georgia's economy while decreasing its dependence on Russia as an export market and for energy resources.
- Moldova -- U.S. assistance will strengthen democratic reform efforts and build institutional capacity, promote Moldova's economic independence and help diversify its export market, and support the reform and strengthening of the Moldova's armed forces, border security and law enforcement.

- Russia -- U.S. assistance will intensify support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, and human rights. Funding will also combat trafficking in persons and other transnational threats. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus will help stem the spread of instability and foster development.
- Turkmenistan -- U.S. assistance will work with the new government to promote democratic and economic reform, strengthen civil society groups, help local leaders better engage with their government, improve health care, and expand educational opportunities.
- Tajikistan -- U.S. assistance will promote democratic and economic reform, fight infectious diseases, combat extremism, improve education, and strengthen Tajikistan's borders in the face of an increasing flow of illegal drugs from Afghanistan.
- Kyrgyz Republic -- U.S. assistance will help implement reforms that allow for sustained progress and stability, including strengthening democratic institutions; addressing corruption, economic development, and social issues; securing borders; and fighting drug trafficking and infectious diseases.
- Regional FSA -- U.S. assistance will support regional efforts to combat transnational threats, facilitate U.S. investment and exports to the region and promote cross-border economic and energy linkages, track country progress towards transition goals, mitigate cross-border health problems, provide access to independent media and high-quality secondary education, and fund part of the U.S. contribution to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Peace Corps	319,700	—	330,799	—	343,500

The FY 2009 budget request provides **\$343.5 million** for the Peace Corps, an increase of \$12.7 million over the estimated FY 2008 level.

By the end of FY 2009, there will be approximately 8,100 American Peace Corps Volunteers in 79 countries assisting host countries and local communities to improve education of students, encourage economic development, protect and restore the environment, increase the agricultural capabilities of farming communities, expand access to basic health care for families, and address HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

Through their services, Peace Corps Volunteers make lasting contributions to the United States and the international community by promoting mutual understanding between the peoples of the United States and the developing world, responding to humanitarian crises and natural disasters, developing leadership skills among host country nationals, and preparing America's work force with overseas experience.

Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Inter-American Foundation	19,347	—	20,830	—	20,000

The FY 2009 request of **\$20 million** will fund the Inter-American Foundation's (IAF) mandate to support programs that promote entrepreneurship, self-reliance, and democratic self-governance as a way to foster economic progress for the poor. A focus on innovation drives the IAF's work in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as its efforts to work with migrant organizations to help channel some of the vast amounts of remittances that immigrants send home each year into development activities for their home communities. In FY 2009, the IAF will support the economic development initiatives of marginalized groups, such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, as well as African-descendant communities, as part of its implementation of several Summit of the Americas recommendations.

In FY 2009, the IAF will leverage additional resources for its grant program from local governments, private sector, beneficiary populations and other donors including an IAF-initiated network of 55 Latin American businesses and corporate foundations committed to funding grassroots development. This network shares criteria for funding and a results measurement system based on IAF's experience with grassroots development in order to match IAF 2:1 to support local development initiatives. In FY 2009, the IAF will continue to support the U.S. Government's priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty and strengthen local democratic practice by supporting projects that provide loans to micro and small enterprises create jobs, improve agricultural practices and access to water, utilities and basic housing. Additionally, the IAF's projects will promote stronger foundations for democracy and good governance among some of our closest neighbors and help to bring the poor into the participation process so that ultimately they, too, can enjoy greater civic and economic prosperity.

African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
African Development Foundation	22,800	—	29,757	—	30,000

The FY 2009 request of **\$30 million** will fund the African Development Foundation (ADF) to provide African-owned, small enterprises with the essential capital, technology, technical assistance, and training they need to grow, generate new jobs in Africa’s poorest communities, and deliver significant increases in income to their employees and others involved in their production chain. The funding will also help smallholder farming groups and small-scale agricultural processors access the global economy by providing them with resources to diversify their production, create value-added products, satisfy international quality standards, and market their products to regional and overseas buyers. Finally, ADF will work with community-based organizations to help meet the economic and social needs of those at the lower end of the spectrum in the 17 African countries where the Foundation operates.

The ADF will leverage its annual appropriation and increase its impact by securing donations from African governments, other donor organizations, and the private sector.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,752,300	—	1,544,388	—	2,225,000

The President’s request of **\$2.225 billion** in his fiscal year FY 2009 budget for the **Millennium Challenge Corporation** (MCC) supports the continuing development of an agency with a different approach to development assistance. In the first years after its founding in 2004 by Congress with the mission of *reducing poverty through economic growth*, MCC concentrated first on building its organization and establishing its innovative model, and second on negotiating and signing compacts that provide multiyear assistance to countries that govern justly, invest in their people and support economic freedom. As a result, MCC has signed compacts with 15 countries. In FY 2008, MCC is focusing more on Compact implementation rather than Compact development.

MCC is a leader in the development community employing a new and innovative approach. MCC is a strategic, “soft power” asset in America’s foreign policy toolbox, an important complement to other economic and political tools that support a more prosperous and secure world in a foundational and sustainable way. MCC assistance recognizes sound *policy performance*. It uses 17 eligibility indicators from independent sources to assess prospective partners’ commitment to good governance, investment in health and education, and support of economic freedom. Under the MCC model, countries know they are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth through *consultation* with all segments of their society. Such engagement builds a culture of democratic practices and transparency as well as ownership by the country itself for its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their development—country ownership—is difficult in light of capacity constraints, but it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

Five compacts were signed in FY 2007 alone, bringing the overall number of compacts to 14 at the end of the fiscal year, totaling over \$4.5 billion. A 15th compact was signed in early FY 2008. In addition, seven more threshold agreements were signed in FY 2007, increasing the overall number of threshold programs to 14 at the close of the fiscal year, totaling nearly \$316 million.

MCC investments are bearing early fruit: partner countries are issuing new land titles to the poor and disenfranchised, building and operating girl-friendly schools, helping farmers increase their incomes, and improving infrastructure. To sustain these results, partner countries are instituting policy changes and building their capacity in areas such as procurement, financial management, environmental and social assessments, and project implementation. Just as impressive is the powerful incentive effect MCC policies have in poor, non-MCC countries.

The MCC budget request for FY 2009 is based on an estimate of the funds needed to conclude MCC Compacts with currently eligible countries that will be ready to enter into Compacts. MCC projects that it will sign additional Compacts with up to 5 countries in FY 2008 with a projected average Compact size of \$400 to \$500 million. MCC has intentionally increased the average size of Compacts to support transformational growth and poverty reduction in partner countries. Up to 25 percent of the appropriation will be used for Compacts with lower middle income countries (LMICs) in keeping with MCC’s legislation. MCC legislation allowed for the consideration of LMICs for the first time in FY 2006.

Global HIV/AIDS Initiative

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual*	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate*	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,246,520	—	[4,661,930]	—	4,779,000

* In FY 2007, \$377.5 million was provided as a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In FY 2008, \$545.545 million will be contributed to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. In FY 2008, funds for HIV/AIDS were appropriated into the new Global Health and Child Survival account. The funding for HIV/AIDS is displayed on the GHAI account page to facilitate comparison across fiscal years.

The Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account (GHAI) is the largest source of funding for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (the Emergency Plan, or PEPFAR). The Emergency Plan’s vision is to help turn the tide against this global pandemic. The request includes funding for country-based activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. The FY 2009 request is the first year of a new five-year, \$30 billion proposal that builds upon the United States’ initial \$15 billion commitment.

The FY 2009 GHAI request reflects a substantial increase over the FY 2008 estimated level. The increase in FY 2009 will capitalize on the demonstrated capacity-building and programmatic successes of prevention, care, and treatment activities during the first five years of the Emergency Plan.

This request includes the development of a “Partnership Compact” model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment of host governments to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In selected countries, compacts will outline reciprocal commitments, linking USG resources to increased host government resources for HIV/AIDS and health and policies that will foster an effective HIV/AIDS response.

In addition, this request includes support for the PEPFAR Staffing for Results (SFR) initiative to ensure it has in place, in the field and at headquarters, fully functioning, interagency teams that jointly plan, implement, and evaluate programs. These teams must have appropriate technical leadership and management oversight in light of program size, number and capacity of partners and technical experts, working conditions, and other relevant factors. The goal of SFR is to institutionalize a structure, with defined roles, responsibilities, and processes that support interagency planning, implementation, and evaluation to reach PEPFAR goals. The outcome is the creation of an individual “footprint” for each country and at headquarters that outlines the best possible mix of staff across agencies to build on agency strengths to ensure program performance, reasonable costs, and long-term stability.

Highlights:

- \$4.087 billion for integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs in 15 focus countries: Botswana, Côte d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia; HIV/AIDS activities in over 90 additional countries; and partnership compacts between host country governments and the USG.
- \$424 million for central technical support and programmatic costs and for the strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the efficacy of interventions. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: anti-retroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, and medical

transmission), and care (including orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV/AIDS, and counseling and testing), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, twinning of U.S. and overseas institutions, and supply chain management.

- \$33 million for oversight and management costs incurred by USG agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator.
- \$235 million for international partnerships, including a \$200 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) and a \$35 million contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, \$300 million is requested within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget for a contribution to the Global Fund.)

For additional information on PEPFAR, please refer to Annex A.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request *
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	472,616	252,000	556,405	734,000	1,202,061

* The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account supports country and global programs critical to combat transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. Programs supported with INCLE funds seek to close the gap between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

Many INCLE funds are focused where security situations are most dire and where U.S. resources are used in tandem with host country government strategies in order to maximize impact. Resources are also focused in countries that have specific challenges to overcome to establish a secure, stable environment, such as Mexico, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Haiti, and Indonesia. .

Highlights:

- Afghanistan – Support for the U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy, which combats opium production and trafficking; funds will allow the U.S. Government to tailor its counternarcotics programs to sustain and expand the poppy free status of the northern and eastern provinces of Afghanistan, increase coordination between counternarcotics and counterinsurgency (COIN) activities, amplify the effects of the “carrot and stick” approach to reducing poppy cultivation, and continue to build the capability of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan (CNPA), expanding its operational and investigative capacity in order to interdict major traffickers and disrupt Taliban financing.
- Merida Initiative: In the second year of this major new initiative (first year funding is requested in the FY 2008 supplemental):
 - Merida Initiative (Mexico) – Assistance aims to diminish the power and impunity of criminal organizations; strengthen border, air and maritime controls and interdiction; improve the capacity of justice systems in the region to conduct investigations and prosecutions, consolidate the rule of law, protect human rights, and reform prison management; curtail youth gang activity; and reduce the demand for drugs throughout the region.
 - Merida Initiative (Central America) – Assistance will implement the U.S. Strategy to Combat Criminal Gangs, including community-based prevention activities, support for specialized anti-gang units in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala that will provide technical assistance and training promoting preventative and community policing; address illicit arms trafficking in the region; improve border security through information collection

and sharing of fingerprint and crime data, fixed and mobile inspection equipment; and strengthen the criminal justice system, including technical assistance on prison management.

- West Bank/Gaza – Support efforts to reform the security sector by training and equipping National Security Forces.
- Iraq – Support programs to further criminal justice sector reform and capacity-building, including training, advice and support to the courts/judiciary, and Iraqi Corrections Service, as well as administrative oversight.
- Pakistan – Assistance will focus on continuing border security, law enforcement and judicial system reform efforts, and counternarcotics programs, including support for the President’s commitment to support the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA).
- Sudan – Support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and successful, democratic elections in Southern Sudan. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan’s criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions and contributions to UN civilian policing missions in Sudan.
- Liberia – Supporting our civilian police contribution to the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), as well as critical police and justice reform projects. The request for the Liberia Police and Justice programs includes support of our civilian police contribution to UNMIL, as well as support to critical police and justice reform projects.
- Haiti – Assistance will support: peacekeeping missions and related activities through Civilian Police programs; and efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with specialized equipment and training.
- Global Programs – To counter transnational crime and counternarcotics challenges. Some of the specific components include:
 - Inter-regional Aviation Support – Provide centralized core services for counternarcotic and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
 - International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) – Continue to fully support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador (Phase 2 construction) and the Regional Training Center in Lima.
 - Program Development and Support – Provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.
 - Anti-Crime Programs – Support efforts focused on countering corruption, transnational crimes involving information technology and financial crimes and to enhance border security efforts, including anti-alien smuggling.
 - Civilian Policing (CIVPOL) – Improve U.S. ability to quickly deploy and support civilian police and criminal justice experts to peacekeeping missions through outreach to domestic law enforcement agencies; enhance our pre-deployment training program; support international

efforts to create and deploy formed police units; and continue to provide expert level support to the CIVPOL office to provide critical oversight for our programs.

- Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons – Funding is necessary to assist committed governments of countries on the Tiers 3 and 2 Watch list of the 2008 Trafficking in Persons Report to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.
- Global Peace Operations Initiative – Support activities at the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) in Vicenza, Italy.

Andean Counterdrug Program

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Andean Counterdrug Program	721,500	—	319,848	—	406,757

The FY 2009 request will support counterdrug programs in the seven Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) countries, although the main focus will be on the three source countries for cocaine (Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia). Support will reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize their assets.

Highlights:

- Colombia -- ACP funds will consolidate the gains achieved under Plan Colombia and enable the Government of Colombia to assume greater responsibility for funding and managing its counternarcotics activities. Despite a decreased level in funding, ACP resources will continue to support eradication and interdiction activities and dismantle major trafficking organizations and associated infrastructure by seizing their assets and imprisoning their leaders.
- Peru -- To support efforts to eliminate the illicit drug industry, including subversive groups working with drug traffickers; eradicate coca in new zones where it has spread; maintain training for anti-drug units; improve controls at ports and airports; and prevent major trafficking organizations from regaining a foothold.
- Bolivia -- To assist interdiction efforts, including training for police, while continuing to support eradication to curb unchecked cultivation expansion. Support will also focus on enhanced precursor chemicals interdiction, continued assistance in drafting new legislation on precursor chemicals and money laundering, and improved quality and training in investigations of alleged human rights violations.
- Ecuador -- To support efforts to interdict illegal narcotics and disrupt and dismantle related criminal organizations by strengthening the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training and operational support. Funding will also strengthen border control, especially in the northern region with Colombia; improve financial controls; decrease Ecuador's attractiveness for laundering money; and improve Ecuador's criminal justice system.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

The United States' commitment to providing humanitarian assistance and resettlement opportunities for refugees and conflict victims around the globe is an essential component of U.S. foreign policy and reflects the American people's dedication to assisting those in need. The FY 2009 request will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations as well as to non-governmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees and conflict victims; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration. The FY 2009 Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) request does not include funding for Iraq or Afghanistan. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget; it will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs, including costs relating to Iraq and Afghanistan, as needs become better known.

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance** – A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the assistance provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water/sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- **Refugee Admissions** – The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world. These funds will support an expanding and increasingly diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing and transportation costs.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel** – This support will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses** – The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through MRA and ERMA appropriations and conducts humanitarian diplomacy to achieve protection and solutions for refugees and conflict victims. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian policies and programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses covers the salary, benefits, and travel costs of a lean PRM staff of 131, including 24 positions overseas.

Although the global refugee population had declined to historically low levels by the beginning of 2006, the end of that year saw a spike in the number of refugees (up to 14.3 million, including Palestinian

refugees – a 10.1% increase over 2005 levels). Populations of concern to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which are addressed through the MRA appropriation, include not only refugees, but also conflict victims, stateless persons, refugees returning home, and certain internally displaced persons (IDPs). According to UNHCR, this total population reached an all time high of 37.3 million by December 31, 2006 – a 47.1% increase over 2005 levels. Support for the return of the uprooted to their home communities – or resettlement in first-asylum or third countries – helps countries move to durable peace, security, and stability. However, humanitarian assistance cannot replace the long-term political, economic, and social investment necessary to eliminate the causes of conflict or the major reconstruction required in countries devastated by warfare. Complementary USG programs in the areas of peace and security (including assistance for victims of trafficking provided through the MRA account), good governance, investing in people, and economic growth extend the benefits of humanitarian efforts and support the transition to recovery after conflict turns to peace.

Humanitarian Assistance: The FY 2009 request for MRA provides life sustaining protection, assistance and solutions for refugees and victims of conflict and advances U.S. migration policies.

Protection and solutions are inextricably linked to assistance and recovery. The FY 2009 budget request supports the provision of tangible relief items and services to conflict victims and refugees based on need and according to international minimum standards. The budget request focuses on protecting vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and enable them to participate more fully in their own protection.

Assistance to meet basic human needs, in areas including water and sanitation, nutrition, health, shelter, and basic education, is essential to sustain the lives and livelihoods of refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims from the emergency phase of a crisis through protracted situations, and then leading to a transition to development.

The USG promotes orderly and humane international migration through support for regional migration dialogues, capacity-building for governments to develop more effective and humane migration systems, and institutional support for the International Organization for Migration (including the USG's mandatory assessed contribution). The FY 2009 request for Humanitarian Assistance also includes \$30 million to support the United Israel Appeal (UIA), reduced from FY 2008 as agreed in consultation with Congress and UIA. This funding for the UIA supports a package of services designed to promote integration of migrants into Israeli society, including transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional housing, education, and vocational training.

Less than 3% of the total Humanitarian Assistance budget managed through MRA would be devoted to program management and oversight of these activities. The request supports a staff of 24 refugee officers in 19 overseas locations, as well as 107 staff based in Washington. Costs related to the small staff dedicated to international population activities are funded by the State Department's Diplomatic and Consular Programs account.

Peace and Security: The U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) plays an important role in USG efforts to combat trafficking in persons (TIP). For example, the MRA appropriation supports a family reunification program for foreign TIP victims in the United States, under the provisions of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, as well as return and reintegration assistance for victims wishing to return to their home country. Funds also support international return and reintegration assistance for trafficking victims, capacity-building for governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and associated programming.

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

The majority of overseas assistance funds (averaging 87% annually) are provided multilaterally through international organizations (IOs). Funding is also provided bilaterally to NGOs that fill gaps in the international community's multilateral response.

The USG works closely with other key donor governments to achieve a common understanding of what constitutes satisfactory performance from the overall international humanitarian system. The Department is actively involved in reform efforts to strengthen the UN stronger by increasing the effectiveness of multilateral humanitarian action.

Primary International Organization Partners

The Department intends to use the funds requested for FY 2009 to provide U.S. contributions to the calendar year 2009 requirements of the IOs listed below. To demonstrate commitment to the IOs as indispensable partners of the USG, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20% to 25% of these IOs' funding requests, with the expectation that other donors will support the remaining 75% to 80%.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works with partners to ensure that protection and basic needs such as water, shelter, food, healthcare, and primary education of refugees and other persons of concern are met and implements durable solutions such as voluntary return and reintegration in countries of origin. Although certain IDPs have long been among the populations of concern to UNHCR, since early 2006 the organization has taken on new responsibilities for IDPs in the areas of protection, camp management and coordination, and emergency shelter in the context of the UN "cluster leadership approach." In 2009, UNHCR will continue efforts to direct protection and assistance activities to all those in need, particularly the most vulnerable - women, children, disabled, elderly - who comprise the majority of UNHCR's populations of concern.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has as its primary goals to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict, trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor prisoners of war (POWs), and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law. ICRC is an independent, internationally funded humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions, to which the United States is a party.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has a continuing mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to the over 4.4 million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and the West Bank and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in the West Bank and Gaza, and at the Nahr al-Bared refugee camp in Lebanon.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) works with governments, other international organizations, and voluntary agencies to facilitate the orderly and humane migration of persons. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration, counter-trafficking, migration and health, transportation, labor migration, and technical cooperation on migration.

U.S. support may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Development Program (UNDP), and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC). The six largest of the forty-eight NGO recipients of MRA funds for overseas assistance

in FY 2007, in order of magnitude, were the International Rescue Committee, the International Medical Corps, the American Refugee Committee, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Catholic Relief Services, and the International Catholic Migration Commission. NGO programs may commence at any point in the fiscal year, with funding typically provided for a twelve-month period. The Department may reallocate funds between regions or organizations within the overseas assistance request in response to changing requirements.

Assistance Programs in Africa

The FY 2009 MRA request for Overseas Assistance in Africa continues support for peace processes through refugee and IDP return and reintegration operations and continues protection and assistance for refugees who cannot yet return home, including Darfur Sudanese, southern Somalis, and Western Saharans. The MRA request includes USG contributions for UNHCR and ICRC. Limited funding is also included for other IOs and NGOs that work with UNHCR to fill gaps and/or basic elements in relief and reintegration programs.

The nascent or ongoing transformation of a number of conflict situations – Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, southern Sudan – is continuing to gradually reduce the number of refugees and IDPs created by those conflicts. At the same time, new refugee emergencies continue to arise – e.g., the renewed conflict in Somalia in 2007, the unexpected post-election violence in Kenya in early 2008 – and there is continued volatility in many areas, such as eastern DRC, Cote d’Ivoire, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Sudan, and Zimbabwe. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total approximately 2.3 million, and programs to assist conflict victims through ICRC were supported in 18 countries. Resource requirements for these populations remain high to provide protection and life-sustaining assistance to refugees, victims of conflict, and certain IDPs, who are often in hard-to-access locations, as well as to address increased needs for reintegration support to assist returnees, many of whom spent years in exile. In 2007, UNHCR supported IDP populations in Darfur, south Sudan, DRC, Liberia, Somalia, Uganda, Chad, the Central African Republic, and Cote d’Ivoire.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

The FY 2009 request continues support for UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the humanitarian assistance and protection needs of vulnerable North Koreans outside the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK). North Korean refugees continue to flee famine and oppression in the DPRK. The North Korea Human Rights Act of 2004 called on the USG to do more to assist this vulnerable population; the State Department will support the efforts of the UN to improve its access and protection of this population.

The largest group of refugees in East Asia continues to be Burmese. Currently, there are over 200,000 Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and India, as well as some 670,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2009 MRA request includes support for NGO programs that provide basic health care, water and sanitation, and gender-based violence prevention and response for Burmese in camps in Thailand, as well as for the Thailand Burma Border Consortium, which provides food to Burmese refugees on the Thai-Burma border. MRA contributions to UNHCR in FY 2009 will assist approximately 29,000 Burmese Rohingya refugees in camps in Bangladesh and those Rohingyas who have recently returned to Burma.

Assistance Programs in Europe

The FY 2009 budget request provides support for IDPs in the Caucasus and assistance with durable solutions (return or local integration) for IDPs and refugees from Kosovo in the aftermath of the province's status resolution.

In the South Caucasus region, the request would provide support for continued assistance to IDPs as well as preparations for repatriation in case peace is achieved in either of the two longstanding conflicts – Abkhazia and Nagorno Karabakh. As the only direct USG source of humanitarian assistance in the area, MRA will support UNHCR, other UN agencies, the ICRC, and NGOs to continue providing life-sustaining assistance to the most vulnerable refugees and IDPs in the Caucasus. Resolution of Kosovo's final political status will bring to a close a long period of uncertainty for more than 200,000 displaced Kosovo minorities. Resources will be required both to facilitate the return and reintegration of displaced minorities who choose to return to Kosovo from Serbia, Montenegro, and Macedonia, as well as to assist those who choose not to return to Kosovo in their efforts to integrate locally within Serbia or Montenegro. The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) would support sizable new needs in FY 2009, if necessary.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

The FY 2009 request will support UNHCR and ICRC programs throughout the Near East, except Iraq, and continue support for the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). With USG support, UNRWA provides basic assistance, including health care and primary education for over 4.4 million registered Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza. UNRWA's critical role in the region and funding needs have grown substantially in recent years. An increasing number of Palestinian refugees rely on UNRWA's social services and emergency assistance in West Bank/Gaza, and the agency is increasingly focused on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees and elevating services elsewhere in the region to a level comparable to those provided by host governments. UNRWA's delivery of food, education and health services is critical to regional stability, as demonstrated in the aftermath of the Hamas takeover of Gaza and during and after the conflict in UNRWA's Nahr al-Bared refugee camp in Lebanon, which resulted in the destruction of the camp in 2007 and the displacement of 30,000 Palestinian refugees. UNRWA's management reform activities will be integrated into its regular budget beginning in 2009.

Funding for MRA programs for Iraq will be requested in a separate FY 2009 Supplemental request to assist and protect Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including those seeking asylum in neighboring countries and displaced populations inside Iraq.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

The FY 2009 request will support UNHCR, ICRC, and NGO programs throughout South Asia, except for Afghans, and includes funding for Tibetans in Nepal and India, assistance for displaced Sri Lankans, and support for Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. The USG and other governments will continue large-scale resettlement processing of Bhutanese refugees; those refugees who can be repatriated or locally integrated in Nepal will need integration assistance to ensure a smooth transition. Conflict will likely continue in Sri Lanka well into 2009, so the USG should be prepared to maintain humanitarian support for refugees in India, as well as conflict victims in Sri Lanka.

Funding for Afghanistan will be included in a separate FY 2009 Supplemental request to protect and assist refugees returning to Afghanistan, as well as those still remaining in neighboring countries.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

The FY 2009 request provides emergency assistance to persons displaced by the conflict in Colombia. The number of IDPs in Colombia continues to grow by approximately 220,000 each year and totals over three million, making it the second largest displaced population in the world. There are also more than 250,000 Colombians in the region that UNHCR has recognized as persons of concern. The request includes support to the regional programs of UNHCR and ICRC. It also includes funds to meet the Department's commitment to support the needs of interdicted migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base who have been found to be in need of protection as well as their initial resettlement in third countries.

Strategic Global Priorities

The FY 2009 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including management reform efforts that are critical to the USG's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities, this funding ensures that IOs and NGOs have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, protect humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee women and children and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence; building technical capacity to combat the major threats to refugee health (infectious diseases); and improving the international community's use of standards and indicators, such as mortality rates and nutritional status.

Migration

FY 2009 MRA funds will be used to continue support for regional migration dialogues and associated technical support in Latin America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. The FY 2009 request provides modest, but essential, funding for anti-trafficking initiatives through the International Organization for Migration (IOM), primarily to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide and provide assistance to trafficking victims, including through return and reintegration programs. The Migration request includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its American employees.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

The FY 2009 request continues USG support for the Refugee Admissions program, which, in partnership with U.S. NGOs, provides a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable populations. MRA funds will continue to provide initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, and medical, employment and social service referrals.

To implement this program, the Department provides funding to numerous U.S.-based NGOs involved both in overseas processing functions and in domestic reception and placement services. IOM receives MRA funds for overseas processing functions in some locations and transportation-related services for all refugees admitted under the U.S. program. Funds provided to UNHCR from the FY 2009 request will be targeted at increasing the organization's capacity worldwide to screen populations and refer for resettlement caseloads that are in need of this critical form of protection. The ceiling for admissions in FY 2009 will be set by consultations with the Administration and the Congress just before the fiscal year starts.

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

The FY 2009 request is lower than the FY 2008 level of support for the humanitarian migrants program of the United Israel Appeal (UIA) to reflect declining numbers of migrants. This reduced level is a result of consultations with the Congress and the implementing partner, the UIA. It reflects the resource level necessary to support a package of services designed to promote integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society, including transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional housing, education, and vocational training.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The FY 2009 request for administrative expenses provides the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) with the resources to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian programs that are funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations.

With this administrative budget, PRM manages annually resources of over \$1 billion and an array of significant humanitarian policy issues as well as the refugee admissions program. PRM staff review and approve program design and implementation, monitor and evaluate operational activities, and support other parts of the State Department in integrating refugee, humanitarian and migration issues into broader foreign policy concerns. They play an equally important humanitarian diplomacy role in pressing for assurances of first asylum, security of refugees, and pursuit of solutions through peace agreements.

**Migration and Refugee Assistance and
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund**

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual*	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate**	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)					
Overseas Assistance					
Africa	252,007	16,500	244,895	-	245,474
East Asia	26,697	-	24,862	-	24,425
Europe	38,400	-	30,159	-	28,156
Near East	125,210	85,000	102,965	30,000	98,641
South Asia	56,674	16,000	51,926	-	14,596
Western Hemisphere	24,667	-	25,365	-	22,739
Strategic Global Priorities	69,378	13,000	56,341	-	52,364
Migration	14,400	-	13,000	-	11,705
Subtotal	607,433	130,500	549,513	30,000	498,100
Refugee Admissions	166,000	-	211,671	-	213,400
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	39,600	-	39,676	-	30,000
Administrative Expenses	20,000	-	22,318	-	22,500
MRA Subtotal	833,033	130,500	823,178	30,000	764,000
Supplemental/Emergency***	-	[130,500]	200,000	[30,000]	-
Total MRA	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA)					
	55,000	55,000	44,636	-	45,000

* In addition to the FY 2007 MRA and ERMA appropriated funds above, PRM also had funding available from the following accounts in FY 2007: Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund (IRRF) - \$14.5 million; President's Global HIV/AIDS Initiative - \$3.5 million; ESF for Afghanistan - \$4.5 million; ESF for Iraq - \$30 million; Andean CounterDrug Initiative - \$5 million; \$0.8 million reimbursement from the Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP) account for PRM's Population office.

** Other sources available in FY 2008: ESF funds for Iraq (\$20 million); D&CP reimbursement for PRM Population office (\$0.87 million).

*** The \$200 million provided under Section 5, Emergency Designations, will be used to assist Iraqi and Palestinian refugees.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	55,000	55,000	44,636	—	45,000

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2009 request will ensure the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

At the beginning of FY 2007, only \$11.7 million remained in the fund. The ERMA appropriation under the FY 2007 Full-Year Continuing Resolution was \$55 million. At the end of FY 2007, \$58.7 million had been drawn from the Fund to support humanitarian needs resulting from conflicts in Somalia, Iraq, Sudan, Chad, and Sri Lanka, as well as food pipeline breaks affecting refugees in Africa and Palestinian refugees in the West Bank and Gaza. With the addition of another \$55 million from the FY 2007 Emergency Supplemental, FY 2008 opened with an ERMA balance of just under \$63 million. The combination of a \$45 million appropriation in December 2007 and a Presidential drawdown of \$32 million left a balance of \$76 million at the end of January 2008.

An emergency supplemental MRA appropriation, reallocation of funds from the FY 2004 – FY 2007 Iraq Relief & Reconstruction Fund (IRRF), and reprogramming of ESF for Iraq refugees obviated the need for more extensive use of ERMA in FY 2007. In FY 2008, these irregular funding sources' availability is unknown. Increased unbudgeted and emergency humanitarian needs will likely place pressure on the available balance in the ERMA Fund. Replenishment of the Fund in FY 2009 is essential to maintaining USG leadership to respond to refugee and migration emergencies, and to providing sufficient resources to cover drawdown levels that have averaged \$58 million a year.

The \$58.7 million drawn from the Fund in FY 2007 was for the following purposes:

Presidential Determination 2007-2008: \$5.215 million

On December 14, 2006, \$5.215 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs resulting from conflicts in Somalia (\$3.575 million) and Sri Lanka (\$1.64 million).

Presidential Determination 2007-2019: \$29.5 million

On May 10, 2007, \$29.5 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs resulting from the conflicts in Somalia (\$4.5 million), Sudan (\$6.6 million), and Chad (\$1 million) and to support refugee feeding operations and avert pipeline breaks in Africa (\$7.4 million) and in the West Bank and Gaza (\$10 million).

Presidential Determination 2007-2031: \$24 million

On September 8, 2007, \$24 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs resulting from conflicts in Iraq (\$12 million), Sri Lanka (\$2 million) and to assist Palestinian refugees displaced from Nahr al-Bared camp refugee camp in Lebanon (\$10 million).

In early FY 2008, the following funds were drawn from the Fund:

Presidential Determination 2008-2010: \$32 million

On January 29, 2008, \$32 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs related to humanitarian needs in Africa and in the West Bank and Gaza. Contributions were provided to UNHCR as well as other international and non-governmental organizations (\$16 million) to support urgent and unexpected needs related to the displacement of people from conflicts in Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the Central African Republic (CAR), Sudan, and Chad. Funding (\$2 million) supported new opportunities for the return and reintegration of some 24,000 Mauritanian refugees. This drawdown also provided an initial contribution (\$14 million) to the West Bank and Gaza emergency appeal of UNRWA.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	405,999	57,500	483,055	5,000	499,000

The Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) account provides resources to support critical security and humanitarian-related priority interventions, and includes funding for administrative expenses associated with programs funded by the NADR account. For FY 2009, three previously separate accounts (NADR – Humanitarian Demining (HD); NADR – International Trust Fund (ITF), and NADR – SA/LW) will be combined into one account (NADR-CWD) which more appropriately reflects worldwide conventional weapons destruction efforts. There is also a new sub-account for WMD Terrorism.

The FY 2009 NADR request includes funds for a nuclear medicine center in Libya, an increase for NDF to support dismantlement activities in North Korea, an increase in the GTR account to strengthen biosecurity and nuclear smuggling programs, and an increase in the IAEA account. The request further includes a small increase for EXBS.

The ATA program supports expansion of the Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) to the NEA Region. Its activities will dovetail with those of the existing AF Region TSCTP to prevent terrorist movement among and between Mahgreb and Sub-Saharan States and will promote trans-regional cooperation in counterterrorism efforts. Increased funding for the ATA program also supports the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII), established in the Horn of Africa to counter al-Qaida East Africa (AQEA) by pre-empting enemy activity through developing stronger, more flexible, regional capacities amongst Partner Nations. An increase in CT Finance funding supports the critical work of Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia and permits the provision of cash courier training to over 18 priority countries world-wide.

Finally, there is increased funding for humanitarian demining and funds to address the threat to both civil and military aviation from MANPADS in the hands of terrorists and insurgents.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) supports programs to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. Funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.
- A proposed new sub-account for WMD Terrorism in order to undertake specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities in preparing for, and responding to, a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction. This sub-account will advance the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and help develop international partnership capacity.

- The Global Threat Reduction Program (formerly the Nonproliferation of WMD Expertise program) to support specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or proliferant state acquisition of WMD materials, equipment, and expertise. This program will support establishment of a nuclear medicine center in Libya, intended to support efforts to redirect Libya's former WMD personnel.
- A voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency supports programs in nuclear safeguards, safety, and security.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program, designed to help prevent, and interdict, the proliferation of WMD, missile delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons.
- The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Preparatory Commission funds a contribution to the worldwide International Monitoring System.

Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program includes funding for critical GWOT and Presidential Initiative countries, supports expansion of the Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI) to the Horn of Africa and the Mahgreb, and permits the continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security. In particular, funding for Central and South America enhances border control and provides fraudulent document training, which diminishes the likelihood of terrorist transit through the hemisphere and into the United States. Programs in Central Asia and the Balkans guard against the movement of terrorists that could pose new threats to stability throughout Europe and Asia.
- The TIP/PISCES program (Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification Secure Comparison & Evaluation System) provides computerized watch listing systems to Partner Nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The FY 2009 request supports continued system expansion into critical Partner Nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Yemen and Kenya), allows development of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures the TIP/PISCES system maintains standards in accord with international norms.
- The Counterterrorism Finance program assists our frontline GWOT partners in detecting, isolating and dismantling terrorist financial networks; in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations; and in cash courier training in priority nations, which has been identified as a key US initiative. In addition, CT Finance funding supports Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives.
- Counterterrorism Engagement supports key bilateral and multilateral counterterrorism efforts in support of the Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI).

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by: landmines and unexploded ordnance, Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW), Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and excess ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2007 Actual
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Total	405,999	37,000	42,132	51,440	-	53,300	13,500	120,536	5,385	989	7,715	74,002
Africa	29,703	-	463	-	-	-	-	14,898	1,438	-	1,875	11,029
Angola	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	4,750
Botswana	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-
Burundi	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	281
Chad	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	-	-	-	200
Comoros	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,375
Djibouti	356	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	200	-	-	-
Ghana	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578
Kenya	4,565	-	375	-	-	-	-	2,910	500	-	600	180
Lesotho	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Mali	950	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	520	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	440
Namibia	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
Niger	432	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,862	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,262	-	-	600	-
Senegal	3,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,975	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
South Africa	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2007 Actual
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Sudan	3,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	3,225
Tanzania	2,302	-	13	-	-	-	-	1,689	-	-	600	-
Uganda	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	-	-
Zambia	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	100	-	-	-
Africa Regional	150	-	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75	-
East Asia & Pacific	28,836	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	14,618	550	-	1,406	9,062
Cambodia	3,987	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	3,937
Indonesia	8,881	-	450	-	-	-	-	7,626	-	-	805	-
Laos	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550
Malaysia	2,401	-	400	-	-	-	-	1,625	-	-	376	-
Philippines	4,198	-	300	-	-	-	-	3,673	-	-	225	-
Singapore	694	-	300	-	-	-	-	394	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,100	-	300	-	-	-	-	1,300	500	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,200	-	625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,575
East Asia and Pacific Regional	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	23,412	-	10,978	-	-	-	-	6,934	400	-	750	4,350
Albania	1,604	-	665	-	-	-	-	639	-	-	-	300
Armenia	1,005	-	780	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	4,578	-	1,405	-	-	-	-	873	-	-	-	2,300
Belarus	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,238	-	488	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	150	-
Croatia	739	-	656	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	274	-	274	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	5,115	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,865	-	-	-	1,750
Kosovo	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
Macedonia	1,784	-	684	-	-	-	-	1,000	100	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2007 Actual
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Malta	616	-	281	-	-	-	-	85	250	-	-	-
Moldova	308	-	225	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	415	-	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	439	-	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	1,258	-	823	-	-	-	-	435	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	195	-	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	2,059	-	413	-	-	-	-	1,046	-	-	600	-
Ukraine	1,360	-	1,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	225	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	31,883	-	2,645	2,500	-	-	-	11,411	1,247	-	1,780	12,300
Algeria	1,031	-	300	-	-	-	-	431	-	-	300	-
Bahrain	776	-	-	-	-	-	-	776	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,545	-	187	-	-	-	-	1,208	-	-	150	-
Iraq	13,200	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	9,900
Israel	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-
Jordan	1,741	-	506	-	-	-	-	935	-	-	300	-
Kuwait	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Morocco	1,412	-	400	-	-	-	-	672	190	-	150	-
Oman	1,284	-	500	-	-	-	-	784	-	-	-	-
Qatar	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	474	-	80	-	-	-	-	394	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	1,581	-	172	-	-	-	-	829	-	-	580	-
Yemen	3,004	-	350	-	-	-	-	1,197	257	-	300	900
Middle East Regional	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	44,656	-	5,676	-	-	-	-	20,991	1,250	-	1,339	15,400

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2007 Actual
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Afghanistan	21,575	-	500	-	-	-	-	4,900	500	-	675	15,000
Bangladesh	2,575	-	200	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	375	-
India	1,108	-	377	-	-	-	-	731	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,106	-	1,313	-	-	-	-	793	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,333	-	750	-	-	-	-	583	-	-	-	-
Nepal	840	-	-	-	-	-	-	740	100	-	-	-
Pakistan	9,977	-	448	-	-	-	-	8,590	650	-	289	-
Sri Lanka	1,050	-	400	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	400
Tajikistan	3,004	-	600	-	-	-	-	2,404	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	488	-	488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	10,675	-	2,110	-	-	-	-	7,251	-	-	65	1,249
Argentina	400	-	350	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-
Barbados	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-
Brazil	742	-	200	-	-	-	-	542	-	-	-	-
Chile	275	-	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	4,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,395	-	-	-	691
Dominican Republic	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Honduras	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268
Jamaica	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,295	-	1,070	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-
Panama	115	-	65	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	540	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	-	65	-
Peru	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
Suriname	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2007 Actual
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Trinidad and Tobago	1,255	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	169,800	37,000	17,060	48,940	-	53,300	13,500	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	169,800	37,000	17,060	48,940	-	53,300	13,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	20,612	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,612
Humanitarian Demining Program	6,267											6,267
International Trust Fund	6,797											6,797
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	7,548											7,548
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	46,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,433	500	989	500	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)	46,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,433	500	989	500	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2007 Supp
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Total	57,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	500	-	-	7,000
Africa	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Near East	35,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	500	-	-	5,150
Iraq	5,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,150
Jordan	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	500	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,850
International Trust Fund	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,850

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2008 Supp
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Total	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2008 Estimate
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
TOTAL	483,055	33,725	45,627	56,930	-	51,083	23,806	123,304	18,196	992	6,316	123,076
Africa	23,717	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,406	1,637	-	-	10,674
Angola	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300
Burundi	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350
Kenya	5,777	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,455	298	-	-	24
Sudan	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Tanzania	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-
Africa Regional	7,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,951	1,190	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	26,648	-	3,550	-	-	-	-	10,802	2,024	-	940	9,332
Cambodia	3,937	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,937
Indonesia	5,861	-	490	-	-	-	-	4,166	744	-	461	-
Laos	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550
Malaysia	1,998	-	490	-	-	-	-	764	744	-	-	-
Philippines	4,531	-	310	-	-	-	-	3,472	139	-	340	270
Singapore	725	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	635	-	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,483	-	400	-	-	-	-	1,686	397	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,075	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,575
STATE East Asia and Pacific Regional	853	-	-	-	-	-	-	714	-	-	139	-
Europe and Eurasia	18,804	-	9,870	-	-	-	-	3,313	744	-	297	4,580
Albania	785	-	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Armenia	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2,077	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	-	480
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,243	-	400	-	-	-	-	645	-	-	198	-
Bulgaria	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Croatia	595	-	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2008 Estimate
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Georgia	3,210	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	560	-	-	-	1,450
Macedonia	932	-	535	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	-	-
Moldova	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	600	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Russia	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	2,105	-	1,355	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750
Turkey	2,187	-	600	-	-	-	-	744	744	-	99	-
Ukraine	2,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Europe Regional	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-
Near East	56,809	-	3,825	-	-	-	-	30,423	4,563	-	2,598	15,400
Algeria	813	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	317	-
Bahrain	1,240	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	496	-	-	-
Egypt	1,561	-	500	-	-	-	-	367	496	-	198	-
Iraq	15,975	-	-	-	-	-	-	992	992	-	1,091	12,900
Jordan	23,571	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	22,174	-	-	397	-
Lebanon	4,745	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,646	-	-	99	1,000
Libya	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	1,317	-	425	-	-	-	-	496	198	-	198	-
Oman	2,089	-	700	-	-	-	-	893	496	-	-	-
Qatar	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	497	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	4,034	-	500	-	-	-	-	744	992	-	298	1,500
South and Central Asia	56,649	-	8,150	-	-	-	-	20,086	7,391	-	1,984	19,038
Afghanistan	21,626	-	750	-	-	-	-	1,289	992	-	595	18,000
Bangladesh	6,301	-	300	-	-	-	-	3,521	1,488	-	992	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2008 Estimate
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
India	2,684	-	700	-	-	-	-	992	992	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	4,188	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	992	496	-	-	700
Kyrgyz Republic	2,984	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,488	496	-	-	-
Nepal	1,141	-	-	-	-	-	-	992	149	-	-	-
Pakistan	10,063	-	500	-	-	-	-	7,935	893	-	397	338
Sri Lanka	1,143	-	250	-	-	-	-	397	496	-	-	-
Tajikistan	3,976	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,984	992	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	1,050	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	397	-	-	-
STATE South and Central Asia Regional	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	12,141	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	7,995	1,344	-	-	852
Argentina	916	-	450	-	-	-	-	466	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425
Brazil	526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	526	-	-	-
Chile	797	-	450	-	-	-	-	347	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,288	-	-	-	427
Dominican Republic	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	174	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	501	-	-	-	-	-	-	501	-	-	-	-
Mexico	919	-	800	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	74	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74	-	-	-
Panama	1,242	-	250	-	-	-	-	248	744	-	-	-
Paraguay	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2008 Estimate
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Peru	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	883	-	-	-	-	-	-	883	-	-	-	-
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	183,826	33,725	18,282	56,930	-	51,083	23,806	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	183,826	33,725	18,282	56,930	-	51,083	23,806	-	-	-	-	-
Political and Military Affairs	63,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,200
Humanitarian Demining Program	16,829	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,829
International Trust Fund	12,771	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,771
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	33,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33,600
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	41,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,279	493	992	497	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)	41,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,279	493	992	497	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2009 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
TOTAL	499,000	40,000	41,300	64,000	5,000	50,000	9,900	141,475	8,900	1,200	8,425	128,800
Africa	31,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,025	2,700	-	1,300	11,400
Angola	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300
Burundi	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Democratic Republic of the Congo	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Kenya	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	500
Nigeria	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
South Africa	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-
Sudan	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Africa Regional	14,925	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,025	2,700	-	1,200	-
East Asia & Pacific	25,060	-	4,190	-	-	-	-	12,100	1,100	-	200	7,470
Cambodia	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	4,000
Indonesia	6,750	-	600	-	-	-	-	5,800	300	-	50	-
Laos	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900
Malaysia	1,540	-	490	-	-	-	-	800	200	-	50	-
Mongolia	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,625	-	625	-	-	-	-	3,500	200	-	50	250
Singapore	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,000	-	550	-	-	-	-	1,200	200	-	50	-
Vietnam	1,920	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320
STATE East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	18,850	-	9,540	-	-	-	-	3,710	1,275	-	975	3,350
Albania	1,275	-	650	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	300
Armenia	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2009 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Azerbaijan	1,300	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,775	-	700	-	-	-	-	600	375	-	100	-
Bulgaria	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400
Croatia	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	2,200	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	600
Kosovo	670	-	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	770	-	520	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	550	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300
Russia	850	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	1,750	-	850	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	750
Turkey	3,410	-	750	-	-	-	-	885	900	-	875	-
Ukraine	1,800	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Eurasia Regional	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-
Near East	53,600	-	3,460	-	-	-	-	28,940	1,225	-	2,375	17,600
Algeria	500	-	100	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	200	-
Bahrain	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	300	-	-	-
Egypt	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	100	-
Iraq	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500	500	-	1,000	16,000
Jordan	19,150	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	18,000	-	-	150	-
Lebanon	4,600	-	400	-	-	-	-	3,700	-	-	-	500
Libya	750	-	250	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	300
Morocco	625	-	200	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	100	-
Oman	950	-	450	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	350	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	425	-	100	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	925	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2009 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Yemen	2,525	-	410	-	-	-	-	790	425	-	100	800
TSCTP - Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	55,690	-	6,990	-	-	-	-	28,450	900	-	1,850	17,500
Afghanistan	31,550	-	750	-	-	-	-	12,000	300	-	1,000	17,500
Bangladesh	3,600	-	400	-	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	700	-
India	1,700	-	700	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,900	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,590	-	940	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-
Nepal	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	11,250	-	750	-	-	-	-	9,750	600	-	150	-
Sri Lanka	650	-	450	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,450	-	800	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	750	-	550	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Asia Regional	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	14,045	-	2,120	-	-	-	-	9,250	1,200	-	225	1,250
Argentina	450	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	400
Mexico	3,845	-	670	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	175	-
Nicaragua	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850
Panama	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	4,900	-	150	-	-	-	-	3,500	1,200	-	50	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

FY 2009 Request
(\$ in thousands)

	ISN							S/CT				PM
	TOTAL	NDF	EXBS	GTR	WMDT	IAEA	CTBT/ IMS	ATA	TIP	CTE	CTF	CWD
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	183,900	40,000	15,000	64,000	5,000	50,000	9,900	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	183,900	40,000	15,000	64,000	5,000	50,000	9,900	-	-	-	-	-
Political and Military Affairs	70,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,230
Humanitarian Demining Program	12,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,630
International Trust Fund	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,000
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	48,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,600
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	46,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000	500	1,200	1,500	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)	46,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,000	500	1,200	1,500	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	FY 2009 Request
Nonproliferation Programs					
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	37,000	-	33,725	-	40,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	42,132	-	45,627	-	41,300
Global Threat Reduction	51,440	-	56,930	-	64,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution*	53,300	-	51,083	-	50,000
CTBT International Monitoring System*	13,500	-	23,806	-	9,900
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	-	-	-	-	5,000
Nonproliferation Programs Subtotal	197,372	-	211,171	-	210,200
Anti-terrorism Programs					
Anti-terrorism Assistance	120,536	50,000	123,304	5,000	141,475
Terrorist Interdiction Program	5,385	500	18,196	-	8,900
CT Engagement with Allies	989	-	992	-	1,200
Counterterrorism Financing	7,715	-	6,316	-	8,425
Anti-terrorism Programs Subtotal	134,625	50,500	148,808	5,000	160,000
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance					
Conventional Weapons Destruction**	-	-	-	-	128,800
Humanitarian Demining Program	51,038	5,150	65,946	-	-
International Trust Fund	6,797	1,850	12,771	-	-
Small Arms / Light Weapons Destruction	16,167	-	44,359	-	-
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance Subtotal	74,002	7,000	123,076	-	128,800
Total	405,999	57,500	483,055	5,000	499,000

* IAEA is the international Atomic Energy Agency; CTBT is the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.

** For FY 2009, all Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance funding is being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Export Control and Border Security Programs (EXBS)
(\$ in thousands)

EXBS	2007	Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request
Total	42,132		45,627	41,300
Africa	463		-	-
Angola		-	-	-
Botswana		-	-	-
Burundi		-	-	-
Chad		-	-	-
Comoros		-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire		-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo		-	-	-
Djibouti		-	-	-
Ethiopia		-	-	-
Ghana		-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau		-	-	-
Kenya		375	-	-
Lesotho		-	-	-
Madagascar		-	-	-
Mali		-	-	-
Mauritania		-	-	-
Mauritius		-	-	-
Mozambique		-	-	-
Namibia		-	-	-
Niger		-	-	-
Nigeria		-	-	-
Senegal		-	-	-
Seychelles		-	-	-
South Africa		-	-	-
Sudan		-	-	-
Tanzania		13	-	-
Uganda		-	-	-
Zambia		-	-	-
Africa Regional		75	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	3,200		3,550	4,190
Cambodia		-	-	-
Indonesia		450	490	600
Laos		-	-	-
Malaysia		400	490	490
Mongolia		-	-	250
Philippines		300	310	625
Singapore		300	725	500
Taiwan		575	635	575

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Export Control and Border Security Programs (EXBS)
(\$ in thousands)

EXBS	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request
Thailand	300	400	550
Vietnam	625	500	600
East Asia and Pacific Regional	250	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	10,978	9,870	9,540
Albania	665	485	650
Armenia	780	600	600
Azerbaijan	1,405	1,200	1,000
Belarus	150	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	488	400	700
Croatia	656	595	500
Cyprus	274	-	-
Georgia	1,500	1,200	1,100
Kosovo	-	-	670
Macedonia	684	535	520
Malta	281	-	-
Moldova	225	-	-
Montenegro	415	300	550
Russia	439	1,500	850
Serbia	823	1,355	850
Slovakia	195	-	-
Turkey	413	600	750
Ukraine	1,360	1,100	800
Europe Regional	225	-	-
Near East	2,645	3,825	3,460
Algeria	300	-	100
Bahrain	-	-	-
Egypt	187	500	-
Iraq	-	-	-
Israel	-	-	-
Jordan	506	1,000	1,000
Kuwait	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	400
Libya	-	300	250
Morocco	400	425	200
Oman	500	700	450
Qatar	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	350
Tunisia	80	100	100
United Arab Emirates	172	300	200

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Export Control and Border Security Programs (EXBS)
(\$ in thousands)

EXBS	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request
Yemen	350	500	410
Middle East Regional	150	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,676	8,150	6,990
Afghanistan	500	750	750
Bangladesh	200	300	400
India	377	700	700
Kazakhstan	1,313	2,000	1,500
Kyrgyz Republic	750	1,000	940
Nepal	-	-	-
Pakistan	448	500	750
Sri Lanka	400	250	450
Tajikistan	600	1,000	800
Turkmenistan	600	1,050	550
Uzbekistan	488	-	150
South and Central Asia Regional	-	600	-
Western Hemisphere	2,110	1,950	2,120
Argentina	350	450	450
Bahamas	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-
Brazil	200	-	400
Chile	275	450	300
Colombia	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-
Mexico	1,070	800	670
Panama	65	250	150
Paraguay	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	150	-	150
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	17,060	18,282	15,000
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	17,060	18,282	15,000
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	-	-	-
Humanitarian Demining Program			
International Trust Fund			

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Export Control and Border Security Programs (EXBS)
(\$ in thousands)

EXBS	2007	Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction				
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism		-	-	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)		-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)
(\$ in thousands)

ATA	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
Total	120,536	50,000	123,304	5,000	141,475
Africa	14,898	5,000	11,406	-	16,025
Angola	100	-	-	-	-
Botswana	20	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	595	-	-	-	-
Comoros	50	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	356	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	950	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,910	-	5,455	-	5,000
Lesotho	50	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	5,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	50	-	-	-	-
Mali	950	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	500	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	520	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	250	-	-	-	-
Namibia	45	-	-	-	-
Niger	432	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,262	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,975	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	40	-	-	-	-
South Africa	100	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,689	-	-	-	-
Uganda	27	-	-	-	-
Zambia	27	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	5,951	-	11,025
East Asia & Pacific	14,618	-	10,802	-	12,100
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	7,626	-	4,166	-	5,800
Laos	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	1,625	-	764	-	800
Philippines	3,673	-	3,472	-	3,500
Singapore	394	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)
(\$ in thousands)

ATA	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
Thailand	1,300	-	1,686	-	1,200
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	714	-	800
Europe and Eurasia	6,934	-	3,313	-	3,710
Albania	639	-	-	-	325
Armenia	225	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	873	-	397	-	300
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	600	-	645	-	600
Croatia	83	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,865	-	560	-	500
Kosovo	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	1,000	-	397	-	250
Malta	85	-	-	-	-
Moldova	83	-	74	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	435	-	-	-	150
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	1,046	-	744	-	885
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	-	-	-	-	700
Europe Regional	-	-	496	-	-
Near East	11,411	30,000	30,423	-	28,940
Algeria	431	-	-	-	200
Bahrain	776	-	744	-	500
Egypt	1,208	-	367	-	1,000
Iraq	-	-	992	-	2,500
Israel	240	-	-	-	-
Jordan	935	25,000	22,174	-	18,000
Kuwait	1,025	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,500	5,000	3,646	-	3,700
Libya	-	-	-	-	200
Morocco	672	-	496	-	325
Oman	784	-	893	-	500
Qatar	1,120	-	268	-	-
Saudi Arabia	300	-	99	-	-
Tunisia	394	-	-	-	325

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)
(\$ in thousands)

ATA	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
United Arab Emirates	829	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1,197	-	744	-	790
TSCTP - Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership	-	-	-	-	900
Middle East Regional	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	20,991	15,000	20,086	5,000	28,450
Afghanistan	4,900	15,000	1,289	5,000	12,000
Bangladesh	2,000	-	3,521	-	2,500
India	731	-	992	-	1,000
Kazakhstan	793	-	992	-	400
Kyrgyz Republic	583	-	1,488	-	650
Nepal	740	-	992	-	700
Pakistan	8,590	-	7,935	-	9,750
Sri Lanka	250	-	397	-	200
Tajikistan	2,404	-	1,984	-	650
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	200
Uzbekistan	-	-	496	-	-
Central Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	400
Western Hemisphere	7,251	-	7,995	-	9,250
Argentina	50	-	466	-	-
Bahamas	42	-	496	-	-
Barbados	42	-	-	-	-
Brazil	542	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	347	-	-
Colombia	3,395	-	3,288	-	2,750
Dominican Republic	500	-	496	-	-
Ecuador	50	-	174	-	-
El Salvador	-	-	104	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	300	-	501	-	-
Mexico	225	-	119	-	3,000
Panama	50	-	248	-	-
Paraguay	475	-	268	-	-
Peru	325	-	109	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,255	-	883	-	-
Eastern Caribbean Regional	-	-	496	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	-	-	3,500
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)
(\$ in thousands)

ATA	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	-	-	-	-
International Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	44,433	-	39,279	-	43,000
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)	44,433	-	39,279	-	43,000

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)
(\$ in thousands)

TIP	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
Total	5,385	500	18,196	-	8,900
Africa	1,438	-	1,637	-	2,700
Angola	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	100	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	38	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	500	-	298	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	500	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	149	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	100	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	1,190	-	2,700
East Asia & Pacific	550	-	2,024	-	1,100
Cambodia	50	-	-	-	200
Indonesia	-	-	744	-	300
Laos	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	744	-	200
Philippines	-	-	139	-	200
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	500	-	397	-	200

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)
(\$ in thousands)

TIP	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	400	-	744	-	1,275
Albania	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	375
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	50	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	100	-	-	-	-
Malta	250	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	744	-	900
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,247	500	4,563	-	1,225
Algeria	-	-	496	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	496	-	300
Egypt	-	-	496	-	-
Iraq	800	-	992	-	500
Israel	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	500	-	-	-
Morocco	190	-	198	-	-
Oman	-	-	496	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	397	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	257	-	992	-	425
Middle East Regional	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,250	-	7,391	-	900

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)
(\$ in thousands)

TIP	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
Afghanistan	500	-	992	-	300
Bangladesh	-	-	1,488	-	-
India	-	-	992	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	496	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	496	-	-
Nepal	100	-	149	-	-
Pakistan	650	-	893	-	600
Sri Lanka	-	-	496	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	992	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	397	-	-
Western Hemisphere	-	-	1,344	-	1,200
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	526	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	74	-	-
Panama	-	-	744	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	-	-	1,200
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	-	-	-	-	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	-	-	-	-
International Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	-	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)
(\$ in thousands)

TIP	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	500	-	493	-	500
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)	500	-	493	-	500

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Counterterrorism Finance Program (CTF)
(\$ in thousands)

CTF	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request
Total	7,715	6,316	8,425
Africa	1,875	-	1,300
Angola	-	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-
Chad	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-
Kenya	600	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-
Nigeria	600	-	50
Senegal	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	50
Sudan	-	-	-
Tanzania	600	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-
Africa Regional	75	-	1,200
East Asia & Pacific	1,406	940	200
Cambodia	-	-	-
Indonesia	805	461	50
Laos	-	-	-
Malaysia	376	-	50
Philippines	225	340	50
Singapore	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	50

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Counterterrorism Finance Program (CTF)
(\$ in thousands)

CTF	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request
Vietnam	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	139	-
Europe and Eurasia	750	297	975
Albania	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	198	100
Croatia	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-
Kosovo	-	-	-
Macedonia	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-
Turkey	600	99	875
Ukraine	-	-	-
Europe Regional	-	-	-
Near East	1,780	2,598	2,375
Algeria	300	317	200
Bahrain	-	-	-
Egypt	150	198	100
Iraq	-	1,091	1,000
Israel	-	-	-
Jordan	300	397	150
Kuwait	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	99	-
Morocco	150	198	100
Oman	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	580	-	725
Yemen	300	298	100
Middle East Regional	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,339	1,984	1,850

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Counterterrorism Finance Program (CTF)
(\$ in thousands)

CTF	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request
Afghanistan	675	595	1,000
Bangladesh	375	992	700
India	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-
Pakistan	289	397	150
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	65	-	225
Argentina	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-
Colombia	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	175
Panama	-	-	-
Paraguay	65	-	-
Peru	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	50
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	-	-	-
Humanitarian Demining Program			
International Trust Fund			
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction			
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	500	497	1,500
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)	500	497	1,500

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007	Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
Total	-	-	-	128,800
Africa	-	-	-	11,400
Angola	-	-	-	6,300
Botswana	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	-	300
Chad	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	300
Djibouti	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	500
Lesotho	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	4,000
Tanzania	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	-	-	-	7,470
Cambodia	-	-	-	4,000
Indonesia	-	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-	1,900
Malaysia	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	250
Singapore	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007	Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
Vietnam		-	-	1,320
East Asia and Pacific Regional		-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia		-	-	3,350
Albania		-	-	300
Armenia		-	-	-
Azerbaijan		-	-	-
Belarus		-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-
Bulgaria		-	-	400
Croatia		-	-	-
Cyprus		-	-	-
Georgia		-	-	600
Kosovo		-	-	-
Macedonia		-	-	-
Malta		-	-	-
Moldova		-	-	-
Montenegro		-	-	-
Romania		-	-	300
Russia		-	-	-
Serbia		-	-	750
Slovakia		-	-	-
Turkey		-	-	-
Ukraine		-	-	1,000
Europe Regional		-	-	-
Near East		-	-	17,600
Algeria		-	-	-
Bahrain		-	-	-
Egypt		-	-	-
Iraq		-	-	16,000
Israel		-	-	-
Jordan		-	-	-
Kuwait		-	-	-
Lebanon		-	-	500
Libya		-	-	300
Morocco		-	-	-
Oman		-	-	-
Qatar		-	-	-
Saudi Arabia		-	-	-
Tunisia		-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007	Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
United Arab Emirates		-	-	-
Yemen		-	-	800
Middle East Regional		-	-	-
South and Central Asia		-	-	17,500
Afghanistan		-	-	17,500
Bangladesh		-	-	-
India		-	-	-
Kazakhstan		-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic		-	-	-
Nepal		-	-	-
Pakistan		-	-	-
Sri Lanka		-	-	-
Tajikistan		-	-	-
Turkmenistan		-	-	-
Uzbekistan		-	-	-
Western Hemisphere		-	-	1,250
Argentina		-	-	-
Bahamas		-	-	-
Barbados		-	-	-
Bolivia		-	-	-
Brazil		-	-	-
Chile		-	-	-
Colombia		-	-	400
Dominican Republic		-	-	-
Ecuador		-	-	-
Honduras		-	-	-
Jamaica		-	-	-
Mexico		-	-	-
Nicaragua		-	-	850
Panama		-	-	-
Paraguay		-	-	-
Peru		-	-	-
Suriname		-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago		-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional		-	-	-
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation		-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)		-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs		-	-	70,230

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007	Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
Humanitarian Demining Program		-	-	12,630
International Trust Fund		-	-	9,000
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction		-	-	48,600
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism		-	-	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)		-	-	-

*For FY 2009, all HD, SA/LW, and ITF funds are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Humanitarian Demining (HD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request*
Total	51,038	7,000	65,946	-	-
Africa	8,343	-	9,550	-	-
Angola	4,500	-	5,800	-	-
Botswana	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	-	-	350	-	-
Chad	200	-	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	578	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	440	-	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,625	-	3,400	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	9,062	-	9,062	-	-
Cambodia	3,937	-	3,937	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	2,550	-	2,550	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Humanitarian Demining (HD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request*
Vietnam	2,575	-	2,575	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,050	-	1,180	-	-
Albania	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	2,300	-	480	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,750	-	700	-	-
Kosovo	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	8,725	5,150	13,900	-	-
Algeria	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	6,850	5,150	12,900	-	-
Israel	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,500	-	1,000	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	375	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	13,900	-	15,000	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Humanitarian Demining (HD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request*
Afghanistan	13,500	-	15,000	-	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	400	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	691	-	425	-	-
Argentina	-	-	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	-	-	425	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	691	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	6,267	1,850	16,829	-	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	6,267	-	16,829	-	-
International Trust Fund	-	1,850	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Humanitarian Demining (HD)
(\$ in thousands)

HD	2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp Req	2009 Request*
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	-	-	-	-	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)	-	-	-	-	-

* For FY 2009, HD funding is being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction Program (SA/LW)
(\$ in thousands)

SA/LW	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
Total	16,167	44,359	-
Africa	2,686	1,124	-
Angola	250	500	-
Botswana	-	-	-
Burundi	281	-	-
Chad	-	-	-
Comoros	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,375	-	-
Djibouti	-	-	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-
Kenya	180	24	-
Lesotho	-	-	-
Madagascar	-	-	-
Mali	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-
Mozambique	-	-	-
Namibia	-	-	-
Niger	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-
Senegal	-	-	-
Seychelles	-	-	-
South Africa	-	-	-
Sudan	600	600	-
Tanzania	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-
Africa Regional	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	-	270	-
Cambodia	-	-	-
Indonesia	-	-	-
Laos	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	-	-
Philippines	-	270	-
Singapore	-	-	-
Taiwan	-	-	-
Thailand	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction Program (SA/LW)
(\$ in thousands)

SA/LW	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
Vietnam	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	300	3,400	-
Albania	300	300	-
Armenia	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	-	-	-
Belarus	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-
Bulgaria	-	300	-
Croatia	-	-	-
Cyprus	-	-	-
Georgia	-	750	-
Kosovo	-	-	-
Macedonia	-	-	-
Malta	-	-	-
Moldova	-	-	-
Montenegro	-	300	-
Romania	-	-	-
Russia	-	-	-
Serbia	-	750	-
Slovakia	-	-	-
Turkey	-	-	-
Ukraine	-	1,000	-
Europe Regional	-	-	-
Near East	3,575	1,500	-
Algeria	-	-	-
Bahrain	-	-	-
Egypt	-	-	-
Iraq	3,050	-	-
Israel	-	-	-
Jordan	-	-	-
Kuwait	-	-	-
Lebanon	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-
Morocco	-	-	-
Oman	-	-	-
Qatar	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction Program (SA/LW)
(\$ in thousands)

SA/LW	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
United Arab Emirates	-	-	-
Yemen	525	1,500	-
Middle East Regional	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,500	4,038	-
Afghanistan	1,500	3,000	-
Bangladesh	-	-	-
India	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	-	700	-
Kyrgyz Republic	-	-	-
Nepal	-	-	-
Pakistan	-	338	-
Sri Lanka	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	558	427	-
Argentina	-	-	-
Bahamas	-	-	-
Barbados	-	-	-
Brazil	-	-	-
Chile	-	-	-
Colombia	-	427	-
Dominican Republic	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-
Honduras	268	-	-
Jamaica	-	-	-
Mexico	-	-	-
Nicaragua	-	-	-
Panama	-	-	-
Paraguay	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-
Suriname	290	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	-
Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	-	-	-
Bureau of Political and Military Affairs	7,548	33,600	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	-	-

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction Program (SA/LW)
(\$ in thousands)

SA/LW	2007	Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Request*
International Trust Fund		-	-	-
Small Arms/Light Weapons Destruction		7,548	33,600	-
Office of the Coordinator for Counter-terrorism		-	-	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)		-	-	-

* For FY 2009, SA/LW funding is being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

Department of the Treasury

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Treasury Technical Assistance	19,800	2,750	20,235	—	29,000
Debt Restructuring	64,350	—	30,054	—	141,000
Total, Department of the Treasury	84,150	2,750	50,289	—	170,000

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2009 President's Budget requests **\$29.0 million** for the cost of the Department of Treasury's International Affairs Technical Assistance Program, which provides highly experienced financial advisors to reform-minded developing countries, transitional economies, and nations recovering from conflict. The program supports economic policy and financial management reforms, focusing on the functional disciplines of budget, taxation, government debt, financial institutions, and financial enforcement. The \$8.765 million increase over the FY 2008 enacted level is justified by growing evidence of the importance of strong financial sectors and sound public financial management for the achievement of U.S. international policy priorities, and growing need for Treasury technical assistance. Treasury assistance focuses on strengthening the financial and economic management capacity of aid recipient countries. Such capacity is essential for aid recipients to make effective use of foreign assistance, to reduce their vulnerability to economic shocks, terrorist financing and financial crime, and ultimately to eliminate their dependence on aid. This increase in funding will provide Treasury's Technical Assistance the ability to address significant needs in Sub-Saharan Africa, the Greater Middle East, Asia, and Latin America.

Debt Restructuring

The FY 2009 President's Budget requests funding of **\$141.0 million** for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral Heavily Indebted Poor Countries initiative (HIPC) debt reduction, the HIPC Trust Fund, and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA).

For the poorest countries with unsustainable debt, debt reduction provides an incentive to implement macroeconomic and structural reforms necessary for economic growth and also to free up resources for poverty reduction efforts. For the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, the United States will continue support for the Paris Club of official creditors and provide additional relief complementary to the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The Administration requests a total of \$121 million in funding for the cost of debt restructuring programs including bilateral HIPC and poorest country debt reduction and the HIPC Trust Fund. The United States has pledged a total of \$150 million to meet the additional financing needs of the HIPC Trust Fund consistent with the President's commitment at the 2002 G-8 Summit in Kananaskis, Canada, to fund a share of HIPC financing shortfalls. The United States contributed \$74.6 million towards this pledge in fiscal year 2006.

Twenty million is requested for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) which received strong bipartisan support and was signed into law in 1998. The program allows for reduction of U.S. concessional debt and redirection of payments in local currency in eligible countries to support programs to conserve tropical forests. Funding is needed to cover the costs of TFCA debt agreements in support of tropical forest conservation

Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request **
Foreign Military Financing	4,560,800	265,000	4,550,482	—	4,812,000

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. \$100 million of emergency funding was appropriated for foreign military financing.

** The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration will request additional funds for foreign operations, including costs related to supporting freedom in Iraq and building a stable Afghanistan.

The FY 2009 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. FMF is allocated strategically within regions with the vast majority of funds directed to our sustaining partners and a significant proportion to developing countries to support their advancement to transforming status.

The FY 2009 FMF request includes an increase for assistance to Israel. In addition, the request supports Lebanon and the Gulf states of Bahrain and Oman, in particular, and is consistent with other requirements to fight the War on Terror and secure Middle East peace.

Highlights:

- The Near East region, to include increased support for Israel; funding for Egypt to foster a modern, well-trained Egyptian military; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance and counterterrorism efforts; and for Bahrain and Oman to support our Gulf Security Dialogue commitment.
- Support Pakistan's military and security forces, to include equipment and training to enhance the counterterrorism capabilities of units operating along the Afghanistan border and provide for Pakistan's other defense needs.
- Ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent NATO members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Iraq and Afghanistan.
- Support the Government of Colombia's efforts to expand control of its national territory, but the focus will shift to the training and maintenance capabilities needed by the Colombian military to sustain its forces and operations. Assistance will also support Colombia's efforts to reform its military establishment.

Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate *	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	223,250	230,000	261,381	—	247,200

* The FY 2008 estimate includes funding designated as emergency funding as described in Section 5 (preceding Division A) of the FY 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act. \$35 million of emergency funding was appropriated to support peacekeeping operations.

The FY 2009 request in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) is to advance international support for voluntary multi-national stabilization efforts, including support for international missions that are not supported by the United Nations, and U.S. conflict resolution activities. PKO funding provides security assistance to help diminish and resolve conflict, enhances the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations and address counter-terrorism threats, and, in the aftermath of conflict, reforms military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law.

The FY 2009 PKO request reflects ongoing funding requirements for GPOI, TSCTP, a new counter-terrorism program (EARS) in East Africa, and multi-lateral peacekeeping and regional stability operations, as well as security sector reform programs in Somalia.

Highlights:

- The President's Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI), which is in its fifth and final year in FY 2009. Funding in FY 2009 is intended to train over 15,000 peacekeeping troops to reach the initiative goal of 75,000 peacekeeping troops trained worldwide. GPOI includes the African Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program and train and equip programs outside of Africa; provides deployment equipment to enable troops to deploy to peace operations; enhances the ability of regional organizations (such as the African Union and Economic Community of West African States) to plan and manage peace operations; and provides transportation and/or logistics support through an international coordination mechanism. Funds will also support a metrics and evaluation team and database to track the progress of the program.
- Completes efforts to transform the Liberian military into a professional two thousand member strong armed force that respects the rule of law and has the capacity to protect Liberia's borders and maintain adequate security in the country. Funds will provide for training, equipment, and infrastructure needs of the new military. The completion of this program will facilitate the departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL).
- Build and transform the Southern Sudanese military from a guerilla force to a conventional military force. Funds will provide for the construction of divisional headquarters, strategic and operational advisory assistance, unit and individual professional training, communications and other equipment for the new military.
- Support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia (AMISOM), while also transforming the Somali military into a professional armed force capable of maintaining national peace and security as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.

- Continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai.
- Continue support for the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), a multi-disciplinary initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support training and equipping of counter-terrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- Initiate the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARSI), a multi-disciplinary initiative based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Support will enable training and equipping of counter-terrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- Continue efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo into a force capable of maintaining peace and security. Support will include advisory assistance, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvement.

International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
International Military Education and Training	85,877	—	85,181	—	90,500

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a key component of U.S. security assistance, promoting regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professionalization and technical courses, and specialized instruction, IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards, including exposure to democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to the global fight against terrorism.

Highlights:

- Europe – IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. The largest programs belong to Turkey, Poland, Ukraine, and the Czech Republic.
- Near East – IMET programs focus on Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia, Lebanon, and Oman, providing the technical training necessary to maintain U.S.-origin equipment and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military.
- Africa – IMET programs focus on Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa --states critical to long term regional peace and stability.
- South and Central Asia – IMET includes major programs in Pakistan and India and support for the training of the Afghan National Army.
- Western Hemisphere – IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces to respond to regional security challenges to include El Salvador, Colombia, and Mexico.
- East Asia and the Pacific – IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in fighting the war on terror. Priority recipients will include the Philippines, Indonesia, and Thailand, upon expected return to democratic governance.

Multilateral Economic Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
International Financial Institutions					
International Development Association ¹	940,500	—	942,305	—	1,277,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	—	—	—	—	—
Global Environment Facility	79,200	—	81,101	—	80,000
An international clean technology fund	—	—	—	—	400,000
Asian Development Fund	99,000	—	74,544	—	115,250
African Development Fund	134,343	—	134,585	—	156,055
African Development Bank	3,602	—	2,021	—	—
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	—	—	10	—	—
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	1,724	—	24,798	—	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	—	—	—	—	—
International Fund for Agricultural Development	14,850	—	17,926	—	18,000
Total, Multilateral Economic Assistance	1,273,219	—	1,277,289	—	2,071,305

¹ FY 2007 P.L. 110-5 rescinded \$31.5 million of the \$188.1 million in FY 2006 unobligated funds.

International Financial Institutions (IFIs)

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) provide loans, grants and investments to developing and transition economies and private sector enterprises in developing countries where risks are too high for private financing alone and where leverage is needed to encourage private financing. Bank policies and assistance programs broadly reflect U.S. priorities in promoting growth, increasing productivity, and reducing poverty in developing countries.

The FY 2009 request for the IFIs of \$2.071 billion is comprised of \$1.629 billion for scheduled annual commitments to the IFIs and \$42.0 million to pay a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears to IDA. The budget also includes \$400.0 million as a first installment of a three year \$2 billion commitment to a new international clean technology fund.

Through U.S. leadership in the IFIs – including the recent International Development Association (IDA) and African Development Fund (AfDF) replenishments – key policy reforms were initiated, reinforced and extended in the international financial institutions. These reforms include:

- Increased grant financing for the poorest countries at IDA, the AfDF, AsDF and other MDBs;
- Adoption of a debt sustainability framework to provide increased grant resources for the poorest countries and to help break the lend-and-forgive cycle of development assistance;
- Development of robust results-based management systems to incorporate measurable performance goals and demonstrate positive results on the ground;
- Improvement of performance based allocation systems to maintain the centrality of performance in the distribution of resources; and
- Increased efforts to promote greater transparency and combat corruption at institutional, project, country and regional levels.
- Improved operational framework for engagement in fragile and post-conflict countries like Afghanistan and Liberia and creation of a comprehensive arrears clearance framework for IDA countries in arrears.

IDA15: The request includes \$1.235 billion for the first installment of the U.S. three-year pledge of \$3.7 billion to IDA15, a 30 percent increase over U.S. contributions to the previous two replenishments, and a strong demonstration of U.S. support for helping the poorest countries achieve the economic growth necessary for reducing poverty. Half of the \$41.6 billion in IDA15 resources will go to Africa. The request also includes \$42.0 million to cover a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears to IDA. The United States accomplished its major policy objectives in the IDA15 negotiations, including: more effective engagement in fragile states such as Afghanistan and Liberia; improving results measurement of projects and using this information as a management tool; and strengthening debt sustainability in debt relief countries. The IDA15 (and AfDF11) requests also include funding necessary to meet U.S. commitments to fund its share of Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) costs.

AfDF11: The request includes \$156.1 million for the first installment of the U.S. three-year pledge of \$468.2 million to AfDF11, a 15 percent increase over the last replenishment. Donors agreed to a total replenishment of \$8.9 billion over 2008-2010, a 52% increase over AfDF10. U.S. leadership secured key objectives in the replenishment agreement and, as a result, the AfDF is well positioned to demonstrate and deliver positive results on the ground, with more effective engagement and support for fragile states and regional projects (including critical infrastructure), while maintaining the centrality of country performance in the allocation of concessional loan and grants resources.

International clean technology fund: The \$400 million request is for the first payment that the United States, as a lead donor, will contribute to a new multilateral fund that will address the growing problem of accelerating greenhouse gas emissions in major developing countries. The fund will help ensure that developing countries deploy clean technology by helping to finance the additional cost of clean investments. The fund has three major objectives: first, to reduce emissions growth in major developing countries through faster deployment of clean technologies; second, to stimulate and leverage private sector investment in existing clean technologies; and third, to encourage developing countries to pursue environmentally sound policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual*	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
International Organizations and Programs	303,888	—	316,897	—	276,900

* The FY 2007 appropriation totaled \$326,163. \$22,275 was reprogrammed to Child Survival and Health.

The FY 2009 request for voluntarily funded International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

PEACE & SECURITY

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (\$950,000): The United States promotes worldwide civil aviation security through its voluntary contributions to ICAO. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program (USAP), begun in November 2002, evaluates the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) (\$400,000): To maintain its national security, the United States must be able to deny potential adversaries the ability to mount attacks against the United States from the sea. U.S. contributions to IMO security programs support Long Range Identification and Tracking, Container Security, International Shipping and Port Facility, and Countering Piracy.

GOVERNING JUSTLY & DEMOCRATICALLY

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDF) (\$14 million): The U.S. believes that the United Nations should assume a more important role in promoting democracy around the world. The UN Democracy Fund, proposed by President Bush in 2004, is an initiative to support pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, increases cooperation among democratic countries to support new and transitional democracies, human rights and fundamental freedoms. In August 2006, the Advisory Board approved its first set of grants totaling US\$ 36 million to 125 projects in 75 countries around the world. The approved programs focus on civic education, voter registration, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

The United Nations Fund for Victims of Torture (\$5 million): The Fund supports 167 projects worldwide to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (\$1.4 million): The Fund supports the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

(OHCHR) toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. OHCHR is present at the local level in some 40 countries with OHCHR offices, technical cooperation offices or projects, regional and sub-regional representatives, and human rights components of 10 UN peacekeeping missions. In addition to directly supporting OHCHR's fieldwork, the U.S. contribution to the Fund helps to leverage increased contributions by other governments.

OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy (\$2.5 million): The Fund provides readily available capital for essential democracy projects where even small sums can make a big difference. Of those activities the USG elects to support through the Democracy Fund, U.S. involvement represents approximately 70% of total funding for each project. The FY 2009 funding requested is needed to promote OAS democracy programs for the long-term process to defend and consolidate representative democracy. The electoral observation and technical assistance missions are critical to maintaining multilateral influence in that most basic of democratic institutions, the ballot box.

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) (124.5 million): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well being of children throughout the world. The request funds core funding for UNICEF.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$300,000): IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program (\$5 million): This program focuses on projects that strengthen the competitiveness of micro, small- and medium-size enterprises and foster the development of the private sector. The amount requested will enable the OAS to meet its Summit of the Americas mandates in trade, labor, sustainable development and the environment, education, science and technology, culture, tourism, natural disaster mitigation and rural development. Voluntary contributions from IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact, leveraging several dollars from other donors for every \$1 in U.S. contributions.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Global Trust Fund (\$950,000): The Fund offers an opportunity to demonstrate the concrete commitment of the USG to trade liberalization by supporting developing countries' efforts to actively engage in WTO trade negotiations. This contribution to the global trust fund will continue to demonstrate the U.S. commitment to open trade, with a special focus on advancing trade in developing nations.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$75.3 million): UNDP is the UN's primary development agency. The organization's 2008-2011 strategic plan, which will lay out its new priorities, is currently under discussion within UNDP management and its 36-member Board. Its 2004-2007 strategic plan focuses on addressing some of the main obstacles to economic development: (1) human poverty, (2) lack of democratic governance, (3) conflicts and disasters, (4) HIV/AIDS, and (5) lack of good stewardship of the environment and natural resources.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (\$950,000): UNIFEM works in political, economic, and social interventions in partnership with local individual advisors and organizations in over 65 countries.

International Conservation Programs (\$5.9 million): U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade. Our contributions facilitate policy approaches and technical expertise and leverage significant contributions from other donors. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking, Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, International Tropical Timber Organization, National Forest Program Facility hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Forum on Forests, and World Conservation Union, as well as efforts related to the Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests, and the World Bank multi-donor Program for Forestry.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) (\$1 million): This is the lead United Nations agency for responding to the challenges of the urban poor. The U.S. contribution for core funding of UN-HABITAT enables the program to continue to strengthen its work pertaining to economic freedom, good government, democracy building (through decentralization of power to local authorities), gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) (\$9.5 million): UNEP is the lead United Nations agency for environmental issues. It plays a leading role in developing international agreements and national environmental instruments, and also assesses global, regional, and national environmental capacity building conditions. UNEP provides funding support to the Secretariats of six international agreements: the Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, Cartagena Convention, Biodiversity Convention, SPREP Convention, and the Vienna Convention.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$19 million): The U.S. EPA estimates that, if the Montreal Protocol is fully implemented, 6.3 million U.S. lives will be saved from skin cancer over the next 150 years. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed -- through the Multilateral Fund -- to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals. With this funding, developing countries are on track to meet their commitment to reduce use of these substances by 85% in 2007 and to phase out completely by 2010.

Climate Change Programs (\$5.3 million): In carrying out its international climate change policies, the Administration has highlighted U.S. leadership in the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO). The continuation of U.S participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps advance specific Administration initiatives regarding clean energy technologies and capacity building in developing countries, and the development of a new framework on climate change. The continuation of U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC helps advance specific Administration initiatives regarding climate change science and technology, including global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) (\$1.9 million): The VCP supports international cooperation on hurricane forecasting; improvements to the Global Telecommunications System, which is used to transmit disaster warnings to national and local users; and capacity-building programs, particularly in the Americas. The U.S. VCP contribution also

yields economic benefits to the United States by enhancing weather data exchange and improving forecasts used by, inter alia, the agricultural, shipping, and defense sectors.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) (\$2 million): OCHA coordinates the traditionally diverse international response to humanitarian crises. It works with UN agencies and other national and international organizations (including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ICRC and others) that provide assistance directly to disaster victims.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) (\$1 million): UNESCO's Culture Sector provides solutions for assessing possible damage to UNESCO World Heritage sites in the event of a natural or man-made disaster. The United States sees an opportunity for UNESCO's International Program for the Development of Communication to reach millions of people through programs that focus on communications capability at the community level and the training of journalists in developing countries.

International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security			
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	\$941	\$942	\$950
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	396	397	400
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	–	4,464	–
Subtotal	1,337	5,803	1,350
Governing Justly and Democratically			
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	–	–	14,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture	6,517	6,943	5,006
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,485	1,414	1,400
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	–	6,943	–
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	2,475	3,472	2,500
Subtotal	10,477	18,772	22,906
Investing in People			
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	125,730	127,955	124,500
Reserve to be Allocated	–	6,943	–
Subtotal	125,730	134,898	124,500
Economic Growth			
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	–	298	300
Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program	4,702	5,455	5,000
World Trade Organization (WTO) Global Trust Fund	940	942	950
UN Development Program (UNDP)	108,900	97,365	75,300
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	3,218	3,571	950
UNIFEM Trust Fund	1,485	1,785	–
International Conservation Programs	5,890	6,447	5,900
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	149	992	1,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	10,159	10,415	9,524
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	21,285	18,846	19,000
International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	5,940	5,455	5,320
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	1,881	1,885	1,900
Subtotal	164,549	153,456	125,144

International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
Humanitarian Assistance			
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA)	805	2,976	2,000
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	990	992	1,000
Subtotal	1,795	3,968	3,000
Total	303,888	316,897	276,900

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008.

P.L. 480 - Title II

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
P.L. 480 - Title II	1,214,711	450,000	1,210,864	350,000	1,225,900

Title II Food Aid of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (Public Law 480) provides U.S. food assistance in response to emergencies and disasters around the world, and provides development-oriented resources to help improve long-term food security. Title II funding is requested by the Department of Agriculture and administered by USAID.

The request includes authority to use up to 25 percent of the Title II funds for the local or regional purchase and distribution of food. The request also includes funding for certain of the services provided by USDA for P.L. 480 Title II.

The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. The Administration will continue to review humanitarian assistance needs as needs become better known.

P.L. 480 Title II
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 a/			FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 a/			FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
TOTAL	1,214,711	348,411	866,300	450,000	1,210,864	352,018	858,846	350,000	1,225,900	354,500	871,400
Africa	986,784	167,862	818,922	236,100	220,942	220,942	-	75,000	235,500	235,500	-
Burkina Faso	19,061	16,780	2,281	-	9,930	9,930	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Burundi	10,071	-	10,071	-	4,965	4,965	-	-	6,000	6,000	-
Cameroon	798	-	798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	14,149	-	14,149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	29,494	1,758	27,736	10,000	4,965	4,965	-	-	7,000	7,000	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	37,138	-	37,138	-	9,930	9,930	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Djibouti	995	-	995	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	176,931	-	176,931	-	24,825	24,825	-	-	30,000	30,000	-
Ghana	18,108	18,108	-	-	6,951	6,951	-	-	4,500	4,500	-
Guinea	4,093	2,574	1,519	-	2,979	2,979	-	-	2,500	2,500	-
Kenya	47,303	7,533	39,770	41,100	6,951	6,951	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	13,636	-	13,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	16,147	7,000	9,147	-	8,937	8,937	-	-	9,000	9,000	-
Madagascar	21,396	16,833	4,563	-	14,895	14,895	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Malawi	15,000	15,000	-	-	17,874	17,874	-	-	18,000	18,000	-
Mali	6,103	1,964	4,139	-	1,986	1,986	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
Mauritania	7,511	4,000	3,511	-	4,965	4,965	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
Mozambique	18,060	18,060	-	-	19,860	19,860	-	-	20,000	20,000	-
Niger	13,763	8,000	5,763	-	14,895	14,895	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Republic of the Congo	1,197	-	1,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	14,399	11,403	2,996	-	9,930	9,930	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
Senegal	4,898	4,898	-	-	3,475	3,475	-	-	3,500	3,500	-
Sierra Leone	9,740	9,740	-	-	11,916	11,916	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Somalia	24,701	-	24,701	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	255,334	-	255,334	100,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	11,731	-	11,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

P.L. 480 Title II
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 a/			FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 a/			FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
Uganda	58,770	14,356	44,414	-	22,839	22,839	-	-	23,000	23,000	-
Zambia	10,650	9,855	795	-	17,874	17,874	-	-	18,000	18,000	-
Zimbabwe	18,006	-	18,006	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	102,601	-	102,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	13,123	10,951	2,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	10,951	10,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,172	-	2,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	20,576	-	20,576	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	444	-	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	19,488	-	19,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	644	-	644	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	125,268	75,130	50,138	30,000	54,119	54,119	-	-	57,500	57,500	-
Afghanistan	29,996	-	29,996	30,000	9,930	9,930	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Bangladesh	35,618	35,618	-	-	30,783	30,783	-	-	32,000	32,000	-
India	31,034	31,034	-	-	13,406	13,406	-	-	13,500	13,500	-
Nepal	6,056	-	6,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	14,086	-	14,086	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	8,478	8,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	101,158	94,468	6,690	-	76,957	76,957	-	-	61,500	61,500	-
Bolivia	20,049	20,049	-	-	12,909	12,909	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	4,858	-	4,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	177	-	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,138	12,000	1,138	-	13,902	13,902	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Haiti	32,522	32,522	-	-	34,258	34,258	-	-	35,500	35,500	-
Honduras	13,005	12,718	287	-	9,930	9,930	-	-	11,000	11,000	-
Nicaragua	11,505	11,275	230	-	5,958	5,958	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,904	5,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

P.L. 480 Title II
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 a/			FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 a/			FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	-			183,900	858,846			275,000	871,400		
DCHA Bureau Unallocated Balance b/	-	-		183,900	858,846	858,846		275,000	840,900	840,900	
Section 202(e) c/	86,700	86,700		-	63,650	63,650		-	87,500	87,500	
Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) d/	10,100	10,100		-	10,000	10,000		-	10,000	10,000	
Intern. Food Relief Partn. Act (IFRP)	7,000	7,000		-	7,000	7,000		-	7,000	7,000	
Program Support e/	9,000	9,000		-	9,350	9,350		-	16,000	16,000	
Prior Year recoveries & adjustments f/	-144,998	-144,998		-	-90,000	-90,000		-	-90,000	-90,000	

a/ Country totals are inclusive of 202(e). Country levels may be adjusted throughout the fiscal year where approved levels are increased from unallocated balance.

b/ FY 2008 and FY 2009 non-supplemental funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the Administrator would waive the sub-minimum mandate through official procedures sometime after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year.

c/ This provides for certain operating costs of implementing partners.

d/ This figure includes the Title II portion of the Farmer-to-Farmer (FTF) P.L. 480 contribution.

e/ FY 2009 level includes \$6.5 million moved from USDA's Farm Service Agency to be used for services provided in support of Title II.

f/ This includes Section 202(e), confirmed fallout, commodity cost savings, freight cost overruns and Maritime Administration reimbursements for cargo preference premiums.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	99,000	—	99,300	—	100,000

The FY 2009 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is **\$100 million**. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. The FY 2007 program provided \$99 million for the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in 15 foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children.

Coordinator for Counter-terrorism (CT)

Program Overview

The primary mission of the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) is to forge partnerships with foreign governments, multilateral organizations, and non-state actors to advance the counter-terrorism (CT) objectives and national security of the United States. S/CT takes a leading role in developing coordinated strategies to defeat terrorists abroad and in securing the cooperation of international partners.

S/CT manages and has oversight responsibility for four US foreign assistance programs, all of which are funded through the “Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs” (NADR) account. All are designed to protect and defend the United States, its citizens, facilities, and interests from international terrorism through global outreach to partner nations.

The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (ATA) program is the primary provider of U.S. training and assistance to strengthen critical counter-terrorism capabilities of partner nation law enforcement agencies. The Counter-terrorism Finance (CTF) program assists our frontline Global War On Terrorism (GWOT) partners in detecting, isolating and dismantling terrorist financial networks and in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations. The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) provides computerized watch listing systems to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The Counter-terrorism Engagement (CTE) program builds international political will in the war on terrorism and facilitates key bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism efforts in support of the Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI).

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	46,422	41,261	46,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,422	41,261	46,200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	46,422	41,261	46,200
Peace and Security	46,422	41,261	46,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	46,422	41,261	46,200
Counter-Terrorism	46,422	41,261	46,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	46,200	46,200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	46,200	46,200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: In FY 2009, S/CT's key objective is to continue reorienting counter-terrorism related foreign assistance programs to support regional and sub-regional approaches to strengthen global counter-terrorism coalitions, with particular emphasis on responding to the specific policy and program proposals of Chiefs of Mission in the eight Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI).

S/CT's major FY 2009 foreign assistance program priorities are as follows:

ATA -- 1) anti-terrorism training initiatives in critical GWOT and Presidential Initiative countries, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, Indonesia, the Philippines and Colombia; 2) expansion of the Regional Strategic Initiatives to the Horn of Africa, South Asia, and the Mahgreb; 3) continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital US interests and homeland security. In particular, activities in Central and South America that enhance border control and reduce the use of fraudulent travel documents, thereby diminishing the likelihood of terrorist transit through the hemisphere and into the United States; and 4) programs in Central Asia, the Balkans and the Caucasus that address the threat of terrorist outflow from Iraq and Afghanistan, which undermines stability throughout Europe and Asia. During FY 2009, approximately 270 ATA training courses or events are expected to be delivered to over 70 participating Partner Nations in support of such priority activities as: 1) protection of the Presidents of Afghanistan and Liberia; 2) development of a national law enforcement command and control center in Jordan and provision of sustaining support; 3) enhanced training for a premier Indonesian anti-terrorism unit which regularly performs major operations against terrorists in the region; 4) support and development of a VIP protection training center in Colombia; 5) advanced anti-terrorism training support in Pakistan; and 6) continued support of a regional anti-terrorism training center in Kenya.

CTF – 1) support of Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, the Middle East and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives; and 2) provide Cash Courier Interdiction training to over 20 priority countries worldwide, designed to reduce the international flow of money that finances terrorist activities. In FY 2009, CTF plans to deliver approximately 40 different training courses (including over 20 Cash Courier Interdiction courses) and support RLAs in the UAE, Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan, Kenya and Bangladesh. In FY 2009 S/CT plans to use CT Engagement funding to promote international

cooperation and capacity building in the area of counter-radicalization.

TIP/PISCES – 1) continued system expansion into critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel, such as Iraq, Pakistan, Yemen and Kenya; and 2) new system deployment to significant, previously unserved countries.

CTE – 1) follow-on training to establish databases and biometrics best practices in the Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean; 2) training to assist with de-radicalization of youth and prisoners; 3) seed money to leverage other donor support for U.S.-proposed Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), Inter-American Committee Against Terrorism (CICTE), Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) and G-8 counter-terrorism initiatives; and 4) Initiatives to foster sub-regional political, intelligence, and law enforcement cooperation.

Overview of Major Changes

To achieve the FY 2009 priority objectives, ATA, CTF and CTE funding will increase. This funding adjustment will allow S/CT to support the priorities detailed in the previous section of this document.

Performance Measurement

S/CT contributes to the "Number of People Trained in Counter-Terrorism By USG Programs" (see indicator 1 in Chapter V). In FY 2007, approximately 290 ATA training courses or events were delivered to over 73 participating partner nations. (From its inception in 1983 through FY 06, DS/T/ATA has trained over 51,000 police and security personnel from 151 countries.) In FY 2007, TIP/PISCES achieved a significant increase in the number of PISCES installation sites in five high-priority participating nations; Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, and Kenya; while also deploying significant program upgrades in 10 of the 17 participating countries. In FY 2007, the CTF program conducted assessments in Iraq, developed training programs responsive to GWOT needs, and implemented cash courier interdiction training in 37 countries. In FY 2007 CT Engagement supported the UN Office of Drugs and Crime efforts to build the only worldwide database of CT-related legislation.

Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

Program Overview

Advancing and defending freedom around the world is a key U.S foreign policy goal. The Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) has the policy lead within the U.S. government for democracy and also provides foreign assistance to partners outside of the U.S. government to help build sustainable democratic governments and institutions that respect the rights of citizens around the globe. DRL supports programs in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, focusing primarily on priority countries where egregious human rights violations occur, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are not democratic or in transition, and where the demand for respect for human rights and democracy is growing.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	94,050	166,640	60,000
Democracy Fund	94,050	162,672	-
Economic Support Fund	-	3,968	60,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	94,050	166,640	60,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	94,050	166,640	60,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	34,058	31,968	18,800
Good Governance	4,747	3,000	6,400
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	8,544	6,000	10,200
Civil Society	46,701	125,672	24,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	60,000	-	60,000	-	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: With funding requested for FY 2009, DRL will support innovative U.S. NGO programming, relying primarily on open grant competitions that are responsive to unforeseen developments and opportunities such as government transitions; political crises; snap

elections and crackdowns against human rights defenders, labor leaders, journalists and NGOs. DRL will fund efforts to promote tolerance; strengthen civil society and independent media; increase participation of women and minorities in political and civic life; advance judicial independence; foster democratic political processes and free and fair elections; and promote stronger legal protection for minorities and women. DRL also will continue to support the Global Human Rights Defenders Fund, and global labor and corporate social responsibility initiatives, including labor union capacity building and the promotion of labor monitoring standards. In addition, DRL will support programs that strengthen multilateral institutions' efforts to promote democracy and human rights globally. Finally, DRL will continue to take the lead in supporting democracy and human rights programming in China; and contribute to U.S. government efforts in priority countries, such as Zimbabwe, Belarus, North Korea, Syria, and Venezuela, and in non-Arab Muslim countries, such as Pakistan, Sudan, Ethiopia, Azerbaijan and Indonesia.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request includes robust funding for DRL-administered democracy and human rights programs in priority countries while core funding of \$80 million for the National Endowment for Democracy (NED) is included in the request for State Operations.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

DRL coordinates with State Department regional bureaus, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and U.S. Embassies and Missions as well as with other agencies such as the Department of Labor to ensure that DRL programs are complementary and reinforcing of U.S. government programs in a given country or region.

Performance Measurement

DRL is the State Department's lead bureau in the broad effort to support human rights and democracy worldwide. Over 85 percent of the countries with a DRL-administered program were rated "partly free" or "not free" by Freedom House. In FY 2009 DRL programs will continue to operate primarily in countries that have a restricted democratic environment.

The Human Rights and Democracy Fund and other DRL-administered programs will: strengthen personal and political freedom by supporting advocates of democratic reform; defend those persecuted by repressive regimes for exercising their basic human rights; uphold universal human rights standards and democratic principles by working with civil society and individual human rights activists; increase business sector engagement to respect human rights and the capacity of worker and employer organizations to engage effectively in the public policy process; champion the vital contribution to democracy of independent media and non-governmental organizations; and partner with NGOs to defend human rights and build democracy.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)

Program Overview

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) manages and has oversight responsibility for Counter-Narcotics, Civilian Police and criminal justice sector programs in numerous countries worldwide, with significant programs and/or staffing in approximately 70 countries. INL-managed programs support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically, promoting implementation of regional and multilateral regulatory regimens in law enforcement, drug awareness and demand reduction.

The transnational criminal threat is broad and nimble and INL is constantly assessing, developing, refining and adapting its global network of programs to ascertain transnational criminal vulnerabilities and combat them comprehensively. The Bureau does this primarily through strengthening conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict countries, building the capacities of the security sector, and addressing key transnational criminal activities, including narcotics, money laundering and trafficking in persons.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	193,435	136,485	129,333
Andean Counterdrug Program	61,035	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	132,400	136,485	129,333

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	193,435	136,485	129,333
Peace and Security	183,786	127,247	119,333
Counter-Terrorism	725	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	19,659	22,012	28,236
Counter-Narcotics	147,030	82,567	75,741
Transnational Crime	16,372	22,668	15,356
Governing Justly and Democratically	9,649	9,238	10,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,750	4,860	5,072
Good Governance	4,899	4,378	4,928

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	129,333	119,333	10,000	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	129,333	119,333	10,000	-	-	-

Peace and Security: INL’s Global Programs counter transnational crime and law enforcement as well as counter-narcotics challenges. Some of the specific components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support:** Programs to provide centralized core services for the five country counter-narcotics and border security aviation programs with over 170 aircraft deployed worldwide.
- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA):** Funding to support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, and Roswell as well as Phase 2 construction in San Salvador and the Regional Training Center in Lima.
- **Program Development and Support:** Provides for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.
- **Anti-Crime Programs:** Support anti-corruption (continued support for fighting kleptocracy and international organized crime); transnational crimes involving information technology (e.g., intellectual property rights and identity theft); as well as financial crimes and enhanced border security efforts.
- **Civilian Policing (CIVPOL):** Funding to augment the Bureau’s ability to quickly deploy and support civilian police and criminal justice experts to peacekeeping missions, enhancing the pre-deployment training program, supporting international efforts to create and deploy formed police units and to provide expert level support to the CIVPOL office to improve its ability to provide critical oversight for the programs.
- **Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness:** Programs to reduce drug use, related crime, and high-risk HIV behavior. Funding supports sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, drug-free community coalitions, and research/demonstration development.
- **International Organizations:** Funds multilateral projects through the United Nations (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime and the Organization of American States’ Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission that supports strict enforcement efforts against illicit drugs and organized crime.
- **Criminal Youth Gangs:** Program to reduce the aggressive threat of criminal youth gangs in Central America and its consequent impact on the United States through improved law enforcement, prevention and technical training and equipment for Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, and Panama.

- Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI): Funds to support the Center for Excellence in Stability Policing (COESPU) is part of the GPOI, which is a G-8 project to strengthen the international community's peacekeeping capabilities, and provides a venue for police from throughout the world to share best practices and train in common techniques for international peacekeeping. The funds would primarily be utilized to support training expenses at COESPU.

INL will continue to push for more poppy free regions in Afghanistan and Pakistan while consolidating gains in reductions of opium poppy cultivation in South East Asia in the region once known as the "golden triangle." The ILEAs will strengthen qualitative capabilities and regional cooperation, training 2,800 law enforcement officials from up to 72 countries, focusing on counter-terrorism, corruption, criminal investigations, intellectual property, drug trafficking, financial crime, organized crime, and trafficking in persons. Anti-Crime Programs will increase the number of UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) signatory countries and their participation to improve nations' ability to investigate and prosecute corruption, money laundering and terrorist financing, intellectual property and cyber crime, and border security/alien smuggling cases as well as continuing to support Financial Action Task Force (FATF) recommendations and implementation capabilities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request includes increases to augment civilian policing and anti-crime programs.

Centrally-managed INCLE funding for Office to Combat and Monitor Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) is reported under the INL Bureau in FY 2008, and under G/TIP in FY 2009.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Global programs are coordinated and co-funded with international organizations such as UNODC, OAS, Colombo Plan, and the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB). Significant achievements include co-funding of training centers in Colombia (with Spain), Brazil (with IADB and Mentor), Thailand (with Colombo Plan), and Sicily (with Italy and UNODC) that increase the amount of professionals trained, resulting in programs in Latin America, Asia, and Africa that reduce drug use, related violence, and high-risk behaviors that lead to HIV/AIDS.

Performance Measurement

INL programs support overall U.S. performance measures: "Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in USG-Assisted Areas" and "Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas" (see Indicators 5 and 6 in Chapter V). INL will continue to provide this support in FY 2009.

International Organizations (IO)

Program Overview

The Bureau of International Organization Affairs (IO) manages U.S. policy in the United Nations (UN), UN specialized and technical agencies, and other international organizations. IO-managed accounts constitute the funding platform for launching and sustaining most U.S. foreign policy goals in multilateral bodies. The International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account supports voluntary contributions to international organizations. Other U.S. contributions are funded through the Contributions to International Organizations (CIO) and Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) accounts associated with Department of State Operations appropriations.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	303,888	316,897	276,900
International Organizations and Programs	303,888	316,897	276,900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	303,888	316,897	276,900
Peace and Security	1,336	5,803	1,350
Counter-Terrorism	1,336	1,339	1,350
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	4,464	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	10,477	18,772	22,906
Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,477	18,772	22,906
Investing in People	125,730	134,898	124,500
Health	125,730	134,898	124,500
Economic Growth	164,550	153,456	125,144
Trade and Investment	5,643	6,695	6,250
Private Sector Competitiveness	108,900	97,365	75,300
Economic Opportunity	4,703	5,356	950
Environment	45,304	44,040	42,644
Humanitarian Assistance	1,795	3,968	3,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	805	2,976	2,000
Disaster Readiness	990	992	1,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	276,900	1,350	22,906	124,500	125,144	3,000
International Organizations and Programs	276,900	1,350	22,906	124,500	125,144	3,000

Engagement with international organizations extends the influence and implementation of U.S. policies, and increases the effectiveness and accountability of multilateral programs. A multilateral approach to international issues offers opportunities and advantages for advancing U.S. foreign policy priorities, including leverage, cost sharing, access, expertise, and coordination.

The IO Bureau's strategy is to shape the priorities and direction of international organizations' programs and activities and resist initiatives not in the interest of the United States. IO, its overseas missions and U.S. delegations to international meetings articulate U.S. values and advance U.S. positions with officials of the international organizations and representatives of other member states; listen to, inform, and attempt to persuade foreign publics to influence their governments to work with us; collaborate with other U.S. agencies and Department bureaus in the pursuit of priorities; and provide tactical expertise, budget oversight, institutional focus, conference management, and delegate administration.

The highest funding priorities for voluntary contributions include under Economic Growth: UN Development Program (UNDP); Development Assistance carried out by the Organization of American States (OAS); and an array of environmental programs; under Investing in People: United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); and under Governing Justly and Democratically: human rights, torture and democracy programs.

The United States will continue promoting strengthened oversight, transparency, and accountability in international organizations as a high priority. Another U.S. priority is to find highly qualified individuals for international organization positions, which includes increasing American citizen employment in those organizations where Americans are currently not equitably represented.

Overview of Major Changes

Unlike FY 2008 and similar to FY 2007, funding for the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is provided in FY 2009 from the FREEDOM Support Act (FSA) and Support for East European Democracy (SEED) accounts in the foreign assistance appropriation. Funding for the UN Initiative for Innovation and Entrepreneurship (UNIIE) is no longer requested; instead, the UN Development Program (UNDP) will pursue similar programs. Funding for the UN Democracy Fund is requested in FY 2009. Two modest increases are sought to support the high priority activities of the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Coordination with other donors is a defining aspect of multilateralism, which in turn defines the purpose of the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account. IO&P makes financial contributions to activities that are funded by donors from around the world. Such cooperation, coordination, and pooling of resources enables donors and members of international organizations to successfully do things like protect and preserve natural resources, such as tropical timber; improve maritime and aviation security; protect and improve the lives of the most vulnerable children; promote economic growth and improve living standards; and prepare for natural disasters.

Performance Measurement

U.S. delegates from the IO bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department of State and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States. U.S. delegations monitor the openness and transparency of organizations and their programs; review internal and external audits of organizations and with like-minded allies, provide feedback, including criticism when required. For example, delegations track UNICEF's performance by ensuring that it meets at least three out of the five Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) indicators focusing on management and child protection and health. U.S. delegates encourage organizations to prioritize their programs, innovate, and improve productivity. Organizations that do poorly in one or more of these areas tend to consume a greater share of resources and have weaker management and oversight of their programs.

International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)

Program Overview

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, nonstate actors, and terrorists is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. national security. U.S. foreign assistance programs help countries augment capabilities to deny access to WMD expertise, materials, equipment, weapons, and their delivery systems and address terrorist threats.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	169,800	183,826	183,900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	169,800	183,826	183,900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	169,800	183,826	183,900
Peace and Security	169,800	183,826	183,900
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	169,800	183,826	183,900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	183,900	183,900	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	183,900	183,900	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Assistance in support of the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) allows it to develop, negotiate, finance, and implement carefully-vetted programs to halt proliferation of WMD, their delivery systems, and conventional weapons, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work worldwide in places like North Korea, the Middle East, North Africa and South Asia. The NDF also has been used to support, on a case-by-case basis, multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative.

Funds will support a new WMD Terrorism program to undertake projects to improve international

capacities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, a terrorist attack involving WMD. This initial “seed” funding will allow work to begin with foreign governments on crisis resolution and management preparedness, risk assessment capacity building, and private sector capacity engagement.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR) programs prevent terrorist, other non-state actor, and proliferant state access to WMD expertise, materials, and equipment, to include: initiatives in frontline states in the global war on terrorism like Pakistan and Iraq; initiatives to enhance biosecurity, prevent nuclear smuggling, and promote chemical and nuclear security worldwide; and providing long-term sustainability for former WMD personnel and institutions in the former Soviet Union, Iraq, and Libya. Support will include the establishment of a nuclear medicine center in Libya, to build upon Libya’s commitment to denuclearize and further our efforts to redirect Libya’s WMD personnel.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is the frontline of our effort to prevent proliferation. It assists key countries, notably existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states, to strengthen their strategic trade controls and interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive material, and man-portable air defense systems and other conventional weapons at their borders and ports through licensing and legal and regulatory workshops, detection equipment, training, and government-industry outreach. Funds also provide for on-site program advisors to coordinate assistance, the TRACKER automated licensing tool, specialized conferences, and administrative support.

U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons programs in Iran and the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea rely on International Atomic Energy Agency assistance and support, and U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards programs. The IAEA depends heavily on voluntary contributions, and the U.S. will continue its robust support of this organization.

U.S. assistance will support the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty’s International Monitoring System (CTBT/IMS), a worldwide system of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, and other types of sensing stations that will help detect nuclear explosive testing.

Overview of Major Changes

A new account for WMD Terrorism is requested in order to begin systematic budget planning for funding activities to help prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving WMD. NDF will increase over FY 2008 levels, which will permit it to have sufficient funds available to respond to nonproliferation priorities like North Korea, in the Middle East, or in South and Southwest Asia. GTR funding also will increase, which allows it to support Libya’s commitment to denuclearize and further efforts to redirect Libya’s former WMD personnel. This request involves decreases in EXBS and CTBT/IMS.

Performance Measurement

The EXBS program has ‘graduated’ 12 states so far, 4 in the past year (see Indicator 2 in Chapter V). Other ISN programs build capacity to address new proliferation threats. The GTR Biosecurity Engagement Program, for example, strengthens pathogen security through scientist engagement in targeted areas where the terrorist threat and expanding bioscience capacity is high; performance is measured in terms of the number of activities to meet stated program goals that are funded each year. In FY 2007, the U.S. funded 60 activities (see Indicator 3 in Chapter V). The GTR nuclear smuggling program expanded in FY 2007, securing funding for 16 projects to fill gaps in capacities in countries of concern and 3 activities to improve countries’ abilities to respond to nuclear smuggling incidents. The program continued to make headway in expanding the number of states which have effective safeguards programs with the IAEA (9 additional states ratified the Additional Protocol) and in establishing the IMS (30 more stations certified for a total of 201).

Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)

Program Overview

Environmental and health cooperation is a core tool for achieving transformational diplomacy, by promoting sustainable growth and individual opportunity, reinforcing good governance, addressing root causes of conflict, and advancing regional security and U.S. economic interests. OES programs are targeted to build partnerships on key transboundary, regional and global issues. These efforts enhance U.S. leadership in addressing global climate change, protecting fisheries vital to sustainable economic development, promoting a level playing field with free trade partners, reducing global health risks posed by toxic pollution, and leveraging other partners to conserve critical natural resources and improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,000	17,656	62,250
Economic Support Fund	27,000	17,656	62,250

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,000	17,656	62,250
Investing in People	-	500	550
Health	-	500	550
Economic Growth	27,000	17,156	61,700
Trade and Investment	-	-	18,000
Environment	27,000	17,156	43,700

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	62,250	-	-	550	61,700	-
Economic Support Fund	62,250	-	-	550	61,700	-

Investing in People: Access to Safe Water and Sanitation: Improved access to safe water and sanitation is critical for healthy, productive populations, and a specific objective of U.S. foreign assistance under the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. OES funding will build partnerships and

leverage international donors, complementing bilateral efforts to improve access to safe water and sanitation.

Economic Growth: Global Climate Change: Funding will support four initiatives that are key to coalescing a viable global response to this critical environmental concern. The United States aims to advance the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate (APP) through projects with China and India in eight sectors, including cement, power generation, renewable energy and steel, in order to stem greenhouse gas emissions in these rapidly growing economies. The United States also seeks to promote technologies to capture and utilize methane as a valuable clean energy source in the Methane-to-Markets (M2M) Partnership. Funds will enable the U.S. to join the World Bank's Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), launched in Bali in December 2007, which is likely to spur a multi-billion dollar market in "avoided deforestation" credits. Funds will also support U.S. leadership to combat deforestation through bilateral forest conservation programs and the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging.

Trade and Environment: Building capacity of all U.S. trade partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of our Free Trade Agreements (FTAs). While until now the Central America Free Trade Agreement - Dominican Republic (CAFTA-DR) is the only FTA that has received dedicated funding, the United States has devoted some funds to environmental cooperation under the U.S.-Chile FTA that have produced important results. OES intends to develop similar programs with other trading partners, including Muslim countries (Jordan, Morocco, Oman, Bahrain), and our new trade partner, Peru.

South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES requests funds to meet the United States' annual binding commitments under the Economic Assistance Agreement associated with the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty. Tuna harvested by U.S. vessels under the Treaty has an annual value of approximately \$100 - \$300 million. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels, and cut off the only U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states.

Global Natural Resource Partnerships: U.S. leadership is critical to coalesce international partnerships to address key global, regional and transboundary natural resource challenges. Funds will continue our global leadership in the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking (CAWT) and the International Coral Reef Initiative (ICRI), public-private partnerships both chaired by the United States, and in reducing Land-Based Sources of Marine Pollution (LBS). These programs strengthen democratic governance and rule of law, and enable the U.S. to lead by example and build coalitions to support our global natural resource objectives.

Mercury Partnerships: With three-quarters of mercury deposits in the U.S. originating from foreign sources and mercury-associated fish advisories in 44 States, the U.S. needs to respond to health and environmental impacts associated with mercury from abroad. Funding is critical to the success of the international partnerships to begin to achieve risk reduction that will benefit human health and the environment.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 funding for climate change will increase significantly, in light of the recent scientific consensus on the likely causes and impacts of global climate change and the U.S. priority to define a viable international response. Increases in funding also will support environment capacity building activities in non-CAFTA/DR free trade partner countries, activities to reduce global mercury risks through international partnerships, and improved access to safe water and sanitation. These activities will enable effective leveraging of other donors.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Each of OES's programs is designed to build partnerships and leverage international donors to produce maximum results. For example, \$21 million of Department funds provided in FY 2007 for APP leveraged \$150 million of partner contributions on real clean energy projects. Eighteen million in U.S. funding for the Methane-to-Markets partnership has leveraged \$261 million from the private sector, other governments and international financial institutions since this partnership's inception. Funding for environmental cooperation supporting FTAs has leveraged support from host governments, the private sector, NGO's, citizen volunteers, foundations, and international organizations to increase the impact of our contributions. Partnerships such as CAWT, ICRI, and the Global Water Partnership provide mechanisms for coordinating with and leveraging other donors.

Performance Measurement

OES employs performance measures relevant to each particular program. In 2007, the APP promoted investment in cleaner energy technologies in eight energy-intensive sectors. M2M had 20 partners and four thematic areas accounting for 60% of global methane emissions. OES launched over 50 projects implementing environmental cooperation agreements with free trade partners (including CAFTA-DR and non-CAFTA-DR). Launched internationally during 2007, CAWT expanded its membership to 6 governments and 13 organizations and strengthened wildlife enforcement capacity in Southeast Asia by establishing the Policy Coordination Unit for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Wildlife Enforcement Network.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)

Program Overview

Trafficking in persons is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states and violates the human rights of its victims. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of rule of law.

The Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP) uses funds to support the U.S. foreign policy objective on achieving Peace and Security by stimulating governments to take action leading to the eradication of trafficking in persons through criminal justice sector improvements, support for protection and assistance services to victims, and trafficking prevention programs. G/TIP does this by aligning its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report. G/TIP's foreign assistance is targeted to priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. G/TIP's funds for anti-trafficking programs are critical to fulfilling the mandate of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 and Administration policy priorities.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,500	11,903	14,950
Economic Support Fund	8,500	11,903	7,183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	7,767

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,500	11,903	14,950
Peace and Security	8,500	11,903	14,950
Transnational Crime	8,500	11,903	14,950

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,950	14,950	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,950	14,950	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	7,183	7,183	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	7,767	7,767	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: G/TIP programming to combat human trafficking is intended to help committed governments with limited resources to: develop comprehensive legislation; strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies; train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices and how to implement them; develop victim-centered identification and assistance protocols and practices; and provide shelter and comprehensive protection and assistance services to victims. ESF programming is also intended to assist non-governmental and international organizations to raise general awareness about human trafficking and to develop or improve needed services for victims. The safety and care of victims who provide evidence and who testify as witnesses in criminal trials is important to successful prosecutions against traffickers. Funding for comprehensive services for victims may include safe housing, psychosocial, medical and legal assistance, training for program staff on victim advocacy and assistance, and expansion of existing shelters. INCLE programming also will include “quick response” targeted technical assistance and/or training expertise to criminal justice professionals or victim protection agencies in approximately 15 countries identified by G/TIP, in collaboration with U.S. embassies. Additionally, programming will support regional training programs for criminal justice professionals from selected bordering countries as well as support for global projects that promote the development of case data to improve the response to human trafficking. G/TIP also will give increased attention to program monitoring and evaluation of its anti-trafficking projects in order to ensure effective programming, and develop models for best practices in combating human trafficking.

Countries that may be considered for INCLE and ESF programming are as follows, in no particular order: Angola, Burundi, Chad, Central African Republic, Cote d’Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, The Gambia, Kenya, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Brunei, Cambodia, Fiji, Indonesia, Laos, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Taiwan, The Philippines, Thailand, Armenia, Cyprus, Moldova, Ukraine, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Yemen, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Uzbekistan, Argentina, Belize, Brazil, Bolivia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru. ESF programming may be used for victim assistance in Burma, Belarus, China, East Timor, Iran, Libya, Malaysia, or Russia through an international or non-governmental organization.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for G/TIP reflects an INCLE request that was formerly requested under the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement. This shift indicates an overall increase in

funds directly requested by the G/TIP office. In addition, funding for trafficking in persons is requested through bilateral country programs.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

G/TIP coordinates primarily with other U.S. Government donors, notably, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Department of Labor and other relevant State Department bureaus through information sharing on proposed projects for funding in order to enhance field coordination among implementing actors and to avoid duplication. This coordination is done through the Senior Policy Operating Group which is the senior level management body chaired by the director of G/TIP. Additionally, these agencies and State Department bureaus participate in G/TIP's competitive review panels of grant proposals. In the field, G/TIP encourages U.S. embassies submitting proposals to coordinate with other foreign government donors to enhance coordination and minimize duplication. Ongoing relevant inter-agency coordination efforts include the implementation of a unified policy document on combating HIV/AIDS and human trafficking; examination of measures to end demand for commercial sex acts; and promulgation of a regulation permitting T-Visa holders, when appropriate, to be granted Permanent Legal Resident status.

Performance Measurement

The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2003 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions and sentences (see Indicator 8 in Chapter V) in order to be considered in full compliance with the minimum standards of the TVPA for the elimination of trafficking. The 2004 Trafficking in Persons Report collected this data for the first time. The requirement became fully effective starting with the 2006 Report. The data is gathered annually by G/TIP during preparation of the Report. Information is gathered from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, non-governmental and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to G/TIP.

G/TIP provides funding to the U.S. Departments of Justice and Homeland Security, and non-governmental and international organizations for training, technical assistance, and program development in Tier 3, Tier 2 Watchlist, and weak Tier 2 countries listed in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report. Through these implementing partners, G/TIP seeks to increase the number of people prosecuted, convicted and sentenced for trafficking in persons by 5 %. Based on findings of the 2007 Trafficking in Persons Report, prosecutions (5,808) and convictions (3,160) around the world declined 13% and 34% respectively from the findings of the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report.

Political-Military Affairs (PM)

Program Overview

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focuses on achieving the Peace and Security Objective by building the capability of our allies and partners to fight alongside of and whenever possible in lieu of U.S. troops in peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations; and, by countering the destructive effects of conventional weapons. PM does this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	162,300	1,850	216,834	-	247,737
Foreign Military Financing	42,075	-	41,561	-	51,421
International Military Education and Training	4,863	-	5,712	-	4,886
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,612	1,850	63,200	-	70,230
Peacekeeping Operations	94,750	-	106,361	-	121,200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	162,300	1,850	216,834	-	247,737
Peace and Security	162,300	1,850	216,834	-	247,737
Counter-Terrorism	13,750	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	148,550	1,850	216,834	-	247,737

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	247,737	247,737	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	51,421	51,421	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	4,886	4,886	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	70,230	70,230	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	121,200	121,200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: PM manages the Department's bilateral Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and International Military Education and Training (IMET) programs that enhance the ability of friends and allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counter-terrorism, and counter-insurgency operations. Military assistance also provides a valuable means of engaging with foreign militaries on issues such as civilian-military relations and protection of human rights. Annual security assistance plans reflect the regional and global policy priorities that drive budget allocation and apportionment processes. PM consults during the planning process with the Department of Defense, as well as with the U.S. Agency for International Development, the State Department regional bureaus, and other State offices that manage security sector accounts to determine strategic priorities.

PM also manages the Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account which provides international support for voluntary multinational stabilization efforts, including support for international missions that are not supported by the United Nations and U.S. conflict resolution activities such as the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) and the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) mission in the Sinai. PKO funding also provides the security assistance to: 1) enhance the ability of States to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); 2) enhance the ability of States to address counter-terrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARSII) programs; and, 3) reform military forces in the aftermath of conflict into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including those in southern Sudan, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Finally, PM manages the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program, which advances peace and security and global interests through humanitarian response to the harmful social and economic effects posed by explosive remnants of war and unsecured or illicitly traded conventional weapons to include: landmines and unexploded ordinance, Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW), Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and excess ammunition. The program enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs and provides limited funding for victims assistance.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for PM reflects an increase in FMF, PKO, and IMET to allow for additional resources to be available for GPOI, TSCTP, FMF Administrative costs, and IMET Administrative costs. Three previously separate accounts (NADR-Humanitarian Demining, NADR-International Trust Fund, and NADR-SA/LW) are being combined into one account (NADR-CWD) that more appropriately reflects worldwide conventional weapons destruction efforts. Within NADR-CWD, a significant increase is requested to address the threat to both civil and military aviation from MANPADS in the hands of terrorists or insurgents.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

PM coordinates with the Group of Eight and other international donors on implementing GPOI as evidenced by a three-day conference held in Washington in October 2007 with over 30 countries represented to coordinate activities. PM also coordinates with other donors while implementing TSCTP. PM coordinates with other international and non-governmental donors to implement Explosive Remnants of War (ERW) programs; in particular, the U.S. is providing matching funds to support mine action clearance operations in the Balkans and Caucasus through the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance (ITF). These funds are provided to the ITF to match other donor contributions, thus effectively doubling the funding available to the ITF for humanitarian mine action projects executed by the international donor community.

Performance Measurement

PM's programs contribute to the "Number of People Trained in Counter-Terrorism by USG Programs" (see indicator 1 in Chapter V). PM's programs also indirectly contribute to the "Number of US Trained Personnel at National Leadership Levels" (see indicator 4 in Chapter V). PM's GPOI program also contributes to the "Number of Peacekeeping Troops Trained" as the GPOI program has, to date, trained over 34,000 troops towards the program goal of 75,000 worldwide.

In the area of humanitarian mine action, PM tracks indicators of progress towards elimination of the most pressing impacts of landmines in each country receiving humanitarian mine assistance, and each recipient country's ability to build capacity to conduct mine action independently. Nineteen countries have achieved this status through FY 2007, and the number will increase to 23 in FY 2009. PM also tracks the number of MANPADS destroyed, and will work to destroy 9,000 MANPADS in FY 2009; which is consistent with the numbers destroyed in FY 2007.

Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)

Program Overview

The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) protects and assists millions of refugees and conflict victims around the world by providing humanitarian assistance and administering the U.S. refugee admissions program. In terms of international population and migration, the Bureau also has primary policy responsibility within the U.S. government to advocate support for child and maternal health; protection; and lawful, orderly migration.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	888,033	185,500	1,067,814	30,000	809,000
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	55,000	55,000	44,636	-	45,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	833,033	130,500	1,023,178	30,000	764,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	888,033	185,500	1,067,814	30,000	809,000
Peace and Security	4,260	280	2,045	-	2,060
Transnational Crime	4,260	280	2,045	-	2,060
Humanitarian Assistance	883,773	185,220	1,065,769	30,000	806,940
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	832,613	185,220	1,013,575	30,000	766,030
Migration Management	51,160	-	52,194	-	40,910

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	809,000	2,060	-	-	-	806,940
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	45,000	-	-	-	-	45,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	764,000	2,060	-	-	-	761,940

Humanitarian Assistance: Programs supported with PRM funding are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict, and providing life-saving humanitarian assistance. They support the war on terror by improving conditions that may foster or harden extremist elements.

Regular funding provided through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account sustains life and livelihoods, relieves suffering, and thereby supports stabilization and reconstruction efforts implemented through other accounts. It addresses acute and ongoing needs in and related to places such as Iraq, Chad/Darfur, Burma, Somalia, Sri Lanka, North Korea, and West Bank/Gaza, and supports the achievement of durable solutions in protracted refugee situations involving, for example, Nepal, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Burundi, Sudan, and Afghanistan and protracted displacements in Colombia, the Balkans, and the North Caucasus. Regarding international migration, PRM is the U.S. government champion of humane migration policies and multilateral migration diplomacy. The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) account request is a key tool of the Administration to address urgent and unforeseen humanitarian requirements worldwide.

The majority of PRM-managed funds (averaging 87% annually) are provided to international organizations with the remainder to non-governmental organizations that fill critical gaps in the international community's multilateral response. Refugee Admissions is a critical humanitarian and foreign policy tool that helps the world's most vulnerable people by promoting resettlement in the United States. Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports a package of services designed to promote integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. Administrative expenses resources enable the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly the critical humanitarian programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 PRM budget maintains similar funding levels to current FY 2008 availabilities. The Administration has been meeting the extraordinary requirements of refugees and displaced persons from Iraq and Afghanistan through a combination of base and supplemental funding. The Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration may request additional funds. The request reflects continued support for programs expected to continue through FY 2009, including repatriation and reintegration operations in Africa, refugee admissions to the United States, and response to current crises worldwide. As projected in the FY 2008 request, the level for Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is reduced pursuant to consultations with Congress and the UIA. ERMA funding is requested at the FY 2008 appropriated level.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Humanitarian needs far exceed the response capacity of any one country. Through MRA, PRM's emphasis on multilateral humanitarian action leverages other donors' support, greatly expanding the impact of U.S. assistance, encourages additional countries to resettle refugees, and improves coordination. Through reliable support, PRM gives partners the foundation and flexibility to respond quickly in crises. PRM is the lead U.S. government interlocutor for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and works with other donors through

their governing boards and joint donor field monitoring.

Performance Measurement

PRM monitors its programs closely using a range of performance measures to gauge humanitarian impact, assess progress toward strategic priorities, and ensure accountability to beneficiaries and American taxpayers. In FY 2009, PRM will continue to set ambitious targets for providing protection, delivering humanitarian assistance at internationally-accepted standards, and achieving durable solutions. Success in these broad objectives is represented by indicators focused on gender-based violence programming, children's nutritional status, and refugee admissions to the United States. Performance in FY 2007 was generally on target. Through the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, 48,281 refugees (97% of the regionally allocated ceilings) arrived in the United States and began new lives in communities across the country. In FY 2009, PRM will aim to resettle 100% of regionally allocated ceilings determined by the President and seek to exceed it to reach the President's overall global admissions ceiling (which includes an unallocated reserve of 10,000). In FY 2007, PRM minimized the incidence of global acute malnutrition among refugee children; in 91% of monitored sites, PRM's humanitarian assistance helped keep malnutrition rates below emergency thresholds. This achievement is noteworthy, as nutritional status, along with crude mortality rate, indicates the overall well-being of refugee populations and the severity of a humanitarian crisis. PRM will continue to refine programming to prevent and combat gender-based violence (GBV) during humanitarian crises. In FY 2007, PRM provided over \$5.76 million for programs focused on GBV, representing 27.5 percent of projects. In FY 2008 and 2009, PRM will continue to prioritize activities that focus on prevention and response to GBV, aiming to address GBV in 33% of projects.

Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

Program Overview

The Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC) serves as the interagency leadership and coordination body for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). PEPFAR reduces the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, treatment and care programs. The goals for the initial five years of PEPFAR (FYs 2004-2008) have been to support: (1) treatment for two million people; (2) prevention of seven million new infections; and (3) care for 10 million people, including orphans and vulnerable children. The President has announced his intention to work with the Congress to reauthorize the Emergency Plan for a second five-year phase, beginning in FY 2009.

The Emergency Plan, coordinated by S/GAC, also continues to pursue management improvements that ensure the quality of collected data, strengthen supply chains, extend the ability to track expenditures by country, enhance the adjustment of country and activity budgets based on performance, deepen oversight of bilateral programs outside of the focus countries, and reduce the amount of time that field staff dedicate to reporting.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421
Investing in People	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421
Health	776,685	1,294,351	1,411,421

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,411,421	-	-	1,411,421	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,411,421	-	-	1,411,421	-	-

Investing in People: Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation (In FY 2009, PEPFAR redefined technical support/strategic information/evaluation and oversight/management functions resulting in a shift in funding between categories.): Funding is planned for central technical support and programmatic costs for activities in PEPFAR countries and for strategic information systems used to monitor program performance. This funding will support centrally-funded technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) in all technical areas in the Emergency Plan, including: anti-retroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, and medical transmission), and care (including orphans and vulnerable children, people living with HIV/AIDS, and counseling and testing), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, twinning of U.S. and overseas institutions, and supply chain management. This funding also covers salaries and travel costs of technical staff from headquarters of PEPFAR implementing agencies to assist the field to implement, monitor, and backstop the program. The request also supports Strategic Information activities that monitor program performance; track progress toward goals; evaluate the efficacy of interventions; and provide descriptive information about Emergency Plan activities.

Oversight/Management: Funding is planned to support the operational costs incurred by U.S. agency headquarters in support of the Emergency Plan. This funding supports administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, and management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts. This includes funding for salaries and travel costs of management and operations staff who supervise, monitor, and backstop the program from headquarters of PEPFAR implementing agencies. It also includes the administrative and management expenses of S/GAC, intranet communications (PEPFAR.net), and the Country Operational Planning and Reporting System (COPRS).

International Partnerships: Funding is planned for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). Separate from this request, funding is also planned within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget for a contribution to the Global Fund. Funding is also planned for the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) to support the core work of UNAIDS in its five focus areas: 1) leadership and advocacy; 2) strategic information and technical support; 3) tracking monitoring and evaluation; 4) civil society engagement; and 5) mobilization of resources.

Additional Funding for Country Programs: FY 2009 funding is planned for bilateral programs outside of the original 15 PEPFAR focus countries; yet-to-be allocated country funding for increased FY 2009 treatment, care, and prevention costs; and funds to be allocated under partnership compacts between host country governments and the U.S.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request reflects an increase to continue to expand life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention, and care for those in need. Other changes include:

Partnership Compacts:

The President's proposal includes the development of a "Partnership Compact" model, with a goal of strengthening the commitment of host governments to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In selected countries, compacts are planned to outline reciprocal commitments, linking U.S. resources to increased host government resources for HIV/AIDS and health systems and policy improvements that will foster an effective HIV/AIDS response.

Staffing for Results (SFR):

PEPFAR instituted the Staffing for Results (SFR) initiative to ensure that it has in place, in the field and at headquarters, fully functioning, interagency teams that jointly plan, implement, and evaluate programs. These teams must have appropriate technical leadership and management oversight in light of program size, number and capacity of partners and technical experts, working conditions, and other relevant factors. The goal of SFR is to institutionalize a structure, with defined roles, responsibilities, and processes that support interagency planning, implementation, and evaluation to reach PEPFAR goals. The outcome is the creation of an individual "footprint" for each country and at headquarters that outlines the best possible mix of staff across agencies to build on agency strengths to ensure program performance, reasonable costs, and long-term stability.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

S/GAC ensures that PEPFAR amplifies the effects of other international HIV interventions by working with and contributing to the Global Fund. S/GAC's other key international partners for PEPFAR include the World Bank; United Nations agencies, led by UNAIDS; non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations; other national governments; and – with growing commitment – the businesses and foundations of the private sector. PEPFAR, through the management, budget, policy, and technical guidance of S/GAC, particularly emphasizes coordination with these partners at the country level, to ensure that all partners are working in support of national strategies.

S/GAC also oversees implementation of PEPFAR in close coordination with related programs established through the Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), Department of Labor, Department of State, the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and host country governments. In addition, S/GAC increasingly links PEPFAR efforts to those of other important Presidential Initiatives in the areas of health and development – such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation, the President's Malaria Initiative, the African Education Initiative, the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest and the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative. S/GAC also links PEPFAR support for tuberculosis (TB) and HIV with other global TB efforts, including those within the U.S.

Asia and Near East Regional

Program Overview

The Asia and Near East (ANE) regions face a range of challenges that require national, regional and global efforts to overcome, including terrorism, conflict, instability, burgeoning youth populations, high unemployment, poor governance, corruption, weak education and health systems, and environmental degradation. The ANE Regional program tackles these challenges which often cross borders and cannot be adequately addressed through bilateral programs alone. ANE Regional activities are designed to: (1) increase the impact of ANE field programs through technical analysis and the identification and dissemination of best practices; (2) support field missions in program design, implementation, assessment and outreach; and (3) provide rapid response mechanisms to react to unforeseen challenges and opportunities. FY 2009 assistance will focus on four programs: Community of Opportunities, a new Presidential initiative targeting at-risk and disadvantaged youth; Enhancing Government Effectiveness; Training Future Leaders; and advancing a Blue Revolution Initiative.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,806	21,179	36,558
Child Survival and Health	3,594	4,682	2,458
Development Assistance	11,212	16,497	34,100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,806	21,179	36,558
Peace and Security	-	533	546
Counter-Terrorism	-	533	546
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,087	2,061	1,503
Good Governance	525	1,299	852
Civil Society	562	762	651
Investing in People	6,569	10,534	31,654
Health	5,094	8,160	3,170
Education	1,475	2,374	28,484
Economic Growth	5,810	8,051	2,855
Trade and Investment	1,850	2,382	1,068

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	14,806	21,179	36,558
Agriculture	2,885	1,443	665
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	708	-
Environment	1,075	3,518	1,122
Program Support	1,340	-	-
Program Support	1,340	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	36,558	546	1,503	31,654	2,855	-	-
Child Survival and Health	2,458	-	-	2,458	-	-	-
Development Assistance	34,100	546	1,503	29,196	2,855	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will provide the technical expertise to develop and disseminate lessons learned and strategic interventions to delegitimize extremist ideologies in the region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States, through USAID, will continue to provide critical technical expertise to field missions to increase the impact of democracy and governance programs. FY 2009 resources will also support the Enhancing Government Effectiveness (EGE) program, which identifies significant impediments to national authorities' ability to govern effectively and proposes how the United States and other donors can better support good governance across government institutions.

Investing in People: USAID's technical experts continue to provide cutting edge education programming that emphasizes increased access to quality education and promotes tolerance and moderation in countries with large Muslim populations. Funding will also support the Training Future Leaders (TFL) program, which works to develop the next generation of leaders in the region, recognizing that the United States' best development partners are individuals who have participated in long-term training programs in the United States. FY 2009 resources will also fund the communities of opportunity portion of a new Presidential Initiative to expand education to the world's poorest, Communities of Opportunity, which focuses on providing at-risk and disadvantaged children with opportunities for employment, education and training, and constructive civic engagement. This program aims to reduce the vulnerability of youth to poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements.

In the health sector, the United States, through USAID, will continue to customize and apply the latest technologies and practices in HIV/AIDS prevention and care in response to the unique challenges of the epidemic in the Middle East and North Africa. USAID will provide in-depth technical and epidemiological analyses and deploy technical experts to assist private and public sector health care

providers to scale up evidence-based, life-saving best practices. USAID also will work to speed adoption of internationally-recognized best practices in the health sector to reduce maternal, neonatal, and infant deaths. FY 2009 resources will support the Blue Revolution Initiative (BRI), implemented in partnership with the Office of Middle East Programs to increase access and transform water management. BRI specifically seeks to increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, improve water resources management and productivity, and promote transboundary water cooperation to improve water security.

Economic Growth: Unemployment and underemployment, which are particularly high for the huge youth population across the region, are due in part to slow economic growth, as well as poor coordination between the education and employment sectors. ANE Regional will promote workforce development and trade and investment in the Middle East. Funding will also support the economic growth components of the EGE institution-building program.

A strong agriculture sector is essential to achieving rapid, sustainable, broad-based economic growth. In FY 2009, the United States, through USAID, will provide technical assistance and work through strategic alliances to promote development and dissemination of productivity-enhancing technologies and support for efforts to combat key threats to crop production.

USAID will continue to provide technical expertise to support environment programs that promote biodiversity conservation, natural resource management, and energy security. Activities in FY 2009 will focus on advancing the Coral Triangle Initiative and the President's Initiative against Illegal Logging in Asia. Funds will also be used to support the development of a Central Asia-South Asia regional electricity market—an electricity corridor that would facilitate inter-regional cooperation and economic integration between Central and South Asia.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 foreign assistance request level for ANE Regional reflects a significant increase in the Investing in People Objective in order to fund the Communities of Opportunity portion of the new Presidential Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest.

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

Program Overview

Championing all five objectives of U.S. Government foreign assistance, the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) is the lead within the U.S. Agency for International Development for providing emergency, life-saving disaster relief, including food aid, and other humanitarian assistance to people in developing countries and particularly in those countries that are rebuilding. DCHA's programs also encourage responsible participation by all citizens in the political processes of their countries, assist those countries to improve governance, especially the rule of law, and help strengthen non-governmental organizations and other elements of civil society.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	501,539	348,900	1,471,186	350,000	1,336,200
Child Survival and Health	3,000	-	13,044	-	10,000
Development Assistance	92,624	-	86,235	-	116,750
Economic Support Fund	37,163	-	38,686	-	-
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	361,350	165,000	429,739	-	298,050
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	-32,198*	183,900	858,846	350,000	871,400
Transition Initiatives	39,600	-	44,636	-	40,000

* Represents total adjustment as detailed on separate P.L. 480 Title II table.

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	501,539	348,900	1,471,186	350,000	1,336,200
Peace and Security	55,303	-	56,633	-	31,400
Counter-Terrorism	440	-	650	-	2,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,100	-	2,500	-	2,300
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	51,763	-	53,483	-	27,100
Governing Justly and Democratically	47,822	-	34,447	-	44,850
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,720	-	2,840	-	3,250
Good Governance	15,789	-	8,570	-	8,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	10,440	-	9,625	-	16,100
Civil Society	18,873	-	13,412	-	17,000
Investing in People	66,960	-	58,177	-	35,000
Health	8,200	-	9,600	-	5,160

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	501,539	348,900	1,471,186	350,000	1,336,200
Education	18,800	-	12,718	-	6,840
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	39,960	-	35,859	-	23,000
Economic Growth	13,700	-	5,500	-	5,000
Trade and Investment	493	-	-	-	-
Financial Sector	9,055	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	879	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	891	-	-	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	551	-	2,877	-	2,739
Economic Opportunity	1,831	-	2,623	-	2,261
Humanitarian Assistance	307,452	348,900	1,309,829	350,000	1,213,350
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	246,277	348,900	1,251,111	350,000	1,162,945
Disaster Readiness	61,175	-	58,718	-	50,405
Program Support	10,302	-	6,600	-	6,600
Program Support	10,302	-	6,600	-	6,600

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	1,336,200	31,400	44,850	35,000	5,000	1,213,350	6,600
Child Survival and Health	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	116,750	9,000	33,350	25,000	5,000	43,900	500
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	298,050	-	-	-	-	298,050	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	871,400	-	-	-	-	871,400	-
Transition Initiatives	40,000	22,400	11,500	-	-	-	6,100

Peace and Security: Funding for DCHA in FY 2009 will provide support to national and local efforts to manage and mitigate situations with the potential to lead to conflict; support peace processes; and secure peaceful transitions in high-priority countries such as: Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, and southern Philippines. DCHA programming will reinforce local, national and international capacity to identify, manage and respond to emerging opportunities for conflict recovery and peaceful transitions.

Governing Justly and Democratically: DCHA funding in FY 2009 will help promote effective and democratic governance in fragile democracies and weak states, the vital foundation for sustainable political, social, and economic development. Funds will also be used to support peaceful, democratic transitions in authoritarian states. Specifically, funds will provide direct support to USAID field missions and global programs for activities that strengthen: 1) open and competitive political and electoral processes; 2) rule of law and respect for human rights; 3) politically active civil societies and

independent media; 4) anti-corruption reforms; and 5) transparent and accountable government. Funds will also be used for a consolidated global labor program and a rapid-response elections fund.

Investing in People: DCHA funding in FY 2009 will be used for two programs: 1) the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS), which includes the Patrick J. Leahy War Victims Fund, the Victims of Torture Fund, and the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund; and 2) the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad program (ASHA). SPANS programming responds to the health and related needs of specially disadvantaged groups, such as orphans and vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, exploited youth, and people with disabilities. ASHA funds are used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment which leads to improved access to higher, critical medical services and education for local populations.

Economic Growth: FY 2009 DCHA funding will provide support to cooperative development organization (CDO) efforts to develop, test, implement and extend innovative solutions to challenges faced by local cooperatives and credit unions in order to achieve their potential as democratically governed organizations that serve the economic needs of their members in a range of countries.

Humanitarian Assistance: DCHA funding in FY 2009 will serve as the U.S. Government's primary tool for direct provision of life-saving disaster relief and other humanitarian aid to people affected by natural disasters and complex, human-made crises. DCHA assistance not only saves lives but supports host governments' efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters and recovery. During crises, aid provides life-saving disaster relief, helps mobilize goods, services and relief workers to assist and protect survivors, strengthens local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and provides a platform for recovery and restoration of sustainable livelihoods. In doing so, U.S. assistance begins the process of stabilization and recovery, which supports democracy and promotes opportunities for people adversely affected by poverty, conflict, natural disasters and the breakdown of good governance.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall, the DCHA request will be lower in 2009 than was appropriated in 2008, but that is largely due to the inclusion of some Humanitarian Assistance (HA) funds from the FY 2008 supplemental request into the base, and the fact that no Iraq programs are included in the HA request. The Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will increase by about one third, which is represented by growth in elections and political processes and rule of law and human rights. Within an overall decrease in Peace and Security, DCHA will quadruple the amount of funding going towards civilian activities in counter-terrorism. Request levels for DCHA programs in the Investing in People Objective represent about 60% of the FY 2008 estimated level.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

DCHA works with other donors through many multilateral fora, including the United Nations (UN) and with members of the InterAgency Standing Committee to precipitate and coordinate the timely

flow of humanitarian assistance resources where and when most needed. DCHA is the principal U.S. government interlocutor with the World Food Program (WFP) and has established effective and productive cooperation and coordination both with WFP and other major donors on its governing board. On governance issues, DCHA collaborates with other donors supporting the work of the Global Organization of Parliamentarians Against Corruption.

Performance Measurement

In FY 2007, DCHA responded to 76 disasters in 56 countries, providing critical, life-saving assistance to meet shelter, health, nutrition, water, sanitation and food security needs arising from natural and complex humanitarian crises around the world. In addition to the assistance provided to mitigate ongoing humanitarian needs in places like northern Uganda and Ethiopia, examples include the Agency's responses to the destruction caused by hurricanes Dean and Felix. In FY 2009 DCHA Humanitarian Assistance will continue our support to life-saving services in emergency situations-natural and manmade-by maintaining or increasing the "Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Reached with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, and Protective Services" (see Indicator 47 and 49 in the Budget and Performance Chapter) and increasing the "Percentage of Monitored Sites Worldwide with Malnutrition Rates of Less than 15 Percent for Under Age 5 Children" (see Indicator 48 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). Food assistance makes up another significant component of U.S. humanitarian assistance, and key achievements in FY 2007, included meeting 50% of the emergency food needs in conflict-torn Sudan and Somalia. In FY 2009 DCHA will continue to provide emergency food aid (see Indicator 46 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). In addition to providing U.S. food and non-food resources and technical assistance in response to disasters, DCHA's Famine Early Warning System provides both the U.S. and the countries we assist with valuable information to guide disaster preparation and prevention programming.

In FY 2007 DCHA supported the Peace and Security Objective by contributing to increasing the "Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills" and the "Number of Community Development Projects/Public Information Campaigns" (see Indicators 7 and 10 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). In FY 2009, DCHA will continue to contribute to these overall U.S. measures. In addition, DCHA provides technical assistance and conflict assessments to increase the U.S.'s understanding of country and regional-level threats to peace and stability, and strengthen Missions' abilities to address conflict vulnerability strategically in countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance.

Under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective, DCHA provides Missions with technical assistance and programs to support election process monitoring, programs strengthening the enabling environment for civil society development and the rule of law (see Indicators 12, 13, 15, 16, and 18 in the Budget and Performance Chapter). DCHA technical assistance and assessments strengthen USAID's capacities in the field, lead to the improved and more targeted use of Agency resources, and help field mission staff think through desired program results, linkages to other programs and sectors, and lessons learned from other countries and regions. In FY 2007 DCHA conducted nine full democracy and governance assessments, in addition to many more targeted assessments in the rule of law, anti-corruption, media, and election sectors.

**Major Disaster Responses by Country
Obligations (\$ in Thousands)**

Country	FY 2006	Disaster Type	FY 2007	Disaster Type
Burundi	\$2,491	Complex Emergency	\$128	Complex Emergency
Central African Republic	–		4,876	Complex Emergency
Chad	3,893	Complex Emergency	8,764	Complex Emergency
Cote d'Ivoire	780	Complex Emergency	2,996	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of Congo	25,132	Complex Emergency	28,993	Complex Emergency
Eritrea	1,988	Complex Emergency	2,894	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	16,866	Drought	12,423	Complex Emergency
Guatemala	4,140	Floods	1	Floods
India	–		1,050	Floods
Indonesia	6,402	Earthquake	–	
Iraq	7,886	Complex Emergency	37,278	Complex Emergency
Kenya	5,614	Drought	1,363	Floods
Korea North	–		4,000	Complex Emergency
Lebanon	40,794	Complex Emergency	25,671	Complex Emergency
Liberia	3,707	Complex Emergency	2,462	Complex Emergency
Madagascar	253	Food Insecurity	1,177	Food Insecurity
Malawi	2,790	Food Insecurity	–	
Mali	1,517	Food Insecurity	10	Food Insecurity
Mozambique	1,337	Drought	1,911	Cyclone
Nepal	1,781	Complex Emergency	4,753	Complex Emergency
Nicaragua	–		1,217	Hurricane
Niger	2,012	Food Insecurity	53	Food Insecurity
Pakistan	69,421	Earthquake	4	Earthquake
Pakistan	–		1,942	Cyclone
Peru	–		2,209	Earthquake
Somalia	6,918	Complex Emergency	22,578	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	1,100	Complex Emergency	6,996	Complex Emergency
Sudan	69,144	Complex Emergency	61,980	Complex Emergency
Sudan	–		1,603	Floods
Sudan (Darfur)	104,362	Complex Emergency	100,966	Complex Emergency
Timor-Leste	976	Complex Emergency	1,198	Complex Emergency
Uganda	12,068	Complex Emergency	12,779	Complex Emergency
Zambia	1,148	Food Insecurity	–	
Zimbabwe	1,250	Complex Emergency	1,627	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	–		3,470	Drought
Other Disaster Responses				
Africa Region	2,404		3,985	
Asia Region	1,800		2,120	
Europe / Middle East Region	415		1,087	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	2,490		2,199	
United States (Hurricane Katrina)	505		–	
Preparedness - Avian Influenza	53,767		28,663	
Preparedness / Mitigation	45,662		43,865	
Operations / Program Support	43,706		37,589	
Grand Total	546,519		478,879	

In addition to regular International Disaster and Famine Assistance (IDFA) funds, in FY 2006 and FY 2007 OFDA obligated supplemental IDFA funds for Avian Influenza, Pakistan, Iraq, Darfur, Somalia, and other parts of Africa. Also, the FY 2006 and FY 2007 Iraq totals include some IRRF and CSH funds.

Office of Development Partners

Program Overview

Assistance provided by the Office of Development Partners (ODP) supports achievement of all foreign assistance program objectives by helping missions and Washington-based programs develop strategic public-private alliances that significantly leverage U.S. dollars. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) objective to significantly expand the value of resources leveraged through such alliances benefits from ODP's ability to look across the Agency to identify synergies, common trends, and other factors that enable ODP to invest in mechanisms, proactively identify potential partners, and bring together parties with shared interests both inside and outside the Agency and the U.S. Government to create strategic alliances.

ODP's resources will be used principally to provide technical assistance to missions to identify, design, and assess strategic public-private alliances and to develop global frameworks with private sector partners that more efficiently generate public-private sector partnerships. ODP will also pursue opportunities to develop public-private alliances that involve other U.S. agencies and other donors. Significant expansion of leverage through public-private partnerships translates into a larger amount of resources going into priority development activities, enhancing sustainability and supporting U.S. foreign policy interests across a range of development sectors.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	10,000	8,500	11,050
Development Assistance	10,000	8,500	11,050

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	10,000	8,500	11,050
Peace and Security	230	500	1,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	500	1,000
Transnational Crime	230	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	825	1,500	1,650
Good Governance	-	1,500	1,650
Civil Society	825	-	-
Investing in People	1,800	1,500	4,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	10,000	8,500	11,050
Health	767	1,000	1,500
Education	1,033	500	2,700
Economic Growth	4,100	4,500	3,700
Trade and Investment	200	500	500
Financial Sector	-	1,000	1,200
Infrastructure	300	500	500
Agriculture	2,385	1,000	1,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	214	-	500
Economic Opportunity	171	1,500	-
Environment	830	-	-
Humanitarian Assistance	382	500	500
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	382	500	500
Program Support	2,663	-	-
Program Support	2,663	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	11,050	1,000	1,650	4,200	3,700	500	-
Development Assistance	11,050	1,000	1,650	4,200	3,700	500	-

Peace and Security: ODP expects to use FY 2009 funding to support new public-private alliances and expand existing ones by providing both technical assistance to missions and seed funding for strategic partner relationships, for example in support of community policing. As a result, developing country beneficiaries, for example, citizens and business owners, will obtain increased security and a more stable environment for business development and growth, and thus the prosperity that can transform a country.

Governing Justly and Democratically: ODP will use funding in FY 2009 to contribute to a multi-donor facility, the Partnership for Democratic Governance (PDG), which is implemented by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and managed for the U.S. Government by the Department of State. The PDG helps developing country governments to deliver essential services to their people through the temporary provision of international personnel. By participating, governments signal to investors, aid providers, and their citizens that they are determined to make their governments, and in turn their economies, work more effectively. When governing institutions are strengthened, especially those critical to expanding trade, investment, and economic freedom, these developing democracies will prosper and provide opportunity for all their citizens. Selected other strategic governance-related alliance opportunities will be identified and developed through ODP technical assistance and/or seed funding.

Investing in People: ODP expects to use FY 2009 funding to support new public-private alliances and

expand existing ones by providing both technical assistance to missions and seed funding for strategic partner relationships in order to invest in people. For example, ODP intends to leverage significant resources from the private sector for important initiatives, such as the Africa Education Initiative. As a result, more youth will have the opportunity to develop their full potential and contribute to the transformation of their country. Other benefits from alliances in this sector will include increased access by developing country beneficiaries to potable water and improved sanitation infrastructure.

Economic Growth: Broad-based private sector-led growth is the underpinning for sustainable economic and social transformation of developing countries. ODP expects to use FY 2009 funding to support new public-private alliances and expand existing ones to increase entrepreneurship, the involvement of women in the economy, and the creation of economic opportunities for youth. ODP will provide both technical assistance to missions and seed funding for strategic partner relationships for this functional objective.

Humanitarian Assistance: Helping countries address their disaster preparedness and reconstruction and recovery needs contributes to more sustainable economic development, especially in high vulnerability countries, and more stable economies. During FY 2009, ODP will place increased emphasis on identifying and supporting strategic public-private alliances that link the expertise, resources, and interests of the private sector with the public and private sectors in a country to develop partnerships that address needs arising from natural and man-made disasters.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for ODP reflects an increase above the FY 2008 level. The increased funding will enable ODP to continue to support a planned three-year commitment (FY 2007-2009) for the Partnership for Democratic Governance that will help developing nations strengthen their institutions of governance. The FY 2009 budget also reflects the high priority given to leveraging even more resources through public-private alliances to facilitate sustainable private-sector led growth. The specific program areas in which such alliances will be created will be determined by Agency, bureau and mission priorities and opportunities, and reflected in the final Operational Plans.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

Through its Bilateral and Multilateral Affairs Division (ODP/BMD) and its Millennium Challenge Corporation Liaison Division (ODP/MCC), ODP provides leadership for the Agency in identifying and pursuing opportunities for partnerships between collaborating U.S. agencies and the private sector and between other donors and the U.S. private sector. ODP/MCC leads Agency efforts to collaborate with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on identifying opportunities for public-private partnerships for infrastructure projects that dominate the programs under MCC's compacts. ODP/BMD is responsible for donor coordination and outreach for the Agency. Thus, within ODP it is possible to take advantage of natural internal synergies to ensure the Agency's public-private alliance building is coordinated with other U.S. agencies and donors.

Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) provides technical leadership and support to U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) field missions to promote broad-based economic growth and reduce poverty. EGAT also supports education and promotes gender equality. Finally, EGAT works with USAID missions to finance development goals through the Development Credit Authority (DCA). The Bureau provides these services in support of the Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth objectives.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,393	116,328	122,300
Development Assistance	155,393	116,328	122,300
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,393	116,328	122,300
Peace and Security	1,589	1,100	1,200
Transnational Crime	1,300	1,000	1,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	289	100	200
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,552	600	2,215
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,861	500	1,250
Good Governance	691	100	965
Investing in People	17,712	28,174	17,575
Health	1,400	9,086	1,265
Education	15,522	18,158	15,190
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	790	930	1,120
Economic Growth	133,959	84,441	99,310
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,171	2,025	2,410
Trade and Investment	3,812	3,244	3,392
Financial Sector	2,656	1,453	1,446
Infrastructure	9,396	6,403	7,183
Agriculture	52,378	31,255	32,407

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,393	116,328	122,300
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,525	1,693	5,892
Economic Opportunity	22,951	16,892	14,143
Environment	38,070	21,476	32,437
Program Support	1,581	2,013	2,000
Program Support	1,581	2,013	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	122,300	1,200	2,215	17,575	99,310	-	2,000
Development Assistance	122,300	1,200	2,215	17,575	99,310	-	2,000

Peace and Security: EGAT's Office of Women in Development will allocate \$1.2 million to address trafficking in persons, a critical challenge in rebuilding and developing countries.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Funding for EGAT in FY 2009 will: 1) address violence against women; 2) build local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services; and 3) reduce corruption by simplifying regulatory environments.

Investing in People: Funding for EGAT in FY 2009 will support the President's Education for the World's Poorest Children initiative, which supports implementation of Fast Track Initiative (FTI) approved national education plans in targeted countries. EGAT will develop and apply measures for assessing education quality (e.g., learning outcomes) and determine the contribution that education makes to development in other sectors. In higher education, EGAT will focus on partnerships to strengthen local capacity for development and professional and life-long learning programs to accompany EGAT's work on economic growth reforms. Finally, EGAT is developing and disseminating successful policy interventions and best practices for empowering the poor and women to participate fully in society.

Economic Growth: Funding for EGAT in FY 2009 will develop and disseminate successful policy interventions and best practices for: 1) improving macroeconomic foundations for economic growth; 2) increasing private sector productivity and trade, particularly in agriculture; 3) improving the business climate in developing and transition countries; 4) developing locally sustainable financial markets; 5) improving delivery of financial and business services to low-income families and microenterprises and affordable business services to small-scale producers, strengthening property rights for poor households, and upgrading services for the urban poor; 6) protecting the environment through activities that address environmental degradation, biodiversity conservation and climate change; and 7) improving management and facilitating financing of water and sanitation infrastructure, and supporting infrastructure improvements in countries recovering from disasters and infrastructure deterioration, reforms in energy and other infrastructure sectors, and improved access to information and communication technologies.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009, EGAT will support the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest through the Basic Education and Communities of Opportunity programs, with an emphasis on math, science, and technology; strengthen English teaching; and introduce computer and basic business skills. In higher education, EGAT will increase performance tracking of foreign students as USAID extends training opportunities in the United States, as well as support homeland security visa compliance. EGAT will also increase support for Presidential initiatives relevant to climate change with emphasis on mainstreaming adaptation to climate impacts and increasing application of earth observation information. Finally, EGAT will increase its efforts to address private sector competitiveness and other pressing development gaps in Africa.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

EGAT works closely with the World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Finance Corporation, the African Development Bank, and the U.S. Overseas Private Investment Corporation in trade, credit financing, investment, private sector competitiveness, fiscal policy and infrastructure. EGAT provides leadership to multi-donor efforts such as the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor initiatives to build financial systems for the poor; Education for All Working and High-Level Groups to improve policies and practices in education; and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's GENDERNET to address women in development issues.

Performance Measurement

EGAT provides essential technical leadership and support to USAID field missions that result in: 1) promoting broad-based economic growth; 2) reducing poverty; 3) investing in people through education; and 4) promoting gender equality. (See Indicators 22, 24b and c, 25, 28, 29a, and 29b in Chapter V). EGAT will continue this support in FY 2009.

Economic growth requires a supportive business enabling environment and an active financial sector. In FY 2007, EGAT programs helped reform financial sectors in 30 countries and trained 500 capital markets officials from 117 countries. EGAT assisted more than 20 countries to improve the business enabling environment by recommending changes to laws and regulatory policies, reducing harmful barriers to economic growth. To help the poor seize economic opportunities, EGAT improved access to sustainable financial services for microenterprise and poor households. For example, EGAT-supported microfinance institutions provided financial services to 230,253 clients, 64 percent of them women, and mobilized over \$56 million in client savings. EGAT also advanced initiatives to reform and strengthen water, power, transportation, and communications systems by improving access to modern energy services for developing country residents and improved business operations at more than 160 energy enterprises.

EGAT directly implements programs in the field to teach and train, provides technical support to

missions, and finances research in agriculture and resources management. In FY 2007, EGAT increased agricultural productivity by supporting applied research on 431 technical and management practices, of which 270 were disseminated to farmers and producer organizations. EGAT improved management of 32 million hectares of habitat important for biodiversity conservation. Some 100,000 people, half of them women, received economic benefits from sustainable natural resources. Increases in the FY 2009 EGAT budget for climate change will result in "Reduced Emissions and Increased Sequestration of Greenhouse Gases" as measured by Indicator 28 in Chapter V.

EGAT helped USAID field missions design and implement \$141 million in mission-funded basic education programs in FY 2007 to improve access to quality education, increase literacy and improve teacher training. Bureau programs trained more than 3,300 African teachers and 30,000 students on gender violence issues. EGAT managed 58 ongoing and 28 new higher education partnerships for development in 40 countries. EGAT also addressed gender concerns in development. The Women's Legal Rights program led to Albania's first domestic violence law and Mozambique's first trafficking in persons law. EGAT analyses helped missions such as Colombia integrate gender into their programs. Increases in the FY 2009 EGAT budget for education will reduce student dropout and increase community involvement.

Global Health - Core

Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) provides technical leadership and support to improve the health of people in the developing world. GH's work is focused on improving access, quality, and use of services for family planning/reproductive health (FP/RH) and maternal/child health (MCH), and preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and avian influenza (AI). To achieve these goals, GH helps USAID programs succeed in delivering health services by: advancing technical leadership and innovation; supporting promising research leads; providing technical assistance to missions; promoting and disseminating results of technical innovations to benefit many countries simultaneously; and creating and managing implementation mechanisms which provide economies of scale in program implementation, as well as administrative, contracting, and procurement costs.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	297,057	289,504	410,048
Child Survival and Health	297,057	289,504	410,048

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	297,057	289,504	410,048
Investing in People	297,057	289,504	410,048
Health	297,057	289,504	410,048

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	417,503	-	-	410,048	-	-
Child Survival and Health	417,503	-	-	410,048	-	-

Investing in People: Funding for GH will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of people in developing countries. GH's HIV/AIDS programs, as part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), will provide technical leadership, support for field HIV/AIDS programs, and operations research in the areas of prevention, care, and treatment. GH will

provide global leadership in strategic information and monitoring and evaluation, and will support other bilateral country programs through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a mechanism that ensures constant and cost effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to lead PEPFAR's support for public health evaluations and will set the research agenda in prevention of sexual transmission, orphans and vulnerable children, human capacity development, and food and nutrition.

In TB, GH will fund the continued response to multi-drug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug resistant (XDR) TB, including drug resistance surveys, development of new drugs and diagnostics, development and evaluation of pilot infection control programs, capacity building of regional laboratory networks, and enhanced monitoring and evaluation, including cross-national drug resistance surveys. GH will fund regional centers of excellence to manage and train people on MDR and XDR TB.

GH funding will be used for three components of malaria programming: programs managed by GH for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), programs managed in PMI focus countries (funds will be transferred to the field), and other malaria research and partnership programs managed by GH. GH will create and manage central mechanisms used by all PMI countries for indoor-residual spraying, commodity procurement, and pharmaceutical management and diagnostics. GH will continue to fund the promotion of insecticide-treated nets in the private sector, and will manage the Malaria Communities Program to provide grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for community-level work in malaria.

GH will provide technical assistance, global leadership, and management of central mechanisms for maternal and child health programs, including the research, development, and deployment of low cost, high impact technologies to reduce newborn mortality and control post-partum hemorrhage. GH will fund programs to develop disposable syringes for treatment of newborn infections, expand the use of zinc as a micronutrient, improve point-of-use water treatment, expand community therapeutic care, and develop and introduce drugs to control post-partum hemorrhage.

GH will provide global leadership and mission support in family planning and reproductive health programs, including improved quality and access to a full range of family planning options, especially long-acting, permanent, and natural family planning methods; targeted technical assistance to countries approaching graduation from USAID support for family planning; and support for emergency commodity procurement.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for HIV/AIDS is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which will allow GH to expand technical leadership, research, and management of projects for the field to support HIV prevention, care, and treatment programs in non-focus countries, and will permit the provision of condoms used by country-level programs to address gaps and potential stock-outs, particularly in countries that are not a focus under PEPFAR.

The FY 2009 request for tuberculosis is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, permitting GH to increase technical leadership, research, and management of projects for the field to expand directly-observed therapy-short course (DOTS) and programs addressing XDR-TB and MDR-TB.

The FY 2009 request for malaria is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which represents the initial allocation to GH of funds which will be shifted to the field once the Malaria Operational Plans have been approved for bilateral management under the PMI.

The FY 2009 request for maternal and child health is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, permitting GH to expand technical leadership, research, and management of projects for the field for lifesaving interventions and state-of-the-art targeted activities to improve the health and nutrition of mothers and children.

The FY 2009 request for family planning and reproductive health, although a decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate, will continue the most critical aspects of GH's global leadership function in FP/RH and research and support to the field. Funding for developing and testing innovative approaches that could increase programmatic impact and the ability to respond quickly to changing circumstances or targets of opportunity would be continued at reduced levels.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

GH has extensive and active engagement with other donors, UN agencies, international organizations, other U.S. agencies, the private sector, and NGOs. In HIV/AIDS, GH's activities are coordinated with the efforts of other U.S. agencies by the Department of State/Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. In TB, GH chairs the Board of the international Stop TB Partnership, and works in close collaboration with the World Health Organization (WHO), other U.S. agencies, particularly Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and National Institutes of Health (NIH), and the private sector. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) is an interagency program led by USAID, working in close collaboration with CDC and other U.S. agencies. PMI works closely with the Roll Back Malaria partnership, the World Bank, and the private sector, which has become increasingly engaged in malaria control and has matched millions of dollars worth of donations for insecticide-treated nets. In AI, GH works in close collaboration with a number of UN agencies (including the Food and Agriculture Organization and the WHO), other bilateral donors, multilateral donors, a wide range of NGOs, and the commercial private sector. In MCH, GH is an active member of the inter-agency Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Partnership, works closely with UNICEF and other bilateral and multilateral donors, has on-going relationships with the NGO community, and has pioneered partnerships with the commercial private sector around micronutrients and increased coverage of vitamin A. GH leadership in FP/RH is shown by its role as a founding partner of the Reproductive Health Supplies Coalition, a partnership of multilaterals, NGOs, and foundations designed to provide global leadership in making essential RH products available to developing and transitional countries, as well as close collaboration to ensure that WHO guidelines reflect and reinforce state-of-the art FP/RH knowledge and practices.

Performance Measurement

As a functional bureau, GH provides technical assistance and expertise to Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms to support USAID field operations. GH measures performance against these functional bureau goals.

To strengthen field operations, GH offers central programs that Missions can access to provide technical leadership, reduce management burden, and benefit from economies of scale. In FY 2007, 71 countries accessed GH mechanisms and GH staff spent 3,236 days providing in-person expert support, not including travel funded through the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account. In FY 2007, GH supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 345 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 120 new technologies are under development.

GH also tracks outcome and output indicators that capture the intended results of GH-funded programs (see indicators 32 – 37 in Chapter V). GH funds and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcome and impact indicators globally.

Global Health - International Partnerships

Program Overview

On behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Bureau for Global Health (GH) manages international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world, by addressing HIV/AIDS, other public health threats (OPHT), maternal and child health (MCH), and avian influenza (AI). These activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Objectives and Priorities

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	413,856	313,974	156,912
Child Survival and Health	413,856	313,974	156,912

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	413,856	313,974	156,912
Investing in People	413,856	313,974	156,912
Health	412,074	312,139	156,912
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,782	1,835	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	139,096	-	-	156,912	-	-
Child Survival and Health	139,096	-	-	156,912	-	-

Investing in People: In FY 2009, GH funding for international partnerships will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving health in developing countries. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include microbicides, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Commodity Fund, Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages the avian influenza program for USAID, also providing AI technical assistance to

missions, because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted early in the budget cycle.

Funding for microbicides will continue to support clinical trials of at least three promising candidates to assess safety and effectiveness in reducing the risk of acquiring HIV. Funding for IAVI will support all phases of HIV vaccine research and development, including clinical testing of HIV vaccine candidates, specifically upgrading clinics and laboratories and addressing such issues as informed consent, gender equity, and access to treatment and care, in its efforts to develop safe, effective, and accessible preventive HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

GH will fund the delivery and distribution of centrally-negotiated drugs, all but one donated, to prevent the spread of five debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil-transmitted helminthes. GH will fund GAVI, a broad public-private partnership, to support country immunization programs, demonstrate results, and dramatically scale-up immunization coverage.

GH will fund AI programs that cut across national borders, such as surveillance and pandemic preparedness, as well as country and regional programs (funds will be transferred to field missions). AI programs will focus on preempting the emergence of a pandemic-capable virus in a limited number of countries that show the greatest immediate potential for initiating an influenza pandemic and on preparing for the consequences of a global influenza pandemic.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for HIV/AIDS is a decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which will allow GH to continue support to IAVI and microbicides at more modest levels. In FY 2009, a \$300 million contribution is requested in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)/National Institutes of Health (NIH) budget, and a \$200 million contribution is requested in the GHAI account, for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.

Funds requested in this budget for AI represent a decrease compared to FY 2008 estimate, which will still allow the focus of resources in a limited number of countries that show the greatest immediate potential for initiating an influenza pandemic.

The FY 2009 request for MCH is a decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate, which will allow GH to continue support to GAVI at a lower level.

The FY 2009 request for OPHT is an increase compared to the FY 2008 estimate, to provide \$25 million to implement the President's new Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations

GH has extensive and active engagement with other donors, U.N. agencies, international organizations, other U.S. agencies, the private sector, and NGOs. In HIV/AIDS, GH's activities are coordinated with the efforts of other U.S. agencies by the Department of State/Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. In MCH, GH is an active member of the Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Partnership, works closely with UNICEF and other bilateral and multilateral donors, has on-going relationships with relevant NGOs, and has pioneered partnerships with the commercial private sector around micronutrients and vitamin A. In AI, USAID's activities are coordinated with other U.S. agencies by the Department of State. GH works in close collaboration with a number of U.N. agencies (including the Food and Agriculture Organization and the WHO), other bilateral donors, multilateral donors, a wide range of NGOs, and the commercial private sector.

Performance Measurement

Performance measurement is generally unique to the specific partnership or program.

In FY 2007, GH provided \$248 million to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. The Global Fund has provided antiretroviral (ARV) treatment for more than 1.4 million people, supported directly observed therapy – short-course (DOTS) for 3.3 million people, and distributed 46 million insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) as of November 30, 2007. GH supports IAVI, which tested six vaccine candidates in human trials in 11 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and North America in 2007. FY 2009 funds will enable IAVI to continue the most promising of these trials. FY 2007 microbicide funding was used to evaluate four advanced microbicide leads and one new barrier device at 18 sites; each clinical trial involved several thousand participants and extensive capacity building for investigators, clinic staff, and laboratories in developing countries. GH FY 2009 funds will continue ongoing and new clinical trials, in coordination with the significant funds leveraged from other donors.

In FY 2007, approximately 36 million treatments were delivered to more than 14 million people in four African countries for integrated management of five NTDs. Over 107,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat NTDs. The FY 2009 funds will support treatments in countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development.

In FY 2007, GH supported GAVI to provide support to 70 of the poorest countries in the world in the form of high quality vaccines, and strengthening routine immunization programs and health systems. U.S. funds have successfully leveraged over \$1 billion in support of GAVI's goals of reaching more children with life-saving vaccines. The FY 2009 request will allow GAVI to continue to make such critical contributions.

GH's FY 2007 avian influenza funding successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in 54 countries. The FY 2009 request will be used to contain the H5N1 virus and support country preparedness to respond to a pandemic.

Africa Regional Overview

Program Overview

This is a time of challenge and opportunity in Africa and the budget submission that follows describes how U.S. resources will both address these challenges and make the most of existing opportunities. This budget request reflects U.S. policy priorities in Africa and the Secretary's transformational diplomacy vision of using America's diplomatic power to help foreign citizens better their own lives, build their own nations, and transform their own future.

There has never been a more auspicious time to consolidate the progress and promise of Africa. Wars in Liberia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Angola, Burundi, Uganda, and Sierra Leone, and the North-South conflict in Sudan have ended or dramatically abated. Democratic elections were held recently in Benin, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone, bringing the number of countries in sub-Saharan Africa witnessing a peaceful, democratic transition to 33, or about two-thirds of the total. At the same time, civil liberties have improved markedly over the past 10 years in 21 sub-Saharan African countries and political rights have shown substantial gains in 15. Overall economic growth in Africa is projected to reach a robust 6% in 2007, the highest in the last 20 years. There have also been significant health improvements in some areas. Mortality among children under five, for example, has fallen by 14% since 1990, from 187 per 1,000 live births in 1990 to 160 in 2006. Since 1999, there has been substantial progress towards universal primary education in sub-Saharan Africa, with the number of children enrolled in primary school rising from about 80 million in 1999 to approximately 101 million in 2004, a 27% increase. Finally, Africans are taking control of their collective destiny with the African Union and its New Partnership for Africa's Development program, which aims to improve governance and promote friendlier ties among states.

At the same time, the continent still faces enormous challenges. Countries such as the DRC, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Cote d'Ivoire are struggling to recover from long-standing wars and rebuild the physical, political, and human infrastructure needed for continued reconciliation and socio-economic progress. The Comprehensive Peace Agreement for Sudan is at a critical stage, with the national census scheduled for April 2008 and national elections in 2009. Darfur has been a persistent tragedy, despite broad diplomatic efforts to create an opening for progress. Recent unrest in Somalia and Kenya has illustrated the continued threat of conflict to stability and development. Economic mismanagement and political suppression has brought Zimbabwe to the brink of economic collapse. Life expectancy in Africa has been falling for the past 20 years due to the devastating interactions of poverty, conflict, and the rapid spread of HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases. Africa alone accounts for about two-thirds of the global mortality of HIV/AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis. Maternal mortality has remained at unacceptably high levels over the past 25 years with 900 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births in 2005. At the same time, a significant number of Africans face chronic conflict and food insecurity, which not only inflicts enormous human suffering but undermines development progress and destabilizes entire regions.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Child Survival and Health	548,140	-	741,312	-	580,418
Democracy Fund	-	5,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	609,984	-	684,656	-	651,020
Economic Support Fund	163,529	20,000	183,249	70,000	461,815
Foreign Military Financing	14,820	-	6,457	-	12,550
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	2,279,199	-	3,169,579	-	3,169,579
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	10,463	-	13,004	-	13,795
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	19,700	-	21,642	-	37,380
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	29,703	5,000	23,717	-	31,425
Peacekeeping Operations	107,500	230,000	130,222	-	104,250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	986,784	236,100	220,942	-	235,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Peace and Security	217,464	246,500	219,553	-	271,136
Counter-Terrorism	34,186	5,250	19,194	-	38,822
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	463	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	159,162	237,250	178,574	-	196,639
Counter-Narcotics	200	-	1,342	-	1,450
Transnational Crime	2,292	-	1,237	-	2,970
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	21,161	4,000	19,206	-	31,255
Governing Justly and Democratically	172,910	13,500	171,828	70,000	272,684
Rule of Law and Human Rights	32,170	5,000	30,850	-	41,562
Good Governance	62,536	3,500	49,157	-	99,635
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	36,209	1,000	62,094	70,000	78,969
Civil Society	41,995	4,000	29,727	-	52,518
Investing in People	3,123,848	-	4,312,273	-	4,096,886
Health	2,897,493	-	4,024,042	-	3,849,955
Education	190,618	-	258,965	-	216,243

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	4,769,822	496,100	5,194,780	70,000	5,297,732
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	35,737	-	29,266	-	30,688
Economic Growth	409,844	-	452,415	-	627,707
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	450	-	300	-	6,700
Trade and Investment	23,796	-	17,991	-	51,053
Financial Sector	13,266	-	10,626	-	16,817
Infrastructure	60,234	-	95,426	-	115,623
Agriculture	195,721	-	203,938	-	281,005
Private Sector Competitiveness	32,089	-	23,968	-	63,308
Economic Opportunity	10,319	-	24,103	-	21,074
Environment	73,969	-	76,063	-	72,127
Humanitarian Assistance	833,926	236,100	16,545	-	9,676
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	826,499	236,100	15,080	-	-
Disaster Readiness	7,427	-	1,465	-	9,676
Program Support	11,830	-	22,166	-	19,643
Program Support	11,830	-	22,166	-	19,643

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	5,297,732	271,136	272,684	3,992,106	627,707	9,676	19,643
Child Survival and Health	580,418	-	-	580,418	-	-	-
Development Assistance	651,020	45,316	101,487	176,584	322,923	2,070	2,640
Economic Support Fund	461,815	26,420	171,197	65,525	181,670	-	17,003
Foreign Military Financing	12,550	12,550	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,169,579	-	-	3,169,579	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	13,795	13,795	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	37,380	37,380	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,425	31,425	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	104,250	104,250	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	235,500	-	-	104,780	123,114	7,606	-

Peace and Security: A significant amount of the U.S. foreign assistance to Africa is focused on Peace and Security. The first priority is to end the crisis in Darfur and consolidate peace in southern Sudan. Secondly, we must consolidate wins in post-conflict democratic transition states, particularly Liberia, where the U.S. continues to play a major role. Another critical strategic priority is preventing

the spread of terrorism in Africa. Finally, we must robustly engage with Nigeria, a pivotal country that is strategically important to U.S. energy security and regional stability.

The U.S. will continue to back African conflict mediation and strengthen African capacity to carry out peace support operations and to fight terror. The U.S. has had momentous successes in pursuing the goal of ending wars in Africa, including in Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia Sierra Leone, the North-South conflict in Sudan, and Uganda. Through robust investments, the proposed budget will ensure that this positive trajectory continues. To this end, the most important countries are:

- Sudan, where a 22-year North-South civil war left over two million dead and more than four million Sudanese displaced, and where ongoing violence and atrocities in Darfur are a worldwide concern;
- Liberia, which is critically important to maintaining stability in the Mano River subregion - which encompasses Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone and which has been a locus of instability in Africa in the past;
- DRC, where, after 10 years of war and 40 years of authoritarian rule, the people have voted for peace; and
- Angola, a post-conflict country that is working its way toward democracy.

The U.S. will continue to train African peacekeepers through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance program, which is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative. These initiatives are critical for the long-term success of peace in Africa. The East Africa Regional Security Initiative and the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership provide robust and multifaceted programs to deny terrorists safe-havens, operational bases, and recruitment opportunities. U.S. resources will be used to enhance coordination with partnership countries (Mali, Niger, Chad, Senegal, Nigeria, and Mauritania) and bolster regional activities to resist attempts by Al Qaeda and others to impose their radical ideology on traditionally moderate and tolerant Muslim populations in the region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support the spread of freedom by strengthening institutions essential for governing justly and democratically – accountable and responsive parliaments and local governments, an independent judiciary, a free press, and vibrant political parties. Strengthening electoral infrastructure in Africa is a major focus of U.S. efforts, since elections in many countries have become flashpoints for conflict. To this end, the U.S. will continue to work on building the capacity of independent national electoral commissions to conduct free, fair, and transparent elections; encouraging opposition, governing candidates, and political parties to “earn their votes” by focusing on service delivery and policy debate to gain support; working to strengthen civil society groups; and advocating for press freedom. These efforts are the core of U.S. work to promote good governance, and protect human rights and basic freedoms.

Investing in People: The President’s Emergency Plan for HIV/AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) has made major strides towards winning the war against the deadly HIV/AIDS pandemic. With 12 of the 15

PEPFAR focus countries during Phase I of PEPFAR, Africa has been the largest beneficiary of this bold initiative. The President's Malaria Initiative, announced in June 2005, also mobilizes global efforts to combat a major killer, especially of Africa's children. Malaria is both preventable and treatable, yet every year it kills almost 1.2 million people and causes an estimated \$12 billion per year in economic losses. Major efforts are also underway to address other critical health needs, including the completion of the eradication of polio, control of tuberculosis, the reduction of maternal and child mortality, and strengthening access to voluntary family planning services and information.

Recognizing that the education of African children is vital to the continent's future, through the Africa Education Initiative and the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest, the U.S. will work to expand education opportunities so that they and their families can enjoy the benefits of literacy. In particular, this budget requests funding to implement a new comprehensive approach to basic education by supporting efforts that have been endorsed by the international Fast Track Initiative. Programs also will empower women and girls (including providing scholarships), improve learning and teaching materials, and improve teacher education.

Economic Growth: African countries cannot successfully transform their economies without economic growth, the development of trade opportunities, and environmentally sound agricultural development. The United States will support the efforts of Africa's entrepreneurs to transform the continent's natural endowments into prosperity for its people. State and USAID programs also will encourage domestic reforms to support small and medium-sized businesses and use development assistance as a catalyst for growth, with particular emphasis on trade capacity building. Through the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, the United States will provide assistance to increase agricultural productivity and the incomes of small-scale agricultural producers in Africa. The African Global Competitiveness Initiative will build sub-Saharan Africa's capacity for trade and its export competitiveness, with the aim of expanding African trade with the U.S. under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act, as well as trade with other international trading partners and regionally within Africa. A primary vehicle, complementary to this request, for delivering transformational economic growth is the Millennium Challenge Account, and we will work to ensure that more countries in Africa qualify for, and effectively implement, Compacts with the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

Conserving Africa's natural resource base is critical to both the economic prosperity of the continent and the future of the world. Africa is home to 45% of the world's biodiversity and the survival of its forests is a critical factor in mitigating global climate change. The ongoing degradation of Africa's soil, water, and biodiversity resources is a significant threat to the economic well-being of future generations of Africans. U.S. foreign assistance will promote the productive and sustainable management of natural resources, while helping to reduce long-term environmental threats.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will both prevent and respond to humanitarian crises across the continent and will seek to raise awareness and support for improved African disaster preparedness, mitigation, and response capacity.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Africa Region represents an increase over FY 2008. Key increases in Peace and Security support U.S. efforts in the war on terrorism, including the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative, as well as stabilization operations and security sector reform efforts in countries such as Somalia, Ethiopia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Increased funding for Governing Justly and Democratically will support good governance, strengthen civil society, promote the rule of law and human rights, and reinforce political competition and consensus building. Increased funding for Economic Growth will promote agriculture, trade and investment, and private sector competitiveness. Funds will also be used to increase infrastructure investment, in particular in Liberia and Sudan.

Angola

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Angola focuses on the following major goals: 1) reducing death and sickness from malaria, HIV/AIDS, and poor maternal and child health; 2) strengthening governance and accountability, including support for elections processes in 2008 and 2009 and promotion of government transparency and decentralization; 3) improving peace and security through support for demining efforts and military training; and 4) stimulating broad-based economic growth beyond the extractive industries sector.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42,060	38,022	42,107
Child Survival and Health	25,682	27,946	22,657
Development Assistance	8,044	3,300	12,750
Economic Support Fund	1,875	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,320	-	-
International Military Education and Training	289	476	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,850	6,300	6,300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42,060	38,022	42,107
Peace and Security	5,139	6,776	6,700
Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,039	6,776	6,700
Governing Justly and Democratically	7,448	1,500	9,315
Rule of Law and Human Rights	210	-	250
Good Governance	4,552	-	5,365
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,455	1,500	2,600
Civil Society	1,231	-	1,100
Investing in People	27,000	27,946	22,657
Health	27,000	27,946	22,657
Economic Growth	2,430	1,800	3,435
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	250	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42,060	38,022	42,107
Trade and Investment	-	-	215
Financial Sector	1,719	-	800
Agriculture	61	1,800	2,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	128	-	120
Economic Opportunity	272	-	300
Program Support	43	-	-
Program Support	43	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	42,107	6,700	9,315	22,657	3,435	-	-
Child Survival and Health	22,657	-	-	22,657	-	-	-
Development Assistance	12,750	-	9,315	-	3,435	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,300	6,300	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State programs will support humanitarian landmine-clearance programs that are critical to opening roads and agricultural land in Angola. This, in turn, facilitates food production and the free movement of people and commerce, improves access to social services, and promotes development. The United States also supports the Government of Angola's (GOA) efforts to develop its own capacity to conduct humanitarian landmine clearance. Furthermore, U.S. assistance in military education bolsters improved professionalism in the Angolan Armed Forces.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Building capacity for transparent, accountable, and participatory governance, and supporting the process for legislative elections in 2008 and presidential elections expected in 2009 are the greatest areas of developmental concern in Angola under this objective. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help targeted institutions, including government, civil society, electoral bodies, and political parties, become effective instruments of democratization and improved public service delivery. Specifically, USAID programs will focus on: 1) providing critical technical assistance for the upcoming elections; 2) promoting local government and decentralization; 3) improving the functioning of the public sector; 4) supporting increased transparency and accountable fiscal programming; 5) strengthening civil society and independent journalism; 6) improving the quality of dialogue between government and civil society while enhancing service delivery; and 7) heightening civic participation in the governance process. The program has successfully increased public-private sector dialogue on such crucial socio-economic issues as the electoral process, oil revenue management, HIV/AIDS, and land reform.

Investing in People: Poor health care and low life expectancy are areas of deep concern in Angola's social development. USAID assistance will be closely coordinated to capitalize on inter-agency synergies and reinforce Angolan efforts to fight malaria; combat the spread of HIV/AIDS, with an emphasis on prevention and behavioral change; reduce tuberculosis; improve voluntary family planning and wider reproductive health care; strengthen health systems; upgrade the water supply; and eradicate polio.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50%.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Angola will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: While Angola's overall economic growth rate is strong, the economy fails to deliver broad-based employment and widespread prosperity. USAID assistance will increase agricultural sector productivity, improve the financial sector's ability to foster growth, promote property rights, and expand trade and investment capacity. USAID programs also will support workforce development geared toward building the entrepreneurial skills of youth.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for Angola remains steady. Funding for activities in Governing Justly and Democratically increases substantially and seeks to move Angola on a democratic trajectory of greater transparency and government effectiveness, free and fair elections, and decentralization. Health funding decreases but includes continued support for the PMI and PEPFAR-related activities and health systems strengthening. Funding for activities in Economic Growth increases modestly and reflects the continued success the United States has had in working with financial sector institutions and influencing the financial sector enabling environment, including assistance under the Development Credit Authority.

The 2009 request level for Angola does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Benin

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Benin focuses on the following key goals: strengthening Benin's capacity to ensure domestic and regional security as well as investing in people by promoting advances in Benin's literacy and numeracy, addressing key health threats including malaria and HIV/AIDS, and fostering economic growth.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,384	28,630	11,958
Child Survival and Health	10,165	22,187	9,084
Development Assistance	4,036	6,300	2,724
International Military Education and Training	183	143	150

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,384	28,630	11,958
Peace and Security	183	143	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	183	143	150
Investing in People	14,201	28,487	11,808
Health	10,165	22,187	9,084
Education	4,036	6,000	2,724
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	300	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,958	150	-	11,808	-	-
Child Survival and Health	9,084	-	-	9,084	-	-
Development Assistance	2,724	-	-	2,724	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: State Department resources will support the development of a professional,

apolitical, and well-trained military force that will contribute to Benin's stability, support border security, and enhance their regional peacekeeping capacity. Benin has taken a leadership role in maritime security for the Gulf of Guinea and U.S. assistance will support efforts to ensure regional stability by enhancing the military's capability to maintain control of its waters and coastline.

Investing in People: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will address substantial challenges in health and education. In Benin, adult literacy of less than 39% is attributed in large part to a primary education completion rate of less than 50%. Assistance will target basic education and will help increase the basic literacy and numeracy needed for the development of a modern economy. A strong emphasis will be placed on reducing the substantial gap between the number of girls and boys who enroll in and complete primary school as well as on improving management within the basic education system.

Although Benin is a middle-ranked country for HIV prevalence, there is potential for the epidemic to spread. Therefore, USAID will focus on containing and reducing the spread of HIV/AIDS. USAID will also address high maternal, infant and under-five mortality rates. This includes preventing and treating malaria - a pervasive threat, along with improving voluntary family planning and reproductive health practices. Concentration on health and education will support successful implementation of the Millennium Challenge Account Compact in Benin.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven prevention and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation's (MCC) five-year program in Benin builds on the efforts of other foreign assistance programs to reduce poverty and improve economic growth. It focuses on removing barriers to economic growth and reinforces the investments made in the health and education of Benin's people, which are equally essential for development. MCC projects target judicial reforms, financial services, port infrastructure, and land tenure.

Overview of Major Changes

Compared with FY 2008, in FY 2009 resources for education will decrease.

The 2009 request level for Benin does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Botswana

Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Botswana focus on the fight against HIV/AIDS, continuation of excellent bilateral relations, and the promotion of economic development and diversification. Top U.S. priorities include fighting one of the world's worst HIV/AIDS epidemics while reinforcing strong civil-military relations to encourage Botswana's support in regional security fora and peacekeeping efforts.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	64,751	79,158	79,100
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	64,053	78,500	78,500
International Military Education and Training	678	658	600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	64,751	79,158	79,100
Peace and Security	698	658	600
Counter-Terrorism	20	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	678	658	600
Investing in People	64,053	78,500	78,500
Health	64,053	78,500	78,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	79,100	600	-	78,500	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	78,500	-	-	78,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	600	600	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Botswana has one of Africa's most professional and responsible military establishments and offers a model for civilian-military relations for the rest of the continent. It has

provided a venue for regional military exchanges that have promoted a spirit of regional cooperation. It has been the most reliable supporter of the formation of the United States Africa Command (AFRICOM) in the Southern African region. Department of State funded programs seek to expand connections with Botswana's military leaders through military education and training programs and support their interest in strengthening both domestic and regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, while improving their capacity to participate meaningfully in peacekeeping operations. Funding will be used to send Botswana Defense Force officers and Non-Commissioned Officers to courses such as Command and General Staff College and the Sergeant Major's Academy, as well as tailored professional enhancement courses. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

Investing in People: Linkages with The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Botswana will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Overview of Major Changes

No major shifts in the Botswana program are envisioned.

Burkina Faso

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Burkina Faso focuses on the following goals: improving the country's economic infrastructure; combating trafficking in persons; supporting primary education for girls; addressing key health threats, including HIV/AIDS; and reducing food insecurity.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	19,225	10,026	15,250
International Military Education and Training	164	96	150
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	19,061	9,930	15,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	19,225	10,026	15,250
Peace and Security	164	96	250
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	164	96	150
Transnational Crime	-	-	100
Investing in People	12,520	7,416	11,250
Health	1,118	447	2,743
Education	9,485	5,797	7,629
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,917	1,172	878
Economic Growth	4,260	2,514	3,750
Agriculture	2,236	1,277	3,750
Economic Opportunity	2,024	1,237	-
Humanitarian Assistance	2,281	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,281	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,250	250	-	11,250	3,750	-
International Military Education and	150	150	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,250	250	-	11,250	3,750	-
Training						
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	11,250	3,750	-

Peace and Security: Burkina Faso's role in the world community is evolving into one that is responsible and peaceful. Department of State funds will be used to address anti-trafficking in persons activities and to provide opportunities for enhancing the professionalism of the armed forces, including developing English language capability and emphasizing the importance of such principles as civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, defense resources management, and military justice. Burkina Faso participates in humanitarian and peacekeeping operations on the continent as well as in Haiti. Two battalions have been trained through the Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance (ACOTA) program, which enhances the armed forces capacity to conduct effective peacekeeping operations throughout Africa.

Investing in People: As one of the world's poorest countries, Burkina Faso confronts serious health and education problems. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding for basic education will focus on access to food through school feeding programs. Health funding will focus on maternal and child health, nutrition, and water supply and sanitation programs. Water programs will concentrate on improving access to safe water and hygiene standards.

Burkina Faso will receive financial support for HIV/AIDS, maternal/child health, and reproductive health programs through USAID's West Africa Regional Mission. These programs will place emphasis on the range of interventions related to improved health policy and quality of services, and efforts to combat HIV/AIDS.

Economic Growth: Burkina Faso suffers from chronic nutritional problems and has a high level of population growth. Because the economy is largely agriculture based, funding to support agricultural sector productivity will address both economic growth and food security. USAID assistance will focus on agricultural sector productivity through reducing food insecurity. This will be done by facilitating farmer access to inputs and training needed to increase productivity as well as to protect and build community and household level assets which will diversify income earning opportunities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Burkina Faso became a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program participant in July 2005. The program focuses on efforts to address the low percentage of girls completing primary school. Thus far, 132 "girl-friendly" school complexes have been built in 10 provinces, providing incentives for enrollment and attendance to girls. Burkina Faso is eligible for and actively developing an MCC Compact.

Overview of Major Changes

U.S. funding for health and education programs, as well as economic growth programs, will increase in Burkina Faso in FY 2009.

Burundi

Program Overview

The Government of Burundi (GOB) is working to rebuild the physical and institutional infrastructure necessary to strengthen democracy and stability, advance reconstruction, stimulate economic development, and improve health. Significant U.S. assistance and engagement with the GOB and civil society stakeholders is absolutely vital and timely for rebuilding the country's economy, accelerating social service delivery, consolidating peace and security, and advancing the democratization process. U.S. assistance in economic growth, health, public policy, and humanitarian assistance is strategically aligned with the GOB's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	20,146	18,950	30,254
Child Survival and Health	3,780	6,031	6,754
Development Assistance	3,943	7,413	17,000
Economic Support Fund	1,875	-	-
International Military Education and Training	196	191	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	281	350	300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,071	4,965	6,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	20,146	18,950	30,254
Peace and Security	854	541	500
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	477	541	500
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	377	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,477	2,107	6,547
Rule of Law and Human Rights	234	-	983
Good Governance	1,203	600	1,964
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	764	1,964
Civil Society	1,040	743	1,636
Investing in People	3,670	9,246	8,754
Health	3,319	7,696	8,754
Education	351	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	20,146	18,950	30,254
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	1,550	-
Economic Growth	1,719	7,056	14,453
Trade and Investment	223	395	2,091
Financial Sector	-	217	1,568
Agriculture	623	4,844	7,136
Private Sector Competitiveness	524	-	1,568
Economic Opportunity	349	1,100	1,045
Environment	-	500	1,045
Humanitarian Assistance	10,071	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,071	-	-
Program Support	1,355	-	-
Program Support	1,355	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	30,254	500	6,547	8,754	14,453	-	-
Child Survival and Health	6,754	-	-	6,754	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,000	-	6,547	-	10,453	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,000	-	-	2,000	4,000	-	-

Peace and Security: State Department assistance will focus on stabilization operations and security sector reform, helping to integrate ex-combatants into the GOB's security services. Funds also will be used to enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of Burundi's armed forces to include funding for improving capacity to increase control of lakeside waters, conduct search and rescue, and execute maritime law and security operations. Other forms of military assistance will include HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. assistance will focus on improving policy development, implementation, and oversight, with particular attention paid to building constructive relationships among the executive branch, civil society, and media. Support will be directed to policy reform in the agricultural and anti-corruption sectors. Agriculture policy reform is a priority of the GOB, providing an opportunity to apply a participatory policy process on an issue with a large grassroots constituency and clear government political will. Concurrently, increasing transparency and independent oversight of all targeted policy issues will be a cross-cutting objective. Programs will also focus on increasing civic

participation, media freedom, freedom of information, and human rights. The United States will support preparations for national elections in 2010 through such avenues as civic education and strengthening electoral processes.

Investing in People: Support to Burundi's health sector is a continuing priority given the lack of adequate health infrastructure that resulted from years of conflict. USAID will support maternal and child health initiatives designed to provide care through improved services and infrastructure. Support at the provincial and community levels will reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality by providing reproductive health services for adult and adolescent women, expanding access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, and providing health care for pregnant women and for children under the age of five. Additionally, U.S.-supported HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment programs along major transport routes will continue to combat some of the highest prevalence rates in the region.

Economic Growth: As agriculture represents the backbone of Burundi's economy with 90% of Burundians dependent upon agriculture for their livelihood, U.S. economic growth investments will concentrate on the agribusiness sector. USAID will support programs designed to raise rural incomes, diversify economic opportunity, and identify and strengthen competitive, commodity-based value chains that link producers to domestic, regional, and international markets. U.S. inputs will include complementary, integral investments in the financial service sector to increase access to commercial credit and microcredit, particularly in the agricultural sector. In addition to emergency food assistance, the United States will provide development-oriented food assistance, helping to improve the agricultural resource base in such areas as soil and water conservation.

Overview of Major Changes

The requested FY 2009 budget level represents a significant increase over the estimated FY 2008 level. The allocation of FY 2009 resources reflects the continued need to address long-term structural development issues by concentrating investments in the Economic Growth and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives. The greatest increases will occur in the areas of agriculture, trade, investment, good governance, political competition, and consensus-building. Other significant increases will occur in the areas of private sector competitiveness, finance, civil society, and health. Decreases will occur in the areas of social services, protection for especially vulnerable people, education, stabilization operations, and security sector reform.

Cameroon

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Cameroon will focus on improving its security forces, especially with regard to expanding its peacekeeping force availability; encouraging stronger efforts against corruption; promoting the rule of law and governmental transparency; and continuing efforts to combat HIV/AIDS using interventions related to prevention, care, and treatment. The military element is designed to encourage vitally-needed regional stability and security in the Gulf of Guinea.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,777	1,770	1,785
Child Survival and Health	660	1,488	1,500
International Military Education and Training	319	282	285
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	798	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,777	1,770	1,785
Peace and Security	319	282	285
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	319	282	285
Investing in People	660	1,488	1,500
Health	660	1,488	1,500
Humanitarian Assistance	798	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	798	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,785	285	-	1,500	-	-
Child Survival and Health	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	285	285	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Funding under this objective focuses on the improvement of Cameroon's

security forces. Department of State assistance will provide training in resource management, civilian-military relations, and English language proficiency. Cameroon's strategic location and relative stability make it a good candidate for the development of military and police peacekeeping forces and the Government of Cameroon has indicated that it would like to expand such capabilities. U.S. support to Cameroon's military promotes positive relationships and ensures more ready access to Cameroonian air and port facilities.

Investing in People: The U.S. Agency for International Development will provide significant support for combating HIV/AIDS with programmatic emphasis on a range of interventions related to care, treatment, and prevention.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request represents no significant change in U.S. support for Cameroon.

Cape Verde

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Cape Verde seeks to improve political and social stability and combat drug trafficking and money laundering. Despite these challenges, Cape Verde is one of Africa's success stories, with relatively high literacy rates, per capita incomes, and health indicators. It was one of the first Millennium Challenge Account (MCA) eligible countries in Africa, and MCA funding is being disbursed, complementing U.S. bilateral assistance programs.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	177	596	600
International Military Education and Training	177	100	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	496	500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	177	596	600
Peace and Security	177	596	600
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	177	100	100
Counter-Narcotics	-	496	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	600	600	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will enhance counter-narcotics capabilities to prevent and interrupt the future movement of narcotics trafficking, including the possible development of a modern laboratory facility to assist police in counter-narcotics investigations. Assistance will also be used to build military and coast guard capacity to enhance port and coastal

security.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On July 4, 2005, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year, \$110 million Compact with the Government of Cape Verde to help Cape Verde achieve its overall national development goal of transforming its economy from aid-dependency to sustainable, private-sector led growth. MCC funds are being used to: improve the country's investment climate and reform the financial sector; improve infrastructure to support increased economic activity and provide access to markets, employment, and social services; increase agricultural productivity and raise the income of the rural population; and carry out some key policy reforms needed for sustained economic growth. While this Compact makes the United States one of the largest donors in Cape Verde, assistance is closely coordinated with other donors. Civil society and other stakeholders also have an integral role in the program's implementation.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for Cape Verde reflects a slight increase in counter-narcotics and law enforcement cooperation, while funding for military cooperation remains stable.

Central African Republic

Program Overview

U.S. assistance priorities in the Central African Republic (CAR) include: enhancing security, an essential component of U.S. efforts to bolster stability; combating illegal trafficking of persons; and promoting overall respect for fundamental human rights.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,267	95	150
International Military Education and Training	118	95	150
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,149	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,267	95	150
Peace and Security	118	95	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118	95	150
Humanitarian Assistance	14,149	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,149	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	150	150	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will support the CAR's efforts to professionalize its security forces, a necessary precursor to effective border protection. The United States will provide training through courses in civil-military relations, human rights, and English.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for the CAR includes an increase from the FY 2008 estimated level, reflecting additional resources to address stabilization operations and security sector reform.

Chad

Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy priorities in Chad include: advancing stability in Eastern Chad by ending the humanitarian crisis; supporting Chad's democratic evolution; supporting health programs and agricultural growth; and strengthening Chad's capacity to deal with terrorist threats by creating a professional military. To address these policy issues, the United States will employ bilateral foreign assistance interventions where clear opportunities for success exist.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	30,681	10,000	5,060	-	7,475
Development Assistance	-	-	-	-	200
International Military Education and Training	392	-	95	-	275
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	795	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	29,494	10,000	4,965	-	7,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	30,681	10,000	5,060	-	7,475
Peace and Security	1,187	-	95	-	275
Counter-Terrorism	595	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	592	-	95	-	275
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	200
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	200
Investing in People	942	-	2,465	-	3,500
Health	942	-	2,465	-	3,500
Economic Growth	879	-	2,500	-	3,500
Agriculture	879	-	2,500	-	3,500
Humanitarian Assistance	27,673	10,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,673	10,000	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	7,475	275	200	3,500	3,500	-
Development Assistance	200	-	200	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	275	275	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	7,000	-	-	3,500	3,500	-

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will improve peace and security in Chad by supporting stabilization operations and security sector reform that will continue to professionalize the army. This is important for Chad's stability, given the military's historic involvement in unconstitutional regime change. The United States will fund military training programs that expose Chadian military leadership to U.S. professional military procedures and civil-military relations, and to the importance of democratic values and human rights in governance and military operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support the United States' highest priority goal for Chad; a peaceful and democratic political transition. Funding will be targeted toward political competition and consensus-building in an effort to make political party and civil society engagement more effective in a pluralistic society.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will improve social services directed at a single program area, health. This assistance is critical, as Chad ranks near the bottom on many human development indicators, including those on maternal and child health. Programs will address the vulnerability of mothers and children to malnutrition and other health risks.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will improve economic growth by applying resources to the agriculture sector. Because of increased desertification and demographic pressure, competition for access to land and water is a growing source of tension throughout the country. Activities which increase the productivity of farmers while promoting more efficient use of land and water resources, particularly in regions where food insecurity is high, will be supported.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding for Chad in FY 2009 will increase modestly from the FY 2008 estimate. The increased resources will be focused on the areas of health and agriculture. The inclusion of new activities under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will strengthen political parties and civil society in ways which will benefit the functioning of democratic pluralism. A significant increase in FY 2009 funding in the Peace and Security Objective will support efforts to professionalize Chad's military.

Comoros

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to the Comoros focuses on training military and security forces and developing a maritime defense force.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	113	95	150
International Military Education and Training	63	95	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	113	95	150
Peace and Security	113	95	150
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	63	95	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	150	150	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will provide training for the Comoran military and security forces. The focus will be on efforts to raise the professional level of senior officers of the Comoran Armed Forces as well as to develop a maritime defense force with enhanced capability to conduct and provide oversight for coastal patrol, counter-terrorism, drug interdiction, fishing rights, and search and rescue operations. Also, through U.S assistance, the military knowledge and abilities of the junior officer corps and senior enlisted cadre will be enhanced and allow them to participate in multinational peacekeeping operations and military events. Counter-terrorism programs in the Comoros are integrated into the regional framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII).

Overview of Major Changes

The increased funding in Peace and Security from FY 2008 to FY 2009 will expand opportunities for professional training of Comoros' military and further develop their border security capabilities.

Cote d'Ivoire

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Cote d'Ivoire focuses on the following key goals: supporting the peace process to advance the prospects for a united, stable Cote d'Ivoire; promoting good governance; and addressing the health threat of HIV/AIDS.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	73,808	100,895	103,600
Economic Support Fund	-	-	2,700
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	68,708	100,800	100,800
International Military Education and Training	-	95	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,000	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	73,808	100,895	103,600
Peace and Security	100	95	100
Counter-Terrorism	100	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	30
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	95	70
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	2,700
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	500
Good Governance	-	-	500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,200
Civil Society	-	-	500
Investing in People	68,708	100,800	100,800
Health	68,708	100,800	100,800
Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,600	100	2,700	100,800	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,700	-	2,700	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	100,800	-	-	100,800	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The most pressing problem in Cote d'Ivoire is overall security. Department of State funded programs will work to enhance the capacity of the security sector, with a focus on border security. Assistance will help establish a border security force, which will be formed after the successful completion of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) program. U.S. assistance will also fund interventions to train officers and a non-commissioned officer corps, improve their ability to maintain public order while adhering to human rights norms, and provide resources to make the corps operational.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Free and fair elections are essential for Cote d'Ivoire to resolve its political and economic crisis, which has undermined good governance and human rights. The United States will work with the international community, notably the United Nations (UN), the European Union, the African Union, and international financial institutions, to assist the Government of Cote d'Ivoire (GOCI), the political opposition, and civil society to establish a democratic framework and more transparent and accountable governing institutions. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will be used to maintain an active dialogue with the GOCI, political parties, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) on electoral reform. It will also be used to organize and conduct panel discussions with Ivorians of differing political and ethnic backgrounds in order to promote reconciliation and tolerance. USAID will also support civil society in its efforts to reform and strengthen the Ivorian judiciary and will work with the security and defense forces, international NGOs, and the UN, to promote respect for human rights and the primacy of civilian, democratic rule.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cote d'Ivoire will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget reflects an increase in funding for Governing Justly and Democratically to strengthen political parties and start consensus-building and civil society programs. To support the U.S. priority of promoting democracy and good governance in Cote d'Ivoire's fragile political environment, the United States will be undertaking new initiatives to establish a transparent framework to promote reconciliation and tolerance.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

Program Overview

The elected government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) must deliver results to its people in order to build public support. The obstacles include grossly insufficient infrastructure, an inadequate security apparatus, a poor human rights record, and generations of bad governance. U.S. assistance to the DRC is coordinated with other donor efforts to provide access to basic services, build democratic structures, reform the security sector, and contribute to sustainable economic growth that will help consolidate the democratic transition and demonstrate results of the democratic process at the community level. The DRC has a vast supply of natural resources that has been a key source of conflict and exploitation for well over a century. If managed in a transparent and legal way, however, those resources would present an opportunity for economic growth that would benefit the population and reduce violent conflict.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	99,390	15,000	105,589	-	95,119
Child Survival and Health	30,681	-	45,578	-	33,519
Development Assistance	18,065	-	23,418	-	-
Economic Support Fund	8,868	15,000	18,846	-	41,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	397	-	600
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	263	-	477	-	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	1,488	-	1,700
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,375	-	-	-	300
Peacekeeping Operations	-	-	5,455	-	5,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	37,138	-	9,930	-	12,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	99,390	15,000	105,589	-	95,119
Peace and Security	1,638	9,500	8,017	-	10,800
Counter-Terrorism	-	250	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,638	7,250	7,817	-	8,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	99,390	15,000	105,589	-	95,119
Transnational Crime	-	-	200	-	200
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	9,062	5,500	19,671	-	19,850
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,701	2,000	8,226	-	4,900
Good Governance	3,582	2,500	8,245	-	11,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	880	1,000	2,283	-	750
Civil Society	1,899	-	917	-	3,200
Investing in People	48,950	-	66,078	-	49,469
Health	33,215	-	51,578	-	39,519
Education	12,129	-	13,000	-	8,450
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	3,606	-	1,500	-	1,500
Economic Growth	1,609	-	11,823	-	15,000
Agriculture	1,609	-	9,823	-	12,000
Economic Opportunity	-	-	2,000	-	3,000
Humanitarian Assistance	37,138	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	37,138	-	-	-	-
Program Support	993	-	-	-	-
Program Support	993	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	95,119	10,800	19,850	49,469	15,000	-	-
Child Survival and Health	33,519	-	-	33,519	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	41,000	2,200	19,850	10,950	8,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	5,000	7,000	-	-

Peace and Security: Security sector reform is vital for the DRC to overcome its history of abuse of civilians by the government and become a trustworthy provider of security with respect for human rights and the rule of law. The United Nations mission in the DRC (MONUC) is presently the only

reliable security force in the country. A well-trained Congolese police and armed forces are needed. Military cooperation will include training, infrastructural improvements at the Officer Training Center of the Armed Forces, and support for the military justice system. The Department of State will continue to participate with other donors in police reform efforts. Assistance programs will also enhance the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the DRC's armed forces. Conflict management and mitigation and ex-combatant reintegration activities will continue in order to ensure that the population experiences tangible benefits of peace. Activities will also address transnational crime, such as trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Congolese expectations are high for governance reform, following the successful installation of a newly elected President and Parliament. Keeping public officials and citizens engaged in political processes will be a challenge but there is a growing constituency to support such engagement. Additionally, government institutions, weakened by decades of war and mismanagement, need to be rebuilt. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will help build the new decentralized institutions mandated in the DRC's constitution, create an effective and equitable justice system, promote good governance, protect human rights, fight corruption, strengthen independent media, promote civic participation, enhance political competition, and build the capacity of a new legislature to function effectively and in consultation with a broad range of stakeholders. Building local capacity among government workers and within civil society is fundamental to the transformation of each of these areas of governance.

Investing in People: Increased access to basic health and education services is a key component of USAID assistance in the DRC. Improvements in the delivery of family planning and reproductive health care services are critical to show the Congolese people a tangible benefit of peace. Other health program activities will focus on malaria prevention and treatment, polio eradication, tuberculosis, and management of childhood illnesses. Support for improved sources of safe drinking water, along with public education on hygiene, will contribute to reduced cases of diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. Education funds will be used to increase quality and access to basic education for all children, with an emphasis on girls.

Support to survivors of sexual and gender-based violence will be delivered through a package of services and medical care, including fistula repair; counseling and family mediation; legal assistance; and activities to support the social and economic reintegration of survivors into their families and communities. Support for children with disabilities, particularly victims of polio and other lower-leg disabilities, will provide assistance for treatment and care leading to increased mobility and acceptance into society. Assistance for separated and abandoned children to be reunited with their families will continue, particularly for children accused of witchcraft.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): The DRC will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Increasing agricultural sector productivity is a key requirement for reducing

poverty and sustaining recent political and governance achievements in the DRC. Agricultural growth raises incomes of small farmers who spend the bulk of that additional income in the non-farm sector. Most of the country's rural poor are engaged in full-time subsistence agriculture. Increased quality and quantity of consumable, marketable, and affordable agricultural products (via improved land and water access) will create the conditions in which small, medium, and large enterprises can recover and thrive. This, in turn, will improve the quality of life by increasing access to education, healthcare, and shelter for millions of Congolese. USAID programs will promote private sector competition and economic opportunity. Assistance will also be used to promote public-private partnerships, including programs with agri-businesses and mining companies to provide social services and promote improved livelihoods.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for the DRC in FY 2009 will be reduced from the FY 2008 estimated level. Decreases will occur in the program areas of health, education, rule of law, and human rights. Significant increases will occur, however, in the areas of stabilization operations, security sector reform, conflict mitigation and reconciliation, good governance, political competition, consensus-building, civil society, agriculture, and economic opportunity.

Djibouti

Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs supporting health, education, governance, food security, and economic development will help Djibouti build on its demonstrated will to achieve its goals. U.S.-funded programs will serve as catalytic agents, helping Djibouti ensure that it stays safe from security threats, its healthcare and education programs reach rural and marginalized urban areas, it is prepared to respond to food emergencies, and its people find the tools needed to win jobs in a rapidly changing economy. U.S. investments will also contribute substantially to achieving our own security and development objectives in the region.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,496	4,611	6,394
Child Survival and Health	75	496	994
Development Assistance	-	1,500	2,000
Economic Support Fund	2,625	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,800	1,983	2,800
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	345	334	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	298	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	356	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	995	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,496	4,611	6,394
Peace and Security	4,501	2,615	3,400
Counter-Terrorism	356	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,145	2,317	3,100
Transnational Crime	-	298	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	900	-	500
Good Governance	200	-	-
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	125
Civil Society	200	-	375

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,496	4,611	6,394
Investing in People	1,950	1,996	2,294
Health	950	496	994
Education	1,000	1,500	1,300
Humanitarian Assistance	1,145	-	200
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	995	-	-
Disaster Readiness	150	-	200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,394	3,400	500	2,294	-	200
Child Survival and Health	994	-	-	994	-	-
Development Assistance	2,000	-	500	1,300	-	200
Foreign Military Financing	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Djibouti is on the mainline between the Middle East and Africa and faces steady pressure aimed at radicalizing its people and changing its polity. U.S. security cooperation is intended to ensure Djibouti has the tools to resist the threat of terror and instability. Department of State funded programs promote stabilization operations and security sector reform, fight transnational crime, and support counter-terrorism activities. Programs focus on military capacity-building and border security to enhance the military's ability to identify and respond to security threats and secure its borders. Funding also supports strengthening regional cooperation between Djibouti and its immediate neighbors, including Yemen, as part of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII), and on preparing Djibouti to play a valuable part in the African Union's security efforts. Finally, with other central bureau funding, the program bolsters the efforts of the Combined Joint Task Force-Horn of Africa to assist Djibouti on defense reform and improve counter-terrorism capabilities, including essential funding for efforts to constrain terrorist mobility.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Assistance for improving governance, provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will promote a more transparent and efficient government at the national, regional and local levels, increase confidence in the electoral process, and advance Djibouti's decentralization. It will also help increase political participation, guarantee civil liberties, promote government accountability, and strengthen civil society. The democracy and governance program will address major obstacles to Djibouti's capacity to sustain private sector development by promoting dialogue between government, civil society, and the private sector. Popular frustration over the lack of jobs, inadequate public services, and obstacles to political

participation must be overcome to ensure Djibouti's long-term success and stability. Leadership education and training will constitute a major focus of the democracy and governance program.

Investing in People: To ensure Djibouti's continued stability in the volatile Horn of Africa region, U.S. assistance programs will promote improved quality of life for Djiboutian citizens. USAID funded health and education activities will combat low life expectancy, maternal and under-five child mortality, and the transmission of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. In addition, activities will continue to assist Djibouti in responding to food and other humanitarian emergencies. The health program will continue to focus on expanded access to quality health care by improving maternal and child health services, and on the prevention of the spread of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. The education program will continue its essential focus on basic education, promoting expanded access, particularly for girls and rural children, and an emphasis on preparation for employment opportunities. Support for teacher training, the provision of pedagogic materials, expanded community participation in education, the improvement and decentralization of education sector service delivery, and improved sector information systems and management capacity will be priority targets for U.S. assistance.

Overview of Major Changes

Increases from FY 2008 to FY 2009 reflect additional assistance in the key areas of Peace and Security and health as well as reinvestment in critical program area of Governing Justly and Democratically.

Equatorial Guinea

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Equatorial Guinea focuses on professionalizing the country's military and police forces and improving regional security and stability.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	45
International Military Education and Training	-	-	45

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	45
Peace and Security	-	-	45
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	45

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45	45	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	45	45	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Through the Department of State, U.S. assistance will focus on English language training and programs that help develop a professional military that respects human rights, good governance, and democracy; supports regional stability and security in the Gulf of Guinea; and improves the military's ability to maintain control of its territorial waters.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an initial level of support by the United States to assist the Government of Equatorial Guinea to improve the professional level of its military and police forces.

Ethiopia

Program Overview

A major objective of U.S. assistance in Ethiopia, Africa's second most populous country, is to help the Government of Ethiopia (GOE) to proceed with the difficult transition from a de facto one-party state to a representative multi-party democracy. In addition, U.S. assistance will continue to help the GOE to improve its ability to anticipate and respond to food emergencies, to bolster its economic growth, and to expand its basic health and education services to reduce poverty. Promoting regional stability and denying transnational terrorists a safe haven in the Horn of Africa are also key objectives.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Child Survival and Health	33,713	53,889	30,739
Development Assistance	26,710	38,567	69,765
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,900	843	4,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	230,181	337,000	337,000
International Military Education and Training	472	620	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,150	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	176,931	24,825	30,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Peace and Security	5,702	2,663	7,600
Counter-Terrorism	1,150	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,372	1,463	5,200
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,180	1,200	2,400
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,181	2,267	9,300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	991	1,525	5,400
Good Governance	397	292	300
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	198	-	2,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	474,057	455,744	472,704
Civil Society	595	450	1,000
Investing in People	271,576	413,714	390,739
Health	264,612	390,889	367,739
Education	6,964	18,000	18,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	4,825	5,000
Economic Growth	16,074	36,700	64,065
Trade and Investment	946	800	1,800
Agriculture	7,245	27,850	45,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	6,832	3,050	14,265
Economic Opportunity	-	3,500	-
Environment	1,051	1,500	3,000
Humanitarian Assistance	178,120	400	1,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	176,931	-	-
Disaster Readiness	1,189	400	1,000
Program Support	404	-	-
Program Support	404	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	472,704	7,600	9,300	390,739	64,065	1,000	-
Child Survival and Health	30,739	-	-	30,739	-	-	-
Development Assistance	69,765	2,400	9,300	18,000	39,065	1,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	337,000	-	-	337,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	30,000	-	-	5,000	25,000	-	-

Peace and Security: Conflict mitigation and reconciliation programming will help stabilize border regions with Eritrea, Sudan, and Somalia by addressing tensions arising from competition over scarce resources and expanding openings to resolve long-standing disputes between the GOE and insurgent groups. Department of State funded programs will provide targeted military training, such as support for the U.S. modeled Command and Staff College, and equipment to help transform Ethiopia's military into an apolitical, professional defense force that can more effectively continue its role as a major troop contributor to peacekeeping operations. Investments in defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform and operations, augmented by assistance in logistics and operations

support training, will equip Ethiopia's defense forces to respond more effectively to the multiple challenges they face. Peace and security programs will also help build law enforcement capacity and anti-money laundering and financial crimes mechanisms. Funds will continue to be used to build the capacity and support the interventions of joint government-civil society conflict management partnerships at the local, regional, state and national levels, and assist with the development of a national conflict management policy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will support constructive dialogue among Ethiopians who represent diverse political perspectives and ethnic groups to build consensus on key issues. Funds will also be used to support multilateral efforts to facilitate the ongoing restructuring of elections and political processes, and build capacity in preparation for the May 2010 national elections. USAID will help strengthen the capacity and role of civil society, improve independent human rights monitoring, investigation and reporting and improve the respect the judiciary and police have for international, national and institutional human rights regulations. U.S. assistance will also be used to ensure a U.S. role in the ongoing multi-donor support program to strengthen the federal and regional parliaments operating in the new, multiparty environment, and build the capacity of the National and Regional Judicial Training Centers and selected law schools. Capacity building efforts will also assist the Gambella and Somali Regional State Governments to improve governance through better service delivery.

Investing in People: Investments in health and education will enable Ethiopians to take advantage of expanded economic opportunities. USAID will support activities that expand access to sustainable reproductive healthcare and high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information contributing to poverty reduction. USAID will support maternal and child health to help mitigate the effects of external shocks, foster a healthier workforce, and focus on both child and adult education in the hinterlands. Funds will also be used to help combat tuberculosis and reduce the incidence of malaria, major sources of morbidity and workforce absenteeism, and improve access to safe water supplies and basic sanitation, ultimately improving rural household health and food security. Africa Education Initiative assistance and other USAID support will improve the quality and equity of primary education through training teachers and administrators, strengthening planning, management, and monitoring and evaluation systems, and fostering community partnerships and school governance through capacity-building of parent-teacher associations and management of school grants. Scholarship support will assist girls and HIV/AIDS orphans to succeed in school.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ethiopia will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will be used to drive economic growth and promote a more

enabling environment for agriculture, the private sector, small and medium enterprises, and trade and investment in general. Programs will also focus on enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of key sectors, especially in rural areas. This will include: investments in the tourism sector, agribusiness expansion, support to African Growth and Opportunity Act exports and World Trade Organization accession, continued support to pastoralist areas, and support to the livestock and agriculture sectors which employ 85% of the workforce and contribute 45% of GDP. These programs will continue to increase economic prosperity through exports and job and wealth creation. Along with other major donors, the United States supports the GOE's Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) to reduce food insecurity, which affects 44% of the population. Investments in PSNP and related policy, regulatory, and administrative systems will serve to protect vulnerable populations and contribute to poverty reduction and rural economic growth. USAID funding will also help strengthen small enterprise and other poverty reduction efforts related to the PSNP.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID funding will be used to assist disaster readiness capacity-building, preparedness, and planning within the GOE's Disaster Prevention and Preparedness Agency to better coordinate and facilitate local and international disaster response efforts. U.S. assistance will also help improve assessment methodologies and support policy reform efforts.

Overview of Major Changes

The increase of funding between FY 2008 and FY 2009 to support programs in the Peace and Security Objective reflect increased national security threats posed by domestic insurgents, Eritrea, and extremists from Somalia, requiring a significant increase in foreign assistance for this strategic partner of the United States. The FY 2009 budget reflects a substantial increase in Governing Justly and Democratically activities including rule of law, political competition and consensus-building as well as civil society programs that are needed to build institutional capacity and facilitate restructuring of political processes to help prepare for national elections in 2010. The FY 2009 request also provides for substantial increases in Economic Growth program areas including investments in trade, agricultural productivity and private sector competitiveness that are required to both sustain and deepen Ethiopia's economic growth.

The 2009 request level for Ethiopia does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Gabon

Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Gabon seeks to improve the professionalism of Gabon's military officers and provide training which will help prepare the military leadership for a larger role in regional peacekeeping missions.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	263	191	200
International Military Education and Training	263	191	200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	263	191	200
Peace and Security	263	191	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	263	191	200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: A stable country in an unstable region, Gabon is increasingly being asked to become more involved in peacekeeping missions. Department of State funded programs will be focused on improving the professionalism of Gabon's military officers and providing training which will help prepare the military leadership for a larger role in regional peacekeeping missions and counter-terrorism activities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents no significant change in the level of U.S. assistance for Gabon.

The Gambia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to The Gambia remains focused on the continuation of the country's positive contribution to regional stability and the improvement of Gambian military professionalism.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	103	115	120
International Military Education and Training	103	115	120

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	103	115	120
Peace and Security	103	115	120
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	103	115	120

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	120	120	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	120	120	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will focus on military cooperation and exchanges to encourage The Gambia to maintain and expand its laudable counter-terrorism and peacekeeping efforts. Continued military training and education will enhance The Gambian military's capacity to fulfill these missions. Civil-military relations will be an important focus for military training to improve the professionalism of The Gambia's armed forces and reinforce the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Gambia was granted Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact eligibility on

November 8, 2005. MCC eligibility was suspended on June 16, 2006, however, due to setbacks in the country's democratic development and a negative trend in its overall human rights performance. To date, The Gambia has not been reselected for MCC Compact eligibility.

Overview of Major Changes

There are no major changes for the FY 2009 budget for The Gambia.

Ghana

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Ghana focuses on the following key goals: enhancing Ghana's security sector to consolidate its democracy; supporting greater decentralization and building capacity of local government and citizens groups; improving the quality of basic education; and addressing key health threats including HIV/AIDS and malaria.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	60,712	72,803	48,962
Child Survival and Health	21,672	35,074	19,862
Development Assistance	15,451	29,412	23,200
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	298	300
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	643	572	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	496	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	38	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,108	6,951	4,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	60,712	72,803	48,962
Peace and Security	1,181	1,366	1,400
Counter-Terrorism	38	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,143	1,120	1,150
Counter-Narcotics	-	246	250
Governing Justly and Democratically	500	1,912	3,066
Good Governance	500	1,212	3,066
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	700	-
Investing in People	48,830	56,225	27,562
Health	29,280	35,674	22,562
Education	15,200	20,551	5,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	4,350	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	60,712	72,803	48,962
Economic Growth	10,201	13,300	16,934
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	200	300	700
Trade and Investment	1,000	2,400	4,300
Financial Sector	400	100	400
Infrastructure	100	-	-
Agriculture	7,601	7,800	8,134
Private Sector Competitiveness	900	200	1,900
Environment	-	2,500	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	48,962	1,400	3,066	27,562	16,934	-
Child Survival and Health	19,862	-	-	19,862	-	-
Development Assistance	23,200	-	3,066	5,000	15,134	-
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	600	600	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,500	-	-	2,700	1,800	-

Peace and Security: In recent years, there has been close cooperation between U.S. and Ghanaian military forces. Ghana continues to be an important contributor of peacekeeping forces in Africa and an anchor for regional stability. While Ghana has enjoyed relative peace and stability, it is in a difficult region and faces a number of challenges. Ghana has become a transit country for narcotics trafficking, and U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will train Ghana's police and law enforcement personnel to increase their professionalism and ensure that Ghana is not a base for illegal entry to the United States of people, goods, or narcotics. This assistance will aid Ghana in meeting its military pledges to the Economic Community of West African States Standby Force and international peacekeeping obligations. Security assistance will also continue to improve border security, promote military professionalism, and strengthen Ghana's democracy by bolstering the principle of civilian control over the military.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus its resources on supporting Ghana's decentralization efforts, which seek to devolve power to local authorities to balance a strong executive branch. This will create more opportunities for citizen engagement and accountability. Specifically, USAID resources will be used to build local government capacity to seek and respond to citizen input while positioning citizen groups to be able to engage local government and demand greater accountability on all fronts. This will ensure that

decentralization will be meaningful and will enable the Government of Ghana to respond better to the health, education, and economic needs of its citizens.

Investing in People: In the past 10 years, use of family planning and reproductive health services has stagnated, while maternal and under-five child mortality rates are unacceptably high and have not improved. USAID resources will be used to increase coverage and use of priority health services, which will support and sustain voluntary family planning and reproductive health, contain the spread of HIV/AIDS, control malaria and tuberculosis, and support critically needed improvements in maternal and child health. Funds will target mothers and children in areas with high rates of malnutrition, and feed orphans and others affected by HIV/AIDS.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

USAID assistance under the Africa Education Initiative will target basic education in Ghana, with particular focus on literacy programs, teacher training, and increased educational opportunities for girls.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ghana will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Ghana must continue improving its investment climate in order to sustain strong economic growth and reach its Millennium Development Goal of halving poverty by 2015. USAID assistance, specifically through the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, will focus on improving the regulatory framework for fostering private-sector led growth and assisting private businesses to become more competitive on the global market. U.S. economic growth resources will continue to target agricultural productivity particularly as it contributes to pro-poor growth. USAID will also support efforts in conservation and natural resource management through identifying alternative sources of income. In addition, resources will support training in improved agricultural methods. U.S. assistance is in line with the Government of Ghana's own development objectives as detailed in the Trade Sector Support Program, the Financial Sector Strategic Plan, and the Food and Agriculture Sector Development Policy.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ghana signed a five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on August 1, 2006. Projects are designed to improve the lives of the rural poor by raising farmer incomes through agricultural development. To complement the MCC Compact efforts, USAID will continue to assist small- and medium-sized agricultural businesses to meet regulatory and market-driven standards, and attract foreign investment; support community services by training community teachers, and support

schools constructed with Compact funds; and build capacity at the district level to monitor and maintain Compact community investments.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009, Ghana's overall funding will decrease, but there are increases in two priority areas. In Governing Justly and Democratically, there is new funding for a good governance program which seeks to enhance government accountability and citizen engagement. Funding for Economic Growth activities in FY 2009 will increase significantly with an emphasis on private sector productivity, trade and investment, and agriculture. Growing concerns about narcotics trafficking and fraud are reflected in Ghana's interdiction programs. U.S. assistance in the education sector has declined in FY 2009 due to the phase-out of school feeding programs.

The 2009 request level for Ghana does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Guinea

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Guinea focuses on strengthening democratic institutions and promoting good governance to help ensure transparency, accountability and stability throughout the government, while achieving sector-specific goals in health, education and agriculture.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	17,797	13,580	20,462
Child Survival and Health	7,844	7,758	6,104
Development Assistance	5,529	2,400	11,043
Foreign Military Financing	-	109	300
International Military Education and Training	331	334	415
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,093	2,979	2,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	17,797	13,580	20,462
Peace and Security	331	443	815
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	331	443	815
Governing Justly and Democratically	4,529	2,054	4,950
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	700
Good Governance	1,640	-	1,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,367	750
Civil Society	2,889	687	2,000
Investing in People	8,359	8,337	7,604
Health	8,359	8,337	6,604
Education	-	-	1,000
Economic Growth	3,059	2,400	6,793
Trade and Investment	-	-	2,500
Agriculture	2,059	2,400	2,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	293

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,797	13,580	20,462
Environment	1,000	-	2,000
Humanitarian Assistance	1,519	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,519	-	-
Program Support	-	346	300
Program Support	-	346	300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	20,462	815	4,950	7,604	6,793	-	300
Child Survival and Health	6,104	-	-	6,104	-	-	-
Development Assistance	11,043	-	4,950	1,000	4,793	-	300
Foreign Military Financing	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	415	415	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,500	-	-	500	2,000	-	-

Peace and Security: Guinea's armed forces, while respected for most of its history, have been tarnished by the perception of impunity in the wake of strike-related violence in early 2007. U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will include continued support to strengthen military coastal controls, and improve civil-military cooperation. Funding will support building civil-military relations and defense reforms by promoting dialogue between the government and civil society. Guinea's civilian police were also tainted by their actions during the general strikes. Assistance to the police, to be conducted in Guinea and possibly elsewhere on the continent, will provide training in basic policing skills and professionalism. Guinea's new police academy, scheduled to open in early FY 2008, offers an excellent opening for additional training in this area.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Guinea is experiencing one of the most significant moments in its history, as progressive elements push to open the democratic process and the entrenched "Old Guard" seeks to block initiatives that threaten its hold on wealth and power. In this context, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding will continue to promote good governance and anti-corruption by building more effective and accountable governmental and non-governmental institutions, especially in the key sectors of health, education, and agriculture. Local government and decentralization programs will improve the ability of local governments to govern effectively, transparently, and democratically, and to improve service delivery. USAID assistance will also strengthen civil society's capacity to participate more actively in governance and public affairs. Anti-corruption activities will seek to improve reporting, civic activism, and internal controls to help combat the endemic corruption in Guinea. Support to improve the national budget process will

continue. Additional assistance will strengthen consensus-building processes at national, regional, and local levels. USAID will also engage more directly to build the capacity of the National Assembly by supporting orientation programs highlighting its roles and responsibilities, strengthening commissions for the initiation and review of law, and integrating gender issues into the national dialogue to increase the membership and participation by women. Electoral support will help train the National Independent Electoral Commission, increase citizen participation, including youth and women, and improve the electoral machinery and logistics to ensure credible and transparent elections. USAID assistance will build the capacity of political parties to participate more effectively in the political process during and after the electoral period. Funding will be used to support independent media in developing and strengthening rural radio networks, training media professionals, and supporting media advocacy. More independent media will be established and support to the media regulatory body will be provided.

Investing in People: Guinea has some of the world's worst health indicators. Maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS programs will help reduce maternal and child morbidity and mortality rates, allow couples to decide the number and timing of births, and help maintain Guinea's low HIV/AIDS prevalence rate. USAID assistance will be provided to improve governance in the health sector with a specific focus on promoting accountability and transparency at all levels. These efforts will focus particularly on improving the national pharmaceutical system and the national midwifery and health schools, combating corruption, and strengthening and involving civil society in the governance process while improving access, quality, and demand for maternal and child health, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS services and products.

Education is also a priority, since it has the greatest long-term impact in reducing poverty, increasing civic participation, and promoting an economically viable society. USAID programs will provide support for teacher training to improve the quality of instruction, especially in the area of civic education, and promote democratic practices in classrooms. Assistance will also support improved management and governance in the education sector, ensuring a more transparent and efficient use of educational resources. Additionally, USAID programs will strengthen community participation in the transparent and democratic management of schools, and increase community demand for education, especially for girls and rural children.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will promote a more conducive environment for economic growth. By entering into a policy dialogue with the Government of Guinea to reform key centralized policies, the USAID program is intended to provide a foundation for improving Guinea's trade capacity and private sector. In addition, USAID will continue to build the capacity of farmer associations to meet market demands. Farmer associations will be helped to increase production revenue and employment through the use of improved agriculture and natural resources management practices. USAID assistance also will provide opportunities for Guinea's farmers to take advantage of U.S. trade opportunities under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. Finally, USAID will work to improve the workforce development system in Guinea, especially in areas related to mining, allowing Guineans to benefit from new job opportunities created by current and new international mining

investments.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget reflects an overall increase from FY 2008. The additional resources will be used to help improve Guinea's ability to broker its political transition in preparation for presidential elections in 2010. In anticipation of Guinea's International Law Enforcement Academy eligibility, an increase in Peace and Security funding will address the need for basic training and professionalization of the police, as well as the military. Modest increases in economic growth funding are aimed at expanding Guinea's trade capacity.

Guinea-Bissau

Program Overview

The U.S. Government's assistance priorities in Guinea-Bissau are to sustain the country's democratic transition by reinforcing democratic practices, strengthening democratic institutions, and promoting peace and security.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	674	96	800
Development Assistance	-	-	600
International Military Education and Training	96	96	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	578	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	674	96	800
Peace and Security	674	96	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	674	96	100
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	600
Good Governance	-	-	300
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	150
Civil Society	-	-	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	800	200	600	-	-	-
Development Assistance	600	-	600	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to build on previous training designed to promote civilian control of the military and respect for human rights. Military education and training programs will improve the military's ability to operate effectively and efficiently within a reasonable and manageable budget. Funding will also be used to support anti-trafficking in persons initiatives.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development will be used to improve democratic governance by promoting budget monitoring; legislative oversight of the military and security sector reform; executive-legislative relations; and the institutional development of the legislature. Civil society is beginning to play a role in defending the rights of women and children and demanding basic services such as education and health care, but has yet to be integrated into the political process in a sustained manner. Civil society funding will be used to provide training and capacity building assistance to organizations promoting reform agendas in the judiciary and government ministries.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding for Guinea-Bissau has increased in FY 2009 from FY 2008. The increased funding will help Guinea-Bissau improve rule of law institutions, support civil society initiatives, and increase the professionalism of the military by promoting civilian control and human rights within its ranks. New funds in FY 2009 will also help advance anti-trafficking in persons programs.

Kenya

Program Overview

Following the crisis that ensued after the contested elections in December 2007, U.S. assistance to Kenya will continue promote peace and manage conflict, stimulate additional economic growth, and will have a positive impact in supporting changes already underway toward improving good governance, better health, expanded education and environmental management. Given the current and historic terrorist threat in Kenya, counter-terrorism activities are critical for meeting transformational diplomacy goals. Post-election adjustments to U.S. assistance efforts may still be required, given the post-election political crisis in Kenya that has been accompanied by violence and which has led to approximately 250,000 people fleeing their homes.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	437,174	41,100	585,946	-	569,440
Child Survival and Health	18,950	-	38,492	-	18,361
Development Assistance	23,327	-	32,125	-	42,750
Economic Support Fund	5,066	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	198	-	100
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	337,918	-	501,879	-	501,879
International Military Education and Training	45	-	524	-	750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,565	-	5,777	-	5,500
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	47,303	41,100	6,951	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	437,174	41,100	585,946	-	569,440
Peace and Security	5,040	-	8,499	-	7,450
Counter-Terrorism	4,010	-	5,753	-	5,000
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	375	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	225	-	746	-	1,350
Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	100
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	430	-	2,000	-	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	437,174	41,100	585,946	-	569,440
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,077	-	5,400	-	10,740
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	650	-	500
Good Governance	1,996	-	2,200	-	6,425
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,278	-	600	-	815
Civil Society	803	-	1,950	-	3,000
Investing in People	366,028	-	549,422	-	526,240
Health	359,128	-	542,422	-	520,240
Education	6,000	-	7,000	-	6,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	900	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth	21,159	-	22,125	-	22,510
Agriculture	13,698	-	14,900	-	14,510
Private Sector Competitiveness	250	-	1,000	-	2,000
Economic Opportunity	1,211	-	1,000	-	-
Environment	6,000	-	5,225	-	6,000
Humanitarian Assistance	39,870	41,100	500	-	500
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	39,770	41,100	-	-	-
Disaster Readiness	100	-	500	-	500
Program Support	-	-	-	-	2,000
Program Support	-	-	-	-	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	569,440	7,450	10,740	526,240	22,510	500	2,000
Child Survival and Health	18,361	-	-	18,361	-	-	-
Development Assistance	42,750	1,000	10,740	6,000	22,510	500	2,000
Foreign Military Financing	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	501,879	-	-	501,879	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Despite excellent military-to-military relations with Kenya, legal restrictions currently impede certain U.S. military assistance funding to the government. Recent changes in legislation allow for the resumption of military education and training programs with Kenya, which

presents new opportunities for progress in the dialogue between the United States and the Government of Kenya (GOK). U.S. foreign assistance, through the Department of State, will focus on providing targeted training to increase the professionalism of the Kenyan military and police. The coastal security initiative will expand with new patrols along the southern and northern borders of Kenya. Training and equipment will assist forces patrolling to secure Kenya's coast and borders, and funding will support efforts to control the flow of weapons through Kenya. Funding will secure police armories in the northern provinces in tandem with the United Nations Development Program, combat trafficking in persons and alien smuggling, and help to mitigate the underlying conditions that spawn terrorism by bringing increased economic and educational opportunities to traditionally marginalized groups. Counter-terrorism programs in Kenya are integrated into the framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII).

The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will continue to support ongoing conflict management initiatives at the local and national levels. These include the current effort by the GOK to finalize and implement a national policy on conflict management and peace building as well as local level activities aimed at reducing the threat of violent conflict and promoting peaceful coexistence among different communities.

Governing Justly and Democratically: 2009 will be a critical year for governance and democracy reforms in Kenya. Following the troubled elections in December 2007, it is hoped that the Parliament and the Executive branch, after one year at the helm, will be reasonably grounded and new reforms will be taking shape. The entire U.S. portfolio of programs under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective include an emphasis on transparency and accountability. USAID programs will encompass working with Parliament, the justice system, and political parties to improve the system of checks and balances as well as explicit anti-corruption reforms to reduce impunity and promote the rule of law. New local governance reforms will not only promote transparency, but will also increase the level of citizen participation in governance. Complementing the government assistance, civil society efforts will advocate for further governance reforms, provide citizen input to influence government policy, and monitor the government's progress on its reform agenda.

Investing in People: USAID programs focus on combating HIV/AIDS and malaria, and improving maternal and child health and family planning. Given Kenya's high population growth rate, voluntary family planning is essential to ensure that poverty rates do not escalate. Other health issues will be addressed to increase the productivity of workers, complementing economic growth activities.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Kenya will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Improved education contributes directly to better health and greater productivity in the workforce as well as the promotion of a stable democratic society. The United States will ensure that quality secular education is available, particularly to girls and children in marginalized areas in the northeastern and coastal parts of the country. Kenya is a beneficiary of the Africa Education Initiative. The United States will also seek to ensure that the education policy environment, the information available to the education system, and technical and managerial capabilities of teachers and education officials are enhanced and consistent across all regions of the country.

Economic Growth: Kenya's economy depends heavily on agriculture and tourism, both of which rely on the conservation and sustainable management of the country's rich diversity of natural resources. USAID programs will continue to help improve management of and increases to investment in Kenya's wildlife and forest resources; advance policy and legal frameworks for increased agricultural productivity as well as environmental management and sustainable, productive land use. U.S. assistance will encourage more equitable natural resource governance and utilization; promote a clean, productive environment through adaptation to climate change and by reducing levels of pollution and energy wastage; improve environmental monitoring and compliance; and expand investments in sustainable nature-based enterprises. Kenya participates in the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa as well as the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, and the majority of economic growth funds will enhance the productivity and competitiveness of key agricultural sub-sectors. There will be complementary investments in agricultural and trade policy; mobilizing and enhancing the participation of the private sector in the economy; shaping the enabling environment for micro-enterprise and small businesses; expanding trade; and strengthening micro-enterprise. U.S. assistance programs will also seek to provide much-needed assistance to enhance resiliency and reduce vulnerability of rural household livelihoods in drought-prone arid and semi-arid lands of Kenya, where conflict over scarce natural resources contributes to instability.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID assistance will support the continuation of the Famine Early Warning System to mitigate the effects of Kenya's not infrequent acute food shortages due to drought, floods and civil strife. The post-conflict humanitarian response will likely be in the stage of restoration of livelihoods and resettlement by FY 2009.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The GOK signed a Threshold program agreement in March 2007. The two-year program targets procurement reform throughout the government, with a focus on the Ministry of Health. This program addresses the issue of corruption directly and complements the ongoing programs in the Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth Objectives.

Overview of Major Changes

A modest increase in Peace and Security as well as Economic Growth funding is proposed from FY 2008 to FY 2009. Increases in funding for Peace and Security programs reflect the need to improve

the GOK's capacity to fight terrorism and improve Kenya's border security. In addition, increased funding in this area will complement ongoing efforts to bring stability and security to neighboring Somalia.

A significant increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009 in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will address critical efforts to strengthen the capacity of the GOK to provide good governance (legislative functions, local government/decentralization, and anti-corruption reforms), as well as that of civil society to better demand good governance.

In FY 2009 there is a decrease from FY 2008 in Investing in People, specifically health and education.

The 2009 request level for Kenya does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Lesotho

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities are focused on assisting the Government of Lesotho in its efforts to address the significant HIV/AIDS crisis through prevention, care, and treatment programs. Further efforts are directed at responding to the needs of orphans and vulnerable children.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,143	8,877	8,950
Child Survival and Health	3,000	8,828	8,900
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	6,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	57	49	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,636	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,143	8,877	8,950
Peace and Security	107	49	50
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	57	49	50
Investing in People	9,400	8,828	8,900
Health	9,400	8,828	8,900
Humanitarian Assistance	13,636	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	13,636	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	8,950	50	-	8,900	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,900	-	-	8,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	50	50	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The Lesotho Defense Force (LDF) is an integral part of the country's democratic institutions and has been reconstructed in accordance with principals of civilian rule since the 1998 attempted coup d'etat. The United States, through the Department of State, will help to further professionalize the LDF. The funds will be used to support programs emphasizing leadership, management, civilian-military relations, improved health of the armed forces, and human rights. This training also is intended to safeguard against anti-democratic behavior, and to solidify civilian-military coordination and cooperation.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Lesotho will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Lesotho signed a Millennium Challenge Corporation Compact in July 2007. The Compact focuses on water infrastructure; health infrastructure and human resources; and improvements in the business and investment climate. The former includes the development of industrial, safe, potable water supplies. Health care infrastructure investments are designed to extend medical care to rural populations, increase the quality of care, and ensure that sufficient medical staff is available to sustain higher levels of service. Programs to improve the business and investment climate will include reforms of judicial procedures and commercial law, border and customs procedures, as well as financial infrastructure and property rights. All of these activities are aimed at helping Lesotho attract new investment to develop value-added manufacturing and increase employment.

Overview of Major Changes

There are no significant changes in Lesotho's budget request from FY 2008 to FY 2009.

Liberia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Liberia focuses on creating a stable democracy in a country emerging from 14 years of civil war by strengthening security structures; changing the culture of impunity, systematic corruption, and poor governance; closing severe gaps in access to quality education and health care; expanding economic opportunity; and repairing widespread damage to essential infrastructure.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	102,081	45,000	161,572	-	179,076
Child Survival and Health	8,503	-	23,235	-	12,201
Development Assistance	30,499	-	29,863	-	12,000
Economic Support Fund	30,000	-	43,192	-	90,245
Foreign Military Financing	1,520	-	298	-	1,500
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	950	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	212	-	287	-	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	-	4,096	-	4,130
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	5,000	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	13,250	40,000	51,664	-	49,650
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	16,147	-	8,937	-	9,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	102,081	45,000	161,572	-	179,076
Peace and Security	18,982	45,000	56,345	-	55,630
Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	18,982	40,000	56,345	-	55,630
Governing Justly and Democratically	22,247	-	22,700	-	35,901
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,447	-	6,200	-	8,200
Good Governance	15,200	-	13,500	-	20,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,500	-	4,201
Civil Society	2,600	-	1,500	-	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	102,081	45,000	161,572	-	179,076
Investing in People	23,340	-	54,000	-	39,745
Health	10,798	-	30,721	-	14,201
Education	10,042	-	20,300	-	22,044
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	2,500	-	2,979	-	3,500
Economic Growth	28,365	-	28,527	-	39,800
Infrastructure	7,556	-	9,000	-	10,300
Agriculture	10,659	-	8,892	-	12,256
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	-	5,500	-	9,700
Economic Opportunity	3,650	-	3,135	-	3,000
Environment	4,500	-	2,000	-	4,544
Humanitarian Assistance	9,147	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,147	-	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	-	-	8,000
Program Support	-	-	-	-	8,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	179,076	55,630	35,901	39,745	39,800	-	8,000
Child Survival and Health	12,201	-	-	12,201	-	-	-
Development Assistance	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	90,245	-	35,901	10,044	36,300	-	8,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,130	4,130	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	49,650	49,650	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	9,000	-	-	5,500	3,500	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States continues to lead Liberia's security sector reform program, which is in the process of recruiting, vetting, training, equipping, and mentoring a new 2,000 soldier Armed Forces of Liberia. Department of State funded programs will support completion of the basic training of that force as well as training for officer candidates and thus facilitate the drawdown of the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping force. The first infantry battalion is anticipated to be operational in September 2009. The Liberian National Police will continue to receive U.S. management mentoring, as well as training, basic infrastructure and equipment, and support for the new police Emergency Reaction Unit. A police force capable of maintaining law and order is essential to sustaining stability and reviving productive economic activity. Other U.S. contributions will go to the

restructuring and reform of other essential security organizations as outlined in Liberia's National Security Strategy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Continued assistance provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for improvements in governance will enhance Liberia's stability, help prevent renewed conflict, help the Liberian government mobilize resources needed for effective government and reconstruction of infrastructure, and address the inequities and marginalization of populations, especially outside the capital, that drove Liberians to civil war. U.S. contributions to a critically important initiative to improve economic governance, the Governance and Economic Management Assistance Program (GEMAP), will continue, along with support to strengthen oversight and accountability of public sector authorities. USAID programs in the justice sector will continue to help increase access to justice through provision of basic legal services and alternatives to formal courts, and continue to build capacity in the formal legal system. USAID support for local elections, along with programs to strengthen the Liberian legislature and civil society will help address key gaps in the country's legal framework, and establish democratic accountability.

Investing in People: USAID investments will continue to shift towards sustainable development as private sector growth eventually increases employment and complements public and donor rebuilding of infrastructure. A poor, extremely young population requires expanded primary and vocational education, livelihood skills and basic health care.

Major investments in the education sector are aimed at strengthening the Ministry of Education's ability to manage and monitor the national public school system. Activities will focus on promoting increased primary school enrollments, and quality improvements in school instruction by expanding teacher training. Additionally, general access to basic education services will be enhanced through literacy and numeracy programs targeting over-age and out-of-school youth. Through the Africa Education Initiative, education materials and scholarships will be supplied to underserved communities. The President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest will support broad-based improvements by enhancing teacher supervision, assessing student performance and increasing access to educational data for decision making. Vocational training will support workforce development through job skills training, while the organizational and management capacity of higher education institutions will be expanded to address critical technical and professional skills gaps. USAID will also target HIV/AIDS by expanding counseling and treatment capacity to promote appropriate behavior change, increasing prevention of maternal transmission to children, providing voluntary counseling and testing, and supporting the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. Other assistance in the health area will focus on training and education of the health workforce, rebuilding of health care and health management systems, and refurbishment and upgrading of selected health clinics and maternal, newborn and child health, voluntary family planning and reproductive health services.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: Agriculture sector productivity is a key component to reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and increasing incomes for poor rural farmers. The USAID program will support the Ministry of Agriculture and government efforts to implement policy and regulatory reforms needed to improve productivity and market production. The program will continue to address the rehabilitation of smallholder tree crop farms, restocking of decimated livestock herds with improved varieties, training in business management and leadership skills, and good governance for farmers' groups and community-based organizations. Microcredit initiatives and business development services will continue to promote private enterprise and expand trade opportunities. Through training and artisan programs, USAID will continue to strengthen the capacity of Liberians, especially youth and women, to become productive employees and successful entrepreneurs. Support will continue to improve basic infrastructure throughout Liberia to facilitate economic growth, effective governance and the ability to provide security and other basic services. In the energy sector, USAID will continue support to expand access to electricity in Monrovia and in rural areas. This will involve the rehabilitation of infrastructure and promoting renewable energy sources. A non-emergency food aid program will continue to support agricultural production and food security for vulnerable groups.

USAID will continue its support to improve policies on natural resource commercialization. Community forestry initiatives will continue to establish sound policies and practices to ensure that the Liberian population benefits from its forests and related natural resources. Emphasis will be placed on increasing the transparent and legitimate use, ownership, access, and commercialization of timber, forest products, minerals, fisheries, and other resources.

Overview of Major Changes

Compared to the FY 2008 estimate, the request for FY 2009 will be an increase. Funding for Peace and Security will remain stable to enable the basic training of the new 2,000 soldier army and to support the Liberian National Police, including the new police Emergency Response Unit. In FY 2009, Governing Justly and Democratically increases significantly to support good governance, with a focus on the public sector and local government. Under Economic Growth, increased attention will be given to workforce development and enhancing the technical skills of the Ministry of Agriculture. In FY 2009, under Investing in People, the added emphasis on education reflects the growing importance of human resource development to the future of Liberia.

The 2009 request level for Liberia does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Madagascar

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Madagascar focuses on the following key goals: consolidating democracy, developing a free market economy, combating corruption and trafficking in persons, decreasing the incidence of malaria and HIV/AIDS, and protecting the country's unique environment.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	47,719	58,248	34,526
Child Survival and Health	17,005	33,445	12,706
Development Assistance	9,029	9,669	6,600
International Military Education and Training	239	239	220
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	21,396	14,895	15,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	47,719	58,248	34,526
Peace and Security	289	239	220
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	239	239	220
Governing Justly and Democratically	400	-	1,500
Good Governance	400	-	1,000
Civil Society	-	-	500
Investing in People	25,258	42,814	19,806
Health	24,058	41,714	18,706
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,200	1,100	1,100
Economic Growth	16,729	14,900	12,600
Infrastructure	3,600	-	-
Agriculture	6,129	7,600	7,500
Environment	7,000	7,300	5,100
Humanitarian Assistance	5,043	295	400
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,563	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	47,719	58,248	34,526
Disaster Readiness	480	295	400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	34,526	220	1,500	19,806	12,600	400
Child Survival and Health	12,706	-	-	12,706	-	-
Development Assistance	6,600	-	1,500	-	5,100	-
International Military Education and Training	220	220	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	7,100	7,500	400

Peace and Security: Investments in stabilization operations and security sector reform by the Department of State will help to improve Madagascar's border controls, develop a viable maritime and coastal security force and establish a professional explosives ordinance disposal capability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Successful presidential elections in 2006 along with municipal and legislative elections in 2007 are encouraging signs of Madagascar's progress toward democracy. To support this positive trend, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will continue to focus on strengthening local government, national anti-corruption efforts and bolstering civil society capacity to enhance the effectiveness and legitimacy of government.

Investing in People: Madagascar's primary health challenges are malaria, HIV/AIDS, chronic child malnutrition and diarrhea, and maternal, child and newborn health. Working in partnership with the Government of Madagascar, USAID will help to advance community health and food security priorities by: promoting reproductive, maternal, and childhood health; intensifying essential nutrition activities; and reducing infectious diseases especially malaria, diarrhea and HIV/AIDS. U.S. health sector funding also will improve access to family planning and clean water and sanitation facilities. These programs will not only improve maternal and child health, but also contribute to increased worker productivity and reinforce efforts to conserve Madagascar's unique biodiversity. During the past two years, the United States has substantially increased Madagascar's budget to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Madagascar will receive support for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs to promote care, treatment, and prevention.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID funding will be used to conserve biodiversity, improve livelihoods of

rural farmers, and ensure food security. The United States will continue to advance efforts to triple Madagascar's protected areas to six million hectares, strengthen the organizational and technical capacity of local environmental and forest management institutions, and develop economically viable production forests. This investment will be complemented by improved livelihoods and decreased pressures on the natural resource base through: 1) mobilizing productive and environmentally sound farming systems through a farmer-to-farmer approach; 2) supporting farmer associations to achieve financial and organizational sustainability; 3) increasing productivity and quality to boost the competitiveness of targeted value chains; and 4) increasing the ability of farmer associations to respond to market requirements.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will focus on disaster readiness. Capacity building, preparedness, and planning are critical for disaster prevention, mitigation and response, which will help reduce asset and crop losses.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In April 2005, Madagascar became the first country in the world to sign a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact. The Compact is designed to shift Madagascar from subsistence production to a market-driven economy by focusing on land tenure, agribusiness and the financial sector. The four-year MCC program became fully operational in 2006. The MCC portfolio is complementary to funding requested in this budget with mutually beneficial investments in agricultural and rural development.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request level for Madagascar reflects an increase over FY 2008 in Governing Justly and Democratically, and a decrease in Investing in People and Economic Growth Objectives.

The 2009 request level for Madagascar does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Malawi

Program Overview

The major obstacle to Malawi's advancement is weak long-term economic growth that fuels a vicious cycle of chronic poverty, food insecurity, ill health (including a high HIV/AIDS prevalence rate), and low labor productivity. As a result, the United States' foreign assistance goals in Malawi include: strengthening public and private institutions; promoting economic growth and effective social services; consolidating democratic advances; and improving governance to achieve poverty reduction.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	73,137	81,221	76,306
Child Survival and Health	40,415	47,560	40,406
Development Assistance	10,466	15,500	17,600
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	2,900	-	-
International Military Education and Training	356	287	300
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	17,874	18,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	73,137	81,221	76,306
Peace and Security	356	287	300
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	356	287	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	500	500	1,000
Good Governance	-	-	500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	500	500
Investing in People	57,962	64,497	58,306
Health	46,634	52,897	45,806
Education	7,223	8,000	8,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	4,105	3,600	4,500
Economic Growth	13,107	15,767	16,530
Agriculture	10,032	11,517	12,530
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	73,137	81,221	76,306
Economic Opportunity	1,360	750	500
Environment	1,715	3,500	2,000
Humanitarian Assistance	608	170	170
Disaster Readiness	608	170	170
Program Support	604	-	-
Program Support	604	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	76,306	300	1,000	58,306	16,530	170	-
Child Survival and Health	40,406	-	-	40,406	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,600	-	1,000	8,000	8,430	170	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,000	-	-	9,900	8,100	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, enhances Malawi's participation in stabilization operations, including the Malawi Defense Force's (MDF) expected deployment in Darfur. U.S. resources also promote security sector reform by focusing on defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations through training of senior and mid-level officers of the MDF.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will promote the rule of law, good governance, political competition and consensus-building in Malawi by strengthening elections and other political processes, the legislative function, as well as the constitution, laws and legal systems.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will continue to support effective health programs in the areas of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, maternal and child health, and family planning and reproductive health, as well as support nutrition for households caring for orphans and vulnerable children and/or chronically ill members. USAID assistance will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services, information and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis.

USAID assistance also will contribute substantively to improve basic education quality and management, including the retention of students and promotion of effective teaching methodologies. Program activities will complement the ongoing School Fees program through linkages to primary and secondary education, and by encouraging and supporting disadvantaged children, including girls and orphans, to attend school.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: Malawi will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. Assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will contribute to the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa by expanding highly regarded and effective agricultural programs to increase economic growth and develop and implement appropriate market-friendly agricultural policies. Additionally, USAID assistance will support the African Global Competitiveness Initiative by addressing market and trade capacity related barriers in the agriculturally-linked sectors. USAID resources also will be used to assist in improving the economic status of micro-, small- and medium-enterprises (MSMEs), and will provide business development services to MSMEs receiving financing under the USAID-supported Development Credit Authority (DCA) initiative. Wide-ranging natural resources management and biodiversity activities also will be promoted with USAID assistance.

Humanitarian Assistance: To address chronic food insecurity and famine, USAID assistance will support the surveillance and early warning efforts of the Famine Early Warning System, the Malawi Vulnerability Assessment Committee, and nutritional surveillance activities.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Malawi has been a Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold country since 2005. Under the Threshold program Malawi receives MCC support to fight corruption and improve fiscal management, strengthen the legislative and judicial branches of government, provide support for lead anti-corruption agencies, strengthen independent media coverage, and expand and intensify the work of civil society organizations. The MCC selected Malawi for compact eligibility in December 2007.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding levels for Malawi have increased modestly from FY 2008 in the following areas: agriculture, private sector competitiveness, and governance.

The 2009 request level for Malawi does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Mali

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Mali focuses on the following key goals: strengthening and consolidating Mali's democratic institutions; helping Mali promote rapid, sustainable economic growth; supporting educational development; addressing key health threats, including malaria; and ensuring Mali's continued cooperation in the war on terror through its participation in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	45,177	59,123	53,246
Child Survival and Health	19,140	30,998	15,511
Development Assistance	18,932	25,900	27,485
International Military Education and Training	52	239	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,103	1,986	10,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	45,177	59,123	53,246
Peace and Security	1,002	239	250
Counter-Terrorism	950	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	52	239	250
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,896	2,100	4,000
Good Governance	1,748	1,500	3,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	100	-
Civil Society	148	500	1,000
Investing in People	29,077	48,998	32,996
Health	19,827	31,698	19,511
Education	9,250	17,300	13,485
Economic Growth	9,063	7,786	16,000
Trade and Investment	668	900	2,500
Financial Sector	668	1,100	550

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	45,177	59,123	53,246
Infrastructure	-	986	-
Agriculture	5,727	3,300	9,550
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,300
Environment	2,000	1,500	2,100
Humanitarian Assistance	4,139	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,139	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	53,246	250	4,000	32,996	16,000	-
Child Survival and Health	15,511	-	-	15,511	-	-
Development Assistance	27,485	-	4,000	13,485	10,000	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	4,000	6,000	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State is focused on enhancing the capacity of the Malian Government to monitor the country's porous borders in order to prevent them from being used as safe havens by terrorists, and to mitigate the trafficking of people and illicit goods. The United States provides and supports training that promotes a more professional military and police force, augmenting capabilities to make Mali a more effective actor in the war on terror. Under TSCTP, a range of development, military assistance, and public diplomacy activities in the North improve Malian counter-terrorism capacity and strengthen the ties between government and citizenry by encouraging more effective communication and service delivery.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Strengthening Mali's democracy, a model for the region, is a key U.S. foreign policy priority. Given that Mali has established a democratic system, with a constitutional commitment to decentralization, assistance provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus on ensuring the functionality of government services at the local level. Local government and decentralization assistance will consolidate Mali's democratization, stem corruption, and address civil unrest in the North with programs focused on transparent budget management and citizen participation at the local level. Target communes will improve budget transparency and increase tax revenues to support health and education services. USAID will also continue to support media freedom and information programs through community-based radio that will ensure citizen access to information, and help build peace and prevent or mitigate conflict in the North.

Investing in People: Mali's poor development indicators, including high rates of illiteracy, infant mortality, and unemployment, and inadequate access to and quality of health care, as well as an

unskilled workforce, are major obstacles to its development. These obstacles undermine economic growth and jeopardize long-term democratic gains. Improved standards of living are essential to sustain Mali's partnership on counter-terrorism. Mali's health and education indicators, while improving slowly, remain among the worst in the world. USAID will provide HIV/AIDS assistance focused on prevention, surveillance, and capacity building. U.S. assistance in the area of family planning and reproductive health will expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information, and reproductive health care on a sustainable basis. Such programs enhance the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, including timing of first birth, and mitigate adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and stability. Maternal and child health assistance will increase birth preparedness and immunization, and prevent postpartum hemorrhage.

As part of the President's Africa Education Initiative and the new President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest, USAID will support Mali's education sector reform program, teacher training, girls' education, and community participation benefiting public, religious, and community schools. A new water supply program will reinforce the Mission's other development assistance activities by increasing access to this critical resource.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventative and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will support government efforts to reduce regulatory and administrative barriers to trade, expand access to credit, foster investment, and work toward removing obstacles to growth in the private sector. Trade capacity will be expanded under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act and other relevant export promotion programs. Under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, a value chain approach will be used to help farmers improve the production, storage, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Natural resource management activities linking agricultural production, biodiversity, agro-forestry, and tourism will increase incomes and create jobs.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On November 13, 2006, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Government of Mali signed a five-year Compact designed to reduce poverty through economic growth. Additional U.S. support for a broad economic growth program will facilitate and leverage the impact of Mali's MCC Compact focused on improved agricultural output and increased export capabilities. For example, farmers in the irrigated perimeter constructed with MCC funds will benefit from improved techniques for growing, processing, and marketing rice and vegetables. Programs strengthening environmentally-friendly tourism will take advantage of MCC's airport improvements.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding in FY 2009 for Mali in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will increase compared to FY 2008 in order to expand government and non-government services at the local level. FY 2009 funding in the Economic Growth Objective will increase compared to FY 2008 to expand trade opportunities, particularly in the agricultural sector, which is necessary for Mali to achieve transformational development.

The 2009 request level for Mali does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Mauritania

Program Overview

Following Mauritania's first democratic elections in its history in March 2007, U.S. foreign assistance to Mauritania will focus on three key goals: strengthening democratic institutions; supporting development efforts to promote economic prosperity and social parity; and improving the security situation and the country's ability to combat terrorism, particularly through the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) initiative.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	8,201	5,590	6,950
Development Assistance	-	500	1,520
International Military Education and Training	190	125	130
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	7,511	4,965	5,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	8,201	5,590	6,950
Peace and Security	690	125	630
Counter-Terrorism	500	-	300
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	190	125	130
Transnational Crime	-	-	200
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	500	1,320
Good Governance	-	300	770
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	200	300
Civil Society	-	-	250
Investing in People	4,000	3,980	4,000
Health	4,000	3,980	4,000
Economic Growth	-	985	1,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,000
Economic Opportunity	-	985	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,201	5,590	6,950
Humanitarian Assistance	3,511	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,511	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	6,950	630	1,320	4,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	1,520	200	1,320	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	130	130	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,000	-	-	4,000	1,000	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to improve the government's capability to combat terrorism, improve border security, and provide training to Mauritanian law enforcement and security forces. Funds will also help combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will support legislative capacity building, governance of the security sector, political consensus building, and political party strengthening. Funding will also be provided to assist the government's effort to fight corruption and support free media.

Investing in People: USAID funding in this area will focus on improving Mauritania's basic health indicators to help lay the foundation for increased development. Child and maternal health will be addressed through both preventative and treatment programs.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance to Mauritania will focus on agricultural sector productivity, which is vital for the economic growth of the country.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget reflects an increase in funding in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective in order to help support the vital democratic transition that is taking place in Mauritania. The increase in funding in the Peace and Security Objective also reflects Mauritania's role as a key partner in TSCTP.

Mauritius

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Mauritius focuses on two areas: strengthening the Government of Mauritius' (GOM) coastal and maritime security capabilities and improving the GOM's judicial and prosecution system to fight child prostitution.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	665	144	340
Development Assistance	-	-	190
International Military Education and Training	145	144	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	520	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	665	144	340
Peace and Security	665	144	150
Counter-Terrorism	520	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	145	144	150
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	190
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	190

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	340	150	190	-	-	-
Development Assistance	190	-	190	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Mauritius and several other island nations in the Southwest Indian Ocean are presently the focus of U.S. efforts, managed by the Department of State, to assist in the development of coastal and maritime security capabilities within the region. Foreign assistance resources invested in Mauritian defense and maritime activities will improve and advance stability and security in the

region. Specifically, U.S. assistance will provide training courses for Mauritius' armed forces to combat terrorism, address corruption, enhance intelligence training, promote civilian-military relations, and strengthen military justice systems. Additionally, funding will be used to establish a regional Explosive Ordinance Device training center, as well as to send mid-level and senior Mauritian officers to the continental United States for training to improve military professionalization. Counter-terrorist programs in Mauritius are integrated into the regional framework of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Investments in the Mauritian judicial and prosecution system will help stem the problem of child prostitution and improve the country's Tier Two status for Trafficking in Persons. U.S. Agency for International Development assistance will permit continuation of a project started in 2005 to establish a family court in Mauritius that became operational in January 2008. FY 2009 resources will assist in the provision of legal expertise and training for Ministry of Justice personnel and build on an earlier effort that brought two U.S.-based judges to Mauritius to conduct a workshop on the operation of a family court system. The United States continues to engage the GOM in providing more resources to the police and social services, and to enact anti-trafficking legislation.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request in support of anti-trafficking represents an important increase in the level of U.S. assistance to Mauritius.

Mozambique

Program Overview

Mozambique is steadily lifting its people out of poverty, even though 54% of the population still survives on less than one dollar a day. This country also is overwhelmed by high HIV/AIDS prevalence rates and other diseases. U.S. assistance to Mozambique promotes an integrated approach that enhances the Government of Mozambique's capacity to tackle long and short-term social, economic, and health constraints. This program seeks to stimulate private sector growth, reduce corruption, and work closely with the host government on regional security issues.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	212,268	279,567	290,197
Child Survival and Health	29,265	34,864	29,592
Development Assistance	15,602	10,856	26,305
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	148,403	213,700	213,700
International Military Education and Training	248	287	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	690	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,060	19,860	20,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	212,268	279,567	290,197
Peace and Security	938	287	600
Counter-Terrorism	250	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	688	287	300
Transnational Crime	-	-	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,052	499	3,116
Good Governance	1,052	499	1,593
Civil Society	-	-	1,523
Investing in People	178,108	255,384	249,982
Health	178,108	255,384	249,982
Economic Growth	31,120	23,297	36,299
Trade and Investment	1,761	945	2,922

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	212,268	279,567	290,197
Financial Sector	100	-	-
Infrastructure	663	-	-
Agriculture	23,898	19,190	26,801
Private Sector Competitiveness	800	1,064	3,227
Environment	3,898	2,098	3,349
Humanitarian Assistance	200	100	200
Disaster Readiness	200	100	200
Program Support	850	-	-
Program Support	850	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	290,197	600	3,116	249,982	36,299	200	-
Child Survival and Health	29,592	-	-	29,592	-	-	-
Development Assistance	26,305	-	3,116	-	22,989	200	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	213,700	-	-	213,700	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	20,000	-	-	6,690	13,310	-	-

Peace and Security: With 1,534 miles of coastline and land borders with five countries, Mozambique is a transit country for terrorists, smugglers, and human traffickers. The United States, through the Department of State, will support a security program to help Mozambique control its territorial waters and coastline and to provide training and equipment to improve the capacity of immigration officials, border security forces, and other law enforcement officials. The Armed Forces of Mozambique (FADM) also is severely limited by a lack of equipment, budget support, infrastructure, and training. U.S. training and support will help the FADM develop a robust peacekeeping force capable of working with regional (Southern African Development Community) and international forces. U.S. assistance will build the capacity of Mozambican law enforcement and border guard forces to implement anti-trafficking laws through training to investigate and prosecute trafficking cases.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Systemic corruption and a lack of administrative capability continue to undermine government legitimacy and effectiveness. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs to continue to create models of effective democratic governance in selected municipalities characterized by better administrative and financial capacity, accountable and capable elected officials, and increased civic participation. USAID assistance will help fight corruption through training and technical assistance and by integrating anti-corruption

efforts into all programs. To support continued free and fair elections, a modest share of USAID assistance may provide election monitoring of the provincial and presidential elections in 2009.

Investing in People: Programs in this area will educate families to effectively use local foodstuffs in order to improve the nutrition of children. Programs also will help Mozambicans become more effective participants in community health and development projects. Water and sanitation resources will help mitigate water-related diseases such as diarrhea and cholera. Maternal and child health programs and voluntary family planning/reproductive health resources will increase the access of Mozambicans to key interventions aimed primarily at reducing child and maternal mortality. USAID resources also will be used to distribute food to selected clients in HIV/AIDS care and treatment activities.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Linkages with the President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Mozambique will continue to receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Poverty alleviation through broad-based economic growth remains a top priority of the Government of Mozambique. Overall, USAID assistance will continue to address constraints to smallholder agriculture and rural enterprise development, create labor opportunities, and improve the Mozambican investment climate. More specifically, and working with the private sector, USAID resources will be used to advocate for a better business environment, promote policy change, and promote high-impact value chains, including support for the tourism industry. Activities will include efforts to promote productivity-enhancing technologies, deepen rural marketing networks, and address the root causes of chronic malnutrition in Mozambique. Through activities to improve the trade and investment climate and agricultural sector productivity, the United States also will assist the most vulnerable families to mitigate environmental risks, produce enough food, and make better decisions about its utilization in order for families to move more rapidly from subsistence to surplus, marketable production, and higher family income.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID assistance will continue to build the Ministry of Agriculture's capacity to deliver early warnings, conduct needs assessments, and develop both national and regional emergency early warning monitoring capabilities. USAID resources will be used to conduct a livelihood survey to better understand issues that lead to chronic malnutrition in selected agricultural zones in Mozambique.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Government of Mozambique and the Millennium Challenge Corporation signed a five-year

Compact in July 2007. The goal is to reduce poverty by targeting assistance in water and sanitation, transportation, land tenure, and farmer income activities. Interventions are designed to foster investment and stimulate economic opportunities in four northern provinces of the country.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for Mozambique will increase modestly in FY 2009 as well as significantly shifting across objectives. There will be significant increases in funding for the Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth Objectives and a modest decrease in the Investing in People Objective for health programs.

The 2009 request level for Mozambique does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Namibia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities are focused on assisting the Government of the Republic of Namibia (GRN) to address the significant HIV/AIDS crisis through prevention, care, and treatment programs. Further efforts are directed at responding to the needs of orphans and vulnerable children. The United States is also committed to assisting Namibia with one of the most severe tuberculosis (TB) epidemics in the world.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	93,467	107,059	103,800
Child Survival and Health	1,180	1,438	1,200
Development Assistance	5,275	3,025	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	86,930	102,500	102,500
International Military Education and Training	37	96	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	45	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	93,467	107,059	103,800
Peace and Security	82	96	100
Counter-Terrorism	45	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	37	96	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	775	-	-
Good Governance	310	-	-
Civil Society	465	-	-
Investing in People	90,610	106,963	103,700
Health	88,110	103,938	103,700
Education	2,500	3,025	-
Economic Growth	2,000	-	-
Environment	2,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,800	100	-	103,700	-	-
Child Survival and Health	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	102,500	-	-	102,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, supports the GRN's interest in strengthening both regional civil-military and military-to-military relations, and seeks to expand its relationship with Namibia's military leaders and improve their capacity to participate fully in peacekeeping operations. The United States will provide education programs for Namibian Defense Force officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. These courses reinforce democratic principles by teaching the role of the military in a democracy, the centrality of human rights, and the rule of law.

Investing in People: In 2006, 30% of all TB patients were tested and 67% were found to be HIV positive. TB is the leading cause of death for Namibians living with AIDS. Poor treatment outcomes have contributed to the emergence of multi-drug resistant TB and extensively drug-resistant TB, both of which are expensive and difficult to treat, and are associated with high mortality. The U.S. Agency for International Development will expand effective community-based treatment and reinforce prevention, palliative care, and support; improve quality control efforts to strengthen case detection capacity and cure of smear-positive TB patients; and strengthen TB drug management and government efforts to ensure a regular supply of TB drugs and diagnostic materials, supervise key operations at an intermediate and district level, and reinforce the current TB recording and reporting system. In addition, the United States will continue to support the small but strategically linked Ambassador's Girls Scholarship Program.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Namibia will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country, and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In November 2005, Namibia became eligible to submit a Compact proposal to the Millennium Challenge Corporation. The proposed Compact would be focused on education, agriculture, and tourism. Due diligence and Compact negotiations are ongoing.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009, funding for Namibia will decrease modestly with the scheduled close-out of the education program but no significant changes to other program levels are requested.

Niger

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Niger focuses on the following key goals: consolidating Niger's democratic institutions against destabilizing forces; assisting with economic growth as Niger combats malnutrition and poverty; and strengthening Niger's capacities in counter-terrorism activities.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,253	17,891	18,505
Development Assistance	-	2,900	3,405
International Military Education and Training	58	96	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	432	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,763	14,895	15,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	14,253	17,891	18,505
Peace and Security	490	96	1,100
Counter-Terrorism	432	-	1,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58	96	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	1,300
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,150
Civil Society	-	-	150
Investing in People	2,400	7,000	5,605
Health	2,400	7,000	4,500
Education	-	-	1,105
Economic Growth	5,600	10,795	10,500
Agriculture	5,600	10,795	10,500
Humanitarian Assistance	5,763	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,763	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
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TOTAL	18,505	1,100	1,300	5,605	10,500	-
Development Assistance	3,405	1,000	1,300	1,105	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	4,500	10,500	-

Peace and Security: Niger is a valuable ally in the war on terror. It is a core participant in the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP). U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State is designed to complement ongoing TSCTP activities and train Niger's security forces, while also helping to professionalize the military and expose it to democratic values and human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In Niger's young democracy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support progress in democratization and good governance. An effective, transparent and participatory decentralization process is essential to advance democratization. Involving citizens and other actors at the local level will also help to address chronic issues such as food insecurity and combat extremism. USAID also will assist with upcoming elections in 2009, which will represent the first successful transfer of power from one democratically-elected government to another.

Investing in People: Niger has one of the highest infant and maternal mortality rates in the world and USAID assistance in maternal and child health is designed to address this challenge. USAID assistance also will support an education program designed to improve Niger's literacy rate, with a particular focus on women's education. Attention to education provides an opportunity to present alternatives to extremist views promoted in some educational institutions.

Economic Growth: Niger suffers from a chronic child nutritional crisis and is one of the least developed countries in the world. USAID assistance in this area is intended to bolster economic growth and to help the country address this nutritional crisis. USAID will build on successful food security interventions currently underway in agricultural, agro-pastoral, and pastoral areas to further increase the food security of the most vulnerable populations. This funding will support the U.S. commitment to the African Union's Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program in food-stressed countries.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Niger was selected as a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold eligible country in November 2006 and the Government of Niger has submitted a proposal for MCC Threshold funding in the areas of fighting corruption, business creation and land rights, and improving access of young girls' to primary education.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for Niger is comparable to FY 2008. Within this level, funds are provided for new programs in Peace and Security to support TSCTP program, Governing Justly and Democratically to support upcoming elections, and a new education program. In Investing in People, the health budget will decrease in FY2009.

Nigeria

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Nigeria focuses on the following key goals: increasing stability through improved social sector service delivery, particularly through HIV/AIDS programs; fostering transparent and accountable governance; promoting a more market-led economy; and enhancing Nigeria's capacity as a responsible regional and trade partner. Professionalism and reform of the security services are important components of this partnership. Given Nigeria's size and limited resources, focus will be on the impoverished Muslim North and conflict-prone Niger Delta.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	349,950	490,628	486,722
Child Survival and Health	32,389	47,627	35,822
Development Assistance	25,184	29,710	37,500
Economic Support Fund	6,475	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,339	1,350
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	281,944	410,000	410,000
International Military Education and Training	696	762	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400	1,190	1,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,862	-	50

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	349,950	490,628	486,722
Peace and Security	6,625	4,351	5,400
Counter-Terrorism	1,862	-	50
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,696	2,101	2,150
Counter-Narcotics	200	600	600
Transnational Crime	930	590	600
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,937	1,060	2,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	12,165	10,647	14,300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,500	-	3,000
Good Governance	3,500	5,000	5,400
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,750	2,000	2,400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	349,950	490,628	486,722
Civil Society	1,415	3,647	3,500
Investing in People	325,666	469,380	454,522
Health	317,058	459,627	445,822
Education	8,608	9,753	8,700
Economic Growth	5,494	6,250	12,500
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,000
Trade and Investment	-	750	3,000
Financial Sector	1,500	1,750	1,500
Agriculture	3,994	2,250	4,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,500
Economic Opportunity	-	1,500	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	486,722	5,400	14,300	454,522	12,500	-
Child Survival and Health	35,822	-	-	35,822	-	-
Development Assistance	37,500	2,000	14,300	8,700	12,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	410,000	-	-	410,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	50	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will continue to provide equipment and training for Nigerian peacekeeping forces while promoting effective civilian oversight of the military as well as adhering to human rights norms. Expanded law enforcement programs will improve Nigeria's human rights record and restore public faith and cooperation with the security services. Assistance provided through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will increase the capacity of government institutions, civil society, faith-based organizations, and other stakeholders to prevent, manage, and mitigate the impact of conflict. Department of State funds will also build Nigeria's capability to address counter-narcotics concerns, with a focus on interdiction and financial crimes.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID assistance will advance the rule of law by strengthening the capacity and transparency of the justice system and build judicial independence at the federal level. Good governance and anti-corruption reform will be advanced by creating more

responsive governance structures at the national and local levels, improving service delivery, and strengthening budget management capacity and fiscal oversight. USAID will work directly with a diverse cross section of Nigerian civil society organizations, building their internal management capacity and strengthening their ability to engage with the government on issues of fiscal accountability, budget monitoring, and extractive industries transparency. To lay the groundwork for free and fair elections in 2011, USAID will help to build the capacity and credibility of the electoral commission and promote civil society input into electoral and constitutional reform dialogue.

Investing in People: Assisting Nigeria to address the fundamental health and education needs of its citizens is a main priority of U.S. assistance. These issues directly affect Nigeria's governance, stability, and economic growth. USAID will support increased access to quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services. Maternal and child health efforts will focus on routine immunization, polio eradication, birth preparedness, and maternity services. With a child malaria mortality burden of over 300,000 preventable deaths per year, USAID will also increase access to proven preventive and curative interventions. Some examples include insecticide-treated nets, net re-treatment kits, and malaria treatment for children and pregnant women. Nigeria has the largest tuberculosis (TB) burden in Africa. To reduce death and disability, especially in the vulnerable co-infected HIV/AIDS population, USAID assistance will double the case detection rate and halve the incidence of TB over the next 10 years.

USAID funding also will support equitable access to quality basic education through teacher training, infrastructure improvement, and community involvement, focusing on public schools as well as Islamiyyah schools that provide both secular and religious education. Assistance will foster higher education partnerships between American and Nigerian universities, focusing on institutions in the North and the volatile Niger Delta.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Nigeria will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will build trade and investment capacity and improve the enabling environment for agriculture and microfinance. USAID resources for agricultural sector productivity will accelerate the uptake of proven production, processing, and marketing technologies and stimulate job creation through the growth of agribusiness enterprises. U.S. assistance will also focus on investment opportunities, which are hindered by limited access to market-driven commercial financial services, including microfinance services. Assistance will help expand access to credit through partnerships with commercial banks and increased capacity of microfinance institutions. USAID will partner with Nigeria's Central Bank to improve the policy environment for micro, small-, and medium-sized enterprises. Funds will also support customs regulation and policy reform to foster and build regional and international trade - taking advantage of African Growth and Opportunity Act incentives for trade with the United States, and develop private sector capacity to meet international trade and export standards.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget includes increases to Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth programs in Nigeria. Work in international narcotics control will also increase. There will be no change to military training and financing programs. Efforts to counter terrorism will increase across objectives through expanded conflict mitigation, civil society strengthening, health, education, and agricultural activities in northern Nigeria. There is a decrease in funding of health and education programs in FY 2009 compared to FY 2008.

Republic of the Congo

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Republic of the Congo (ROC) is aimed at enhancing security and is an essential component of U.S. efforts to bolster stability in this African country.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,381	96	100
International Military Education and Training	184	96	100
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	1,197	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,381	96	100
Peace and Security	184	96	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	184	96	100
Humanitarian Assistance	1,197	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,197	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: To assist the ROC's military to professionalize its security forces, U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will provide training to ROC security force personnel through courses on civil-military relations, human rights, and English.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the ROC reflects a slight increase from the FY 2008 estimated level.

Rwanda

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Rwanda focuses on the following key goals: addressing critical health threats including malaria and HIV/AIDS; strengthening the Government of Rwanda's (GOR) ability to rule justly and fairly; and fostering economic growth.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	140,498	152,704	161,648
Child Survival and Health	28,021	28,672	24,408
Development Assistance	5,893	3,720	16,840
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	91,861	110,000	110,000
International Military Education and Training	324	382	400
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,399	9,930	10,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	140,498	152,704	161,648
Peace and Security	324	382	400
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	324	382	400
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,545	665	5,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	204	-	950
Good Governance	700	465	1,226
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	141	200	100
Civil Society	500	-	2,724
Investing in People	125,091	144,402	139,808
Health	119,782	138,672	134,408
Education	750	500	500
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	4,559	5,230	4,900
Economic Growth	10,229	7,255	16,440
Trade and Investment	-	-	3,040
Agriculture	7,404	5,155	8,900
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,165	600	3,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	140,498	152,704	161,648
Environment	1,660	1,500	1,000
Humanitarian Assistance	2,996	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,996	-	-
Program Support	313	-	-
Program Support	313	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	161,648	400	5,000	139,808	16,440	-	-
Child Survival and Health	24,408	-	-	24,408	-	-	-
Development Assistance	16,840	-	5,000	500	11,340	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	110,000	-	-	110,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	4,900	5,100	-	-

Peace and Security: Through the Department of State, U.S. assistance will continue to focus on enhancing the professional, technical, and tactical proficiency of the Rwandan Armed Forces, including training to strengthen the military's capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations throughout the continent. Rwanda is one of the key troop contributors for peacekeeping operations in Africa, and in Darfur specifically.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), U.S. assistance will support the rule of law and human rights through programs intended to strengthen the justice system, improve journalism, build the capacity of local government, promote national reconciliation, enhance political competition and consensus-building, and strengthen civil society. U.S. assistance will continue to support local and national fora for dialogue and reconciliation after the phase-out of the Gacaca process, Rwanda's local adjudication program designed to provide post-genocide justice that is currently scheduled to end in March 2008. In support of the GOR's comprehensive decentralization program, the United States is assisting 12 of the country's 30 districts in planning, budgeting, coordination, and execution. Programs also will increase the capacity of local civil society organizations to participate in the decentralization process and provide input to local and national government policies and decision-making.

Investing in People: USAID programs will support voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and maternal and child health programs with the goal of reducing maternal and under-five mortality rates. Safe motherhood programs will complement HIV/AIDS prevention by working with mother-to-child transmission prevention programs funded through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). Furthermore, these programs will increase overall productivity and

economic growth in an effort to break the cycle of poor health and poverty. Through the President's Africa Education Initiative, U.S. assistance also supports basic education through scholarships for girls and workforce development for youth. Rwanda remains one of the most chronically food insecure countries in the world. Food aid programs will provide social assistance through food distribution to the most needy and vulnerable populations.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Rwanda will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Through USAID, U.S. assistance will target activities to transform the agricultural sector from subsistence to market-led commercial agriculture. Food aid programs support the agricultural sector by investing in terracing and small infrastructure development. Although there is still much to be done, Rwanda's overall business climate is improving. U.S. assistance will provide technical expertise to improve the business-enabling environment and facilitate international trade by implementing recommendations from the World Bank "Doing Business" report to reduce administrative burdens faced by exporters and investors. U.S. assistance focuses on private sector productivity in the agribusiness sector, including: commercially competitive specialty coffee, geranium oil, and dairy products. Programs also protect Rwanda's rich biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable eco-tourism.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Rwanda qualified for a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in FY 2007. The proposed Threshold program focuses on addressing shortcomings in Rwanda's performance on the MCC's Ruling Justly democracy indicators: Political Rights, Civil Liberties and Voice and Accountability.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is a slight increase over the FY 2008 estimate. Increases in FY 2009 will be focused on the following areas: civil society, trade, investment, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, good governance, rule of law, and human rights. Slight decreases will occur in the areas of health, social services, protection of especially vulnerable people, and environment. The changes reflect U.S. assistance priorities for longer-term development needs in Economic Growth and Governing Justly and Democratically.

The 2009 request level for Rwanda does not include the total projected funding for the President's

Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Sao Tome and Principe

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Sao Tome and Principe (STP) focuses on the goal of increasing the capacity of the country's military.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	120	687	175
Child Survival and Health	-	496	-
International Military Education and Training	120	191	175

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	120	687	175
Peace and Security	120	191	175
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	120	191	175
Investing in People	-	496	-
Health	-	496	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	175	175	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	175	175	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The small STP military is in need of training and equipment to build capacity at all levels and to help bolster its coastal security program. U.S. assistance through the Department of State will provide training in military leadership skills, military justice, English, and professional development.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

As a Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program country, STP requested assistance to develop its fiscal and monetary systems and improve its business environment. In November 2007 STP signed a two-year Threshold program agreement. Objectives of the program include: increasing STP tax revenue through encouraging higher voluntary compliance with tax laws and strengthening enforcement; increasing customs revenue through modernizing and enhancing the professionalism of the Customs Service; and improving the business environment through the reduction of time and associated costs required to start a business.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for STP is significantly less than the FY 2008 estimated level. The decrease represents a termination of funding for malaria activities under the health area.

Senegal

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Senegal focuses on the following goals: improving middle school education; promoting transparent governance; strengthening the conditions for durable peace in the Casamance region; addressing key health threats, including malaria and HIV/AIDS; and boosting economic growth through trade and natural resource management.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	58,755	55,917	49,993
Child Survival and Health	29,116	29,279	25,593
Development Assistance	14,846	22,115	19,900
Economic Support Fund	4,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,120	1,048	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,975	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,898	3,475	3,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	58,755	55,917	49,993
Peace and Security	6,495	2,263	2,000
Counter-Terrorism	3,975	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,620	1,048	1,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	900	1,215	1,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	600	1,100	2,200
Good Governance	400	1,100	1,500
Civil Society	200	-	700
Investing in People	44,914	47,754	39,293
Health	32,306	33,190	28,018
Education	12,608	14,564	11,275
Economic Growth	6,746	4,800	6,500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	58,755	55,917	49,993
Trade and Investment	650	-	-
Agriculture	1,446	800	1,700
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,650	2,000	2,800
Environment	2,000	2,000	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	49,993	2,000	2,200	39,293	6,500	-
Child Survival and Health	25,593	-	-	25,593	-	-
Development Assistance	19,900	1,000	2,200	10,200	6,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	3,500	-	-	3,500	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States will continue the critical engagement with Senegal to help establish durable peace and reintegrate the potentially productive Casamance region. U.S. assistance programs will continue to support the Government of Senegal's efforts to seek a political resolution of the conflict, to strengthen defense operations for border security and military reform, and to enable Senegal to participate in peacekeeping and counter-terrorist operations. This includes programs to provide training and material assistance to the Senegalese Army, the National Gendarmerie, and the Navy. Senegal is a member of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership and will continue to receive security sector assistance and support for its efforts to resist the imposition of extremist ideology on its traditionally moderate population.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Key issues in Senegal include the possibility of further democratic erosion and the need to hold government officials and politicians accountable. As a consequence, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance programs will work with key civil society actors involved in decentralization efforts. The United States will promote fiscally accountable anti-corruption reforms and increased civic participation in policy reform, which are critical to fostering the transparency needed to increase domestic and foreign investment, and bring about improvements in the social sectors.

Investing in People: HIV/AIDS remains a latent threat in Senegal and USAID assistance will focus on the provision of prevention, care, and support programs for high-risk groups. Combating tuberculosis is a crucial intervention, as the United States is Senegal's predominant partner working on tuberculosis. Programs will also promote maternal, newborn and child health; voluntary family planning and reproductive health; mechanisms for social financing of health care; and improvements in health policy and governance and accountability in the health system.

The United States will support a large basic education program to greatly improve access to education for middle school youth, especially girls in rural areas, and to improve the quality and relevance of instruction delivered in these schools. Education funding will also support transparent management and governance of education programs. U.S. assistance will continue to be used to reduce food insecurity.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: To build a market-oriented economy with potential for transformation and growth, USAID will work with Senegal to increase the level of foreign investment and trade through improvements in the country's investment climate and through training on public-private partnerships. U.S. assistance will help to improve agricultural sector productivity by promoting high-value and non-traditional agricultural crops, and by developing grades, standards and quality control measures for targeted products. Programs also will help develop a business enabling environment and improvements in the private sector that enable Senegal to compete internationally. These funds will be used to work with Senegalese companies to increase their marketing, financing, and management skills, and to work at the policy level to improve competitiveness. Additionally, USAID will support the improved management of natural resources and biodiversity, which is essential to the livelihoods of the majority of Senegalese families. Loan guarantees supported through the Development Credit Authority will increase access to financing for small and medium-sized enterprises.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance will support capacity building to better prepare Senegal to monitor conditions affecting food security and to assure early warning and response.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Senegal is decreased from the FY 2008 estimate. The FY 2009 budget reflects a shift in funding, with increased resources to strengthen programs in Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth. The budget reflects a decrease in Investing in People and a slight decrease in Peace and Security funding.

The 2009 request level for Senegal does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Seychelles

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Seychelles focuses on defense, military and border security restructuring and reform.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	166	96	100
International Military Education and Training	126	96	100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	40	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	166	96	100
Peace and Security	166	96	100
Counter-Terrorism	40	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	126	96	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Investments in defense, military and border security restructuring, reform, and operations will help build a professional military that respects civilian rule. Department of State programs will send Seychelles officers to the Naval Command and Staff College and the Command and General Staff College, and providing a military police mobile training team with a focus on civil-military relations, military justice, and defense resources management.

Overview of Major Changes

The modest increase of the FY 2009 request over the FY 2008 level is to expand current Peace and Security assistance program opportunities.

Sierra Leone

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Sierra Leone focuses on building institutional capacities through the following key goals: strengthening good governance and consolidating peace and security through democratic political processes; supporting economic growth and private sector investment, particularly in the productive agriculture and natural resources sectors; and reducing food insecurity and increasing the standard of living through developmental food aid.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	26,450	3,000	26,817	-	23,650
Child Survival and Health	780	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance	3,820	-	2,120	-	-
Economic Support Fund	11,875	3,000	12,399	-	11,000
International Military Education and Training	235	-	382	-	400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	250
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	9,740	-	11,916	-	12,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	26,450	3,000	26,817	-	23,650
Peace and Security	235	-	382	-	650
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	235	-	382	-	400
Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	250
Governing Justly and Democratically	12,291	3,000	12,919	-	8,540
Rule of Law and Human Rights	10,000	3,000	12,399	-	7,000
Good Governance	1,599	-	520	-	1,540
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	692	-	-	-	-
Investing in People	5,777	-	6,096	-	6,240
Health	5,777	-	6,096	-	6,240
Economic Growth	6,731	-	7,420	-	7,500
Agriculture	5,595	-	6,370	-	6,790
Economic Opportunity	-	-	50	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	26,450	3,000	26,817	-	23,650
Environment	1,136	-	1,000	-	710
Program Support	1,416	-	-	-	720
Program Support	1,416	-	-	-	720

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	23,650	650	8,540	6,240	7,500	-	720
Economic Support Fund	11,000	-	8,540	-	1,740	-	720
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	250	250	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	6,240	5,760	-	-

Peace and Security: To help Sierra Leone consolidate peace, reinforce its territorial integrity, and resist terrorist and other security threats, Department of State funded programs will provide technical assistance and capacity building for military and civil authorities. Ultimately, a more professional Sierra Leone military can participate in international peacekeeping operations as part of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). To help counter increasing threats, programs will help strengthen anti-corruption efforts, combat drug smuggling, stem human trafficking, impede organized crime, stop illegal money transfers, and curtail diamond smuggling. The response of the criminal justice system will be enhanced by programs focused on community policing, investigative techniques, and crime scene protocols. In addition, resources will be used to enhance the capacity of the Armed Forces Maritime Wing to prevent smuggling, piracy, and illegal fishing, enhance civil-military cooperation, and improve defense programming and budget planning.

Governing Justly and Democratically: To strengthen good governance and counter corruption, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will emphasize transparency, accountability, and inclusiveness. On the heels of the 2008 local elections, which will bring many new and inexperienced officials into office, programs will continue to support decentralization, providing significant training to new ward committee and local council members, including District Councilors and Parliamentarians. Funding will continue to be provided to the Special Court for Sierra Leone to address past war crimes and human rights violations. Gender, youth, and media will be considered cross-cutting themes across programs, with the goal of increasing informed civic participation. This will include improving media professionalism and outreach, and increasing citizens' access to accurate information. Political process and party training will also build electoral capacity for future elections.

Investing in People: A critical USAID assistance priority in Sierra Leone is improvement in maternal

and child health and nutrition services. Since Sierra Leone ranks at the bottom of social development indicators, the main objective is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition and to improve the health of vulnerable groups, especially women and children. Most interventions include critical training in maternal and/or newborn health, child health care and nutrition. A growth promotion program and successful methodology for community rehabilitation of malnourished children will be implemented. Continued capacity building of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation will help bring its services (e.g., vitamin A distribution, de-worming, and immunization) closer to the community thereby ensuring access to these key interventions.

Economic Growth: To support economic growth, USAID programs will focus funds on productive agriculture and natural resource and biodiversity initiatives – again prioritizing women and youth employment. Efforts will be undertaken to support job growth and to promote a stronger private sector capable of fueling a sustainable economy to foster Sierra Leone’s long-term economic growth. In the agriculture sector, U.S. programs will expand and technologically advance the agriculture-cash crops sector and reduce food insecurity in vulnerable populations. Extractive resources sector reform will improve the transparent, effective, and efficient management of revenue-rich natural resources, particularly diamonds and gold, and prevent the recurrence of “blood diamonds,” which fueled regional instability, smuggling, and corruption, and may have funded terrorist organizations. Land reclamation (especially related to mining), property rights and land tenure, tri-border forestry, and wildlife management activities will continue to emphasize good governance, transparency, accountability, and best practices. Additionally, programs will advance trade and economic harmonization in the Mano River Basin sub-region.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget request, a slight decrease from the FY 2008 estimate, will foster efficient management of Sierra Leone’s natural resources, create essential employment for youth and women, and help generate the national revenue necessary to reduce dependency on the international budgetary and other development assistance. This funding will enable the United States to help the Government of Sierra Leone consolidate the remarkable gains of the presidential, parliamentary, and local council elections.

Somalia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in Somalia are to eliminate the terrorist threat, promote political stability by supporting the establishment of a functioning central government, and address the humanitarian needs of the Somali people. U.S. assistance will help build the capacity of the Transitional Federal Institutions (TFIs) to provide social services and support the transitional process leading to national elections and the establishment of permanent, representative government institutions. The United States also will work closely with other donor partners and international organizations to support the development of an effective and representative security sector, including the military, police, and judiciary, while supporting ongoing peacekeeping efforts in Somalia.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	44,372	55,000	13,448	-	40,330
Child Survival and Health	500	-	748	-	8,480
Democracy Fund	-	5,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	9,571	-	10,419	-	-
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-	-	20,250
Peacekeeping Operations	9,600	40,000	2,281	-	11,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	24,701	10,000	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	44,372	55,000	13,448	-	40,330
Peace and Security	10,690	40,000	2,281	-	18,100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,600	40,000	2,281	-	15,600
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,090	-	-	-	2,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,973	5,000	1,914	-	12,500
Good Governance	3,373	1,000	1,514	-	4,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	-	400	-	6,000
Civil Society	-	4,000	-	-	2,000
Investing in People	4,087	-	9,253	-	9,730
Health	1,000	-	2,748	-	8,480
Education	3,087	-	6,505	-	1,250

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	44,372	55,000	13,448	-	40,330
Humanitarian Assistance	24,701	10,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	24,701	10,000	-	-	-
Program Support	921	-	-	-	-
Program Support	921	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	40,330	18,100	12,500	9,730	-	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,480	-	-	8,480	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	20,250	6,500	12,500	1,250	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	11,600	11,600	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Security is an essential precondition for basic governance, economic, and social development. A key component in achieving lasting peace and stability in Somalia is the creation of a functioning security sector based on the rule of law, encompassing the judiciary, police, and the military. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will be used to continue significant levels of support for peacekeeping operations in Somalia and to expand support for effective security sector development.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will support the transitional process leading to national elections expected to take place at the end of 2009, as well as programs that build the capacity of and train public sector executives in the transparent and accountable management of government ministries. Programs will provide assistance for the TFIs to help re-establish appropriate executive functions, including rebuilding the administrative capacity of local institutions that provide basic services. Assistance also will encourage continued democratization and development in the regional administrations in Somaliland and Puntland. USAID will continue to support existing and emerging civil society institutions, including independent media outlets, which are key stakeholders in Somalia.

Investing in People: USAID will support the delivery of critical social services, including education facilities and essential health interventions. The integrated program will provide support for essential social services directly at the community level. The program will expand assistance designed to increase student attendance and retention by rehabilitating community primary schools; training additional teachers, especially women; and increasing access to education. Health programs will focus resources on delivering basic maternal and child health interventions at the health facility and community levels in collaboration with relevant line ministries and local government counterparts. U.S. assistance also will provide funds to develop safe water points and latrines in community schools and health posts.

Overview of Major Changes

The increase of funding from FY 2008 to FY 2009 is focused on Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives, as well as for health programs within the Investing in People Objective. The increases are associated with the continued need for the international community to support efforts to establish long-term stability and representative governance in Somalia, particularly with national elections scheduled in 2009.

South Africa

Program Overview

The U.S. Government's overarching priority in South Africa is to assist the country in completing the transformation from its apartheid past into an economically vibrant, fully inclusive democracy. U.S. interventions in South Africa focus on expanding partnerships with the South African Government (SAG) to stem the spread and mitigate the impact of HIV/AIDS; to build capacity that promotes economic growth; to address immediate diplomatic, military, and political-military issues; to improve the management of tuberculosis (TB); to ensure the sustainable and integrated delivery of quality primary health care services at the local level; and to improve access to justice for victims of violence, particularly women and children.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	398,288	574,258	575,527
Child Survival and Health	5,704	6,951	3,427
Development Assistance	19,529	9,250	14,000
Economic Support Fund	975	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	371,432	557,200	557,200
International Military Education and Training	48	857	850
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	100	-	50

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	398,288	574,258	575,527
Peace and Security	1,248	1,607	1,900
Counter-Terrorism	100	-	50
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	48	857	850
Transnational Crime	800	-	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	300	750	1,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	4,475	-	-
Rule of Law and Human Rights	925	-	-
Good Governance	3,550	-	-
Investing in People	380,486	567,401	560,627

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	398,288	574,258	575,527
Health	377,886	564,151	560,627
Education	2,600	3,000	-
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	250	-
Economic Growth	12,079	5,250	13,000
Financial Sector	2,650	1,550	5,000
Infrastructure	750	-	-
Agriculture	500	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	7,179	3,700	8,000
Environment	1,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	575,527	1,900	-	560,627	13,000	-
Child Survival and Health	3,427	-	-	3,427	-	-
Development Assistance	14,000	1,000	-	-	13,000	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	557,200	-	-	557,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	850	850	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	50	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: South Africa is a force for African stability and prosperity and a strategic U.S. partner on the continent. The United States, through the Department of State, will enhance South African capacity to address regional security challenges and development goals. U.S. programs will augment military capacity and improve the readiness of the South African National Defence Force to respond to regional conflict. The United States will promote participation in stabilization operations, combat transnational crime, and build SAG capacity to implement regional peace and reconciliation activities. Pending resolution of legal restrictions, the United States will enhance the SAG's strategic airlift and disaster response capabilities. The United States will continue to engage future SAG leadership in professional military education and technical training courses and help South Africans improve management of their defense establishment. Programs will aid South African efforts to reduce trafficking in persons, violence against women and children, and migrant smuggling. Counterterrorism programs will improve the SAG's capabilities to deliver specialized training and technical assistance to police officers in the investigation of terrorist organizations and activities. The sustaining partnership with South Africa also will be the basis for U.S. assistance that strengthens SAG systems for delivering targeted assistance in support of peace-building and reconstruction in strife-torn countries across Africa.

Investing in People: South Africa has one of the highest estimated TB infection rates in the world

and ranks fifth on the World Health Organization list of 22 high-burden countries. TB is the leading cause of death in HIV-infected individuals (estimated to be 5.4 million), and HIV is the propellant fueling the TB epidemic. The emergence of multiple drug-resistant and extremely drug-resistant TB is a threat to public health and requires immediate action. As requested by the SAG, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provides primary healthcare and TB programs that target systems-strengthening rather than direct service delivery. USAID, in collaboration with the World Health Organization and national authorities, will assist in increasing TB cure rates and improve the SAG's capacity to plan and rapidly implement its Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course Program. USAID assistance also will support an integrated package of maternal and child health services while simultaneously strengthening the delivery of primary health care services including voluntary family planning.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): South Africa will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Economic growth is essential to South Africa's struggle to redress economic inequality. The backbone of South Africa's approach to creating jobs is stimulating the productivity and competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). FY 2009 programs will strengthen the ability of SMEs to reliably meet domestic market-driven requirements with the intent that they will enter the export market as suppliers to larger exporting firms and then become direct exporters to the United States and the region. USAID assistance will address the critical shortage of professional and technical skills particularly among the historically disadvantaged majority, an issue the SAG has identified as the single greatest impediment for both public and private investment programs. Programs also will increase market opportunities for U.S. businesses in South Africa and broaden success under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. The United States will leverage resources from commercial banks and other sources to meet these objectives. USAID assistance, including Development Credit Authority guarantees, will promote private sector competitiveness, enhance workforce skills development, advance private sector productivity, expand financial services, and strengthen the financial and business sectors.

Overview of Major Changes

Building on SAG's role to support African-wide stability and prosperity, starting in FY 2009 the United States will focus sustained, dedicated resources to partner with the SAG to address conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities in other countries. These new trilateral activities represent a modest increase in resource requirements and will be funded under the Peace and Security Objective. Also in FY 2009, there will be a shift in resources from the Investing in People towards the Economic Growth Objective. In particular, funding for the direct support for education activities will be shifted and combined with additional resources to further address the issues of economic inequality through private sector job creation.

Sudan

Program Overview

The signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in January 2005 and the Darfur Peace Agreement (DPA) in May 2006, presented the United States with a unique opportunity to promote a viable, just, and peaceful democratic transformation within a unified Sudan. In FY 2009, the United States will support the United Nations and African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID) to establish security in Darfur as well as the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) to maintain stability in Southern Sudan and the Three Areas. Priorities for U.S. assistance are ending the violence and atrocities in Darfur; providing life-saving humanitarian assistance; facilitating implementation of the CPA and the DPA; promoting the Government's sharing of power and wealth; providing tangible benefits of peace for displaced and returning communities; improving governance; and preparing for and supporting timely elections in 2009.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	494,746	250,000	334,772	70,000	332,630
Child Survival and Health	23,791	-	17,488	-	20,230
Development Assistance	70,000	-	127,721	-	-
Economic Support Fund	45,000	-	100,876	70,000	254,100
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Disaster and Famine Assistance	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	96	-	287	-	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,800	-	13,578	-	24,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,725	-	4,000	-	4,000
Peacekeeping Operations	84,000	150,000	70,822	-	30,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	255,334	100,000	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	494,746	250,000	334,772	70,000	332,630
Peace and Security	102,871	150,000	96,237	-	67,800
Counter-Terrorism	500	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	95,271	150,000	86,837	-	58,300

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	494,746	250,000	334,772	70,000	332,630
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	7,100	-	9,400	-	9,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	50,588	-	73,636	70,000	77,406
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,850	-	1,850	-	1,850
Good Governance	12,430	-	10,210	-	14,110
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	17,230	-	45,630	70,000	45,500
Civil Society	19,078	-	15,946	-	15,946
Investing in People	38,541	-	59,589	-	53,651
Health	28,791	-	39,168	-	33,230
Education	9,750	-	20,421	-	20,421
Economic Growth	47,068	-	99,490	-	125,490
Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	29,640	-	74,490	-	87,490
Agriculture	11,128	-	9,780	-	19,780
Private Sector Competitiveness	3,500	-	3,120	-	3,120
Economic Opportunity	-	-	7,100	-	10,100
Environment	2,800	-	5,000	-	5,000
Humanitarian Assistance	255,678	100,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	255,678	100,000	-	-	-
Program Support	-	-	5,820	-	8,283
Program Support	-	-	5,820	-	8,283

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	336,200	67,800	77,406	53,651	125,490	-	8,283
Child Survival and Health	20,230	-	-	20,230	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	254,100	9,500	77,406	33,421	125,490	-	8,283
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	24,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Through the Department of State, the United States will support UNMIS by providing U.S. law enforcement and support services. The United States will pay its share of UN assessments for UNMIS and UNAMID. Bilateral U.S. assistance to Sudan will support local-level conflict mitigation, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration efforts, as well as the reform of

the forces in the South. Successful integration of the forces of two former enemies – the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) – and proper downsizing, training, transformation and professionalization of the SPLA are vital aspects of ensuring the long-term stability of southern Sudan. Department of State funded training and infrastructure development for the police, justice, and corrections systems also will add to long-term security in Sudan, in part by combating impunity for violence against vulnerable groups such as women and girls. The United States will continue to support UN civilian policing missions in Sudan and activities to assist in the development of police, correctional, and justice sector institutional capacity in southern Sudan.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to provide technical assistance to the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS), train political parties in preparation for the 2009 elections, and strengthen civil society. Support will include strengthening the anti-corruption commission and five oversight committees in the Southern Sudan Legislative Assembly. Support for consensus-building processes between political parties will help to ensure stability. Increasing capacity to conduct national elections and carry out critical political processes, as well as improving access to and availability of independent information, will be key to the political transformation of Sudan. Support will be provided to elected political leaders to develop skills to effectively manage and represent constituents. After the 2009 elections, work will begin immediately on building capacity to ensure a free and fair referendum on unity in 2011.

Investing in People: Through USAID, support in this area will focus on increasing access to basic education and primary health care in urban and rural areas, including improving access to safe water, strengthening hygiene and sanitation practices, and enhancing surveillance systems for neglected diseases. The United States will emphasize investment in essential services and community infrastructure in order to encourage and sustain the return of internally displaced persons and refugees, rebuild local communities, and reduce tensions. Sudan also will receive support to scale up its response to HIV/AIDS in integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: A critical aspect of the success of the CPA and DPA and Sudan's long-term economic growth will be rehabilitation of critical infrastructure. Accordingly, improving roads and transport services, as well as water and sanitation services, will be the major focus of USAID assistance in the economic growth area. Improving food security, increasing agricultural productivity, and supporting livelihoods will be another main focal point for U.S. assistance in reviving the Sudanese economy as new infrastructure comes on line to improve access to markets. Assistance also will be provided to support private sector productivity, micro-enterprise, and financial sector development. Specific attention will focus on developing micro-enterprise support facilities and expanding microfinance to the Three Areas and in the south. Private sector activities will develop agricultural markets linked to new road networks.

Overview of Major Changes

The United States has focused the majority of assistance on responding to the enormous humanitarian needs throughout Sudan and continued support of the African Union Mission in Sudan. In FY 2009, it is expected that humanitarian assistance will continue in Darfur and assistance to the Three Areas, expanded. Additionally, the CPA will be actively implemented and the U.S. Government will be able to transition programming from humanitarian assistance to reconstruction and longer-term development in the South at both the GOSS regional and state levels. The CPA will remain a critical focus of U.S. support as Sudan prepares for and undertakes the 2009 elections, installs elected leaders into government institutions, and prepares for the 2011 referendum. The United States will provide increased levels of funding to strengthen the GOSS and their state-level governments and further support the consolidation of peace throughout Sudan. Increased emphasis will be placed on the development of police, correctional, and justice sector institutional capacity in Southern Sudan and on providing peace dividends in the Three Areas. A sharp apparent decline in funding to support peacekeeping operations in 2009 is due to a shift in funding as a result of the takeover of the peacekeeping operations in Darfur by UNAMID, which is under UN financial control and leadership. Significant U.S. assessments for the UNMIS and UNAMID peacekeeping operations are reflected in the FY 2009 State Operations budget request.

Swaziland

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Swaziland focuses on promotion of democratic values, including human rights in security forces, and the key health threats of HIV/AIDS and associated diseases such as tuberculosis, which have reduced average life expectancy to 31.3 years, the lowest in the world. The pandemic has already orphaned 130,000 children, the national population of 1.1 million is declining, and the negative economic impact in this nearly absolute monarchy, where the majority of citizens are subsistence farmers, will only become more staggering.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	8,896	8,428	8,500
Child Survival and Health	2,600	8,332	8,400
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	6,200	-	-
International Military Education and Training	96	96	100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	8,896	8,428	8,500
Peace and Security	96	96	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	96	96	100
Investing in People	8,800	8,332	8,400
Health	8,800	8,332	8,400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	8,500	100	-	8,400	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,400	-	-	8,400	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: FY 2009 resources, through the Department of State, will support military assistance programs that promote a higher degree of professionalism in the Swaziland defense forces

through education on the role of the military in a democracy.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Swaziland will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Overview of Major Changes

No significant changes to the Swaziland program are requested.

Tanzania

Program Overview

In seeking to improve the quality of life of all Tanzanians, U.S. foreign assistance to Tanzania focuses on strengthening Tanzania's democratic institutions, as well as local and national systems and institutional capacity in health, including HIV/AIDS and malaria, and education. U.S. assistance also promotes sound agribusiness practices and helps preserve Tanzania's unique biodiversity.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	247,965	348,481	335,730
Child Survival and Health	43,030	51,806	39,540
Development Assistance	14,294	25,239	24,440
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	176,542	271,000	271,000
International Military Education and Training	66	287	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,302	149	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,731	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	247,965	348,481	335,730
Peace and Security	2,368	436	750
Counter-Terrorism	2,289	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	13	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	66	287	750
Transnational Crime	-	149	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,074	2,750	4,600
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	350
Good Governance	810	-	2,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,750	-
Civil Society	264	-	1,750
Investing in People	226,606	334,095	319,540
Health	219,572	324,806	310,540

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	247,965	348,481	335,730
Education	7,034	9,289	9,000
Economic Growth	6,186	11,200	10,500
Trade and Investment	875	1,200	2,000
Agriculture	1,311	3,240	1,240
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	2,000
Economic Opportunity	-	760	760
Environment	4,000	6,000	4,500
Humanitarian Assistance	11,731	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	11,731	-	-
Program Support	-	-	340
Program Support	-	-	340

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	335,730	750	4,600	319,540	10,500	-	340
Child Survival and Health	39,540	-	-	39,540	-	-	-
Development Assistance	24,440	-	4,600	9,000	10,500	-	340
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	271,000	-	-	271,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	450	450	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: As the only major donor funding Tanzania's security sector, vital U.S. technical assistance will be provided for security sector reform, including internal controls against police corruption, professional development opportunities for the police force, and forensic capabilities to increase successful prosecutions with funding through the Department of State. U.S. assistance also will provide support for coastal security training and to counter illicit trafficking in conventional weapons. Programs will professionalize the Tanzanian Peoples Defense Force to play a stabilizing role in the region, through peacekeeping and counter-terrorist activities. With a lengthy and poorly protected coastal region, Tanzania will benefit from military training and regional programs that will be used to help build its maritime security capacity as well.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will help strengthen democracy in Tanzania by supporting Tanzania's Parliament as an institutional check on executive power, empowering civil society organizations—including the media—to participate more effectively in political life, and diminishing the causes of corruption. To strengthen Tanzania's legislative function, the program will provide targeted technical assistance to Parliament in order to enhance the ability of selected parliamentary

committees to act as watchdogs for fair and appropriate budget decisions and the proper implementation of key policies by executive agencies. To strengthen civil society, the program will support activities such as specialized mentoring and training for civil society organizations to help them better engage in advocacy for improved public service delivery and the monitoring of public budgetary decisions. This includes support for civic education on Tanzania's Zanzibar archipelago, which remains prone to political and civic unrest due to historical, cultural inter-island differences and evidence of electoral tampering. To promote and support anti-corruption reform, the program will build on the current work of the Millennium Challenge Account Threshold program by continuing to support district-level public expenditure tracking systems so that official financial data will be accessible to civil society organizations, the private sector and parliamentarians. The program also will seek to build on the achievements of the Threshold program and complement other interventions in Peace and Security by providing targeted technical support to key legal sector institutions in order to increase access to justice by all Tanzanians.

Investing in People: At 5.7 births per woman, Tanzania has one of the highest fertility rates in Africa and one of the highest rates of maternal mortality (578 per 100,000 live births). These factors dilute the impact of strong economic growth, making growth and poverty reduction difficult, thereby elevating the country's vulnerability to civil strife. USAID will provide resources to address the high fertility rate that is contributing to maternal mortality by focusing on: 1) supporting long-term and permanent methods of contraception in the public sector; 2) promoting short-term methods in the private sector; and 3) enabling contraceptive security. High impact maternal and child health interventions that are rapidly scalable such as Vitamin A supplementation, zinc and oral re-hydration salts for diarrhea treatment, integrated management of illness for children, focused antenatal care for pregnant women, active management of third stage of labor, and treatment of post-partum hemorrhage also will be supported in Tanzania. USAID programs also will support the improvement of in-country tuberculosis diagnosis and treatment, including drug-resistant strains.

Only nine percent of Tanzanians attend secondary school, and only three in five girls complete primary school. USAID programs will support basic education in Tanzania, especially for girls and vulnerable children, by (a) increasing the number of girls receiving preschool, primary, and secondary education; (b) improving primary and secondary skills in math and science; (c) providing specialized training for teachers in math, science, and English; and, (d) improving the quality of special needs education. U.S. assistance works primarily with Muslim and pastoralist populations in geographic areas where there is little or no donor presence, which supports the goals of the East African Counter-Terrorism Initiative on Zanzibar and in Southern Tanzania. Long-term results will include a better-educated workforce and increased economic growth.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Tanzania will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable

groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: As one of the poorest countries in the world, Tanzania stands to benefit significantly from U.S. assistance that will target the agriculture and natural resources sectors to improve livelihoods in the near term while building a solid foundation for sustainable long-term growth. Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy, and 80% of the population of 38 million reside and earn their living in the rural areas, often near protected areas, where agriculture is vital to their survival. Subsistence dominated farming must transform into profitable agricultural production to meet domestic demands and improve trade opportunities. Tanzania is home to some of the most significant biodiversity hot spots on the planet, and preserving those eco-regions while improving community participation in natural resources management as well as benefits sharing is a priority. USAID programs will take an integrated approach to agriculture and natural resources, recognizing conflicts and mitigating them through enabling policy environments; increasing agricultural productivity to reduce pressure on water and land resources while increasing incomes; and supporting private sector development in both areas through grower/producer/export associations and Wildlife Management Areas, as communities build their capacity to enter into and manage long-term contracts with businesses in the important and growing tourism sector.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Tanzania was selected as a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) eligible country in November 2005. On May 24, 2006, the Government of Tanzania and the MCC signed a Threshold country program for \$11.1 million. The program, implemented by USAID, works to enhance local capacities to fight corruption, strengthens the rule of law, improves governance, and increases oversight of public procurement. In FY 2007, Tanzania developed and submitted a Compact proposal focusing on poverty reduction through sustained economic growth as the core objective.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request includes increases in all strategic objective areas, except Investing in People and Economic Growth, over the FY 2008 estimate. Increases in Governing Justly and Democratically programs will build upon the MCC Threshold program's anti-corruption activities, implement civic education activities to advance multi-party democracy, support Zanzibar's political reconciliation process, and strengthen Tanzania's democratic checks and balances as exercised by the legislature, civil society, press and judiciary.

The 2009 request level for Tanzania does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Togo

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Togo will focus on encouraging progress towards democratization, good governance, and economic reform, while continuing to closely monitor the Government of Togo's (GOT) willingness to work towards these same goals. The successful October 2007 parliamentary election signaled the GOT's desire for democratic reform, and the challenge now is to build upon that momentum for further reforms.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	81	96	220
Development Assistance	-	-	120
International Military Education and Training	81	96	100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	81	96	220
Peace and Security	81	96	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	81	96	100
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	120
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	120

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	220	100	120	-	-	-
Development Assistance	120	-	120	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Togo's success at democratization rests on the military's non-involvement in politics during this process and the reformulation of the military's role in the country. U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State will be used to professionalize the military, which includes

programs to educate civilian and military officials about respect for human rights, the rule of law, civilian control of the military, and appropriate civilian-military relations in a democracy. As democratic reforms are consolidated, traditional forms of military training will be reintroduced.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development programs will focus on the Togolese democratic process, specifically in preparation for the 2010 Presidential elections. This election will be another key measure of Togo's commitment to long lasting democratic change, and willingness and ability to foster national reconciliation. This funding will complement the efforts of other donors to do public outreach to encourage free, fair, and transparent elections, and to train observers.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Togo includes a slight increase in Peace and Security funding and a new governance program.

Uganda

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Uganda focuses on the following key goals: strengthening the conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict northern Uganda and regional stability; promoting the institutionalization of multi-party democracy; addressing key health threats including malaria and HIV/AIDS; and addressing key development issues such as promoting sound agribusiness practices as well as protecting biodiversity.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	332,145	2,000	345,767	-	345,778
Child Survival and Health	33,960	-	39,851	-	31,778
Development Assistance	28,445	-	27,600	-	35,150
Economic Support Fund	-	2,000	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	210,660	-	255,000	-	255,000
International Military Education and Training	283	-	477	-	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	27	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	58,770	-	22,839	-	23,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	332,145	2,000	345,767	-	345,778
Peace and Security	2,110	2,000	477	-	4,750
Counter-Terrorism	27	-	-	-	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	283	-	477	-	2,900
Transnational Crime	500	-	-	-	200
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,300	2,000	-	-	1,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,419	-	2,100	-	7,500
Good Governance	559	-	500	-	2,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	969	-	1,000	-	3,500
Civil Society	891	-	600	-	2,000
Investing in People	259,430	-	318,851	-	305,778

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	332,145	2,000	345,767	-	345,778
Health	253,430	-	307,351	-	299,278
Education	6,000	-	11,500	-	6,500
Economic Growth	23,772	-	24,339	-	27,750
Trade and Investment	1,626	-	1,000	-	1,000
Agriculture	15,896	-	15,839	-	19,250
Private Sector Competitiveness	750	-	2,000	-	2,000
Environment	5,500	-	5,500	-	5,500
Humanitarian Assistance	44,414	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	44,414	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IP	EG	HA
TOTAL	345,778	4,750	7,500	305,778	27,750	-
Child Survival and Health	31,778	-	-	31,778	-	-
Development Assistance	35,150	3,900	7,500	8,500	15,250	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	255,000	-	-	255,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	350	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	23,000	-	-	10,500	12,500	-

Peace and Security: As northern Uganda transitions from a conflict emergency, increasing support will be necessary to reintegrate ex-combatants and internally displaced people into communities, advance the national reconciliation process, and promote livelihoods. To foster lasting stability and peace in northern Uganda, the United States, through the Department of State, will support local and regional peace-building and reconciliation mechanisms, enhanced economic security and social inclusion at the community level, and access to justice. In cooperation with the Ugandan police, U.S. assistance will develop forensic laboratory capabilities to enhance criminal investigations and prosecutions, support community policing programs in the north, and assist in the destruction of mines and small arms. Funds will also be used to continue to restore professionalism in Uganda's military. The United States will support the Government's ongoing efforts to stem trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling which will include a comprehensive police training program. Due to Uganda's strategic location and porous borders, additional funds will be provided to deny terrorist sponsorship and sanctuary.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In the new multi-party system, the United States will support programs to strengthen issue-based caucuses and accountability committees in Parliament as well as promote consensus-building activities among elected representatives, political parties, and civil

society. Through USAID, assistance will strengthen political parties and improve the capacity of civil society to advocate on behalf of their constituents, strengthen the Electoral Commission, and support a national civic education program in preparation for the 2011 elections.

Investing in People: USAID assistance programs will work to strengthen maternal health services, including birth preparedness, safe delivery, antenatal care visits, and treatment of obstetric complications and disabilities with a focus on awareness and prevention of obstetric fistula. Programs will promote vaccination against the eight immunizable childhood diseases; facilitate treatment of childhood illness through promotion of integrated management of childhood ailments such as diarrhea and acute respiratory infections; strengthen maternal and child nutrition through promotion of growth monitoring; and support reduction in micronutrient deficiencies through vitamin supplementation, food distribution and food fortification programs. Family planning programs will improve skills of providers at the facility and community level in both the public and private sectors; improve the accuracy of information available; ensure a functional contraceptive supply system; and increase the range of voluntary family planning methods available to couples, bringing these services closer to where they live. U.S. assistance also will support avian influenza, tuberculosis, and water/sanitation programs. Across the Investing in People portfolio, programs will work to increase system strengthening, service delivery, and family and community involvement.

U.S. assistance under the Africa Education Initiative will support teacher training, curriculum reform at the primary level, and community involvement. The United States also plans to continue supporting and enhancing Universal Primary Education.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Uganda will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will focus on transforming rural productivity and competitiveness in Uganda through the value chain approach to agricultural development. The aim is poverty reduction and increased livelihoods development through improved agribusiness and producer organization productivity; dissemination of improved production technologies; rural financial sector development and expanded access to credit; dairy market chain development; greater food security through greater access to agricultural technology inputs; and strengthened rural infrastructure. The geographic focus of program activities will be expanded to include northern Uganda. The program will protect biodiversity in the environmentally threatened Albertine Rift and endangered areas of northern Uganda through training in biodiversity monitoring; land use planning; environmental laws; increased capacity to manage buffer zones and support for the establishment of key wildlife regulations; and community revenue-sharing policies for sustainable use of natural resources.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On February 14, 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation Board approved Uganda's Threshold country plan, to be implemented over a 30-month period ending on December 31, 2009. The program focuses on decreasing public sector corruption, particularly in public procurement, audit, and financial management practices.

Overview of Major Changes

While the overall FY 2009 funding for Uganda reflects no significant change from the FY 2008 estimate, significant reallocations will be made. The reallocations will include increases in resources for Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth. Peace and Security increases will concentrate on stabilization operations and security sector reform, with other additional funding going also to conflict mitigation and reconciliation, transnational crime, and counter-terrorism. Governing Justly and Democratically increases will concentrate on the areas of good governance, political competition and consensus-building, civil society, and promoting pluralism in Uganda's Parliament, elections, and governance. U.S. assistance will help support crucial presidential and legislative elections to ensure long-term political competition and consensus-building. Economic Growth increases will be in the area of agriculture, which will be critical to creating opportunities for employment and livelihoods and for stimulating economic growth in the post-conflict situation of the north part of the country.

The 2009 request level for Uganda does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Zambia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Zambia supports the goals of reducing widespread poverty and building and sustaining a democratic, well-governed Zambia that conducts itself responsibly in the international system. U.S. assistance to Zambia seeks to promote economic growth through trade and investment; create health and educational opportunities; reverse the tide of HIV/AIDS; strengthen democratic systems, rule of law, and respect for human rights; and build capacity to promote regional and sub-regional peace, security, and stability.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	234,646	300,168	296,328
Child Survival and Health	20,678	31,995	17,955
Development Assistance	16,783	17,917	28,023
Economic Support Fund	4,257	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	181,897	232,000	232,000
International Military Education and Training	254	382	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	127	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,650	17,874	18,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	234,646	300,168	296,328
Peace and Security	381	382	350
Counter-Terrorism	127	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	254	382	350
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	3,614
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,255
Good Governance	-	-	1,359
Investing in People	213,932	274,995	266,705
Health	202,575	264,995	259,955
Education	11,357	10,000	6,750
Economic Growth	12,242	9,711	18,453
Trade and Investment	1,713	1,126	4,217

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	234,646	300,168	296,328
Financial Sector	1,356	2,909	2,411
Agriculture	7,058	4,925	9,541
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,512	246	1,515
Economic Opportunity	603	505	769
Humanitarian Assistance	8,091	15,080	7,206
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	8,091	15,080	-
Disaster Readiness	-	-	7,206

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	296,328	350	3,614	266,705	18,453	7,206
Child Survival and Health	17,955	-	-	17,955	-	-
Development Assistance	28,023	-	3,614	8,750	15,659	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	232,000	-	-	232,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,000	-	-	8,000	2,794	7,206

Peace and Security: Zambia's long history of stability in a volatile region, as well as its strong record of bilateral cooperation, validate U.S. engagement focused on building capacity in the peace and security sector. U.S.-supported military training and education programs, through the Department of State, strengthen the U.S. partnership with Zambia across the security spectrum and will include training for military officers in counter-terrorism and border control in support of the war on terror. The Zambian military is being groomed to play an important role in sub-regional peacekeeping efforts. Anti-Trafficking in Persons (TIP) funding will support the Zambian Government's commitment to address human smuggling by increasing awareness and ensuring proper implementation of new anti-trafficking legislation. Anti-TIP training will help police, prosecutors, judges, and immigration officials enforce the new law and enable the Government of the Republic of Zambia (GRZ) to monitor and collect data on trafficking cases. Funding will support non-governmental organizations that care for victims, especially those who may be called upon to testify in the trials of traffickers prosecuted under the new law.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance seeks to address the imbalance in political power, stemming from inadequate checks and balances on a strong executive, which has resulted in a poor record on civil liberties and significantly impeded Zambia's development. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs to strengthen the rule of law and increase respect for human rights. USAID assistance will strengthen capacity for good governance at the national and local level while also addressing critical anti-corruption reforms, continuing the progress made under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program.

Investing in People: Limited education and poor health status contribute to high poverty levels and Zambia's weak macroeconomic situation. The high level of poverty, in turn, exacerbates poor health and limits public funding for services. In response, USAID assistance will focus on improving maternal and child health, combating tuberculosis and malaria, expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health services, and increasing access to safe water supplies and sanitation. USAID assistance will improve the quality of education for children by providing teacher training, supporting critically underserved community schools, and expanding the Ministry of Education's management capacity. USAID support for education initiatives includes specific HIV/AIDS interventions designed to protect both school children and teachers.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Zambia will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and to support orphans and vulnerable children.

U.S. assistance under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will expand efforts to scale up proven preventive and treatment interventions toward achievement of 85% coverage among vulnerable groups to support the PMI goal of reducing malaria-related morbidity by 50%.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will promote agriculture, private sector competitiveness, financial services, trade and investment, and economic opportunity by addressing agricultural and private sector productivity, advancing trade and investment capacity, promoting inclusive economic law and property rights, improving financial services, and strengthening the agricultural, business, financial, and trade and investment enabling environments. USAID assistance will support efforts to remove regulatory and institutional constraints on businesses, reform financial and capital markets, and promote the growth of small and medium-sized enterprises, particularly those in the agricultural sector.

Humanitarian Assistance: Sustainable economic and social progress in Zambia is hindered by recurrent droughts and floods. Innovative U.S. assistance, through USAID, will merge food security with income generation activities, agricultural projects, and private sector-oriented programs in areas that are chronically devastated by drought or flood, thereby enabling households to manage shocks and maintain livelihoods.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Zambia's Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program, which began in 2006 and will end in June 2008, is a two-year effort to reduce administrative corruption and improve the effectiveness of selected GRZ institutions with the active involvement of key civil society organizations. U.S. assistance through the Threshold program is working to reduce opportunities for corruption through administrative reforms, formation of integrity committees, and implementation of citizen feedback monitoring systems. Threshold program support contributes to economic development through

increased trade by supporting improvements in the business environment, including reducing business start-up times and increasing border efficiency. In December 2007, Zambia was invited to apply for Phase II Threshold program funding.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for Zambia reflects a shift in funding towards anti-TIP activities, which will enable the United States to engage with the GRZ on this increasingly important regional issue. Funding for Governing Justly and Democratically activities will allow the United States to assert its leadership in this critical area and will support the continuation of progress in the fight against corruption achieved under the MCC Threshold program. Additional resources will support efforts to increase access to safe water and sanitation. The Economic Growth sector will benefit from additional resources to accelerate export trade through increased investments in trade finance and trade and investment capacity building.

The 2009 request level for Zambia does not include the total projected funding for the President's Malaria Initiative. Decisions on allocations of centrally managed funds will be made at the time that the FY 2009 operating year budget is set.

Zimbabwe

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Zimbabwe focuses on laying the groundwork for a return to democracy and prosperity by supporting democratic forces and civil society and by continuing humanitarian assistance, including HIV/AIDS programs, for those left vulnerable by the Government of Zimbabwe's (GOZ) poor governance and mismanagement. The 2008 presidential and parliamentary elections present the next major opportunity to advance democracy. In FY 2009, if political change ensues and legislative restrictions are lifted, Zimbabwe will need significant support from the United States, in coordination with other donors, to reform, rebuild, and recover.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	41,157	75,000	22,890	-	45,433
Child Survival and Health	14,001	-	18,161	-	19,433
Development Assistance	2,900	-	4,729	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,250	-	-	-	26,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	4,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	18,006	75,000	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	41,157	75,000	22,890	-	45,433
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,150	-	2,929	-	14,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,500	-	-	-	4,000
Good Governance	400	-	400	-	4,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	-	600	-	2,000
Civil Society	2,950	-	1,929	-	4,000
Investing in People	18,001	-	19,961	-	21,433
Health	18,001	-	18,161	-	19,433
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	-	1,800	-	2,000
Economic Growth	-	-	-	-	10,000
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	5,000
Agriculture	-	-	-	-	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	41,157	75,000	22,890	-	45,433
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	2,000
Humanitarian Assistance	18,006	75,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	18,006	75,000	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	45,433	-	14,000	21,433	10,000	-
Child Survival and Health	19,433	-	-	19,433	-	-
Economic Support Fund	26,000	-	14,000	2,000	10,000	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: Current programs are designed to lay the groundwork for future democratic reforms, including by encouraging a competitive and fair presidential election. To augment resources provided through the bilateral budget, additional resources also have been allocated from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Elections and Political Process fund (EPP). In FY 2007, \$1.4 million of FY 2006 EPP funds were provided and in FY 2008 \$1 million has thus far been provided in FY 2007 EPP funds. Funds supported party work, voter registration and training of monitors for upcoming presidential elections. Additional funds also may be made available using FY 2008 resources as needs and opportunities arise. In anticipation of a more moderate government arising in 2008, FY 2009 funding through USAID will be targeted at programs to re-establish and strengthen democratic institutions, processes and systems, and to build peaceful consensus on democratic reform. Institutional reform programs will include the legislative, judicial, and executive branches at the national level as well as provincial and local governments with assistance aimed at enhancing efficiency within each branch while improving interaction between them. Illustrative activities include assistance to repeal and/or revise unjust laws, promote national dialogue and referenda on key issues, advocate for the protection of human rights, institutionalize a credible electoral system, strengthen civil society's ability to advocate on its own behalf, and create the environment and journalistic skills for free media to operate.

If elections do not occur in 2008, or if elections continue the status quo, FY 2009 programming under the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will be reassessed to determine the most promising course to assist the democratic opposition to survive and to deepen its voice, thereby maintaining pressure on the GOZ to reform. Additionally, under a no-change scenario, the United States will promote a continuing dialogue with domestic and regional audiences on economic mismanagement, political manipulation, and human rights abuses.

Investing in People: Social assistance, primarily safety net support, will be provided to protect the Zimbabwean population made vulnerable by poor GOZ economic policies. In addition, funding will help address multi-drug resistant tuberculosis and the general decline of the health sector.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Zimbabwe will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Political change will open the way for International Financial Institutions to undertake a large-scale macro-economic recovery program. USAID will provide funding in support of monetary and fiscal policy reform and economic revitalization, specifically agricultural and private sector productivity and improvement of the business enabling environment.

Overview of Major Changes

The request for FY 2009 is double the FY 2008 estimate. Should a more moderate government come to power in FY 2008, U.S. assistance will change focus to consensus-building to generate national dialogue and agreement on issues critical to reversing the country's current state of disarray and dysfunction. FY 2009 assistance, as outlined above, will evolve further. It will represent the U.S.'s initial response to positive steps by the newly-installed government to address the country's ailments and to bring about more democratic political processes. As such, assistance will focus on economic growth and recovery, capacity building of government institutions and strengthening of government processes and systems, and an expanded social assistance program, largely comprised of HIV/AIDS support, safety net initiatives, and measures to rebuild the general health sector.

Africa Regional

Program Overview

Regional resources are key tools the Africa Bureau uses to implement the Secretary's Transformational Diplomacy vision in Africa. The Bureau programs regional funds to help Africans better their own lives, build their own nations, and transform their own future. The principal goal of the Africa Regional Program is to support U.S. efforts to promote Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically in sub-Saharan Africa. Projects programmed with Africa Regional resources also demonstrate the strong U.S. commitment to key national priorities, including combating terrorism and promoting the empowerment of women.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	38,088	16,196	43,125
Economic Support Fund	23,688	7,936	16,520
Foreign Military Financing	5,600	992	1,600
International Military Education and Training	-	127	80
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,000	-	2,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	7,141	14,925
Peacekeeping Operations	650	-	7,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	38,088	16,196	43,125
Peace and Security	17,800	8,260	34,825
Counter-Terrorism	7,075	7,141	8,900
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	75	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,650	1,119	25,205
Transnational Crime	-	-	720
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,000	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	6,188	-	300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,000	-	-
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,188	-	200
Civil Society	-	-	100
Investing in People	8,850	4,960	7,860

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	38,088	16,196	43,125
Health	1,600	-	-
Education	-	-	550
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	7,250	4,960	7,310
Economic Growth	4,250	2,976	140
Trade and Investment	1,500	-	60
Agriculture	-	-	80
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,000	1,488	-
Economic Opportunity	750	-	-
Environment	1,000	1,488	-
Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	-	-
Disaster Readiness	1,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	43,125	34,825	300	7,860	140	-
Economic Support Fund	16,520	8,220	300	7,860	140	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	80	80	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	14,925	14,925	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The promotion of Peace and Security is one of the Africa Bureau's highest programming priorities. Africa Regional funds will continue to be used to support a range of activities, including training and equipping programs to enhance border and coastal security; and efforts to prevent transnational crimes associated with migrant smuggling and trafficking in persons. Funding will also be provided for the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, an integrated multi-year program that seeks to increase individual-country and regional capacity in West Africa to deny terrorist organizations the ability to create safe-havens, recruit fighters, and impose extremist ideology on traditionally moderate populations. The launch of a counterpart approach in East Africa – the East Africa Regional Security Initiative – is also crucial to U.S. efforts and will be supported.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Governing Justly and Democratically, particularly political competition and consensus-building through strengthening elections and political processes, is also an important programming priority for Africa Regional resources. Supporting and sustaining democratic transitions are priorities for U.S. foreign assistance in sub-Saharan Africa. Democracy is a stabilizing

force that can help to avoid or mitigate the humanitarian crises that have resulted from armed political power struggles and have cost the United States billions of dollars annually. Resources requested in FY 2009 will be used primarily for programming in Chad, to strengthen civil society organizations as well as elections and political processes.

Investing in People: Regional resources will continue to be used in FY 2009 to support two broad areas of programming under the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative (WJEI): (1) strengthening the awareness of violence against women and children, and changing related attitudes and behavior; and (2) providing support and assistance to victims. WJEI is a three-year Presidential Initiative that is supported jointly by the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs and the Bureau of African Affairs. It helps the governments of Benin, Kenya, South Africa, and Zambia: (1) improve their ability to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate gender-based violence (GBV); (2) raise awareness of GBV; and (3) provide GBV victims with support. WJEI programs complement existing HIV/AIDS prevention and care activities funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief.

Economic Growth: A limited amount of regional resources will be used to support trade and investment and agriculture activities in one or more non-presence countries in Central Africa.

Overview of Major Changes

Changes from FY 2008 to FY 2009 include increases in the Peace and Security, Investing in People, and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives. These support more robust Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership programming in West Africa, the launch of the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative, and ongoing border and coastal security programs throughout sub-Saharan Africa. Military health affairs programs will be expanded, and countries such as Chad, Comoros, and the Central African Republic may benefit from additional Investing in People and Governing Justly and Democratically resources. In addition, WJEI programming will increase in the Initiative's four target countries. Funding to support Kimberley Process programming, aimed at ensuring that the trade in diamonds does not fund violence, is not included in the FY 2009 request.

Africa Regional - USAID

Program Overview

Transformational diplomacy faces tremendous challenges in sub-Saharan Africa, where Africa's leadership is committed to collaborating with the United States to achieve greater security, stability, and growth. The principal goal of the Africa Regional program is to strengthen selected African regional public and private institutions and organizations to promote democratic reforms such as civil society strengthening, human rights advocacy, and anti-corruption training; reduce widespread poverty, illiteracy, hunger, environmental degradation, and disease; and expand trade-led agriculture-based growth. Specific programs that are being advanced are reflected in Presidential initiatives in education, trade, agriculture, HIV/AIDS, and malaria.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	137,532	120,274	151,805
Child Survival and Health	20,416	18,197	56,355
Development Assistance	113,416	102,077	95,450
Economic Support Fund	3,700	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	137,532	120,274	151,805
Peace and Security	2,512	750	1,380
Counter-Terrorism	475	300	672
Transnational Crime	62	-	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,975	450	708
Governing Justly and Democratically	8,986	1,958	2,025
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,608	-	-
Good Governance	1,285	1,100	2,025
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,828	-	-
Civil Society	3,265	858	-
Investing in People	84,410	76,222	118,675
Health	34,416	23,262	62,115
Education	44,644	52,960	56,560
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	5,350	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	137,532	120,274	151,805
Economic Growth	34,799	25,344	29,725
Trade and Investment	3,050	2,500	3,640
Financial Sector	3,483	3,000	4,000
Infrastructure	8,715	7,050	9,000
Agriculture	12,882	8,900	9,572
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	-	-
Economic Opportunity	100	481	100
Environment	5,069	3,413	3,413
Humanitarian Assistance	3,700	-	-
Disaster Readiness	3,700	-	-
Program Support	3,125	16,000	-
Program Support	3,125	16,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	151,805	1,380	2,025	118,675	29,725	-	-
Child Survival and Health	56,355	-	-	56,355	-	-	-
Development Assistance	95,450	1,380	2,025	62,320	29,725	-	-

Peace and Security: The Peace and Security activities seek to promote conflict mitigation and response, peace and reconciliation processes, and preventive diplomacy as well as the efforts of African regional institutions to address conflict and respond swiftly to unforeseen circumstances with African-based organizations. Technical advice and guidance are also provided for developmentally focused counter-terrorism efforts in the Sahel and East Africa. Department of State will fund assessments and technical assistance to be carried out in concert with key interagency partners.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The purpose of U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance is to improve the effectiveness and legitimacy of governance institutions in sub-Saharan Africa. The major part of good governance work must be done at the country level, but some transboundary interventions and partnerships with regional organizations make an important contribution to strengthening institutions of good governance on the continent. USAID assistance and training will be directed at civil society strengthening so that civil society can serve as public policy advocates and monitors of government performance; on human rights advocacy, and on anti-corruption training. Support will also be provided to strengthen the African Union's capacities with respect to elections and political processes, among other key themes.

Investing in People: The disease burden in Africa is the highest in the world. Life expectancy is lower than other regions and continues to decline. The health of Africans has deteriorated over the past decade because of the devastating interactions among poverty, conflict, and the rapid spread of

HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria. Funds will be used to support the President's Malaria Initiative as it seeks to reduce malaria deaths by half in 15 target countries. In addition, USAID assistance will strengthen the capacity of African institutions to scale up and improve the quality of maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, and other infectious disease programs in 26 countries. Specifically, programs will aim at increasing immunization coverage, scaling up services for the integrated management of childhood illnesses (including diarrhea diseases and acute respiratory infections) with an emphasis on community-based approaches, expanding access to high quality voluntary family planning services, expanding and improving the quality of pediatric AIDS and orphans and vulnerable children's activities linked to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) in Africa, supporting the timely identification and response to epidemic diseases, as well as providing technical assistance and training to improve the control of other critical communicable diseases such as tuberculosis and polio.

Although overall enrollment and girls' enrollment have risen in sub-Saharan Africa over the past 10 years, the region remains home to 33 million (45%) of the world's out-of-school children. The purpose of U.S. assistance for the Education for All (EFA) initiative is to help African institutions provide equitable access to quality basic education. The approach, fully aligned with the EFA Fast Track Initiative, emphasizes host country ownership of reform efforts, institutional capacity building, and donor coordination to improve learning opportunities for African children and adults. Funds will be used to implement the Presidential Africa Education Initiative (AEI) to train teachers, improve education administration, provide scholarships and produce textbooks and learning materials for underserved populations in Africa. In addition, under the new Presidential International Education Initiative in Africa, assistance will be provided to Ethiopia, Ghana, Liberia, and Mali.

In response to the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005, water supply, sanitation and hygiene activities in Africa will increase sustainable access to clean drinking water and sanitation services across the region by building the capacity of water and sanitation utilities to provide clean water in rural areas in partnership with the private sector and non-government organizations; and improve water resources management.

Economic Growth: Economic growth funds will continue to be dedicated to creating economic growth and jobs, and reducing poverty that will in turn allow African families to purchase needed health services and education. Under the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, USAID assistance will support African-based institutions and organizations, such as the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program, the Common Market for East and Southern Africa, the Economic Community of West African States, the Southern African Development Community, and the West African Economic and Monetary Union. This assistance will focus on agricultural production and enabling environment; seed research; and the development of biotechnology tools.

Funds also will be used to support expanding trade and promote export competitiveness under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative (AGCI), allowing African businesses to take advantage of

duty-free access to the U.S. market under the African Growth and Opportunity Act. AGCI funds will support: leveraging investment in infrastructure, including modern energy and information and communications technology; private sector competitiveness, including modernizing the business enabling environment and private sector productivity; and expanding access to financial services, including modernizing the financial sector enabling environment.

Assistance also will be directed at the environment, including transboundary natural resource and biodiversity conservation programs designed to leverage public-private partnerships for water and sanitation development.

Overview of Major Changes

Overall funding for the USAID Africa Regional program represents an increase over the FY 2008 level. Among the changes, additional basic education resources are requested in response to President Bush's announcement on May 31, 2007 to increase funding over the next five years for Fast Track Initiative countries in support of the Education for All initiative. The regional program also continues to hold substantial malaria funds in support of the President's Malaria Initiative and biodiversity funds that will be allocated to bilateral programs once final distributions are confirmed. Finally, AGCI funding is increasing to meet the President's pledge at the African Growth and Opportunity Act Forum of 2005.

Central Africa Regional

Program Overview

Through the Central Africa Regional Program for the Environment (CARPE), the United States aims to improve local, national, and regional natural resource management and governance in the Congo Basin in order to protect its unique biodiversity and enhance the livelihoods of the region's 100 million inhabitants.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	16,000	15,500	12,300
Development Assistance	16,000	15,500	12,300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	16,000	15,500	12,300
Economic Growth	16,000	15,500	12,300
Environment	16,000	15,500	12,300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	12,300	-	-	-	12,300	-
Development Assistance	12,300	-	-	-	12,300	-

Economic Growth: Assistance to the Central Africa region, through the U.S. Agency for International Development's program CARPE, will improve livelihoods for inhabitants of the Congo Basin while promoting the sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity conservation. CARPE activities take place in 12 key biodiversity landscapes in seven countries, including: Rwanda, the Republic of the Congo, the Central African Republic, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Gabon. Many of these landscapes are transboundary in nature and require consultation and cooperation among different national governments. CARPE also supports cross-cutting activities that serve the entire Basin such as monitoring of forest trends, natural resource governance, and harmonization of policies. The cross-cutting issues include two additional countries – Burundi and Sao Tome and Principe.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 requested funding for the CARPE is decreased from FY 2008 estimated levels. The decrease will affect the environment program area.

East Africa Regional

Program Overview

U.S. assistance provided to the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes region focuses on expanding trade and economic opportunities, mitigating cross-border conflicts, reducing opportunities for cross-border corruption, and improving the resiliency of agro-pastoralists who regularly cross international boundaries in search of water and pasture.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,422	21,648	32,985
Child Survival and Health	7,621	8,550	6,425
Development Assistance	19,801	13,098	26,560

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,422	21,648	32,985
Peace and Security	793	3,786	6,336
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	750	1,159
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	793	3,036	5,177
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,562	-	2,484
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	414
Good Governance	1,000	-	1,242
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	414
Civil Society	1,562	-	414
Investing in People	7,852	9,550	6,425
Health	7,852	9,550	6,425
Economic Growth	15,274	8,312	17,740
Trade and Investment	3,157	1,975	6,068
Financial Sector	390	-	-
Infrastructure	2,276	1,100	1,633
Agriculture	8,651	4,138	7,473
Environment	800	1,099	2,566
Program Support	941	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,422	21,648	32,985
Program Support	941	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	32,985	6,336	2,484	6,425	17,740	-	-
Child Survival and Health	6,425	-	-	6,425	-	-	-
Development Assistance	26,560	6,336	2,484	-	17,740	-	-

Peace and Security: The focus of the East Africa program, which covers the Horn of Africa and the Great Lakes, is to increase stability in the region, especially along Kenya's and Ethiopia's borders with Somalia, which remain unstable, insecure, and potential breeding grounds for international terrorism. Department of State funded assistance will implement key development aspects of the East Africa Regional Security Initiative, an inter-agency effort to deny safe haven for terrorists and diminish the underlying conditions that foster extremism. Resources will be allocated primarily to conflict mitigation and community security initiatives that provide economic incentives and alternatives to extremism as well as real-time analysis of conflict trends, impact assessments, and improved sustainable partnerships that build capacity for increased security in the region. A new program will support the Trade for Peace Initiative, in collaboration with the United Kingdom's Department for International Development and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa, to address cross-border governance issues related to the extraction and trade of forestry and mining products in the Great Lakes Region.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will focus on collaborating with key public and private players to address the lack of transparency and accountability in East Africa's major transport corridors and a more effective civil society engagement in governance of the local security sector in targeted cross-border zones. A new program will support regional partnerships that effectively promote rule of law and strengthened political processes.

Investing in People: The Regional Health and HIV/AIDS program, managed by USAID, will support bilateral missions by providing regional training, funding new approaches in health services, initiating regional policy dialogue, and building the capacity of two regional African health institutions – The Central and Southern African Health Community based in Arusha, Tanzania and the Regional Center for Quality of Health Care based in Kampala, Uganda. These approaches are aimed at improving the health status of vulnerable populations in East and Central Africa. Efforts to reduce maternal and child mortality will encourage the active management of childbirth, improve maternal nutrition, and better manage the diagnosis and treatment of pediatric AIDS. Reproductive health services will deliver long and short-term family planning methods in health centers; address violence against women as a barrier to family planning use; provide family planning services along the trucking routes

in the region; and improve quality family planning services for people in crises situations. Family planning funds will also support the development of model policies for the region on provision of fistula care, especially in emergency situations.

The health program also will respond to gender-based violence by disseminating best practices in the prevention and response to violence, encouraging constructive male involvement, and leading inter-agency dialogue on monitoring current programs. Best practices in health financing, such as coordinated buying of pharmaceuticals and funding innovative financial protection mechanisms, will make health care more affordable in the region. Tuberculosis (TB) activities will focus on preventing multi-drug resistant and extensive drug resistant TB, providing technical assistance to priority countries and expanding TB/HIV interventions in the sub-region. The regional HIV/AIDS program will improve services for HIV/AIDS in communities along East Africa's trucking routes, a program that spans eight countries in the region. USAID also will strengthen regional programs to address pertinent health and HIV/AIDS issues by focusing on cross-border areas and vulnerable populations, especially those in conflict zones.

Economic Growth: USAID East Africa's Regional Economic Growth and Integration program will focus on expanding economic growth in the East and Central Africa region through key interventions in agriculture, trade and environment. Funding will improve regional cooperation, strengthen regional African institutions and work toward increased cross-border trade, resulting in more efficient service delivery (including financial services), increased agricultural productivity, strengthened value chains, improved regional coordination on energy, and more sustainable management of transboundary natural resources.

Activities will contribute to the Africa Global Competitiveness Initiative, the African Growth and Opportunity Act, and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, with a specific concentration on trade and investment, agriculture, and private sector competitiveness. Trade will be increased by providing direct assistance to regional trade associations, producers, and exporters and by reducing key obstacles to moving goods across borders. Funds also will be used to promote an enabling environment for improved returns from small-holder agriculture and livelihoods, with the goal of establishing better market linkages, diversifying livelihoods and reducing chronic food insecurity by raising rural incomes. Programs will complement and support the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program, an initiative that supports increased investment in agriculture and which has the support of African governments, regional organizations and donors.

USAID will support programs that continue to enhance and protect biodiversity in the transboundary Mara River Basin, home of the famous annual wildebeest migration, through improved regional cooperation. Programs will strengthen the provision of environmental goods and services, including water.

Integration of African economies will be increased through strengthening regional economic communities, particularly the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the East African Community, resulting in the creation of stronger regional markets and more harmonized policies.

Regional trade organizations and private sector federations and associations will be strengthened and private–public partnerships will be forged.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an increase over FY 2008 levels, focused largely in the Peace and Security and Economic Growth Objectives.

Southern Africa Regional

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Southern Africa promotes the overall stability and security of the region through investments that will foster increased trade and economic growth, bolster principles of good governance, including the governance of shared natural resources, and address the threat posed by HIV/AIDS.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	121,702	11,812	19,600
Child Survival and Health	2,611	1,984	2,000
Development Assistance	16,490	9,828	17,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	102,601	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	121,702	11,812	19,600
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,850	-	2,000
Good Governance	150	-	450
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,700	-	1,550
Investing in People	2,611	1,984	2,000
Health	2,611	1,984	2,000
Economic Growth	13,775	9,828	15,600
Trade and Investment	2,427	1,300	6,600
Infrastructure	2,109	-	2,300
Agriculture	5,100	3,088	4,200
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,399	-	-
Environment	2,740	5,440	2,500
Humanitarian Assistance	102,601	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	102,601	-	-
Program Support	865	-	-
Program Support	865	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	19,600	-	2,000	2,000	15,600	-	-
Child Survival and Health	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,600	-	2,000	-	15,600	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to support regional efforts to observe and monitor elections and political processes, promote compliance with regional election norms and standards, and encourage political competition and consensus-building. Programs will provide training to build the capacity of parliamentarians and institutions from various Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) countries to advance regional integration, promote citizen participation in legislative functions and processes, and develop citizen demand for effective and accountable governance.

Investing in People: USAID will continue to provide specialized technical and management support to programs in eight countries. USAID resources will also be used to facilitate the exchange of development information and experiences across countries and to support African regional institutions as technical assistance providers in Southern Africa. Southern Africa will continue to receive support to scale-up integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the region and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: USAID will provide a broad range of technical assistance and training in support of the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, through the Southern Africa Global Competitiveness Hub (Trade Hub). Resources will be directed at improving the trade and investment enabling environment; building regional trade and investment capacity; increasing the efficiency, reliability, and transparency of energy services; supporting and strengthening regional transport systems; facilitating regional and global market access; facilitating the efforts of regional agricultural policy and research networks to promote, influence, and facilitate food, agricultural, and natural resources policy research and analysis; implementing harmonized regional seed agreements and regional sanitary and phyto-sanitary protocols; and improving the policy environment for agricultural trade in goods, inputs, and services. USAID also will strengthen regional institutional capacity for transboundary dialogue, negotiation, cooperative planning, and management to improve biodiversity policies and governance while avoiding or mitigating potential conflicts over scarce water resources.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 support for Governing Justly and Democratically will increase to provide funding for good governance, and political competition and consensus-building. Support for Economic Growth also will increase above the FY 2008 level with significant increases for trade and investment and for agriculture, all of which will contribute substantially to achievement of the goals under the African Global Competitiveness Initiative, the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa, and the African Growth and

Opportunity Act.

West Africa Regional

Program Overview

U.S. assistance funds will support the goal of strengthening the capacities of regional West African institutions, both public and private, to address major development constraints.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	49,296	32,833	56,482
Child Survival and Health	11,192	11,868	10,482
Development Assistance	38,104	20,965	46,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	49,296	32,833	56,482
Peace and Security	10,279	6,000	25,100
Counter-Terrorism	8,500	6,000	22,700
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,779	-	2,400
Investing in People	11,192	14,368	10,482
Health	11,192	14,368	10,482
Economic Growth	27,825	12,465	20,900
Trade and Investment	4,200	2,700	5,100
Financial Sector	1,000	-	588
Infrastructure	4,825	2,800	4,900
Agriculture	16,700	4,965	8,312
Environment	1,100	2,000	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	56,482	25,100	-	10,482	20,900	-
Child Survival and Health	10,482	-	-	10,482	-	-
Development Assistance	46,000	25,100	-	-	20,900	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will focus on reinforcing

regional conflict mitigation and management capacity as well as reducing the root causes of extremism.

In an area of porous borders easily traversed by destabilizing groups, U.S. assistance will support the development aspects of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) in Niger, Chad, and Mauritania. Funds directed to TSCTP will be used to promote good governance, spread messages on alternatives to political violence, and mitigate the various risk factors that leave populations vulnerable to extremism.

U.S. assistance will also support conflict prevention and mitigation in the West Africa region through continued collaboration with the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and its Commission for Political Affairs, Peace, and Security. Similarly, linkages with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other international organizations to support conflict prevention policy dialogue will also be continued.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In collaboration with ECOWAS, its member states, and with regional non-governmental organizations, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support regional efforts to strengthen the rule of law, including constitutions, laws, and legal systems; good governance, including local government and decentralization initiatives; political competition and consensus-building, including elections and other political processes; and civil society.

Investing in People: USAID programs will focus on family planning, reproductive health, maternal and child health, and HIV/AIDS. In partnership with the West African Health Organization and other regional organizations, U.S. assistance will be directed towards strengthening regional implementing capacity to replicate best practices for reproductive health and to improve cross-border collaboration. U.S. assistance also will promote best practices and strengthen regional capacity in developing coordinated regional responses to HIV/AIDS and other health problems for adoption by regional programs and donors.

U.S. regional assistance will provide technical and administrative support to the Cote d'Ivoire's President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program. Support will continue to be provided to other countries in the region to implement HIV/AIDS interventions. Targeted technical assistance and leadership will be provided to leverage results from the substantial resources of similar programs operating in the region.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will strengthen the ability of African institutions to implement the African Global Competitiveness Initiative and increase trade under the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). This support will be provided via trade hubs and networks of AGOA resource centers, and will involve building strong linkages to major U.S. firms through participation in trade shows as well as through training on U.S. customs regulations, product safety requirements, labeling, and marketing. The West Africa Trade Hub/Accra and West Africa Trade Hub/Dakar will provide assistance to West African businesses, governments, and other organizations in harnessing the

provisions of AGOA and improving capacity for global trade. The two trade hubs will support policy reform, export promotion, AGOA services and communication to 21 countries in the region. In close collaboration with ECOWAS and other regional organizations, USAID will facilitate investments and improvements in infrastructure, including support for the West Africa Power Pool.

Telecommunications investment and regulatory reform will be facilitated through the West African Telecommunications Regulatory Authority. Problematic transportation infrastructure (roads, ports, border posts, etc.) will be addressed through investments in information systems to speed the processing of containers. Constraints on access to finance will be addressed through partnerships with leading regional banks, for example, through training loan officers and improving technology to facilitate money transfers across borders.

USAID will improve agricultural sector productivity and policy environment primarily with funds under the President's Initiative to End Hunger in Africa. West African institutions will be strengthened and better aligned with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) within the framework of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development. A regional program to develop agribusiness markets and trade will be supported as part of this CAADP framework. Funds will be used to support the efforts of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel to improve food security and monitor regional environmental trends. Support will likewise be provided to the West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development for more effective coordination of the regional research agenda, and to the Sahel Club of the OECD in its efforts to promote studies on economic development and dialogue among African Heads of State. To improve benefits to communities from natural resources, USAID will continue to support activities that address environmental degradation, forest conservation, and water delivery through a series of natural resource initiatives that are strategically located in the region.

Overview of Major Changes

Compared to the FY 2008 estimate, funding for the West Africa Regional program will increase in FY 2009. The increase in funding will be used for activities to strengthen rule of law and good governance under Governing Justly and Democratically, and to support activities associated with implementation of the TSCTP program in Niger, Chad, and Mauritania under Peace and Security. Funding for Economic Growth activities will increase to support the efforts of African institutions to implement AGCI and increase trade through AGOA.

East Asia and Pacific Regional Overview

Program Overview

The East Asia and Pacific region presents an enormous opportunity for the United States to protect and advance fundamental U.S. interests. Using skilled diplomacy and well-targeted assistance, the U.S. will influence the way the region evolves. To continue to advance the notable success in the war on terror in this region, the U.S. will build secure foundations for peace and security, transforming alliance structures, and reforming defense forces in key partner nations. While democracy has advanced steadily and U.S. efforts to strengthen civil society and promote good governance have paid dividends, institutions are still fragile and freedom remains remote for many. Economically, East Asia already plays a major role in determining the course of the world's economy and its prominence is poised to increase. By engaging adeptly, the United States can encourage the region to open its markets further; ensure sustainable rapid growth; use energy more efficiently; and protect its natural resources, thereby increasing prospects for continued U.S. economic growth and prosperity.

U.S. assistance will bolster multilateral engagement and strengthen those regional fora in which the United States is a member, including the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF). The United States also seeks to enhance partnership with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), promoting close cooperation on the President's Enhanced Partnership, a plan of action on key political, economic, and development activities. The regional budget funds the U.S. partnership with these organizations and also supports programs undertaken by the Suva, the Fiji environmental hub and the Pacific Island Fund small grants program. The investments proposed in education and health underpin the Peace and Security and Economic Growth Objectives by bolstering confidence in democratic institutions and helping governments meet the needs of their people. In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia implements programs focused on education, health, economic growth, and the environment that are best addressed regionally rather than bilaterally. To ensure that aid is as effective as possible and to advance U.S. interests, coordination efforts with key donors in the region, including Australia, Japan, and New Zealand, will be intensified.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	533,990	33,000	667,682	53,000	544,140
Child Survival and Health	104,984	-	104,724	-	94,454
Development Assistance	73,459	-	154,831	-	251,640
Economic Support Fund	177,675	33,000	230,552	53,000	26,150

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	533,990	33,000	667,682	53,000	544,140
Foreign Military Financing	53,631	-	47,621	-	36,971
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	66,735	-	86,000	-	86,000
International Military Education and Training	7,147	-	7,089	-	7,935
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	8,400	-	10,217	-	15,930
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	28,836	-	26,648	-	25,060
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,123	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	533,990	33,000	667,682	53,000	544,140
Peace and Security	116,948	-	104,415	-	106,617
Counter-Terrorism	16,824	-	14,866	-	14,235
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	3,200	-	6,690	-	3,615
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	78,890	-	67,167	-	64,166
Counter-Narcotics	1,500	-	2,152	-	2,050
Transnational Crime	4,063	-	1,868	-	4,018
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	12,471	-	11,672	-	18,533
Governing Justly and Democratically	57,085	-	73,810	-	74,670
Rule of Law and Human Rights	17,361	-	22,352	-	21,615
Good Governance	24,137	-	26,750	-	29,383
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,256	-	13,237	-	14,393
Civil Society	10,331	-	11,471	-	9,279
Investing in People	243,833	1,500	285,751	-	239,219
Health	196,774	1,500	217,614	-	183,078
Education	45,449	-	65,295	-	55,491
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,610	-	2,842	-	650
Economic Growth	103,944	26,500	195,942	53,000	115,964
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,000	-	1,000
Trade and Investment	21,020	-	24,855	-	17,392
Financial Sector	1,966	-	518	-	1,635
Infrastructure	6,968	25,000	65,382	53,000	13,370
Agriculture	7,069	-	10,207	-	4,730
Private Sector Competitiveness	34,135	-	39,416	-	32,890
Economic Opportunity	7,142	-	7,362	-	4,315
Environment	25,644	1,500	47,202	-	40,632

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	533,990	33,000	667,682	53,000	544,140
Humanitarian Assistance	8,172	5,000	6,310	-	6,610
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,872	4,300	6,200	-	6,200
Disaster Readiness	300	700	110	-	410
Program Support	4,008	-	1,454	-	1,060
Program Support	4,008	-	1,454	-	1,060

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	545,376	106,617	74,670	239,219	115,964	6,610	1,060
Child Survival and Health	95,690	-	-	94,454	-	-	-
Development Assistance	251,640	20,936	62,320	56,240	111,084	-	1,060
Economic Support Fund	26,150	1,710	10,425	2,525	4,880	6,610	-
Foreign Military Financing	36,971	36,971	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	86,000	-	-	86,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	7,935	7,935	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,930	14,005	1,925	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	25,060	25,060	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States' foremost regional priorities are to protect vital national security interests and to promote regional stability and security. To achieve these goals, U.S. assistance will focus on transforming alliances; defusing conflict, fighting terrorism and defeating insurgency; and increasing the capacity of key partners, such as Indonesia, the Philippines and Mongolia. The FY 2009 request also will build upon successful counter-terrorism and law enforcement programs in the Philippines and Indonesia; enhance maritime security cooperation in strategic waterways such as the Strait of Malacca and the poorly-monitored Sulawesi Sea; and develop countries' capacity to participate in peace support operations. The strategic objectives are to: a) help governments improve control over their maritime areas; b) help resolve local insurgencies where terrorists find refuge; c) improve the capabilities of security forces to defeat terrorist and maritime threats; and, d) support defense and law enforcement reform. The Peace and Security request also will help promote stability in the Pacific Island states where growing political, environmental, and economic challenges threaten many societies. Countries that receive major portions of the Peace and Security request include Indonesia, the Philippines, and Mongolia. Funding also is devoted to region-wide programs contained in the East Asia and Pacific Regional budget request.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Within the region, democratic governance is evolving

rapidly. Advancing human rights, freedom, and democracy are critical to combating the spread of terrorism. Sustained economic growth is fostered by governments that are transparent, non-corrupt, and respond to the needs of their people. The region includes some of the most impressive democratic transformations of our time in places as diverse as South Korea, the Philippines, Indonesia, Mongolia, and Taiwan. However, earlier setbacks in Thailand and Fiji were disheartening. U.S. assistance supports Indonesia's transformation into a stable, democratic and moderate voice in the Muslim world. This request focuses rule of law and human rights programs on Cambodia, Burma, China, Indonesia, North Korea, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. Good governance programs concentrate on Cambodia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam. Political competition and consensus-building activities primarily go to Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Cambodia. Funds also will support programs to strengthen civil society in Indonesia, North Korea, Timor-Leste, Cambodia, and Burma. U.S. assistance will support the return of the democratically-elected government in Thailand following the December 2007 parliamentary elections, sustain efforts to help Timor-Leste maintain its fragile democracy and stability, and nurture Cambodia's fledgling democracy. The United States will continue to press for democratic change in Burma while building the capacity of democratic forces for the enormous governance challenges that will arise when political change occurs. Within ASEAN, U.S. assistance will help promote good governance and fight corruption. In North Korea, U.S. funding will help keep international attention focused on human rights abuses, lack of democratic standards, and refugees.

Investing in People: Poverty, inequality, and social exclusion have denied many in the region access to opportunity. Despite impressive increases in educational enrollments throughout the region, East Asia is the only region in the world that has seen an increase in the number of out-of-school children. In addition, infectious diseases such as tuberculosis (TB), HIV/AIDS, malaria, dengue, diarrheal diseases, and avian influenza continue to take their toll on households and communities by decreasing time and productivity at school and work and depleting household savings by reducing income and increasing out-of-pocket health expenditures. To address these problems, the U.S. will continue to focus on investing in basic education but also will continue to support higher education and training opportunities, preventative and curative health services, and improved access to safe drinking water and sanitation services.

U.S. efforts will bolster people's trust and confidence in governance as these investments, particularly at the local level, demonstrate that governments respond to their citizens' needs. The U.S. will continue to respond to systemic issues of improving access and quality of education through improved teacher training and education administration support with targeted support to conflict-affected areas of the region. In poorer countries such as Cambodia, the U.S. will focus its efforts on expanding education access to marginalized children and improving student performance. The U.S. also will respond to abysmally low secondary enrollments that characterize the region through a variety of program approaches aimed at increasing educational access to the large numbers of out-of-school children and youth. In addition, healthier people will be able to learn in school and be productive in the work place. This, in turn, will contribute to greater economic security at the household and community level. As Southeast Asia has the highest number of avian influenza cases and deaths in humans, improved containment of this disease will help delay or prevent the onset of an influenza

pandemic. Preventing and controlling the spread of other infectious diseases such as tuberculosis and malaria – especially multidrug-resistant subtypes of these diseases – are essential for limiting their spread within Southeast Asia and to other regions. Key recipients of funding for the Investing in People Objective include Cambodia (for health and education programs), Indonesia (particularly for the President's Education Initiative and avian influenza), the Philippines (family health and basic education), Vietnam (HIV/AIDS and avian influenza), and the Regional Development Mission for Asia (HIV/AIDS, avian influenza, TB, malaria, and water and sanitation to support the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act).

Economic Growth: Trade and investment are growing faster in East Asia than anywhere else in the world. Asian markets absorb over one-fifth of U.S. exports and provide over a quarter of U.S. imports. This U.S. assistance budget focuses on the priority goals of encouraging private sector competitiveness, strengthening local trade and investment capacity, and fighting corruption. It also encourages sustainable management of natural resources, addresses environmental concerns, and promotes adoption of energy efficient and clean technologies. Examples include the Coral Triangle Initiative, ecosystem conservation programs such as the Heart of Borneo initiative, and the Coalition Against Wildlife Trafficking. Through partnerships, such as the Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate and ECO-Asia Clean Development and Climate Program, the United States will continue to promote energy security and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions. The Economic Growth request also is designed to address underlying conditions such as poverty and underdevelopment that have allowed terrorism to thrive in the frontline areas of Indonesia and the southern Philippines, and to fund agricultural productivity programs in Timor-Leste. Key target countries include Cambodia, Indonesia, Mongolia, the Philippines, Timor-Leste, and Vietnam. The East Asia and Pacific Regional program and the Regional Development Mission for Asia also direct significant U.S. assistance resources toward economic growth, including a broad range of environmental programs in both Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. Vietnam is becoming a regional economic powerhouse of growing interest to U.S. investors and modestly-increased assistance now will lay the groundwork for future returns in growth and political openness. The United States will pursue anti-corruption programs and enhance intellectual property rights bilaterally through APEC and with ASEAN through the President's Enhanced Partnership Program.

Humanitarian Assistance: The U.S. will continue to provide life-saving humanitarian relief to refugees and other vulnerable populations. The vast majority of planned funding in this category will support assistance and recovery programs for displaced Burmese on the Thailand-Burma border. In addition, the funding will support improved disaster preparedness for the region, which is prone to large-scale natural disasters.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the East Asia and Pacific region represents a decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate, but an increase above the FY 2008 request. The request reflects a shift in funding for the South Pacific Fisheries Treaty from the East Asia and Pacific region's budget request to the

Department of State/Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs' budget request. The request also does not include the USAID Asia and Near East Regional line item, as this will be requested separately under global programs. Key increases above the FY 2008 request are in Peace and Security to support U.S. partners in the war on terrorism, particularly in Indonesia, Mongolia and the Philippines; in Governing Justly and Democratically to bolster democracy in Indonesia and the Philippines and to improve governance in Vietnam; and in Economic Growth, to promote environmental sustainability activities throughout the reach of USAID's Regional Development Mission for Asia.

Burma

Program Overview

U.S. assistance in Burma supports the democracy movement which has been brutally repressed by the military regime; aids internally displaced persons, refugees, and migrants who have been driven from their homes; and addresses the dire need for improved health care and educational opportunities that benefit the Burmese people directly.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	12,990	15,695	15,850
Child Survival and Health	2,100	2,083	2,100
Development Assistance	-	717	-
Economic Support Fund	10,890	12,895	13,750

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	12,990	15,695	15,850
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,690	5,962	6,100
Rule of Law and Human Rights	150	1,472	1,610
Civil Society	3,540	4,490	4,490
Investing in People	3,600	3,533	3,550
Health	2,100	2,083	2,100
Education	1,500	1,450	1,450
Humanitarian Assistance	5,700	6,200	6,200
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,700	6,200	6,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15,850	-	6,100	3,550	-	6,200
Child Survival and Health	2,100	-	-	2,100	-	-
Economic Support Fund	13,750	-	6,100	1,450	-	6,200

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance administered by the Department of State and

the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will provide the Burmese people with information and skills that will build their capacity to participate effectively in an inclusive dialogue that brings together all key constituencies to chart a viable political transition to a free and democratic Burma, including through non-governmental organizations. The United States also will provide funding for media, such as training and equipping of journalists, to provide access to information inside Burma, and increase the flow of information into and out of the country.

Investing in People: The Burmese regime provides negligible funding to meet the education and health needs of its people. USAID-administered funding for HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment assistance, a proven model for the international community, will continue to ensure effective delivery of services through private clinics and community-based organizations to those most in need inside Burma. Higher education funding administered by the Department of State and USAID will strengthen English language training throughout the country so that information can be disseminated to a broader audience. Assistance will specifically target the future leaders of a democratic Burma by providing the higher education denied to them in their own country. Funding also will invest in the next generation of Burmese leaders by providing basic education for Burmese in refugee camps in Thailand.

Humanitarian Assistance: Human rights abuses by the Burmese regime have driven millions of Burmese people from their homes. Over 500,000 are internally displaced, more than 140,000 reside in refugee camps in Thailand, and hundreds of thousands are migrants in Thailand and in other neighboring countries. USAID assistance will provide education, food and medical care to internally-displaced persons, refugees, and migrants along the Thai-Burma border.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Burma is increased slightly from the FY 2008 estimated levels. These funds are intended to sustain the increased focus on providing democracy assistance in Burma while continuing to support humanitarian assistance on the Thailand-Burma border.

Cambodia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance priorities in Cambodia include building a framework for lasting democracy by empowering reformers and human rights groups to advocate for the rule of law, political rights, transparency and accountability in governance; and for improving Cambodia's investment climate. The United States will continue to engage with the Cambodian military and border security units to strengthen Cambodia's defense capabilities, including denying terrorists safe haven on Cambodian soil, combating transnational crime and removing explosive remnants of past wars. The United States will continue to assist Cambodia to enhance the capacity and sustainability of its health system, particularly in service delivery and proactive monitoring and response to outbreaks of infectious disease; and provide support for basic education to help prepare Cambodian youth for participation in their country's economic and democratic development.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	57,276	54,994	45,371
Child Survival and Health	27,826	27,826	23,135
Development Assistance	7,922	8,087	17,226
Economic Support Fund	14,850	14,879	-
Foreign Military Financing	990	198	750
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,600	-	-
International Military Education and Training	101	67	60
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,987	3,937	4,200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	57,276	54,994	45,371
Peace and Security	5,078	4,202	5,010
Counter-Terrorism	100	-	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,978	4,202	4,810
Governing Justly and Democratically	17,840	12,384	10,025
Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,098	5,150	3,975
Good Governance	4,787	3,800	3,800
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,537	2,200	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	57,276	54,994	45,371
Civil Society	5,418	1,234	1,250
Investing in People	30,037	32,882	24,191
Health	29,137	31,826	23,135
Education	900	1,056	1,056
Economic Growth	3,663	5,526	6,145
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,436	2,495	2,995
Economic Opportunity	1,227	2,031	1,950
Environment	-	1,000	1,200
Program Support	658	-	-
Program Support	658	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	45,371	5,010	10,025	24,191	6,145	-	-
Child Survival and Health	23,135	-	-	23,135	-	-	-
Development Assistance	17,226	-	10,025	1,056	6,145	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	60	60	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will help professionalize, modernize, and train Cambodian military forces, capitalizing on existing counter-terrorism cooperation and deepening the military-to-military relationship. Funding will also assist the Cambodian military and border security units to participate in international peacekeeping operations, while strengthening Cambodia's defense abilities, including denying terrorists safe haven on Cambodian soil, combating transnational crime, removing explosive remnants of past wars and participating in international peacekeeping operations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S., via the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will help build a framework for deepening democracy by empowering reformers and human rights groups to advocate for the rule of law, political rights, civil liberties, and transparency and accountability in governance. Funding will help combat corruption; strengthen the judiciary; and enhance civil society's ability to influence national and local public policies. In so doing, U.S. assistance will address major obstacles inhibiting Cambodia's political, social, and economic progress.

Investing in People: USAID programs will improve the health of Cambodians by supporting the

development of an effective, appropriate, and sustainable health delivery system involving both the public and private sectors. USAID assistance also will provide for the prevention and care of infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria, and will be used to scale up health interventions that generate significant and measurable reductions in mortality, especially for women and children. Finally, USAID funds will contribute to selected improvements in Cambodia's education system to improve student performance, reduce drop-out rates, and combat corruption in the education sector in targeted areas.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Cambodia will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Working with both the Government of Cambodia and the private sector, USAID programs will promote a more open and robust business-enabling environment to encourage investment, generate employment, and promote responsible management of oil revenues. Technical assistance for economic growth will help the private sector and other reformers advocate for and implement policy, legal, and regulatory reforms. Funding will help Cambodia diversify its economy by increasing competitiveness and productivity in promising industries, including small, medium-sized, and micro-enterprises. In addition, funds will encourage economic growth by supporting more transparent and accountable governance in areas that impact private sector growth and by promoting solutions to rule-of-law concerns, such as the need for commercial law reform.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request reflects a decrease from the FY 2008 estimated level. Funding for tuberculosis, maternal and child health, and family planning and reproductive health will decline. Funding for Governing Justly and Democratically will decline because biodiversity activities focusing on corruption in the forestry sector have been recategorized in the environment area under the Economic Growth Objective. The increase in Peace and Security reflects additional military assistance in order to continue a successful demining program, strengthen capabilities of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces, and help combat terrorism.

China

Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs enhance China's capacity to engage cooperatively, constructively, and transparently with international, regional, and U.S. institutions. These efforts complement broader engagement between the United States and China and encourage China to become a more responsible stakeholder in the international system. U.S. assistance takes advantage of limited openings to advance the rule of law, increase public participation in government decision-making, cultivate the growth of civil society, and increase cooperation on global health and environmental issues of mutual concern. U.S. assistance projects also work with Tibetan communities to foster sustainable development, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	15,710	19,839	7,000
Child Survival and Health	4,800	4,960	5,000
Development Assistance	5,000	9,919	-
Economic Support Fund	3,960	4,960	1,400
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,950	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	600

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	15,710	19,839	7,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,000	5,208	1,325
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,000	4,960	1,325
Civil Society	-	248	-
Investing in People	12,210	8,928	5,675
Health	8,250	4,960	5,000
Education	2,460	1,736	225
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,500	2,232	450
Economic Growth	1,500	5,703	-
Environment	1,500	5,703	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	7,000	-	1,325	5,675	-	-
Child Survival and Health	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,400	-	725	675	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	600	-	600	-	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue its support to U.S. educational institutions and non-governmental organizations for reform-oriented Chinese institutions and Chinese development partners in activities that promote the rule of law and good governance through education, research, analysis, technical assistance, and training services. The Department of State also supports a Department of Justice Rule of Law Advisor to build bridges with Chinese legal professionals and provide advice and materials on topics such as anti-money-laundering laws and intellectual property rights. As in previous years, the Department of State's Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor will continue to complement bilateral funding for this objective with approximately \$15 million requested for FY 2009 through the centrally-managed Human Rights and Democracy Fund.

Investing in People: USAID will continue limited support for ethnic Tibetan communities within China in the areas of healthcare, cultural preservation and sustainable development, and increased access and opportunities for quality education in ethnic Tibetan communities.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): China will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is decreased from the FY 2008 estimated level. The request for funding for Tibetan communities in China remains the same as the FY 2008 request (\$675,000), but funding previously under the Economic Growth Objective has been reallocated to social services for vulnerable populations. The remainder of funding for Tibetan communities is under education.

Indonesia

Program Overview

The overarching U.S. foreign policy priority in Indonesia is to assist the country's transformation into a stable, moderate democracy capable of addressing regional and global challenges in partnership with the international community. By supporting this transformation, the United States has the opportunity to enhance relations with the world's fourth most populous country, third-largest democracy, and largest majority-Muslim nation. U.S. foreign assistance to Indonesia focuses on the following key goals: enhancing regional security and stability; encouraging democracy and good governance; promoting Indonesia's economic growth and development; and building local and national capacity in basic education and health. The United States also supports economic recovery, and peace and reconciliation efforts in the tsunami-affected province of Aceh.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,686	189,674	186,304
Child Survival and Health	27,507	25,737	30,883
Development Assistance	29,524	70,953	122,021
Economic Support Fund	69,300	64,474	-
Foreign Military Financing	6,175	15,572	15,700
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	250	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,398	927	1,500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	4,700	6,150	9,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	8,881	5,861	6,750
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,951	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,686	189,674	186,304
Peace and Security	38,322	38,596	47,911
Counter-Terrorism	8,431	5,371	6,150
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	450	4,265	600
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,273	17,124	24,825
Counter-Narcotics	500	500	500
Transnational Crime	2,938	818	818

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	158,686	189,674	186,304
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	11,730	10,518	15,018
Governing Justly and Democratically	19,882	31,650	35,239
Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,102	4,450	6,275
Good Governance	14,607	16,971	18,971
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,570	8,505	8,269
Civil Society	603	1,724	1,724
Investing in People	72,405	86,190	70,993
Health	42,963	38,237	30,883
Education	29,442	47,953	40,110
Economic Growth	26,139	33,238	32,161
Trade and Investment	3,536	7,300	7,300
Financial Sector	1,126	-	-
Agriculture	3,777	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	8,519	14,200	14,200
Economic Opportunity	-	1,238	-
Environment	9,181	10,500	10,661
Program Support	1,938	-	-
Program Support	1,938	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	186,304	47,911	35,239	70,993	32,161	-	-
Child Survival and Health	30,883	-	-	30,883	-	-	-
Development Assistance	122,021	15,836	33,914	40,110	32,161	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	15,700	15,700	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,450	8,125	1,325	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of Justice, Department of State, and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), supports Indonesia's imperative to address both immediate- and longer-term security threats. The United States will assist Indonesia with stabilization operations, security sector reform, strategic trade control systems, and conflict mitigation and response. In addition, U.S. assistance will help Indonesia to better address the global concerns of transnational crime, terrorism, and weapons of mass destruction. Reestablishing full military-to-

military relations in 2005 was a major step forward. Stronger military-to-military relations will improve Indonesia's capacity to respond to disasters and counter-terrorism threats and to enhance the professionalism and civilian control of defense institutions. Support to the Indonesian military will enhance effectiveness by increasing the Navy's ability to monitor strategic waterways and strengthen the military's transport capability by refurbishing equipment. Support to the National Police will continue expanding Indonesia's ability to prevent and respond to crime and terrorism by training responsible units. Improving multilateral cooperation — especially in the tri-border area between Mindanao in the Philippines, Sabah in Malaysia, and Sulawesi in Indonesia — is critical to eradicating terrorist threats. Indonesia qualifies to receive Excess Defense Articles (EDA) in FY 2009 under Section 516 of the Foreign Assistance Act, which could potentially fill Indonesian equipment shortfalls. U.S. supported programs will continue to promote peace and reconciliation work in Aceh and in other strategic areas. The United States will work with Indonesia to build law enforcement capacity to combat illegal logging activities, as well as wildlife and critical habitat destruction. Programs will continue to address trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID's local governance program will support the Government of Indonesia's (GOI's) decentralization efforts by helping to improve local government capacity to transparently manage public services and resources, strengthen local legislative oversight, and enhance civil society participation in local public affairs. U.S. support for free and fair 2009 presidential and parliamentary elections and development of political parties will be crucial to consolidating democracy in Indonesia. Additionally, programs will strengthen the justice and legislative sectors, support civil society, and promote civic dialogue that ensures a democratic legal framework.

Investing in People: President Bush's six-year initiative to improve the quality of education in Indonesia introduces important concepts that have been missing in the country's education system, most notably: promotion of critical thinking in classrooms; in-service training for teachers in math, science, and reading; active community and parental participation to strengthen governance of the education system; relevant work and life skills for youth to better compete for jobs; enhanced higher education exchanges to the United States; and English language learning opportunities. The education program will reach both madrassahs and secular schools.

The Department of State will support a broad higher education program, combining scholarships (e.g., Fulbrights) and capacity building for universities, which will further the key objectives of the overall basic education program by supporting students that have matriculated to higher education levels. The program also will utilize linkages between Indonesian and U.S. universities. English language professionals will be placed in Indonesian institutions to help develop the next generation of education sector leaders and scholars to improve the quality of university-level curricula, teaching, and administration.

Investing in People programs will continue to improve access to quality health services for mothers and children; help households adopt adequate health and hygiene practices; and fight major communicable diseases, including HIV and tuberculosis. Indonesia will be a significant priority for

bilateral HIV/AIDS programs in FY 2009, with programmatic emphasis on a range of interventions related to care, treatment, and prevention.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Indonesia will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: Increased productivity, income, and job growth are key to Indonesia's future economic success. Indonesia cannot resolve threats from radicalism and communal strife and respond to natural disasters and disease without a healthy economy. USAID programs will promote greater transparency and combat corruption, improve the trade and investment climate, enhance financial sector safety and soundness, and increase private sector and agribusiness competitiveness. Economic governance institutions, in partnership with the private sector and civil society, also will be strengthened. Promoting a healthy environment to help ensure sustainable growth, natural resources management, and biodiversity conservation is also a key component of this objective.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Indonesia was approved for a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in 2006. The program is designed to assist Indonesia in achieving MCC Compact eligibility status by undertaking activities in areas where Indonesia currently falls short on MCC indicators. The Threshold program was designed in coordination with the GOI and other donors to ensure maximum collaboration and leveraging of resources. The two-year program is managed by USAID.

A \$20 million immunization program assists the GOI to immunize at least 80% of children under the age of one for diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis and 90% of children for measles. Goals of the \$35 million anti-corruption program include implementation of court administrative reforms, greater judicial transparency, increased enforcement capabilities to fight money laundering, prosecution of public corruption cases, and reduction of opportunities for corruption through the modernization of public procurement systems.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall FY 2009 funding request for Indonesia is comparable to the FY 2008 level. However, there has been a reallocation of resources within the Investing in People Objective and also between the Investing in People and the Peace and Security and Governing Justly and Democratically Objectives to assist the country's democratic transformation and improve its capabilities to contribute to regional and global security in partnership with the international community. In particular, the FY 2009 request will allow the United States to increase the focus on improving the capacity of the National Police to respond to crime, terrorism, and illegal logging, and to improve rule of law and good governance.

Kiribati

Program Overview

U.S. funded assistance will focus on improving Kiribati's security force capabilities in Exclusive Economic Zone enforcement, port security, coastal patrolling, and combat search and rescue. Assistance will demonstrate the United States' clear commitment to regional security and acknowledge appreciation of Kiribati's support on many important issues to the United States.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	40
International Military Education and Training	-	-	40

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	40
Peace and Security	-	-	40
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State programs will provide for the enrollment of Kiribati security and police professionals in U.S. military courses oriented toward maritime search and rescue, disaster preparedness, and emergency-triage.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Kiribati reflects the first year of funding for this assistance program.

Laos

Program Overview

Laos faces myriad challenges in achieving and sustaining progress. Most U.S. cooperation with Laos has been in the area of promoting peace and security. The Lao Government has been generally receptive to working with the United States to institute reforms in relation to economic development and to conduct some limited judicial reform. Laos also receives U.S. assistance to reduce the incidence of HIV/AIDS and to mitigate its impact on those affected and their families.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	4,865	5,474	4,250
Child Survival and Health	1,000	992	1,000
Development Assistance	-	-	250
Economic Support Fund	375	298	-
International Military Education and Training	40	67	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	1,567	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,550	2,550	1,900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	4,865	5,474	4,250
Peace and Security	3,490	4,184	3,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,590	2,617	2,000
Counter-Narcotics	900	1,567	1,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	250	220	200
Rule of Law and Human Rights	250	120	100
Good Governance	-	100	100
Investing in People	1,000	992	1,000
Health	1,000	992	1,000
Economic Growth	125	78	50
Trade and Investment	125	78	50

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,250	3,000	200	1,000	50	-
Child Survival and Health	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Development Assistance	250	-	200	-	50	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State programs in the Peace and Security Objective will focus on areas of cooperation that also indirectly promote economic development and better governance. Programs will support efforts to clear unexploded remnants of war that are found in large amounts throughout the country. Funds also will assist counter-narcotics efforts by providing assistance to villagers who are at high risk of reverting to poppy production, strengthening local law enforcement capacity to respond to the growing threat of methamphetamine trafficking, and reducing demand for illegal drugs through support for local public awareness campaigns and rehabilitation programs. Further, assistance will fund English-language and medical training for a small number of Lao military personnel, developing our nascent military-to-military relationship with Laos.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will support efforts to improve the justice system and expand the National Assembly's oversight capacity. These programs will enhance the rule of law; reinforce Laos's efforts to accede to the World Trade Organization and fully implement the U.S.-Laos bilateral trade agreement; and increase regional economic integration. Programs in this objective are closely linked with those in the Economic Growth Objective.

Investing in People: USAID will implement HIV/AIDS programs that focus on prevention and treatment, thereby increasing local capacity for a more sustainable response to the epidemic.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance programs in Laos will improve the trade and investment environment by enabling Laos to better take advantage of the U.S.-Laos Bilateral Trade Agreement and to work toward accession to the World Trade Organization.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 requested funding for Laos is slightly decreased from the FY 2008 level.

Malaysia

Program Overview

Malaysia is a key Muslim-majority state in Southeast Asia and an important contributor to regional stability. U.S. assistance programs focus on enhancing Malaysia's capability to combat terrorist activities, halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and work with neighboring countries to guarantee the security of critical maritime areas — the Strait of Malacca and the Sulu and Sulawesi seas. The United States will continue to work with Malaysia to combat illicit exports, including drafting a comprehensive export control law and developing the operational capabilities of the new Malaysian Maritime Enforcement Agency.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	3,272	2,874	2,690
International Military Education and Training	871	876	750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,401	1,998	1,540

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	3,272	2,874	2,690
Peace and Security	3,272	2,874	2,690
Counter-Terrorism	2,001	1,508	1,310
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	490	490
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	871	876	890

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,690	2,690	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400	400	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism,	1,540	1,540	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,690	2,690	-	-	-	-
Demining and Related Programs						

Peace and Security: Counter-terrorism assistance will further Malaysian capabilities to prevent, investigate, and respond to terrorist activities. The Department of State will provide assistance in coordination with Malaysia's regional counter-terrorism training center. Maritime border security will be enhanced by providing selective training and equipment to Malaysian enforcement authorities, particularly for use in the critical Sulu and Sulawesi seas. Targeted nonproliferation programs will help Malaysia develop, adopt and implement a comprehensive export control law, enhance its export licensing process, and further develop its nonproliferation and anti-smuggling enforcement capabilities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Malaysia is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Marshall Islands

Program Overview

The major political obstacles to the advancement of the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) are transparency and financial stability. A small (in terms of population) nation with a massive Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), the RMI is increasingly vulnerable to transnational threats. U.S. assistance will support the RMI Sea Patrol's efforts to increase its professionalism so that it can perform vital maritime security functions.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	-	57	60
International Military Education and Training	-	57	60

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	-	57	60
Peace and Security	-	57	60
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	57	60

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	60	60	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	60	60	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State assistance will support the RMI Sea Patrol to monitor or guard maritime boundaries and specifically the Kwajalein Atoll when the U.S. Army-Kwajalein Atoll/Reagan Test Site is performing operations. This will enhance the country's ability to deal with transnational crime. While the United States is responsible for the strategic defense of the RMI, the U.S. military does not engage in day-to-day law enforcement activities. For such purposes the RMI has one Sea Patrol vessel provided by Australia to cover its massive EEZ. It is vital to RMI national security and law enforcement that the Sea Patrol is able to perform as efficiently and as professionally as possible. Recent events such as the discovery of a derelict drug courier boat and illegal shark

fishing problems underscore the need to improve the capacity of the RMI's security forces.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Marshall Islands is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Mongolia

Program Overview

Mongolia's transition to a market-oriented economy is far from complete and many pressing development challenges remain. Reforms in the areas of economic restructuring and rule of law are needed to enhance Mongolia's ability to attract long-term foreign investment and alleviate poverty. Mongolia is a partner in the war on terror and has troops on the ground in both Afghanistan and Iraq. U.S. assistance will help Mongolia protect its own borders and cooperate better with its neighbors and regional partners to combat transnational crime and terrorism.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	11,371	6,493	10,440
Development Assistance	-	4,577	6,800
Economic Support Fund	6,625	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,791	993	2,000
International Military Education and Training	955	923	970
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	420
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	250

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	11,371	6,493	10,440
Peace and Security	4,746	1,916	3,640
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	250
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,746	1,916	2,970
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	50
Transnational Crime	-	-	370
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,700	-	600
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,400	-	300
Good Governance	300	-	300
Economic Growth	4,450	4,577	6,200
Trade and Investment	730	-	-
Financial Sector	440	-	-
Infrastructure	1,180	1,000	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	11,371	6,493	10,440
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,777	5,200
Economic Opportunity	2,100	1,800	-
Program Support	475	-	-
Program Support	475	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	10,440	3,640	600	-	6,200	-	-
Development Assistance	6,800	-	600	-	6,200	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	970	970	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	420	420	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	250	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance through the Department of State will focus on defense, military, and law enforcement restructuring, reform, and operations. U.S. efforts will assist Mongolia in building a 2,500-troop brigade of international peacekeepers and in developing a regional peacekeeping training center to host bilateral and multilateral exercises that contribute to regional partnerships, confidence-building, and enhanced regional stability. Funding will be provided to support the Department of Energy's Second Line of Defense program that will help Mongolia implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540, which promotes nonproliferation. Funding also will be provided to assist Mongolian law enforcement to fight corruption and money laundering and to bolster counter-terrorism capabilities in the country.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Mongolia's continued democratic and economic success hinges on its ability to improve governance in key areas, including establishment of greater government accountability, transparency, and anti-corruption measures. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) assistance will support educational reforms, training and technical assistance to improve the Government of Mongolia's judiciary as well as the nascent Independent Authority Against Corruption to successfully identify and pursue corruption cases in the public and private sector domain. Assistance also will be provided to civil society organizations to engage the public in the fight against corruption.

Economic Growth: USAID assistance will focus on encouraging increased private sector competitiveness, eliminating specific regulatory deterrents to private sector growth, and mitigating the impact of corruption on trade and private investment. Assistance to improve the policy and regulatory

environment for micro and small enterprises and associated financial institutions will continue to help broaden Mongolia's economic base and reduce poverty. In addition, resources will help Mongolia introduce critical reforms in key strategic sectors, particularly the energy sector including power, heat, and coal. Assistance also will help Mongolia to implement trade and financial sector reforms to encourage private sector investment and competitiveness and attack institutionalized centers of corruption.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Mongolia and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) signed a five-year Compact in October 2007. The goal is to reduce poverty by improving the railroad, the principal economic lifeline in Mongolia, and by targeting assistance for vocational education, health improvement, and property registration. USAID programs will enhance the ability of the Government of Mongolia to successfully implement MCC-funded programs by improving sound institutional and regulatory environment that is conducive to private sector growth.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for Mongolia represents a significant increase over the FY 2008 level. The increase reflects a renewed focus on the Peace and Security and Economic Growth Objectives. Peace and Security funding will expand the abilities of the Mongolian armed forces to undertake peacekeeping missions and to provide vital communications equipment to the Border Forces. Economic Growth funding will increase private sector competitiveness; improve economic opportunity with a focus on micro and small businesses; and reform the domestic energy sector to put it on path towards financial sustainability. There is also a modest increase for Governing Justly and Democratically to resume funding to critical anti-corruption and rule of law programs.

Nauru

Program Overview

U.S. funded training in Nauru will focus on improving the country's maritime security capabilities and will demonstrate the United States' clear commitment to regional security and acknowledge our appreciation of Nauru's support on many important issues to the United States.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	-	-	40
International Military Education and Training	-	-	40

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	-	-	40
Peace and Security	-	-	40
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance will provide for the enrollment of Nauru security (police) professionals in U.S. military courses oriented toward maritime search and rescue, disaster preparedness, and emergency-triage. Such training will reduce the frequency of requests for U.S. rescue missions. It also will benefit local communities and will project a very positive image of the United States.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Nauru reflects the first year of funding for this assistance program.

North Korea

Program Overview

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a highly centralized communist state. The United States is committed to a stable North Korea, whose citizens live in freedom and prosperity. U.S. assistance seeks to improve advocacy for human rights and access to information.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	-	25,000	53,000	53,000	2,000
Economic Support Fund	-	25,000	53,000	53,000	2,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	-	25,000	53,000	53,000	2,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	-	-	2,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	-	1,000
Civil Society	-	-	-	-	1,000
Economic Growth	-	25,000	53,000	53,000	-
Infrastructure	-	25,000	53,000	53,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States seeks to promote democracy and human rights in North Korea by empowering independent defector voices, journalists, and democracy activists. Assistance will continue to provide access in North Korea to balanced and non-propagandized information from abroad that has been critical to defectors' awakening about the realities of North Korea and subsequent desire to seek freedom. U.S. assistance seeks to improve respect for human rights and rule of law inside North Korea, while continuing to build international awareness regarding the human rights situation in the country. As the non-governmental organization community continues to become more engaged in North Korea, the capacity for North Korea

programs continues to grow. Assistance will take advantage of opportunities for exchanges that will encourage human rights reform in North Korea. Additionally, the United States seeks to build the capacity of organizations to more effectively advocate for human rights in North Korea. While not noted above, this program has historically been funded through the Human Rights and Democracy Fund, with \$500,000 in FY 2007 and \$3 million for FY 2008. The request for FY 2009 assumes some support will continue to be provided from funds requested for the Bureau for Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor in FY 2009.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is significantly less than the FY 2008 estimate. The FY 2009 request is to support democracy assistance. Supplemental funds requested will pay for the U.S. share of Heavy Fuel Oil or equivalent assistance in support of the Six-Party Talks.

Papua New Guinea

Program Overview

Weak political institutions and the primacy of local political interests over national concerns has undermined governance and fostered corruption in Papua New Guinea. The government's ability to deliver basic services has generally deteriorated and Papua New Guinea's already-overwhelmed system of medical services is being further challenged by a serious and growing HIV/AIDS problem. U.S. assistance programs will address HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment as well as defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform and operations.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,741	2,746	2,780
Child Survival and Health	1,500	2,480	2,500
International Military Education and Training	241	266	280

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,741	2,746	2,780
Peace and Security	241	266	280
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	241	266	280
Investing in People	1,500	2,480	2,500
Health	1,500	2,480	2,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,780	280	-	2,500	-	-
Child Survival and Health	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	280	280	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funding for Papua New Guinea focuses on defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations and will support the building of a more professional and better disciplined defense force. Funds also will enhance the Papua New

Guinea Defense Force's border control and maritime security capabilities and aim to improve civil-military relations.

Investing in People: U.S. Agency for International Development funding will be concentrated on the growing threat of HIV/AIDS. Funding will focus on prevention and treatment, thereby increasing local capacity for a more sustainable response to the epidemic.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Papua New Guinea is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Philippines

Program Overview

The Philippines has achieved significant peace, development, and security enforcement gains, but armed conflict, widespread corruption, weak rule of law, extra-judicial killings, and poor economic competitiveness continue to undermine the effectiveness of governance and create conditions that terrorists seek to exploit. U.S. assistance helps the Philippines achieve the following goals: 1) deny terrorists safe haven and win the ideological battle against terrorism; 2) support the peace process in the conflict-affected areas of Mindanao; 3) ensure continued progress promoting the rule of law, combating extra-judicial killings, enhancing judicial efficiency, and fighting corruption; 4) support the transformation of the economy to better generate jobs, promote foreign investment and trade, and protect intellectual property rights; 5) reverse deterioration in the basic educational system; 6) promote increased access to family health services; and 7) help manage over-exploited and threatened forest, coastal, and marine resources.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	113,104	5,000	116,618	-	99,221
Child Survival and Health	24,362	-	24,967	-	20,043
Development Assistance	15,448	-	27,321	-	56,703
Economic Support Fund	24,750	5,000	27,773	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	39,700	-	29,757	-	15,000
International Military Education and Training	2,746	-	1,475	-	1,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,900	-	794	-	1,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,198	-	4,531	-	4,625

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	113,104	5,000	116,618	-	99,221
Peace and Security	49,035	-	37,911	-	24,275
Counter-Terrorism	3,898	-	3,951	-	3,750
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	-	310	-	625
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	43,946	-	32,296	-	18,100
Counter-Narcotics	100	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	113,104	5,000	116,618	-	99,221
Transnational Crime	250	-	300	-	700
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	541	-	1,054	-	1,100
Governing Justly and Democratically	6,125	-	5,178	-	10,021
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,926	-	2,117	-	3,000
Good Governance	3,258	-	1,529	-	2,997
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	941	-	1,532	-	4,024
Investing in People	37,350	-	39,557	-	33,117
Health	26,628	-	26,657	-	20,667
Education	10,722	-	12,900	-	12,450
Economic Growth	20,537	-	33,972	-	31,808
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,000	-	-
Trade and Investment	981	-	2,500	-	3,467
Infrastructure	5,788	-	10,572	-	11,960
Agriculture	1,667	-	2,997	-	3,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	3,300	-	5,744	-	4,400
Economic Opportunity	1,700	-	700	-	700
Environment	7,101	-	10,459	-	8,281
Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	4,300	-	-	-
Disaster Readiness	-	700	-	-	-
Program Support	57	-	-	-	-
Program Support	57	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	99,221	24,275	10,021	33,117	31,808	-	-
Child Survival and Health	20,043	-	-	20,043	-	-	-
Development Assistance	56,703	1,800	10,021	13,074	31,808	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,625	4,625	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The Philippines is on the frontlines in the war on terror. The Government is currently engaged in its most sustained and successful operation against the Al Qaeda-linked Abu

Sayyaf Group, while keeping Jemaah Islamiya terrorists on the run. The United States can best assist the Philippines in establishing peace and security by focusing on stabilization operations and security sector reform. With respect to stabilization operations and security sector reform, the Department of State will actively support the institutional, long-term Philippine Defense Reform (PDR) program, and sustain counter-terrorism capability and key support and logistics functions. The success of PDR is crucial to strengthen command and control necessary to prevent extra-judicial killings and prosecute those responsible. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) contributes to peace and security through conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities.

In addition, the Department of State will support the institutional development of the law enforcement and criminal justice system and build capacity to prevent, investigate, and successfully prosecute those responsible for extra-judicial killings, as well as financial crimes and money laundering, trafficking in persons, narcotics cases, and other forms of transnational crime.

USAID's multi-sectoral development activities focused on conflict-affected areas of Mindanao also contribute to peace and security. Approximately 60% of development resources go to Mindanao to help consolidate peace. Department of Defense-funded bilateral military exercises will complement foreign assistance-funded activities and deployment of the Joint Special Operations Task Force-Philippines is increasingly focused on the Sulu Archipelago, a region that continues to be vulnerable to terrorist activity.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID programs will promote good governance, the rule of law and human rights, and political competition and consensus-building. Investments in governance will support democratic local governance and decentralization, as well as anti-corruption efforts at both local and national levels. In the area of rule of law and human rights, U.S. funds will support programs that build an equitable and more responsive justice system characterized by equality before the law, fair trial standards, and other elements of procedural fairness and efficiency. As for political competition and consensus-building, U.S. assistance will support more efficient and transparent elections and political processes.

Investing in People: USAID will continue assisting the Philippines in the critical areas of health and education. U.S. health assistance will be used to improve local government capacity to deliver basic maternal and child health, family planning, and tuberculosis services, and improve the private sector's ability to provide quality health services to those who can afford to pay. All HIV/AIDS funds will be used to increase local capacity for HIV/AIDS surveillance and prevention. U.S. assistance also will help the Philippines to develop low-cost improvements to water and sanitation at the local level, particularly in Mindanao. Education programs will focus on equitable access to quality basic education in conflict-affected areas of Mindanao, especially at the elementary level.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will increase private sector competitiveness by addressing constraints to trade and investment, as well as sustainable employment growth. This assistance also will address the "gap" factors where the Philippines falls short in terms of regulatory quality, business environment, and foreign direct investment -- all of which are needed to improve the business climate

to provide jobs. USAID programs in Mindanao will seek to spur the growth of micro-enterprises, improve economic infrastructure, increase agricultural productivity, and provide job-skills training for youth. In the environment and energy sectors, USAID will help the Philippines address threats to economic competitiveness due to the deterioration in natural resources, promote alternative energy generation and production, and support public-private sector partnerships to finance water-related infrastructure.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Philippines initiated a two-year Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program in 2006 that focuses on fighting corruption and improving performance in the revenue administration agencies and strengthening the Office of the Ombudsman (the office of the special prosecutor charged with investigating and prosecuting corrupt government officials). The Ombudsman has exceeded program targets for successfully prosecuting cases. Upon the anticipated completion of the program in late-2008, the United States plans to continue to support selected anti-corruption efforts in the Philippines. USAID's ongoing assistance in countering corruption across government agencies, improving judicial efficiency by improving judicial procedures, improving public expenditure management, and boosting revenue collection all complement the efforts being undertaken under the MCC Threshold program.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an overall decrease from the FY 2008 level. While funding for Peace and Security and Investing in People will decrease, funding for Governing Justly and Democratically will increase to promote democracy and human rights through improved governance, judicial reform, and greater efficiency in election administration. Funding for Economic Growth will remain steady.

Samoa

Program Overview

Although Samoa depends substantially on remittances from abroad, its parliamentary democracy, history of stability and observance of human rights, gradual economic liberalization and embrace of the private sector have helped ensure that Samoa's economy is healthier than that of many other Pacific Island countries. For the same reasons, Samoa is playing an increasingly important role in Pacific Island affairs and already hosts important regional environmental organizations. U.S. assistance will help Samoa develop an effective maritime law enforcement and surveillance capability.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	40	38	40
International Military Education and Training	40	38	40

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	40	38	40
Peace and Security	40	38	40
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40	38	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funding will assist the Government of Samoa in improving its capacity to deal both with transnational crime issues -- an increasingly important concern -- and with disaster planning. Samoa, which is especially at risk from cyclones, volcanic activity, tsunamis, and earthquakes, has developed the most substantial disaster management structure among the Pacific Island states. U.S. assistance in this area will provide further training by a Mobile Training Team, building on prior Department-funded training.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Samoa is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Singapore

Program Overview

Singapore has been a key security and economic partner in fighting terror and working for open markets, and it supports a strong U.S. presence in the region. Singapore's importance to regional communications, finance, and transportation gives it a key role to play in the effort to deter, detect and interdict the flow of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, related technology, and advanced conventional weapons. As such, the focus of U.S. assistance will be to control WMD and counter WMD proliferation. Singapore has been at the forefront of efforts to improve travel document security, and participates in the Proliferation Security Initiative, the Container Security Initiative, Megaports, and most recently, the Secure Freight Initiative.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	694	725	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	694	725	500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	694	725	500
Peace and Security	694	725	500
Counter-Terrorism	394	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	725	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Singapore is one of the world's busiest ports. As a communications, transport, and financial hub for Southeast Asia, Singapore is susceptible to exploitation by terrorists as well as by criminals moving goods, money, and people through the region. Singapore has taken strong action in the last several years to improve its controls on a range of sensitive goods and technologies, though

aspects of its trade control regime still fall short of international best practices. The Department of State will help Singapore bring its strategic trade control system in line with multilateral nonproliferation norms and improve enforcement capabilities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Singapore is an overall decrease from the FY 2008 levels to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The decrease in funding requested reflects the good use that Singapore has made of previous training on various aspects of control of weapons of mass destruction and the shift to training on practical aspects on the enforcement of those regimes.

Solomon Islands

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in the Solomon Islands seeks to improve political and social stability by supporting the Regional Assistance Mission Solomon Islands (RAMSI), a partnership of 15 Pacific nations with the Government of the Solomon Islands to support service provision, government accountability, and economic growth.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42	143	150
International Military Education and Training	42	143	150

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42	143	150
Peace and Security	42	143	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	42	143	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	150	150	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: In coordination with RAMSI, Department of State funded training will focus on fighting corruption and setting up standard operating procedures in the security forces.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Solomon Islands is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Taiwan

Program Overview

The United States is committed to assisting Taiwan to establish and implement export controls that meet international standards. Taiwan has the basic framework for an export control system, but the system falls short of international norms because Taiwan's unusual status prevents it from participating in most formal international control regimes. Taiwan has just graduated from the need for assistance with combating trafficking and is on target to graduate from the need for export control assistance within several years.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	575	635	575
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	635	575

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	575	635	575
Peace and Security	575	635	575
Counter-Terrorism	-	635	575
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	575	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	575	575	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	575	575	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. funding through the Department of State for export control enhancements will: 1) establish licensing processes so that technical experts, intelligence agencies, and foreign policy officials are able to evaluate license applications with proliferation implications, and deny such applications when warranted; 2) provide enforcement agencies (such as Taiwan Customs) with training and resources necessary to detect, identify, and interdict unlicensed shipments as well as to prosecute violators; and 3) expand an outreach program to make industry aware of controls and

consequences of violating them.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents a decrease from the FY 2008 level. This request does not seek, as in previous years, funds for programs to combat human trafficking, as Taiwan has made progress in addressing this problem.

Thailand

Program Overview

Following general elections in December 2007 and the restoration of a democratically elected government in February 2008, U.S. assistance will support the consolidation of democracy in Thailand as the country continues to recover from the September 2006 coup. Assistance also will be used to renew and advance the long-term partnership in security and law enforcement matters between the U.S. and a major non-NATO ally, and promote peaceful resolution of the Malay separatist insurgency in southern Thailand.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,390	6,452	11,100
Child Survival and Health	1,400	992	1,000
Development Assistance	-	-	4,500
Economic Support Fund	990	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	149	800
International Military Education and Training	-	1,142	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	1,686	1,400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,100	2,483	2,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,390	6,452	11,100
Peace and Security	3,000	5,460	7,600
Counter-Terrorism	1,800	2,083	1,450
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	400	550
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	900	2,977	3,600
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	2,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	990	-	2,500
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	500
Good Governance	-	-	1,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	990	-	1,000
Investing in People	1,400	992	1,000
Health	1,400	992	1,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,100	7,600	2,500	1,000	-	-
Child Survival and Health	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Development Assistance	4,500	2,000	2,500	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Thailand remains a critical regional and global counter-terrorism, law enforcement, and defense partner of the United States. Department of State Peace and Security assistance will improve Thai capabilities in each of those areas. U.S. assistance will fund a broad curriculum of counter-terrorism training courses focused on, but not limited to, prevention of terrorism for Thai security officials. Requested funds will also support the expansion of the Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System to additional Thai border crossing points and a wide range of nonproliferation strategic trade control assistance, from licensing and legal/regulatory technical workshops to the provision of detection equipment and training for border control and enforcement agencies. A law enforcement technical assistance and advisor program will provide counsel on legislation that will aid prosecution of transnational crime, support other legal and legislative reform, and improve enforcement capacity. Military education and training will promote respect for civilian control of the military, improve communication and language capabilities to enhance Thai interoperability with U.S. forces, and strengthen management of defense resources. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funds also will advance peaceful conflict resolution efforts in southern Thailand, where a separatist Malay insurgency continues to claim casualties and inflict hardship on the local population. Programming will focus on promoting minority rights and defusing conflict between ethnic and religious communities through civic education, governance, and vocational training.

Governing Justly and Democratically: A new, democratically-elected government took office in February 2008, and further support to Thailand's institutions will be vital to democratic consolidation. U.S. support for elections-related programming in 2007 was welcomed by non-governmental organizations and other Thai institutions committed to improving democratic governance. Requested funds will allow expansion of democracy programming. Department of State and USAID substantive focal points may include strengthening electoral processes and governance institutions, political party development, and promoting respect for rule of law and human rights.

Investing in People: In recent years there have been signs of a resurgence of an HIV/AIDS epidemic

in Thailand. Prevalence rates among several most-at-risk populations are high or steadily increasing. Requested USAID funds will support comprehensive program activities that develop intervention models for HIV/AIDS.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Thailand will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for Thailand represents a significant increase over the FY 2008 funding request to reflect support strengthening Thailand's democratic institutions and address conflict mitigation and reconciliation programming in southern Thailand.

Timor-Leste

Program Overview

Timor-Leste faces immense challenges in making the transition to a stable democracy with a free and productive economy. The United States will need to maintain its focus on re-establishing the basic functions of government, including the security services, as Timor-Leste rebuilds after the violence and instability of 2006. U.S. foreign assistance aims to foster economic growth, promote democratic institutions, assist in rebuilding law enforcement institutions, and support the military in meeting growing security challenges.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	22,711	23,263	9,450
Child Survival and Health	1,000	1,000	-
Development Assistance	-	5,000	8,140
Economic Support Fund	18,810	16,862	-
Foreign Military Financing	475	-	-
International Military Education and Training	254	381	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	20	1,010
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	2,172	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	22,711	23,263	9,450
Peace and Security	729	401	1,310
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	729	401	1,310
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,550	7,400	2,260
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,265	2,000	1,630
Good Governance	615	1,600	-
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	1,000	-
Civil Society	670	2,800	630
Investing in People	3,040	2,000	-
Health	3,040	2,000	-
Economic Growth	12,340	12,008	4,820
Financial Sector	300	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	22,711	23,263	9,450
Agriculture	1,625	6,000	1,520
Private Sector Competitiveness	8,850	2,500	2,270
Economic Opportunity	1,565	1,008	1,030
Environment	-	2,500	-
Humanitarian Assistance	2,172	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,172	-	-
Program Support	880	1,454	1,060
Program Support	880	1,454	1,060

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	9,450	1,310	2,260	-	4,820	-	1,060
Development Assistance	8,140	-	2,260	-	4,820	-	1,060
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,010	1,010	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States can best assist Timor-Leste in establishing peace and security by focusing on stabilization operations and security sector reform. Department of State programs will provide training to the security services to help them become more non-partisan, competent, and professional to regain the trust and confidence of the Timorese people. As Timor-Leste reconstitutes its law enforcement institutions, assistance programs will support and advise the police in capacity and capability building as well as organizational reform, and will incorporate crisis management and human rights training, in coordination with other key donors and the United Nations mission.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will work to strengthen the rule of law and human rights and support the development of civil society. Programming in the rule of law and human rights will help reform the fragmented justice system by strengthening oversight institutions; improving basic administration of justice institutions; enhancing civil society's capacity to monitor administration of justice and ensure that it is delivered fairly; and expanding access to justice. USAID funds targeted at civil society development will support freedom of expression by providing financial assistance to the independent media, which remains under-funded and susceptible to political interference.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will target agriculture, private sector competitiveness, and economic opportunity. USAID seeks to help Timor-Leste implement landmark land legislation by supporting the development of a land tenure and titling system, which will improve the economic and investment climate, as well as facilitate the reconstruction effort and return of internally displaced

persons to their homes. Assistance also seeks to improve private sector performance, particularly in the agricultural sector, where 85% of the population makes its living. Programs will strengthen links between farmers and their markets; transfer appropriate technologies to producers; diversify the agricultural base, with a particular focus on agro-forestry and livestock; and strengthen small-scale enterprises in villages. These programs will generate employment opportunities and thereby contribute to poverty reduction and stability.

Overview of Major Changes

The total FY 2009 funding request for Timor-Leste is significantly less than the FY 2008 level. The FY 2009 request reflects the current needs and absorptive capacity of the program.

Tonga

Program Overview

Tonga is undergoing a political transformation as the monarchy weakens and popular calls for democracy grow. Tonga is an active participant in regional peacekeeping operations. It deployed troops to Iraq in 2004, and commenced another deployment there in 2007. Tonga is also a troop-contributing country to the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands and has plans to join United Nations' peacekeeping operations in future years. U.S. assistance to Tonga will prepare the Tonga Defense Service (TDS) for increased participation in peacekeeping operations around the world.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	622	383	695
Foreign Military Financing	500	198	500
International Military Education and Training	122	185	195

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	622	383	695
Peace and Security	622	383	695
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	622	383	695

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	695	695	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	195	195	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funding will prepare the TDS for increased participation in peacekeeping operations around the world, including deployments to Iraq as part of the coalition. The TDS plans to nearly double in size by 2009. Funding will ensure the TDS has the equipment it needs to be fully interoperable with U.S. forces. In addition, funding will train TDS troops in new

Department-provided equipment and will also train the growing numbers of TDS personnel in military specialties important to peacekeeping operations. Training will include instruction in the proper role of a military in an increasingly democratic nation like Tonga.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Tonga reflects an increase in funding from the FY 2008 level in support of Tonga's increased role in peacekeeping operations.

Tuvalu

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Tuvalu will focus on improving the country's maritime security capabilities and will demonstrate the United States' clear commitment to regional security.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	40
International Military Education and Training	-	-	40

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	40
Peace and Security	-	-	40
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	40

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	40	40	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	40	40	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: This assistance program will provide for the enrollment of Tuvalu security and police professionals in U.S. military courses oriented toward maritime search and rescue, disaster preparedness, and emergency-triage. Such training will reduce the frequency of requests for U.S. rescue missions. It also will benefit local communities and will project a very positive image of the United States.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Tuvalu reflects the first year of funding for this assistance program.

Vanuatu

Program Overview

Regional stability in the South Pacific is vital for promoting the viability of its fragile democratic states, and is therefore necessary to support transformational diplomacy. Weak governmental institutions and ethnic tensions leave these states chronically poor and the people largely without government services. Countries in the region lack the means to secure their often numerous and distant island chains. Although suffering from many of these challenges and the additional strains caused by ethnic tensions, Vanuatu's democratic institutions are an example to neighboring states. U.S. assistance will help Vanuatu's police force develop a more effective maritime law enforcement and surveillance capability.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	58	109	115
International Military Education and Training	58	109	115

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	58	109	115
Peace and Security	58	109	115
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	58	109	115

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	115	115	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	115	115	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funding will provide for training in basic coastal surveillance and sea-borne law enforcement skills in accordance with U.S. leadership doctrines, emphasizing civilian control. Assistance will contribute towards improving force discipline and possibly enhance effectiveness in regional peacekeeping and disaster relief efforts. Finally, more effective maritime law enforcement may contribute to broad-based economic growth in Vanuatu by

assisting the maritime police patrol enforcement of Vanuatu's maritime Exclusive Economic Zone.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Vanuatu signed a five-year Compact agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation in 2006. The first installment of funds for an infrastructure project has been disbursed. The project is designed to improve transportation, trade, and tourism networks.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Vanuatu is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Vietnam

Program Overview

U.S. assistance programs will aim to build upon a series of significant successes in Vietnam: improving the framework of economic governance; addressing the consequences of conflict; and expanding cooperation into jointly agreed upon areas, such as military-to-military relations and export border security. United States efforts to foster better governance and a healthy civil society will continue in FY 2009 with U.S. economic assistance to improve the regulatory environment, which will help ensure that U.S. firms can benefit from the rapidly expanding bilateral trade and investment opportunities. U.S. programs also will advance bilateral cooperation into new areas, including counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, efforts to combat money laundering, border security efforts aimed at preventing weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation, and other regional security issues.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	70,874	3,000	102,294	-	99,515
Development Assistance	2,480	-	2,420	-	10,700
Economic Support Fund	1,980	3,000	10,613	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	500
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	62,935	-	86,000	-	86,000
International Military Education and Training	279	-	186	-	195
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	-	200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,200	-	3,075	-	1,920

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2007 Supp	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	70,874	3,000	102,294	-	99,515
Peace and Security	3,479	-	3,761	-	2,815
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	625	-	500	-	600
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,854	-	2,761	-	2,015
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	-	200
Transnational Crime	-	-	500	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	140	-	5,373	-	2,800

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	70,874	3,000	102,294	-	99,515
Rule of Law and Human Rights	70	-	1,983	-	1,300
Good Governance	70	-	2,550	-	1,500
Civil Society	-	-	840	-	-
Investing in People	62,935	1,500	86,610	-	86,000
Health	62,935	1,500	86,000	-	86,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	-	610	-	-
Economic Growth	4,320	1,500	6,550	-	7,900
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	-	-	1,000
Trade and Investment	2,540	-	3,100	-	3,100
Financial Sector	-	-	250	-	1,000
Infrastructure	-	-	400	-	-
Agriculture	-	-	1,000	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,780	-	1,800	-	1,800
Environment	-	1,500	-	-	1,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	99,515	2,815	2,800	86,000	7,900	-
Development Assistance	10,700	-	2,800	-	7,900	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	86,000	-	-	86,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	195	195	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	200	200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,920	1,920	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Funding will be used to sustain Department of State efforts to eliminate explosive remnants of war and to develop other programs that support Vietnam's capacity to address international security challenges. Assistance will provide English language and other specialized skills training for Vietnam's military to participate in international peacekeeping operations. Funds also will assist in the development of comprehensive export controls to detect, deter, prevent, and interdict illicit transfer of WMD and for counter-narcotics interdiction to enhance law enforcement cooperation. In addition, the Department of State and Department of Defense will begin a program implementing the President's April 2007 approval of changes to the International Traffic in Arms Regulations to permit the transfer of non-lethal defense articles to Vietnam.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will continue efforts to encourage Vietnam to adopt internationally accepted norms in human rights, religious freedom and democracy. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) programs will promote the rule of law, enhance government transparency, and develop the institutional capacity of the National Assembly. The Government of Vietnam's (GVN) sensitivities limit the ability of the U.S. to establish programs in some areas. Nonetheless, U.S. assistance to support legal and administrative reform will help to promote a more vibrant civil society and more even-handed and equitable rule of law.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Vietnam will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: A top U.S. priority in Vietnam is to support a dynamic and expanding economic environment conducive to reform, legal transformation, and development of a vibrant private sector. USAID programs will assist Vietnam's World Trade Organization (WTO) and Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) implementation, comprehensive reform of laws and policies related to trade and investment, and creation of a business enabling environment that fosters private sector development and enhances competitiveness. These efforts have proven pivotal to accelerating the pace of market-oriented growth, economic opening and integration, and trade liberalization. Expanding technical assistance is imperative to develop institutional capacity and human resources for implementation of reforms and best practices, and to ensure that regulatory oversight keeps pace with integration into the global economy. Additional outcomes include engaging and strengthening long-term relations between Vietnamese institutions and their U.S. counterparts as they relate to economic reforms, such as the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Justice.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget for Vietnam is comparable to the FY 2008 levels, but includes resources to launch new programs to improve the macroeconomic climate for growth and to foster financial sector reform. Although funding for the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective will decrease from FY 2008 levels, the United States will continue its recently-expanded engagement with Vietnam to further legal reform, strengthen civil institutions, and promote good governance and transparency. Funding for Peace and Security also will decrease, reflecting a decrease in demining funding from the FY 2008 level, but the request will permit the United States to foster closer military-to-military relations.

East Asia and Pacific Regional

Program Overview

The United States has a vital interest in maintaining leadership in the East Asian and Pacific region. The U.S. strategy is to shape and maintain influence through multilateral organizations such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). The core programs of the centrally-administered East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Regional budget will fund work with these regional partners. Funds will contribute to meeting the President's commitment for APEC.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	27,395	26,405	11,821
Economic Support Fund	25,145	24,798	9,000
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	754	1,721
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	250	853	800

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	27,395	26,405	11,821
Peace and Security	3,525	2,507	4,531
Counter-Terrorism	200	1,318	800
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	250	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,000	754	2,186
Counter-Narcotics	-	85	300
Transnational Crime	875	250	830
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	200	100	415
Governing Justly and Democratically	918	435	1,600
Rule of Law and Human Rights	100	100	600
Good Governance	500	200	715
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	218	-	100
Civil Society	100	135	185
Investing in People	1,342	200	400
Health	1,132	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	27,395	26,405	11,821
Education	100	200	200
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	110	-	200
Economic Growth	21,310	23,153	4,880
Trade and Investment	9,420	10,000	1,850
Financial Sector	100	268	635
Infrastructure	-	410	410
Agriculture	-	210	210
Private Sector Competitiveness	9,250	9,200	400
Economic Opportunity	550	585	635
Environment	1,990	2,480	740
Humanitarian Assistance	300	110	410
Disaster Readiness	300	110	410

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,821	4,531	1,600	400	4,880	410
Economic Support Fund	9,000	1,710	1,600	400	4,880	410
Foreign Military Financing	1,721	1,721	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	800	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The FY 2009 request will allow the Department of State to capitalize on opportunities best pursued through multi-country programs and to work with multilateral organization partners such as ASEAN and ARF. Funding for the Regional Maritime Security program will continue to provide operational support for communications and interoperability in key strategic waterways such as the Straits of Malacca and the Sulu and Celebes Seas. The Counter-Terrorism Regional Strategy Initiative will support activities to enhance regional and cross-border understanding of the terrorist and extremist threats and to support mainstream Muslim views. The ASEAN Counter-Terrorism (CT) program will implement the President's Enhanced Partnership with ASEAN through activities to strengthen networks and information-sharing between national counter-terrorism and anti-crime agencies in Southeast Asia and to support implementation of the new ASEAN CT Convention and United Nations counter-terrorism conventions and protocols. ARF is the principal multilateral forum for consideration of Asia-Pacific security issues, and the request will support disaster readiness, civil-military coordination, and nonproliferation activities. Other cooperative programs with ASEAN include activities to increase narcotics interdiction and to combat human trafficking. APEC programs will focus on efforts to combat counter-terrorism, financial crimes, money laundering, and intellectual property rights violations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State will support good governance efforts in the public sector and anti-corruption efforts through ASEAN, APEC, and the Pacific Island Fund (PIF). Governing Justly and Democratically programs through ASEAN and PIF will focus on legal and judicial reform and anti-corruption. Funding also will support election processes and media freedom projects.

Investing in People: The Department of State will support APEC programs to strengthen education capacity, and PIF programs to improve delivery of social services.

Economic Growth: The Department of State will support APEC programs that focus on trade facilitation, trade and investment capacity building, private sector competitiveness, energy security and efficiency, and small enterprises. The Department's ASEAN-linked programs will support improvements in the trade and investment environment, the financial sector, and the environment for small enterprises.

The Department will support several programs in the environmental area. The Suva environmental hub's programs will preserve regional biodiversity, improve ocean fisheries management, and build capacity for climate adaptation. The Straits of Malacca initiative, a cooperative program under the umbrella of the International Maritime Organization, will improve management of hazardous and noxious substance spills in this key commercial waterway and reduce pressures to impose additional user fees on commercial shipping. ASEAN programs will combat wildlife trafficking and promote better air quality.

Humanitarian Assistance: The Department of State will provide all humanitarian assistance funding to APEC- and ASEAN-linked programs to build capacity in the disaster relief area.

Overview of Major Changes

The EAP Regional budget request reflects a decision to shift the funding for the South Pacific Fisheries Treaty from EAP to the Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES) request. However, funding for the EAP Regional budget for other programs will increase from the FY 2008 level, primarily to support new opportunities with ASEAN.

Regional Development Mission - Asia

Program Overview

Rapid growth in Asia has created new sources of instability that threaten progress and U.S. interests. Regional initiatives of the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Regional Development Mission for Asia (RDMA) strengthen regional cooperation and interdependence and address security concerns due to weak or failing states, conflicts over resources, and emerging health threats.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	26,574	39,524	34,093
Child Survival and Health	13,489	13,687	8,793
Development Assistance	13,085	25,837	25,300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	26,574	39,524	34,093
Peace and Security	-	-	1,300
Transnational Crime	-	-	1,300
Investing in People	17,014	21,387	10,793
Health	16,689	21,387	10,793
Education	325	-	-
Economic Growth	9,560	18,137	22,000
Trade and Investment	3,688	1,877	1,625
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	1,700	1,625
Environment	5,872	14,560	18,750

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	34,093	1,300	-	10,793	22,000	-
Child Survival and Health	8,793	-	-	8,793	-	-
Development Assistance	25,300	1,300	-	2,000	22,000	-

Peace and Security: Human trafficking strengthens the international criminal element in the region, undermining security and stability. RDMA will build upon its ongoing prevention and awareness efforts to combat human trafficking in Asia by expanding their geographic coverage, and supporting organizations with a proven record for training victims in job-related skills, thus improving victims' abilities to secure gainful employment and reintegrate into society.

Investing in People: Low incomes, dense and mobile populations, lack of access to quality medical care, close proximity to livestock, and environmental degradation make Asia a hotbed for spreading infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, avian influenza, and drug-resistant malaria and tuberculosis. To address the HIV/AIDS epidemic on a regional basis, RDMA designs and manages comprehensive programs for USAID non-presence countries and works with regional partners on multi-country initiatives. RDMA activities will reduce the incidence and prevalence of HIV/AIDS and mitigate impact on people living with HIV/AIDS. For other infectious diseases, RDMA transnational activities will focus on prevention, care, support, and treatment. Tuberculosis control activities will work to decrease the spread of multiple drug resistant (MDR) strains and ensure high coverage of directly-observed treatments. Malaria activities will provide services and care to improve the health of vulnerable populations, while limiting the spread of MDR strains.

Working with Asian water utilities, local and national governments, financial institutions, and community organizations, RDMA will improve access to water and sanitation services specifically for the urban poor by developing and disseminating improved policies and financing mechanisms and replicating best practices and systems for improving environmental health. It will work with regional organizations and partners, such as ASEAN, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, UNICEF, and the International Water Association, to develop and disseminate innovative solutions for achieving the targets of the Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act.

Economic Growth: Rapid growth in Asia is fueling environmental degradation that is contributing to global climate change, increasing pollution-related health problems, and exacerbating conflicts over scarce natural resources. RDMA environment programs will increase the use of clean energy technologies, promote better environmental standards and enforcement, and increase private sector involvement to work towards solutions to these issues. Activities will strengthen regional institutions for improved conflict management and international cooperation, transform the tropical timber trade through incentives and standards for legal and conflict-free products, create sustainable financing for biodiversity conservation, combat wildlife trafficking, and improve environmental governance and enforcement.

RDMA trade and investment programs will support economic integration and ASEAN efforts to develop strong regional economic institutions. USAID's programs support U.S. commitments under the ASEAN-U.S. Enhanced Partnership Plan of Action, the ASEAN Trade and Investment Framework Arrangement, and ASEAN Blueprints for integration directly. RDMA will strengthen the ASEAN Secretariat through technical assistance in legal reform, trade facilitation, regional competitiveness and private sector development, and creation of a private sector constituency to advocate for regional economic integration.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for RDMA reflects a decrease from the FY 2008 level. However, funding would expand the range of clean energy options from energy efficiency and clean technologies to broader climate change activities to increase carbon sinks (e.g., avoid deforestation) and reduce vulnerability to climate impacts. Additional funding also will replicate model environmental enforcement activities across the region and also may expand sustainable financing models for protecting vital ecosystems and improving the livelihoods of the rural poor.

Funding for health programs will decrease from the FY 2008 level. Funding in the Peace and Security Objective will allow RDMA to build upon its ongoing human-trafficking prevention and awareness efforts in partnership with the private sector, expanding the geographic coverage of these efforts, and improving victims' abilities to secure gainful employment and reintegrate into society.

Europe and Eurasia Regional Overview

Program Overview

Europe and Eurasia as a region is both transforming and supporting transformation in other parts of the world. Within the region, European allies and institutions such as the European Union (EU), North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) play an essential role in supporting the United States to help Westward-oriented countries like Georgia, Ukraine and Moldova complete and consolidate democratic and economic reform, encourage less reform-minded countries to recognize that reform is essential, and keep international pressure on governments with no interest in reform. Across the globe, European allies are critical partners in supporting transformation in the Middle East, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. European partners play a critical role in operations related to the war on terror. To further the capacity of European allies to engage in these operations, U.S. assistance will help improve European forces' professionalism, niche capacity, and interoperability with NATO.

Partners in Western and Central Europe have a similarly strong interest in seeing these countries succeed, and U.S. assistance policies will continue to be closely coordinated with theirs.

The FY 2009 request maintains the U.S. focus on the unfinished business of stabilizing the Balkans. The greatest opportunity in the Balkans is the basic desire among governments and populations to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Prospective membership in the EU and NATO provides a powerful stimulus to democratic and economic reform, often eliciting the political will that must accompany U.S. assistance if that assistance is to have an impact. Directly, and by leveraging the funds of other donors, the United States will help Serbia and Bosnia become normal European states. Supporting a final Kosovo settlement will entail infrastructure development, institutional reform, and debt relief, as well as additional reform and development assistance in neighboring areas. Throughout this critical period, continued U.S. engagement will keep Albania, Macedonia and Montenegro advancing on the Euro-Atlantic path.

In Russia, worrisome trends are deepening: power is increasingly centralized in the hands of the Kremlin and its allies; pressure on civil society, democracy advocates, and independent media continues; and the government's role in the economy is growing. The United States has a vital interest in helping Russia become an open, democratic, and stable geopolitical partner. To this end, the United States will engage with Russia where it can do so productively, while expanding support for Russians who are standing up for democratic reform and promoting human rights. In Belarus, where the authoritarian regime is more determined than ever to consolidate control, there is an opportunity to support pro-democracy forces together with strong and effective support from Belarus's European neighbors, who share U.S. goals.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	855,145	189,000	783,712	-	734,028
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	273,900	189,000	293,553	-	275,625
Child Survival and Health	5,390	-	11,960	-	14,650
Economic Support Fund	34,630	-	31,742	-	11,000
Foreign Military Financing	132,072	-	88,673	-	125,285
FREEDOM Support Act	351,082	-	313,947	-	262,768
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	7,683	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	26,976	-	24,735	-	25,550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	298	-	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	23,412	-	18,804	-	18,850

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	855,145	189,000	783,712	-	734,028
Peace and Security	355,442	33,000	285,091	-	308,229
Counter-Terrorism	8,584	-	4,354	-	6,525
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	40,033	-	35,341	-	31,368
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	216,386	28,000	186,766	-	211,756
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	1,078	-	363
Transnational Crime	6,652	-	9,370	-	5,874
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	83,787	5,000	48,182	-	52,343
Governing Justly and Democratically	209,722	11,000	223,061	-	190,007
Rule of Law and Human Rights	51,749	2,000	58,177	-	53,697
Good Governance	41,267	9,000	43,041	-	42,912
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	19,782	-	23,208	-	19,178
Civil Society	96,924	-	98,635	-	74,220
Investing in People	79,626	-	94,268	-	63,917
Health	53,751	-	62,298	-	42,557
Education	18,299	-	23,622	-	14,871
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	7,576	-	8,348	-	6,489
Economic Growth	179,285	138,000	170,690	-	166,390
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	16,086	125,000	16,562	-	35,156

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	855,145	189,000	783,712	-	734,028
Trade and Investment	18,924	-	8,662	-	11,592
Financial Sector	18,816	-	17,072	-	14,678
Infrastructure	27,424	13,000	39,467	-	18,489
Agriculture	25,010	-	22,796	-	20,786
Private Sector Competitiveness	57,003	-	54,650	-	58,074
Economic Opportunity	15,158	-	10,456	-	5,956
Environment	864	-	1,025	-	1,659
Humanitarian Assistance	11,172	7,000	10,602	-	5,485
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	10,822	3,000	10,302	-	5,385
Disaster Readiness	-	-	300	-	100
Migration Management	350	4,000	-	-	-
Program Support	19,898	-	-	-	-
Program Support	19,898	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	734,028	308,229	190,007	63,917	166,390	5,485	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	275,625	73,660	79,328	18,181	103,056	1,400	-
Child Survival and Health	14,650	-	-	14,650	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	125,285	125,285	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	262,768	53,584	110,679	31,086	63,334	4,085	-
International Military Education and Training	25,550	25,550	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	18,850	18,850	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Funding is requested to assist partners in fighting the war on terror; preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; supporting the reform, professionalization, and capacity-building of the military, police, border guards, and customs officials; promoting integration with Euro-Atlantic institutions through reform, interoperability, and building of niche capacity; and, building capabilities to combat transnational threats, including trafficking in persons, smuggling, and other types of crime. The Departments of State, Defense and Justice and USAID will implement these programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Assistance programs will support free, fair and competitive

political processes and elections; improve governance; facilitate anti-corruption efforts; support institutional reform and checks and balances; promote the development of and access to balanced information; build civil society organizations and enhance their capacities to advocate for positive and constructive political, economic, and social reforms; empower activists and human-rights monitors in authoritarian societies; and provide exposure to democratic practices and values through exchange programs. This assistance will be implemented by USAID and the Departments of Justice and State.

Investing in People: While U.S. health programs combat major threats to the region like HIV/AIDS, drug-resistant tuberculosis, the world's highest rates of abortion, and plummeting demographics, their primary purpose is to help countries restructure their health systems to respond to the needs of their citizens, which is essential in creating confidence among citizens that the transition to a free-market, democratic system actually serves their needs. Funding will support programming to increase awareness and develop local capacity to treat infectious diseases; improve primary, maternal, child, and reproductive health standards; build public awareness of the dangers of trafficking in persons and provide support for victims of trafficking, including their social and economic reintegration into society; and work with teachers, university professors and education officials to improve curricula and instruction. This assistance will be implemented by USAID and its health-sector partner agencies. As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, HIV/AIDS programs will scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs and support orphans and vulnerable children in the region.

Economic Growth: Funding is requested to support energy-sector privatization, efficiency and transparency; strengthen the business environment; promote trade and investment; further accession and participation in international economic institutions; improve revenue collection, budgeting processes and banking systems; and support private-sector regulatory reform, credit access to small and medium-sized enterprises, and improved agriculture-sector productivity. The total for Economic Growth includes \$25 million to restore Kosovo debt relief funding that was reprogrammed to support critical foreign policy needs in North Korea. Assistance under this objective will be provided by the Departments of Agriculture, Justice, State, and the Treasury, the Trade and Development Agency and USAID. Millennium Challenge Corporation resources are also becoming a major factor in this region, with two countries currently having Compacts in operation (Armenia and Georgia); two others with Threshold programs that are now Compact-eligible (Ukraine and Moldova), and one other with a Threshold program (Albania).

Humanitarian Assistance: Funding will support the provision of shelter, medical care, counseling, education, and water and sanitation for displaced persons; provide food aid for vulnerable groups; procure and deliver donated humanitarian commodities such as medicines, equipment, clothing, and food; and improve conditions in schools, clinics, orphanages and homes for the elderly. This assistance will be provided by the Department of State and USAID.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Europe and Eurasia represents a slight decline from FY 2008, reflecting both critical needs in other regions of the world and the success of sustained development efforts in the region since 1989. Eleven countries in the region have graduated from development assistance and now receive only security assistance. Of these, ten have joined the EU and NATO. In addition, declining U.S. resources are being used to leverage other donor funding and to establish several other legacy institutions throughout the region that will support civil society and the transfer of knowledge about democracy and market economies for years to come. Although traditional development assistance is declining, security assistance to coalition partners, new NATO members and NATO aspirants will be continued at robust levels.

Albania

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Albania seeks to reinforce the country's steadfast partnership with the United States on security issues and to help the country mitigate corruption, close down criminal networks, broaden economic growth, and increase investment in its people through improved health programs and workforce development.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	26,748	21,825	25,035
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	21,100	17,854	18,910
Child Survival and Health	-	500	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,054	2,115	4,000
International Military Education and Training	990	571	850
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,604	785	1,275

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	26,748	21,825	25,035
Peace and Security	11,015	7,455	10,425
Counter-Terrorism	639	-	325
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	665	485	650
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,724	6,355	8,950
Transnational Crime	1,987	615	500
Governing Justly and Democratically	6,469	5,801	6,450
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,521	2,502	2,600
Good Governance	2,958	2,239	2,800
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	100	-
Civil Society	990	960	1,050
Investing in People	1,688	3,200	2,500
Health	1,688	3,200	2,500
Economic Growth	6,755	5,369	5,660
Trade and Investment	1,175	765	700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	26,748	21,825	25,035
Financial Sector	808	829	460
Infrastructure	700	565	500
Agriculture	1,850	1,515	1,500
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,222	1,695	2,500
Program Support	821	-	-
Program Support	821	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	25,035	10,425	6,450	2,500	5,660	-	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	18,910	4,300	6,450	2,500	5,660	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	850	850	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,275	1,275	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States supports Albania's goal to integrate into Euro-Atlantic institutions and its aspirations for an invitation to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) membership, which may occur in 2008. Albania remains an extraordinarily strong supporter and partner in the war on terror, a partnership that must be maintained and enhanced. Albania has increased troop commitments in both Iraq and Afghanistan and pledged to double its presence in Iraq this year. Regardless of the outcome of Albania's NATO aspirations for 2008, increased assistance will develop and modernize the Albanian armed forces in order to provide a better prepared and more interoperable force. In addition, U.S. assistance provided via the Department of State will improve the organization and professionalization of law enforcement, specifically tackling transnational crime, combating terrorism, interdicting weapons of mass destruction, and cutting sources of terrorist financing. Assistance will also work to counter illicit weapons and human trafficking.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Albania's NATO and the European Union (EU) accession plans are contingent upon showing results from a more aggressive effort against organized crime and corruption, more effective governance, and improved public sector and judicial accountability. U.S. assistance provided via the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help Albania strengthen its independent audit and oversight institutions that deter and detect corrupt practices; improve its justice system by implementing transparency and efficiency-enhancing measures in district and appellate courts; build capacity through prosecutor training; and promote cooperation between prosecutors and law enforcement. The United States will also help Albania consolidate a decade of decentralization reforms by working at the local level to improve the

performance of city governments through public-private partnerships, better service delivery and urban planning. U.S. support will also help Albania's non-governmental organizations become more effective as policymaking and pressure groups and will continue to build the capacity of "watchdog" organizations.

Investing in People: Low health indicators, inadequate support and inefficiency in the health sector could inhibit Euro-Atlantic integration and undercut economic growth. Changes in the way primary health care in Albania is organized, financed, delivered and promoted are needed to reduce the incidence of disease and provide protection to vulnerable groups. The Government of Albania (GOA) has made health care a priority, but to raise overall health standards, the United States will need to continue support to improve preventive and primary health care and reform health systems. Severe fiscal constraints make large increases in health investment uncertain. U.S. assistance provided via USAID will focus on implementing extensive legal, regulatory, financial and programmatic reforms of the health care system that are essential to raising health indicators. Albania has the lowest contraceptive prevalence rate in Eastern Europe. Assistance will be provided for maternal and child health, voluntary family planning and reproductive health and other public health threats. The result will be more efficient, accessible and higher quality primary health care leading to significant improvements in health indicators and an overall contribution to socioeconomic stability.

Economic Growth: Albania faces a major challenge in addressing economic inequality and poverty. Decades of isolation have left its economy and infrastructure in far worse condition than its neighbors. Sustained economic growth – the engine for Albania's development – is critical to EU and NATO accession and to Albania's ability to continue as a moderating force in the Balkans. The economy shows consistent recent growth, fueled by macroeconomic stability and remittances, but remains fragile. The lack of a reliable and adequate energy supply suppresses private enterprise growth and investment, health and safety. Albania must improve domestic production and increase exports to prosper in today's economically interdependent system. Priority programs include supporting private sector productivity, agriculture sector productivity, trade and investment capacity, and modern energy services. U.S. assistance provided by USAID will help improve the competitiveness of the Albanian private sector through improved technology, standards, management practices and access to markets. Assistance to the energy sector will focus on regional energy market integration, regulatory development and privatization, and improved utility management practices. The impact of U.S. economic growth assistance will be a significant improvement in private sector productivity and competitiveness, an increase in both domestic and foreign direct investment, and improvement in energy market development.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Albania was selected by the Millennium Challenge Corporation as eligible for Stage II program funding for FY 2008. The Government of Albania was invited to submit a Threshold country plan for the Stage II Threshold program. The initial Threshold program approved for \$13.85 million in 2006 and which will end in September 2008 focuses on reducing opportunities for corruption in tax

administration, public procurement, and business registration.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request level for Albania represents an increase from the FY 2008 estimate. The increase reflects the need to consolidate gains made in reform across a number of sectors. The increase in Peace and Security funding supports Albania's increasing participation in coalition operations, Albania's NATO aspirations, and the primacy placed on integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. There have also been increases in good governance, specifically targeted at anti-corruption reform; trade and investment and agricultural productivity; maternal and child health; and financial sector assistance. However, overall health assistance funding declined slightly. These funding shifts are targeted at gaps in key indicators, specifically aimed at addressing corruption in Albania, and reflect both Albania's increasing ability to take on more responsibility for military sector development, and its solid financial sector growth.

Armenia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Armenia supports democratic, economic, and social reforms designed to promote regional stability, and supplement U.S diplomatic efforts to peacefully resolve the long-running conflict with Azerbaijan over Nagorno-Karabakh and reopen the closed borders with Azerbaijan and Turkey. Assistance is designed to transform the country into a stable partner, at peace with its neighbors, where democracy, human rights, and the rule of law are respected and the benefits of sustained economic growth are widely shared.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	63,792	62,388	27,900
Child Survival and Health	-	500	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,883	2,976	3,000
FREEDOM Support Act	58,000	58,026	24,000
International Military Education and Training	904	286	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,005	600	600

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	63,792	62,388	27,900
Peace and Security	12,212	8,715	6,300
Counter-Terrorism	225	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	4,680	3,350	1,100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,307	4,065	4,000
Transnational Crime	500	800	700
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	500	500	500
Governing Justly and Democratically	17,915	21,098	7,650
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,787	2,786	1,500
Good Governance	3,825	3,310	2,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,297	3,100	700
Civil Society	11,006	11,902	2,950
Investing in People	13,976	10,900	6,100
Health	9,591	6,100	3,450

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	63,792	62,388	27,900
Education	1,097	1,000	-
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	3,288	3,800	2,650
Economic Growth	17,491	20,075	7,350
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,463	2,000	400
Trade and Investment	1,587	1,350	400
Financial Sector	2,100	3,400	1,600
Infrastructure	1,990	5,800	650
Agriculture	4,100	4,400	2,700
Private Sector Competitiveness	4,651	3,125	1,600
Economic Opportunity	100	-	-
Environment	500	-	-
Humanitarian Assistance	1,400	1,600	500
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,400	1,600	500
Program Support	798	-	-
Program Support	798	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	27,900	6,300	7,650	6,100	7,350	500	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	24,000	2,400	7,650	6,100	7,350	500	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	600	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Armenia will work to enhance regional and global security in support of the war on terror by strengthening Armenia's borders, particularly with Iran, and by helping the Government of Armenia implement effective strategic trade controls to prevent trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, small arms, narcotics and persons. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded programs will support the establishment of a professional, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-interoperable Armenian military capable of combating terrorism, protecting its territory and participating in international peacekeeping exercises and operations; training and technical assistance to investigators and financial institutions to fight corruption; and conflict mitigation projects through research and grants to non-governmental organizations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Despite advances, Armenia's democratic institutions remain underdeveloped and the country's adherence to democratic principles is inconsistent. The United

States, through the Department State and USAID, will provide funding to support constitutional reforms related to the separation of government powers and work to build a network of civil society leaders that can forge links between the public and elected officials. Funds will be used to promote democratic pluralism by strengthening political parties and increasing citizen engagement in the political process; strengthen respect for human rights by law enforcement officials; work with local government to improve their responsiveness to the needs of their communities; support organizations that advocate for the rights of journalists and work with media outlets to achieve self-sustainability; and promote checks on executive authority by strengthening the legislature and judiciary. Working with civil society and targeted government agencies, U.S. assistance will continue to provide Armenians with tools to combat corrupt practices, change social attitudes and behavior among youth about the consequences of corruption, and encourage systemic change designed to prevent and reduce corruption.

Investing in People: The United States, through USAID, will support an increase in living standards by addressing key challenges within the health, social, and water sectors. In the health sector, funds will strengthen the primary health care system, including the capacity to deliver better health care services that address communicable and non-communicable diseases, reproductive health, voluntary family planning, and maternal and child health. In the social sector, efforts will focus on developing capacity and services in four fundamental social protection areas: social insurance (including pensions), employment services, occupational safety, and social assistance for particularly vulnerable populations. In the water sector, access to water will be improved through regulatory reform, better water management, and improvements in water services.

Economic Growth: Armenia's strong macro-economic growth, driven by remittances and construction spending, masks underlying weaknesses in the private sector. To spur private sector development and thus support the sustainability of economic growth, U.S. funded programs through the Department of State and USAID will broaden and deepen the financial sector to ensure the availability of private financing for business expansion, provide technical assistance to promising industries with the potential for job creation, and assist in reforming Armenia's tax system. These efforts will increase access to economic opportunity for all, thus contributing to our investments in political stability, democratic reforms, and anti-corruption efforts. Through the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and USAID, U.S. assistance will also continue to support safety enhancements at Armenia's nuclear power plant and to help Armenia develop indigenous and other energy resources to improve energy security and reduce import dependence.

Humanitarian Assistance: Department of State programs will provide targeted humanitarian projects to assist the neediest populations in Armenia, including those displaced by the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict, the elderly, the disabled, orphans, children, the extreme poor, and the institutionalized. The United States will provide medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, and emergency shelter items; provide disaster response; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In March 2006, a five-year \$235 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was signed with Armenia. The main goal of the program is to reduce rural poverty through improvements in the agriculture sector, including rehabilitating rural roads and improving irrigation systems. The programs described the Economic Growth Objective are designed to provide a stronger economic enabling environment for this Compact as well as to complement the rural growth that MCC assistance is targeted to boost.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Armenia in FY 2009 reflects a decrease from FY 2008 levels. The reduction was reflected across all objective levels. In anticipation of the completion of Armenia's 2007-2008 elections cycle and a multi-year project to update the civil registry and voter list, allocations under Governing Justly and Democratically will shift to fund a major new program focusing on anti-corruption reforms. Assistance under Investing in People will shift to allow for further strengthening of the primary healthcare system and reforming social protection programs. Humanitarian assistance will decrease with the expectation that the Government of Armenia will begin to contribute more to social reform and assisting refugees of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict.

Azerbaijan

Program Overview

While Azerbaijan is taking important steps to harness the revenue from its energy resources, much remains to be done to promote the fundamental political and economic reforms required to improve the quality of life and meet the democratic aspirations of the Azerbaijani people. U.S. assistance to Azerbaijan works to: 1) promote democratic reform and good governance by strengthening democratic institutions of government and civil society, creating conditions conducive to free and fair elections, and combating corruption and strengthening the rule of law; 2) combat domestic and transnational criminal activities, including money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption, trafficking in persons and drug trafficking; 3) broaden and diversify economic growth by addressing critical economic policy and institutional constraints and promoting stability and sustainable growth in the non-oil sectors of the economy; and 4) improve access to and quality of primary and reproductive health care by increasing the efficiency in health budget allocations. The United States will look to Azerbaijan to co-finance some assistance programs, particularly in the areas of economic growth and social services.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	39,368	26,345	24,700
Child Survival and Health	-	1,494	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,883	2,976	3,000
FREEDOM Support Act	30,000	18,846	19,500
International Military Education and Training	907	952	900
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,578	2,077	1,300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	39,368	26,345	24,700
Peace and Security	11,408	7,053	6,500
Counter-Terrorism	873	397	300
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,845	1,400	1,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,040	5,106	5,100
Transnational Crime	50	150	100
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	600	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	39,368	26,345	24,700
Governing Justly and Democratically	12,694	9,843	10,300
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,910	1,922	1,700
Good Governance	1,805	1,520	2,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,860	2,152	2,900
Civil Society	7,119	4,249	3,700
Investing in People	3,000	3,696	1,900
Health	3,000	3,696	1,900
Economic Growth	10,805	5,253	5,750
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	3,034	1,294	950
Trade and Investment	2,890	1,199	1,300
Financial Sector	1,085	1,142	1,000
Infrastructure	-	700	-
Agriculture	2,851	100	1,100
Private Sector Competitiveness	945	818	1,400
Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	500	250
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,000	500	250
Program Support	461	-	-
Program Support	461	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	24,700	6,500	10,300	1,900	5,750	250	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	19,500	1,300	10,300	1,900	5,750	250	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will support the war on terror and the struggle against other transnational threats. Assistance will strengthen Azerbaijani security institutions, moving them towards North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) standards and improving their ability to work with the United States in Coalition operations, as well as continue to help develop Azerbaijani maritime capabilities and contribute to the overall security of the resource-rich Caspian Sea. Programs will help improve Azerbaijan's airspace management capabilities as well as modernization and interoperability of the military with NATO through the Partnership for Peace. The United States will support defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform, and operations to inhibit weapons of mass destruction, small arms, narcotics, human, and other illicit trafficking. U.S. assistance will also strengthen the ability of the Prosecutor General's anti-corruption

unit to fight financial crimes and money laundering as well as strengthen government capabilities to develop a comprehensive anti-terrorism and anti-money laundering regime.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funding will support programs to combat corruption, improve governance, foster democratic reform, promote independent media and access to information, strengthen the legislature, build the capacity of civil society, and work to ensure the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms. Advances are needed in these areas to promote the government transparency and accountability needed for Azerbaijan to be a reliable partner of the United States and to ensure that the country's energy revenues are used to improve the lives of its citizens. U.S. programs also will strengthen the capacity and independence of the justice sector and help increase access to justice.

Investing in People: With a comparatively high child mortality rate and government health expenditures as a percentage of GDP among the lowest in the world, social investment will be critical to the long-term development of Azerbaijan. USAID programs will support primary health care reforms that improve health governance and finance resulting in more efficient use of the health budget, and increase access and quality of health services which should result in a reduction of the country's high under-five mortality rate. Voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs will increase the use of modern methods of family planning.

Economic Growth: Azerbaijan risks falling victim to the consequences of "Dutch Disease," i.e. long-term trade and fiscal imbalances resulting from excessive dependence on the energy sector. This is combined with inadequate policy, technical, institutional, and financial support to the non-energy sectors. Consequently, USAID funded programs will focus on economic diversification, private sector development, transparency in revenue and expenditure management processes, anti-inflation strategies, and sustainable development. As necessary, the United States will also continue to provide technical assistance to Azerbaijan on World Trade Organization (WTO) accession.

Humanitarian Assistance: Through the Department of State, U.S. humanitarian assistance will focus on relieving the suffering of the large number of internally displaced persons (IDPs) uprooted from their homes by the unsettled conflict in Nagorno-Karabakh and living in the most challenging conditions in IDP camps spread throughout Azerbaijan. Projects will deliver and distribute medicines, medical supplies, food, clothing, health and emergency shelter items, respond to disasters, and execute small reconstruction projects.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Azerbaijan in FY 2009 reflects a decrease from FY 2008 levels. With the exception of slight increases in Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth, objective request levels are reduced. Humanitarian Assistance will decrease substantially in FY 2008 and will retain a small program in FY 2009 focused on assistance to the neediest IDPs.

Belarus

Program Overview

The broad goal of transformational diplomacy in Belarus is to support its transition from one of the world's "outposts of tyranny" to a democratic, peaceful, and prosperous state. Belarus has an authoritarian regime that suppresses pro-democracy groups, alternative political voices, and sources of independent information. Obstacles include the government's disregard of fundamental rights of assembly, association, and expression; human rights abuses, including those committed against demonstrators, pro-democracy activists, and opposition politicians; regime control of nearly all media outlets and severe restrictions of press freedoms; criminal penalties both for "discrediting Belarus" and for organizing activities of an unregistered non-governmental organization (NGO); a highly restricted and restrictive operating environment for assistance; restrictions on freedom of religion; and a justice system that is used as a tool of oppression. U.S. assistance will support robust democracy promotion with the goal of empowering the Belarusian people to determine their future and reform their state. Social and humanitarian programs will fight transnational threats and demonstrate U.S. support for the well-being of the Belarusian people.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	11,337	10,192	10,000
FREEDOM Support Act	11,187	10,192	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	11,337	10,192	10,000
Peace and Security	150	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	8,950	9,162	8,840
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,222	2,000	1,500
Civil Society	7,728	7,162	7,340
Investing in People	1,547	730	860
Health	450	-	100
Education	617	400	330
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	480	330	430

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	11,337	10,192	10,000
Humanitarian Assistance	400	300	300
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	400	300	300
Program Support	290	-	-
Program Support	290	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	10,000	-	8,840	860	-	300	-
FREEDOM Support Act	10,000	-	8,840	860	-	300	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: The fundamental focus of U.S. assistance will be to strengthen the capacity of the pro-democracy opposition, civil society, and independent media to engage a growing share of the population and deepen and broaden the demand within Belarus for democratic change. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, this assistance will support external media and exchanges to promote access to independent information and exposure to democratic values. Funds also will be provided for polling and political process and party development. Given the Government of Belarus's harassment, intimidation and imprisonment of pro-democracy activists and other individuals exercising their fundamental rights, U.S. funding will support oppressed activists in defense of human rights.

Assistance will focus on developing the capacity of pro-democracy parties and on strengthening civil society groups and associations of those with a stake in democratic change, such as youth, women, students and independent journalists. This assistance will also build civil society's partnership with the pro-democracy political parties to increase the breadth of public participation in political life and enhance the ability of the parties to appeal to Belarusians on the basis of an issues-based platform. Training economists and supporting exchanges, think tanks, conferences and media analysis will give pro-democracy Belarusians the tools to define economic alternatives to the current regime's mismanagement of the economy. U.S. assistance under this objective will continue to emphasize cross-border cooperation and networking in order to strengthen local civil society and increase the exposure of Belarusians to their democratic neighbors.

Investing in People: Assistance under this objective will be targeted to build the capacity of the pro-democracy movement through higher education, demonstrate U.S. concern for the Belarusian people, and address the border-transcending problems of trafficking in persons and tuberculosis. USAID programs will provide training in basic job skills and facilitate employment access for vulnerable populations, including those vulnerable to trafficking, in depressed and border areas. U.S. assistance under this objective will continue to build NGO sustainability and emphasize cross-border NGO cooperation and networking in order to strengthen local civil society and increase the exposure of Belarusians to their democratic neighbors. Assistance for higher education will provide support to

students looking for an alternative to the regime-dominated system of higher education as well as those deprived of an education due to democratic activism. Funding will support distance learning through and capacity-building of the European Humanities University, an independent Belarusian institution operating in Lithuania.

Humanitarian Assistance: Department of State programs will support the delivery of donated medicine, medical and relief supplies, and medical expertise to the most vulnerable Belarusian populations and support community-based provision of services to orphans and other vulnerable populations. This assistance and related public diplomacy efforts will reinforce U.S. concern for the Belarusian people.

Overview of Major Changes

The proposed FY 2009 level of funding for Belarus represents a slight decrease from the FY 2008 level. Funding distribution across the objectives places a strong priority on the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective. Proposed funding reflects the focus of U.S. policy on robust democracy promotion in Belarus and allows the United States and other donors to maximize assistance funding in their areas of comparative advantage.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Program Overview

A democratic, economically sound, and secure Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) is critical to stability in the Balkans. However, BiH continues to face the challenges of porous borders, fractious relations between ethnic groups, complex and overlapping layers of government, endemic corruption, and nascent state-level government structures. U.S. assistance focuses on helping BiH develop fully functioning, state-level institutions and structures capable of managing its national security, economy, and governance. Priorities for U.S. foreign assistance are strengthening national capacity for defense, counter-terrorism, and rule of law including law enforcement. Continued progress in the economic and governance spheres also is essential to ensure that BiH remains on the path toward European and Euro-Atlantic integration and toward becoming a fully democratic, multi-ethnic state.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	42,844	33,260	37,845
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	32,100	27,773	29,485
Foreign Military Financing	8,550	3,292	5,585
International Military Education and Training	956	952	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,238	1,243	1,775

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	42,844	33,260	37,845
Peace and Security	15,110	10,287	13,660
Counter-Terrorism	750	843	1,075
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	488	400	700
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	13,272	8,844	11,685
Transnational Crime	600	200	200
Governing Justly and Democratically	19,062	14,804	13,865
Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,980	9,131	7,970
Good Governance	4,650	3,126	3,145
Civil Society	7,432	2,547	2,750
Economic Growth	6,747	8,169	10,320
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,025	912	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	42,844	33,260	37,845
Trade and Investment	-	100	200
Infrastructure	459	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,908	3,357	6,900
Economic Opportunity	2,355	3,800	2,220
Program Support	1,925	-	-
Program Support	1,925	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	37,845	13,660	13,865	-	10,320	-	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	29,485	5,300	13,865	-	10,320	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	5,585	5,585	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,775	1,775	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Since the landmark defense reforms unifying the entity militaries into a national armed forces and BiH's accession into the Partnership for Peace, U.S. security assistance has shifted from a strategy of deterring conflict within BiH to helping it align, equip, and train state-level structures and institutions capable of contributing to global security. BiH has contributed five rotations of military explosive ordinance disposal units to the multinational force in Iraq, demonstrating its transition from a consumer to an exporter of security assistance. Department of State funding for defense, military and border security restructuring, reform and operations will support the unified national-level defense structure under a national ministry and operational command, with common training, personnel systems, and uniforms. This will eventually transform the armed forces of BiH into a professional, multi-ethnic and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)-interoperable force.

U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance and equipment to BiH law enforcement institutions, particularly new state-level agencies, to professionalize domestic law enforcement and build their capacity to fight organized crime and terrorism. Building expertise in countering illicit trafficking in conventional weapons and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials is also vital to reducing the availability of small arms and light weapons, preventing the proliferation of WMD, and enhancing border security, in a country where transnational movement of terrorists threatens U.S. national security. U.S. assistance will provide technical assistance in fighting financial crimes, money laundering, trafficking in persons, and migrant smuggling, as well as training in areas such as airport security management, hostage negotiation, crisis response, rural border patrol operations and VIP

protection. The goal of these programs is to enable the Government of BiH to institutionalize and sustain skills within their police training academy.

Governing Justly and Democratically: With the end of BiH's recent political crisis, a range of U.S. technical assistance activities will enable progress in the democracy area. This includes helping BiH reform its constitution, laws and legal institutions; strengthen the effectiveness of its political processes; and enact local government reform and decentralization at the canton and municipal level. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of State programs will help reduce corruption and strengthen justice sector capabilities and judicial independence through training of investigators, prosecutors and judges; justice sector technical assistance; and secondment of prosecutors and judges to state-level institutions. The United States will assist BiH to strengthen its civil society and increase participation of vulnerable and minority groups. To support human rights in BiH and facilitate the completion strategy for the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), the United States will provide assistance to the war crimes chamber of the State Court, building local capacity and enabling it to assume cases from ICTY. The United States will continue to support identification of the missing found in mass graves in Srebrenica and throughout BiH.

Economic Growth: Significant progress has already been made in helping BiH modernize its economy. Past U.S. support for tax reform, the banking sector and the privatization of state owned enterprises are notable successes. BiH also accelerated efforts to remove impediments to small and medium enterprises. However, indicators for ease of business formation in BiH are still quite low, and the country remains one of the poorest in the region. Follow-on assistance will focus on strengthening the business and financial sector enabling environments and the policy environment for micro and small enterprises. To help BiH attract foreign direct investment and improve its access to other markets, USAID and the Departments of Treasury and Commerce will provide technical assistance to develop capacity and the enabling environment for trade and investment. The United States must ensure sufficient expertise in financial management marketing and other aspects of private sector operation in BiH for prior investments to be sustainable.

Overview of Major Changes

The increase in the FY 2009 request for BiH over the FY 2008 level reflects the need to remedy the country's uneven progress on reform and bring U.S. resources and pressure to bear on BiH's continued integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions, a process threatened by the failure of constitutional reform and later political crisis in 2007. The resurgence of ethnic nationalism surrounding the October 2006 elections highlighted the deep political cleavages and obstacles to consolidating governance at the state level. The international community postponed plans to transition the Office of the High Representative (OHR) to a less intrusive European Union presence in June 2007, largely as a result of the lack of progress on reforms. Much work remains to strengthen state institutions and rationalize policies, systems, and structures at all levels of government. In this context, the FY 2009 request contains an increase in Peace and Security to keep assistance to BiH

state-level military and law enforcement institutions robust. Additional funds for Economic Growth will help improve private-sector competitiveness, streamline the regulatory environment, and foster a single economic space in BiH.

Bulgaria

Program Overview

Bulgaria has made impressive progress, becoming a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member in 2004 and entering the European Union in January 2007. Ensuring that Bulgaria remains a dependable and increasingly capable NATO ally is a key priority for U.S. assistance. Bulgaria is a steadfast contributor to the war on terror and coalition operations in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. At the same time, it is reliant on U.S. assistance to complete its military modernization, improve its interoperability with NATO, and increase its deployment capabilities. Bulgaria also continues to possess enormous stockpiles of Cold War-era small arms and light weapons and ammunition, stored at poorly maintained and insecure facilities. The U.S. focus will remain on helping Bulgaria build the capabilities it needs to become a truly integrated member of the Euro-Atlantic family of democratic nations and a strong partner of the United States in countering common security threats.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	11,059	8,502	11,000
Foreign Military Financing	9,625	6,584	9,000
International Military Education and Training	1,434	1,618	1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	300	400

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	11,059	8,502	11,000
Peace and Security	11,059	8,502	11,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,059	8,502	11,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The top U.S. priority for assistance to Bulgaria in FY 2009 is to complete its military transformation and improve its NATO interoperability to enable effective participation in NATO and other Coalition operations. U.S. assistance via the Department of State will support security restructuring, reform, and operations by building Bulgaria's NATO niche capabilities and also will support Bulgaria's current participation in Coalition operations. The United States also will counter illicit trafficking in conventional weapons by supporting the destruction of Bulgaria's excess small arms and light weapons and ammunition, which are a proliferation risk and a threat to the civilian population. Safeguarding these stockpiles drains Bulgaria's military resources, hampering its ability to become a fully professionalized, modern military.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an increase from the FY 2008 level. This increase is symbolic of the growing U.S.-Bulgaria defense relationship represented by Bulgaria's 2004 entry into NATO and Bulgaria's 2005 bilateral defense cooperation agreement with the United States, which will further increase U.S. activities with the Bulgarian military. The increase will allow Bulgaria to build on its Iraq and Afghanistan deployments.

Croatia

Program Overview

Though Croatia graduated from U.S. transition assistance in FY 2006, U.S. assistance is still needed to secure Croatia's borders, improve cross-border cooperation, strengthen law enforcement capabilities, combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, and promote defense reform and military restructuring.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	814	765	2,800
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	1,800
International Military Education and Training	75	170	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	739	595	500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	814	765	2,800
Peace and Security	814	765	2,800
Counter-Terrorism	83	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	656	595	500
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75	170	2,300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, via the Department of State, will focus on securing Croatia's borders, improving cross-border cooperation, strengthening law enforcement capabilities, and

combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Funding will also promote defense reform and military restructuring, which are essential for establishing interoperability capabilities required both to participate in Coalition operations with the United States and to meet NATO's performance-based membership criteria.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Croatia in FY 2009 reflects the fact that it is now eligible for military education and training programs.

Cyprus

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Cyprus focuses on creating conditions conducive to resolution of the Cyprus dispute, supporting reunification of the island, promoting mutual understanding between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities, addressing economic disparities between the two communities, and supporting initiatives that encourage a durable, comprehensive settlement.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	18,074	10,911	11,000
Economic Support Fund	17,800	10,911	11,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	274	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	18,074	10,911	11,000
Peace and Security	18,074	10,911	11,000
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	274	-	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	17,800	10,911	11,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development addresses the factors impeding a political settlement, encourages the growth of pro-solution political will, and builds the capacity of civil society across the island to advocate for reconciliation and reunification. The United States is the main donor providing foreign assistance in Cyprus that promotes a settlement. The European Union's (EU) aid and trade assistance to the Turkish Cypriots following their pro-reunification vote in 2004 focuses on infrastructure and harmonization with EU standards. It also provides a more modest amount to promote reconciliation between the two communities.

U.S. assistance concentrates on encouraging Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots to work together to resolve shared problems, creating economic opportunities and enhancing economic growth in the Turkish Cypriot community, and broadening Turkish Cypriot access to Greek Cypriot markets and services as well as to U.S. and international markets for trade and investment. U.S. assistance provides the primary resources for programs in critical areas such as banking reform, private sector-led growth, workforce development, vocational training, natural resource management, and the adoption of international norms that include anti-money laundering measures. Scholarships, training, and grant programs provide opportunities for individuals and civil society groups to network and work together in areas of common interest, such as the prevention of trafficking in persons, tolerance and education activities, preservation of cultural heritage, and management of natural resources.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Cyprus is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Czech Republic

Program Overview

The Czech Republic has embraced a pro-transatlantic foreign policy and democratic transformation around the world. With its membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), and the World Trade Organization (WTO), combined with increasing activism in international affairs, the Czech Republic has proven an important and reliable ally in promoting democracy, market reforms, anti-terrorism, missile defense, and nonproliferation. Despite the increasing political, material, and human cost of supporting and participating in the Coalition military operations, the Czech Republic stands resolute as one of the U.S.'s strongest security partners. Continuing security assistance provides an opportunity to secure the benefits of peace and stability for the region and to further support participation of the armed forces of the Czech Republic in Coalition operations alongside the United States in pursuit of mutual security interests and goals.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	5,111	3,275	5,050
Foreign Military Financing	3,245	1,975	3,500
International Military Education and Training	1,866	1,300	1,550

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	5,111	3,275	5,050
Peace and Security	5,111	3,275	5,050
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,111	3,275	5,050

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	5,050	5,050	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,550	1,550	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The Czech Republic is making important strides in modernizing its military to

provide better-equipped and trained forces to participate in international security operations. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, helps secure the Czech Republic's capability to enhance regional stability and contribute to Coalition operations around the globe. Funding will provide a range of training and equipment to fulfill NATO niche requirements, as well as support English language training and professional military education, which will better prepare Czech forces for interoperability with NATO and U.S. forces.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for the Czech Republic in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels. The FY 2009 request represents an increase in security assistance from the FY 2008 level.

Estonia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Estonia provides the opportunity to sustain and expand the firm partnership the United States has formed with Estonia, contribute to improved North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, and support Estonia's military commitments abroad, including in Afghanistan, Iraq, Kosovo, and Bosnia. Estonia is an effective and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,084	2,552	4,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,905	1,505	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,179	1,047	1,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,084	2,552	4,000
Peace and Security	5,084	2,552	4,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,084	2,552	4,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance to Estonia, via the Department of State, provides an exponential return on investment by maintaining strong political support for global Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. U.S. security assistance will promote increased NATO interoperability and improve Estonian defense capabilities and force readiness through training and the provision of military equipment. U.S. programs will bolster the capability of Estonia's armed forces to conduct peacekeeping operations and help develop Estonia's

NATO niche capabilities to further contribute to the global security and to fighting the war on terror. The programs also will allow Estonia to continue efforts to provide training and share NATO accession experiences with its neighbors, such as Georgia and Ukraine.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an increase in security assistance from the FY 2008 level.

Georgia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Georgia focuses on the following key goals: consolidating democratic and economic reforms to date, strengthening the separation of powers, developing a more vibrant civil society and political plurality, bolstering independent media and access to information, improving respect for human rights, ensuring equitable treatment for ethnic and religious minorities, increasing economic prosperity for all echelons of society, and increasing energy diversification.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	74,685	64,308	67,050
Child Survival and Health	-	1,246	850
Foreign Military Financing	9,700	9,000	11,000
FREEDOM Support Act	58,000	50,091	52,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	710	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,160	761	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	5,115	3,210	2,200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	74,685	64,308	67,050
Peace and Security	28,913	21,716	20,500
Counter-Terrorism	1,865	560	500
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,100	1,400	1,500
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,710	15,961	15,200
Counter-Narcotics	-	450	-
Transnational Crime	616	875	300
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	2,622	2,470	3,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	12,050	14,516	14,846
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,361	4,152	3,400
Good Governance	3,755	4,300	4,600
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,853	2,699	2,200
Civil Society	4,081	3,365	4,646

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	74,685	64,308	67,050
Investing in People	7,766	8,743	7,965
Health	5,346	6,561	5,950
Education	2,370	2,182	2,015
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	50	-	-
Economic Growth	22,836	17,533	22,239
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	576	1,510	1,200
Trade and Investment	3,698	1,550	1,300
Financial Sector	521	520	1,654
Infrastructure	4,315	3,010	3,800
Agriculture	5,421	3,570	2,600
Private Sector Competitiveness	5,668	4,733	11,685
Economic Opportunity	2,637	2,570	-
Environment	-	70	-
Humanitarian Assistance	1,800	1,800	1,500
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,800	1,800	1,400
Disaster Readiness	-	-	100
Program Support	1,320	-	-
Program Support	1,320	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	67,050	20,500	14,846	7,965	22,239	1,500	-
Child Survival and Health	850	-	-	850	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	52,000	6,300	14,846	7,115	22,239	1,500	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Georgia is a committed partner in promoting global peace and security and a steadfast ally in the war on terror – Georgia’s contribution of nearly a brigade in Iraq makes it among the highest per capita contributors. Georgian troops are also in Kosovo. U.S. assistance, via the Department of State, will continue to support stabilization operations and security sector reform. Programs will further develop and modernize Georgian armed forces, specifically by bolstering their peacekeeping capabilities, assisting their continuing progress towards North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability, and enabling them to host future NATO exercises; and increase Georgia’s ability to secure its borders by detecting and deterring trafficking in persons,

weapons of mass destruction, and other illicit materials and enhance regional stability by helping professionalize Georgia's military. Georgia has taken a number of steps to reform its Ministries of Interior and Defense and has made dramatic progress in reducing corruption and increasing the professionalism of its national police force. U.S. assistance will build on these gains and strengthen rule of law through management training and equipping law enforcement authorities to better combat organized crime, money laundering, and terrorist financing. To further secure regional stability, assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support conflict resolution and confidence building projects in South Ossetia and Abkhazia to promote technical, cultural, social, educational, and economic links among civil society and public and private sector entities and improve information access and cooperation on regional issues of mutual interest to foster the peaceful reintegration of these territories within a united Georgia.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Georgia has made enormous strides in governmental reform, but must improve the effectiveness of key institutions, strengthen political pluralism and increase public participation to truly consolidate its democratic gains. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State and USAID, will continue to enhance the ability of civil society groups and independent media to engage the government on issues of public concern and to promote government accountability. Through the Department of Justice, Department of State and USAID, assistance will help improve judicial independence and build the capacity of the judiciary to promote the rule of law and increase governmental checks and balances, which will serve as a crucial benchmark as Georgia seeks to realize its aspiration of Euro-Atlantic integration. U.S. efforts will strengthen the independence and professionalism of the legislature; bolster political pluralism and democratic parties; work with the government to implement anti-corruption measures and ensure free and fair electoral processes; and increase respect for human rights by law enforcement officials. By bolstering democracy and the rule of law, Georgia will increase its appeal for residents of the separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia to reintegrate into Georgia, thus helping the peace process and enhancing regional stability.

Investing in People: Despite improvements in this area, Georgia continues to lack the technical, administrative, and financial capacity to deliver health, education, and other social services to its people. Funding through USAID will support ongoing policy reform, including budget policy and capacity development, to improve the health, education, and social systems. Health programs will provide improved maternal and child health care to reverse backsliding in Georgia's under-five mortality rate; increase the use of modern methods of family planning; help mitigate HIV/AIDS, including in Abkhazia; and address Georgia's high burden of tuberculosis by expanding coverage of the universally-recognized Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course (DOTS) protocol. Education programs will support the decentralization and reform of the basic education system as well as increase transparency and curriculum reform in higher education.

Economic Growth: Georgia's rural poverty rate remains above 30% notwithstanding the implementation of key reforms. U.S. assistance programs, funded through USAID, will help Georgia improve its economic performance overall which should serve as an incentive to those living in South Ossetia and Abkhazia to reintegrate into a unified Georgia. U.S. assistance will enhance private

sector competitiveness through workforce development and support for market diversification, which should also decrease rural poverty rates. Programs will also help implement free market reforms to improve the trade, business, and agricultural climates; develop micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises; make financial markets more inclusive; improve productivity; and strengthen monetary and fiscal policy. These activities also will strengthen the capacity of entrepreneurs and farmers, for example, to access Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) private sector and infrastructure projects. U.S. programs will continue to support diversification of Georgia's energy imports.

Humanitarian Assistance: More than 250,000 persons remain uprooted by wars in Abkhazia and South Ossetia in the early 1990s. U.S. assistance provided by the Department of State will support Georgia's efforts to address its humanitarian needs until long-term solutions are found. Funding will improve social services and protection for these and other vulnerable populations, including the elderly, disabled, extreme poor, and institutionalized, by providing medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, health and emergency shelter items, responding to disasters, and implementing small reconstruction projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Georgia has a \$295 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact focused on rehabilitating regional infrastructure and promoting private sector development. The economic growth programs above are designed to underpin and reinforce the MCC Compact investment without duplicating efforts.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Georgia in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels. Funding levels for Peace and Security, Investing in People and Humanitarian Assistance decrease slightly; while funding levels for Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth increase from the FY 2008 levels.

Greece

Program Overview

Greece has a proportionally large defense budget and a strategic location at the intersection of the Balkans and the Mediterranean. U.S. assistance builds and sustains Greece's connections and cooperation with U.S. and other North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces. U.S. assistance also focuses the Greek defense establishment on the positive role Greece can play within NATO.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	558	512	100
International Military Education and Training	558	512	100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	558	512	100
Peace and Security	558	512	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	558	512	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance is centered around the Department of State funded military assistance program, which enhances regional stability, builds close relationships and assists with Greek military transformation. This program substantially increases NATO interoperability through hands-on training, by increasing mutual understanding between the U.S. and Greek defense establishments, and augments sales of U.S. defense-related items that are crucial to NATO effectiveness. Greater Greek participation in NATO enhances regional security and increases Greece's capabilities in the war on terror.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents a decrease in funding from the FY 2008 level.

Hungary

Program Overview

The United States and Hungary enjoy a strong relationship based on shared values of democratic and free-market principles. Since Hungary joined the European Union (EU) and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the scope and depth of its relationship with the United States has broadened and matured. Hungary is a firm ally in the war on terror, contributing troops to NATO missions in Afghanistan, Iraq, and the Balkans. With the highest public debt ratio in the EU, Hungary has had to abandon its commitment to adopting the Euro by 2010 and has embarked on an aggressive economic reform package, which includes cutting back on defense-related expenditures. U.S. assistance provides the opportunity to counteract these pressures and maintain the momentum of Hungary's development as a positive force in regional stability and global coalition operations.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	3,818	2,082	3,100
Foreign Military Financing	2,358	940	2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,460	1,142	1,100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	3,818	2,082	3,100
Peace and Security	3,818	2,082	3,100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,818	2,082	3,100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided via the Department of State contributes to regional stability and helps maintain strong political support for coalition operations including a willingness to

provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. Funds will promote the development of a smaller, flexible, sustainable, and NATO-interoperable military capable of meeting NATO Article V commitments and participation in peace support operations. Funds will also help Hungary develop niche capabilities and provide English language training and professional military education to ensure interoperability with NATO.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents an increase in security assistance from the FY 2008 level.

Kosovo

Program Overview

While Kosovo's final status has not yet been defined, U.S. foreign policy goals are well-defined: to help Kosovo, regardless of the status outcome, with assistance programs designed to complement the U.S. goals of stability, economic and democratic development, and integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. Kosovo's major challenges include developing a sound market-based economy, combating unemployment, corruption and crime, and the need for greater protection of minority rights.

It is anticipated that in FY 2009, Kosovo will be consolidating the changes associated with a new phase in its status and development, and as such, will have to balance its security with development and integration priorities. The U.S. vision for Kosovo is the territory's transformation into a stable, democratic society, fully respecting the rights of its minorities, at peace with its neighbors and on an irreversible path to European integration. After more than eight years of United Nations (UN) administration and oversight, Kosovo institutions continue to assume greater responsibility for many governmental functions in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 1244.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	77,750	189,000	147,182	-	127,670
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	77,700	189,000	146,801	-	125,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	1,500
International Military Education and Training	-	-	381	-	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	-	-	-	670

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	77,750	189,000	147,182	-	127,670
Peace and Security	27,263	33,000	53,017	-	42,420
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-	-	565
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	-	-	670
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	23,300	28,000	44,547	-	35,000
Transnational Crime	200	-	1,600	-	1,185

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	77,750	189,000	147,182	-	127,670
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	3,713	5,000	6,870	-	5,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	23,118	11,000	35,149	-	30,050
Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,106	2,000	14,829	-	12,875
Good Governance	5,037	9,000	12,760	-	10,900
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,635	-	2,500	-	2,250
Civil Society	4,340	-	5,060	-	4,025
Investing in People	2,560	-	15,800	-	7,800
Health	-	-	5,500	-	2,600
Education	2,560	-	10,300	-	5,200
Economic Growth	22,040	138,000	41,716	-	46,000
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,263	125,000	8,351	-	29,000
Trade and Investment	573	-	865	-	3,400
Financial Sector	2,545	-	1,200	-	2,000
Infrastructure	6,302	13,000	20,700	-	4,500
Agriculture	1,458	-	1,000	-	2,300
Private Sector Competitiveness	6,899	-	8,850	-	3,800
Environment	-	-	750	-	1,000
Humanitarian Assistance	700	7,000	1,500	-	1,400
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	700	3,000	1,500	-	1,400
Migration Management	-	4,000	-	-	-
Program Support	2,069	-	-	-	-
Program Support	2,069	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	127,670	42,420	30,050	7,800	46,000	1,400	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	125,000	39,750	30,050	7,800	46,000	1,400	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	670	670	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: While Kosovo is currently calm, the security situation will continue to be monitored closely as the status process moves toward conclusion. The European Union (EU) will lead the development of Kosovo's rule of law sector post-status which the United States will support through the Department of State by providing a contingent of civilian police, prosecutors and judges.

However, with minimal experience in governance, the Provisional Institutions of Self-Government (PISG) lack capacity in many sectors, and will continue to need international assistance and capacity building support. In addition, Kosovo must deal with the tensions that still exist between Kosovo's ethnic Albanians and other ethnicities, particularly Kosovo Serbs, which may be further exacerbated during the period following determination of final status. Kosovo will require substantial assistance before its institutions can fully assume responsibility for maintaining a safe and secure environment and administering justice. Programs will continue to assist the Kosovo Police Service through training and capacity-building. Other programs targeting the development of Kosovo's security and law enforcement sectors will work towards institutions that are capable and develop democratically, with international standards of professionalism and accountability. This will be achieved through skills training, technical advisors, English language training, human rights and rule of law training, and conflict mitigation services.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will build confidence in central and local government, increase respect for the rule of law and increase capacity of the criminal justice system. Rule of law will be crucial to stability and economic growth. Local governments, in particular, are the nexus where issues of ethnic reconciliation, return and reintegration of displaced persons, empowerment of minorities, and the provision of basic services for social stability and public safety come together. Programs in this area will include supporting more effective local government through decentralization and assisting civil society.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance, via the Department of State and USAID, will focus on basic education and capacity-building among government agencies. Programs aimed at higher education will help Kosovars develop the skills, attitudes and behaviors needed to create robust governance institutions and to support increased economic activity. Special investments also will be made in Kosovo's youth and civil service. Health programs will focus on addressing maternal and child health.

Economic Growth: Kosovo's social stability will require building a solid foundation for economic growth. Poverty reduction and reduced unemployment will require not only government-level programs aimed at fiscal policy and legislation, but development of a robust private sector, especially the critical development of the energy sector, and infrastructure to support economic development. It has been estimated that the withdrawal of the UN Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and reductions in international personnel overall will lead to a contraction of the Kosovo economy, with deep recessions especially in the housing and service sectors. Depending on the outcome of the ongoing status process, Kosovo may also be servicing a substantial debt burden. The total for Economic Growth includes \$25 million to restore Kosovo debt relief funding that was reprogrammed to support critical foreign policy needs in North Korea.

Humanitarian Assistance: Humanitarian programs implemented by USAID and the Department of State will provide critical medical and emergency help to internally displaced persons (IDPs), Roma and other impoverished persons in Kosovo. U.S. organizations working with the U.S. Government in

partnership with Kosovo and local non-governmental organizations may administer basic medical services and provide essential medicines, clothing and food to refugees, IDPs, children, the elderly, and other vulnerable populations. This assistance is integral to alleviating poverty and preventing widespread health problems and suffering in the populations beyond the reach of limited local government social welfare programs.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request, which represents a significant decrease from FY 2008, is designed to balance the need to complement programs begun in the immediate post-status period with meeting stated political commitments. By FY 2008 the political process begun in November 2005 to determine Kosovo's status should be complete, and FY 2009 will likely be the first full post-status fiscal year. Kosovo's needs will remain substantial. However, as Kosovo's institutions are developed and strengthened, more competencies are expected to be devolved to the local government, thus easing the strain on international donors and the United States in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective. Among program objectives, the only increase is in Economic Growth. The requested increase for Economic Growth is primarily due to funds that have been pledged towards Kosovo debt relief. The Economic Growth request includes funding for Kosovo debt relief funding appropriated under the FY 2007 Supplemental that was reprogrammed to support urgent foreign policy needs related to the Six-Party talks with North Korea. Peace and Security funding will be decreased, but remain robust in order to support the continued need to maintain stability in the region.

Latvia

Program Overview

Latvia is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Latvia is playing a key role in the war on terror, providing substantial public, diplomatic, and military support. It has offered troops to the Coalition effort in Afghanistan and participates in peacekeeping operations in the Balkans. U.S. assistance sustains and expands a strong partnership, supports Latvia's commitment to ongoing activities in Afghanistan, and supports the development of niche capabilities required by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	4,980	2,552	4,050
Foreign Military Financing	3,799	1,505	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,181	1,047	1,050

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	4,980	2,552	4,050
Peace and Security	4,980	2,552	4,050
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,980	2,552	4,050

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,050	4,050	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs in Latvia provide a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. Funds will assist the modernization of the Latvian military and ensure Latvia's continued participation in international peacekeeping missions, as well as in other U.S. and NATO stability operations. In addition, Latvia is a founding member of

the Black Sea Trust and serves as a key transit point for material goods to Central Asia. U.S. assistance will support Latvia's integration into NATO by restructuring and modernizing its Armed Forces and promoting the development of Latvia's niche capabilities.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Latvia in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels.

Lithuania

Program Overview

Lithuania is a strong and reliable transatlantic partner in advancing peace, stability, and democracy in Europe and beyond. Lithuania is playing a key role in the war on terror, with troops in Afghanistan and Iraq. For many years, it has maintained peacekeepers in the Balkans. U.S. assistance to Lithuania sustains and expands the strong partnership the United States has formed with Lithuania, supports its commitment to ongoing activities in Afghanistan and Iraq, and works with the Lithuanian military to help it develop niche capabilities needed by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	6,545	2,552	4,150
Foreign Military Financing	5,349	1,505	3,100
International Military Education and Training	1,196	1,047	1,050

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	6,545	2,552	4,150
Peace and Security	6,545	2,552	4,150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,545	2,552	4,150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,050	1,050	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance provided via the Department of State to Lithuania provides a significant return on investment by maintaining strong political support for Coalition operations and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and associated support. Funds will provide military equipment and training to assist the modernization of the Lithuanian military and ensure Lithuania's

continued participation in international peacekeeping missions as well as in other U.S. and NATO stability operations.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Lithuania in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels.

Macedonia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Macedonia focuses on the following key goals: facilitating Macedonia's continued development on the path toward full integration into the Euro-Atlantic community; assisting the Macedonian government's efforts to sustain economic and democratic reforms that will cement strong, stable political and market-oriented economic institutions and prepare it for the responsibilities of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union (EU) membership; and advancing military reforms that enhance its capacity as a strong partner in the war on terror.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	33,944	26,052	23,773
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	28,100	21,822	19,003
Foreign Military Financing	3,420	2,822	3,500
International Military Education and Training	640	476	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,784	932	770

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	33,944	26,052	23,773
Peace and Security	7,174	5,230	5,990
Counter-Terrorism	1,100	397	250
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	684	535	520
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,390	4,298	5,220
Governing Justly and Democratically	9,527	7,996	6,755
Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,168	2,720	2,820
Good Governance	3,318	2,220	2,693
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	470	666	-
Civil Society	2,571	2,390	1,242
Investing in People	7,497	4,030	3,340
Education	7,497	4,030	3,340
Economic Growth	8,888	8,796	7,688
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	475	-	-
Infrastructure	250	500	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	33,944	26,052	23,773
Agriculture	1,536	800	1,195
Private Sector Competitiveness	6,627	7,496	5,993
Program Support	858	-	-
Program Support	858	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	23,773	5,990	6,755	3,340	7,688	-	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	19,003	1,220	6,755	3,340	7,688	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	770	770	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will continue to help Macedonia in securing its borders, reforming and modernizing its military in line with NATO standards, and increasing its capacity for participation in international missions. Law enforcement programs will improve prosecution of major criminal cases, provide training in the latest crime investigation and undercover techniques, improve application of police resources, enhance border security, expand community outreach, and counter illicit internal and transnational trafficking in weapons, drugs and persons. To improve the government's capabilities to fight terrorism, U.S. funding will assist in enhancing police and prosecutors' skills and managing an effective border control system. U.S. assistance helps Macedonia contribute to international efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, delivery systems and related materials. U.S. assistance will continue to support Macedonian contributions to peacekeeping operations and the fight against terrorism, directly impacting regional security.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs in the justice sector will strengthen the rule of law by increasing the effectiveness of law enforcement including the administration of criminal justice. Planned support includes improved court case management, reducing case backlogs; increased access to the courts; and improved enforcement of court decisions and contracts, thus supporting the investment environment in Macedonia. U.S. assistance will also better equip criminal justice sector actors to handle organized crime and other complex crimes. Assistance in decentralization will foster good governance by stressing municipal accountability and greater participation by citizens in the decision making process. In turn, this will increase local political competition and transparency and spur greater economic development. Programs to strengthen civil society as a democratic check on the

powers and actions of government will empower local organizations to represent citizens' interests to government in such areas as reforms necessary for EU accession. Other U.S. programs will aim to strengthen political competition and consensus-building, including improvements to the conduct of elections. Such support will make the parliament more independent and responsive to citizen input.

Investing in People: As Macedonia looks toward EU accession, it must focus on the quality of its education system to ensure that its schools produce students ready to compete with European counterparts in the 21st century marketplace. Department of State and USAID basic education assistance will result in increased, equitable access to information technology, improved math and science teaching, renovated schools that are more conducive to learning and greater access by minority students. Emphasis on critical thinking and inquiry-based methods will prepare students to become more productive participants in civil society and the economy.

Economic Growth: Private sector competitiveness and unemployment will be addressed by USAID programs strengthening the business enabling environment and encouraging business formation and private sector productivity gains. This will assist growing industries to compete in global markets, increase value added exports, and attract foreign investment. Agricultural productivity will be expanded through improved agricultural policies, integration of advanced and emerging technologies, and enhanced linkages among producers, processors, and traders and with new export markets. Advisors on fiscal and monetary policy reforms, as well as on trade and investment environment improvements, will help to achieve more rapid and efficient overall economic performance. The low youth employment rate will be mitigated through workforce development assistance, ensuring students are prepared for the 21st century marketplace with computer technology, analytical, and cooperative working skills. Strong linkages between schools and the business sector will be created and sustained to improve curriculum relevancy and multiply employment opportunities for youth. Institutions will be strengthened and people trained to adjust to the demands of the modern economy. Technical assistance to improve the trade and investment environment also will contribute to improved economic performance.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding for Macedonia under the FY 2009 request declines from FY 2008 levels. This level of support reflects the progress made by Macedonia while still preserving sufficient support to reinforce Macedonia's reform momentum and further its steady progress toward integration into Euro-Atlantic institutions. This level also helps the United States ensure the continued stability of this important partner in what is still a volatile region, while continuing to support the development of Macedonia's capacity to contribute to regional and global peacekeeping and security. Specific sectors to be targeted with this funding include programs aimed at the policy priority of strengthening the rule of law; good governance programs aimed at deepening implementation of the 2001 Ohrid Framework Agreement; and a focus on achieving long-term economic competitiveness by targeting specific sectors, including youth education, to improve workforce competitiveness and ameliorate high unemployment.

Malta

Program Overview

Although Malta does not belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) or Partnership for Peace, its location at the crossroads of key Mediterranean transport lanes makes it an important partner of the United States in addressing regional security concerns. U.S. assistance can help improve the effectiveness of Malta's efforts to combat transnational threats.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	647	43	150
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	100
International Military Education and Training	31	43	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	616	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	647	43	150
Peace and Security	647	43	150
Counter-Terrorism	335	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	281	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	31	43	150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	150	150	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	50	50	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will provide training to help professionalize Malta's officer and enlisted corps as well as provide maritime interdiction training. Malta is strategically located in the midst of illicit trafficking routes and is an important ally in the war on terror. The modest funding will provide the Maltese access to the U.S. military training

system, promote defense reform and modernization of the military, and foster a stronger military-to-military relationship between the United States and Malta.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents a slight increase from FY 2008 levels. This increase is for funding to support a stronger military-to-military relationship.

Moldova

Program Overview

The U.S. transformational diplomacy goal for Moldova is to support its transition to a democratic and prosperous country, secure within its recognized borders and free to become a full partner in the Euro-Atlantic community. Moldova is the poorest country in Europe, with limited access to export markets and energy sources. Other obstacles include the unresolved conflict involving the authoritarian separatist regime in Moldova's Transnistria region and challenges ranging from corruption to limited capacity and independence of the justice system and political interference in the media. U.S. assistance will support strengthening of the economy through diversification and integration with European markets, and will also support democratic reform, and justice system reform. Programs also will sustain cooperative efforts to combat transnational crime and corruption. Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that the Transnistria region of Moldova is included in programs whenever possible.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,768	15,299	16,950
Foreign Military Financing	474	470	1,200
FREEDOM Support Act	16,000	14,184	15,200
International Military Education and Training	986	571	550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	308	74	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,768	15,299	16,950
Peace and Security	3,053	2,422	2,850
Counter-Terrorism	83	74	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	800	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,670	1,241	2,175
Transnational Crime	500	1,107	675
Governing Justly and Democratically	8,314	7,801	8,415
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,700	1,445	2,145
Good Governance	2,325	-	1,152
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,150	1,534	1,455

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,768	15,299	16,950
Civil Society	3,139	4,822	3,663
Investing in People	400	-	-
Health	400	-	-
Economic Growth	4,996	4,776	5,385
Trade and Investment	390	301	-
Financial Sector	-	1,100	-
Agriculture	180	1,328	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	4,076	2,047	4,885
Economic Opportunity	350	-	500
Humanitarian Assistance	350	300	300
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	300	300
Migration Management	350	-	-
Program Support	655	-	-
Program Support	655	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	16,950	2,850	8,415	-	5,385	300	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	15,200	1,100	8,415	-	5,385	300	-
International Military Education and Training	550	550	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will support restructuring, modernization, and reform of the Moldovan armed forces to promote the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) interoperability and participation in international missions. Moldova has been a strong supporter of the fight against terrorism and has sent contingents to support coalition forces in Iraq. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development funded programs will focus on strengthening border security, combating transnational crime (including trafficking in persons and money laundering) and supporting law enforcement reform.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State and USAID funding will support the Government of Moldova's democratic reform efforts and build institutional capacity to strengthen democracy and the rule of law. Funding will focus on building civil society and media capacity and watchdog capabilities, promoting justice system reform and integration, and combating corruption. Assistance will also foster judicial independence, improve security sector governance, and strengthen legislative capacity. Special attention will be given to laying the groundwork for the peaceful resolution of the Transnistria frozen conflict. Emphasis will be placed on exposing Transnistrians to objective information and democratic values and on building links between Transnistrians and those

in the rest of Moldova. Funding to strengthen electoral and political processes will work to promote democratic parliamentary elections in 2009.

Economic Growth: USAID funded programs will focus on helping relieve external economic pressure by promoting economic reform, diversification of exports, and integration with European markets. This will include increasing the competitiveness of key exports, reducing the shadow economy, and supporting reforms necessary to promote growth, permit European and regional integration, encourage foreign investment, and improve access to international financial institution resources. Assistance will focus on creating a business and investment environment that is conducive to private-sector led growth and that rewards the performance of competitive enterprises. Planned programs will support the development of business and industry clusters, financial and investment intermediation, and enhancement of Moldova's business regulatory framework, including efforts to streamline business compliance requirements effecting business start-up and operation. Assistance to foster enterprise competitiveness will improve the capacity of businesses to integrate into European markets through increases in labor productivity, improved business skills and marketing practices and better access to financing and investment. Assistance also will help increase economic opportunity and reduce unemployment among vulnerable populations.

Humanitarian Assistance: State Department humanitarian projects, designed to alleviate suffering of the neediest population groups in Moldova will focus on elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extreme poor, and the institutionalized. Through these projects, the United States will provide medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Moldova's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program to combat corruption will dedicate approximately \$24 million over two years to strengthening judicial capacity; enhancing the monitoring and advocacy capacity of civil society and the media; reforming the health system; reducing corruption in tax, customs administration and police bodies; and reforming and improve the Center for Combating Economic Crime and Corruption. Assistance described above to address the Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth Objectives will fund activities that underpin the Threshold program and maximize its impact. The MCC has made clear that Compact approval and funding will be contingent on Moldova's progress in combating corruption.

Overview of Major Changes

The proposed funding level for Moldova in FY 2009 is an increase over FY 2008. Peace and Security funding will focus on bolstering Moldova's confidence by enhancing NATO interoperability, supporting the fight against terrorism, and promoting military reform as a means of promoting Euro-Atlantic integration. Funding for transnational crime (including trafficking in persons) and stabilization operations and security sector reform will increase, while funding to combat weapons of

mass destruction has been discontinued. Overall Governing Justly and Democratically funding will increase. An increase in programs to strengthen the justice system and the independence of the judiciary will dovetail with Economic Growth programs to create an environment conducive to business growth that will enable Moldova to counter external economic pressures. New programs will also focus on reaching out to Transnistrian civil society organizations and youth, promoting access to information in all of Moldova, and supporting exchanges that encourage the reintegration of Transnistria into Moldova. Governing Justly and Democratically increases will occur in the areas of rule of law (justice sector reform) and civil society (civic participation, media freedom and freedom of information). Political competition and good governance programs will decrease, in part due to efforts being undertaken through the MCC Threshold program and the fact that most elections-related activities will be funded through FY 2008 resources. Economic Growth funding levels will allow for programs that will help Moldovan businesses diversify their export markets and modify their products to meet Western tastes and to diversify their sources of energy supply. Humanitarian activities will continue at the same level as FY 2008, while the limited activities under Investing in People will be discontinued.

Montenegro

Program Overview

With its recent independence, Montenegro now faces new responsibilities towards its own people, its regional neighbors, and as a member of the community of nations. The United States must help Montenegro to move forward as a democracy, advance its role as a force for regional stability in the Balkans, promote its integration into the Euro-Atlantic community, and become a responsible regional and global actor. Job creation and economic revival, particularly in the impoverished and majority ethnic-Serb northern territory, will be important to maintaining stability and deterring ethnic discord in this tiny nation of 630,000. Drastic reductions in the twin threats of organized crime and corruption, and further development of civil society while bolstering strong democratic institutions will be vital to democratic development.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,915	8,630	8,700
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	8,500	7,935	7,000
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	1,000
International Military Education and Training	-	95	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	415	600	550

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,915	8,630	8,700
Peace and Security	1,290	695	1,700
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	415	300	550
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	400	395	1,150
Transnational Crime	475	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,422	3,150	2,275
Rule of Law and Human Rights	400	1,395	1,275
Good Governance	973	820	800
Civil Society	1,049	935	200
Investing in People	-	400	400
Education	-	400	400
Economic Growth	4,373	4,385	4,325

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	8,915	8,630	8,700
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	892	-	-
Trade and Investment	200	-	-
Agriculture	300	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,981	4,385	4,325
Program Support	830	-	-
Program Support	830	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	8,700	1,700	2,275	400	4,325	-	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	7,000	-	2,275	400	4,325	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	550	550	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: As a new nation, Montenegro's path toward becoming a responsible regional and global actor will depend upon its own capabilities to secure its borders and increase the effectiveness of law enforcement and the military. Funds will be used to support professional military education and exchanges as well as English language training in civil-security force relations. Assistance in countering illicit trafficking in weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons will help to secure borders and ports of entry. The United States will further assist Montenegro to fight organized crime and corruption through programs to combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling, promote law enforcement reform, and strengthen operational capabilities by providing training on investigating and prosecuting crimes. These programs will be funded by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

Governing Justly and Democratically: To further the aims of the new Montenegrin nation to develop as a vibrant democracy, Department of State and USAID assistance aims to strengthen the rule of law and strengthen the capacity for combating corruption by enhancing the legislative, oversight, and representative functions of parliament as well as strengthen civil society's role in those efforts.

Investing in People: As Montenegro looks toward increased integration with the European Union (EU), it must focus on breaking the isolation and limited exposure to western democratic values of its next generation of leaders, who have only the years of Milosevic, the Balkan wars, sanctions, and international isolation as a common background. Department of State and USAID programs will

focus on promoting targeted educational exchanges for this isolated generation to help Montenegrins develop the skills, attitudes, and behaviors needed to create robust governance institutions, support increased economic activity, and bring Montenegro closer to Euro-Atlantic institutions.

Economic Growth: Long-term stability in Montenegro is impossible without sustained economic development and job creation. Most legislation supporting private sector growth is in place or will be in place by 2009, but there will remain a critical need for economic stimulus in the north, where poverty is twice as high as in the central and southern regions of the country. To ensure stability in the economy overall, Montenegro must aggressively tackle this North-South development gap. Department of State and USAID programs will be used to help stimulate local economic growth through development of linkages of private sector economic opportunities in the North with the robust economic growth in the central and southern regions of Montenegro.

Overview of Major Changes

Funding for Montenegro will remain stable from FY 2008 levels. With Montenegro now qualified to receive a broad spectrum of U.S. military assistance, some funding in this area will be provided for the first time in FY 2009. Across other objectives, U.S. funding will be focused on local economic development, combating organized crime and corruption, and legislative and civil society strengthening to help Europe's newest nation build capacity to provide security and stability for its people and the region. Funding for educational exchanges support will be increased to assist in ending the isolation of the next generation of leaders. Funding for macroeconomic assistance will be reduced as the EU and other donors increase their assistance in this area.

Poland

Program Overview

Poland is a key ally in Central Europe and one of the United States' strongest partners on the continent. It was one of only three Coalition countries to join the United States with troops on the ground at the beginning of Operation Iraqi Freedom, and Polish troops play a strong leadership role in command of the Coalition Forces' Multinational Division-Center South in Iraq. In FY 2007, Poland was the first to answer the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) call for troop increases for Afghanistan, committing an additional 1,000 troops to the 100 already deployed. Poland plays an active role in the European Union (EU), NATO and the UN peacekeeping missions around the world, with military, civilian and police personnel deployed in such places as Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Montenegro, the Sinai, the Golan Heights, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. As a lower middle-income country, Poland's costly deployments abroad and its military transformation at home put real pressure on its national budget, including its efforts to overhaul the health care sector and upgrade poor infrastructure. U.S. assistance maintains political support for a range of U.S. security objectives and increases Poland's capability to deploy and sustain professional forces in effective support of U.S. deployments in the war on terror.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	30,528	28,980	29,200
Foreign Military Financing	28,478	26,980	27,000
International Military Education and Training	2,050	2,000	2,200

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	30,528	28,980	29,200
Peace and Security	30,528	28,980	29,200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	30,528	28,980	29,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	29,200	29,200	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	27,000	27,000	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	29,200	29,200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs in Poland contribute to regional stability, strong political support for Coalition operations, and a willingness to provide personnel, equipment, and other resources for these operations. U.S. security assistance is aimed at maximizing the strength of Polish deployments in support of U.S. security operations. U.S. assistance does this by financing assets that directly facilitate Polish deployments and support Poland's defense transformation into a more effective NATO-integrated force. Security assistance will provide Poland with the equipment and training to continue its Coalition contributions and its military modernization and reform.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Poland in FY 2009 reflects a slight increase from FY 2008 levels. The FY 2009 request represents increases in Peace and Security funding to support improved capacity of the Polish military.

Portugal

Program Overview

Portugal faces budgetary challenges in meeting its North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) transformation goals, despite being a member of the European Union since 1986. Portugal has made NATO compliance a priority; however limited resources will continue to hamper efforts to ensure that military forces are trained to the level of other NATO members.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	500	607	100
International Military Education and Training	500	607	100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	500	607	100
Peace and Security	500	607	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	500	607	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs strengthen Portugal's ability to play an active role in collective defense and international peacekeeping efforts. Portugal's continued participation in both NATO and other international peacekeeping operations directly benefits U.S. security goals. These programs will continue to be an essential component of Portugal's military force modernization program, its internal reorganization of service and joint headquarters staffing, as well as the overall professional military education of Portugal's armed forces.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents a decrease in support for military education and training from the FY 2008 level.

Romania

Program Overview

Romania has remained steadfast as a strategic partner in the war on terror; the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); and Coalition operations, including significant contributions of troops, equipment, and other assistance in Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Balkans. Romania continues to improve its capabilities for NATO and multinational operations and has repeatedly demonstrated a willingness to volunteer its forces and assets in support of U.S. national security interests. The U.S.-Romanian agreement authorizing U.S. access to military facilities in Romania – particularly along the Black Sea coast – provides for combined training and rapid deployment to unstable regions to the east. Romania's efforts to promote greater cooperation among its Black Sea neighbors in the areas of defense, law enforcement, energy, economic development, environment, and democratization complement U.S. goals to enhance stability in this sensitive and important region. Romania entered the European Union in January 2007. However, additional U.S. assistance will be required to support Romania in completing its military modernization, improving its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, and increasing its expeditionary deployment capabilities in support of NATO's collective defense and Coalition operations with the United States.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	15,897	12,811	16,900
Foreign Military Financing	14,417	11,098	15,000
International Military Education and Training	1,480	1,713	1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	15,897	12,811	16,900
Peace and Security	15,897	12,811	16,900
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,897	12,811	16,900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,900	16,900	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	16,900	16,900	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance will facilitate Romania’s continued integration into NATO, expand its capabilities, and support continued contributions to NATO and Coalition operations, including in Iraq and Afghanistan. Assistance in defense, military, and security sector restructuring will be used to provide the Romanian military with needed defense articles, services, and training tailored toward meeting mutual security interests and goals. U.S. assistance will contribute to Romania’s base modernization, key communications and information technology, and training of their military personnel. These programs will be funded through the Department of State.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Romania in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels. Security assistance funding is needed to initiate a weapons destruction program that will assist Romania in reducing its excess stocks of small arms and light weapons, man portable anti-air defense systems, and unstable ammunition.

Russia

Program Overview

The United States wants to see Russia become a more democratic, vibrant, and stable geopolitical partner that increasingly moves towards a free-market, democratic system built on checks and balances, has the capacity to act as a strong and effective partner in areas of common interest, and is integrated into the international community. Despite Russia's growing wealth, however, it faces many challenges including uneven distribution of wealth, large-scale corruption, and growing demographic and health crises. The political climate in Russia has led to increased centralization of power, a growing state role in the economy and increasing pressure on non-governmental organizations (NGOs), independent media, democracy advocates, and political opposition. In addition, in the North Caucasus, the Government of Russia's (GOR) failure to meet the needs of internally displaced persons (IDPs) exacerbates regional instability and creates an environment ripe for extremism.

U.S. assistance will enable the engagement and partnership with Russia in areas where it can be done productively, encouraging a wide range of political, judicial, scientific and social ties. U.S. assistance will also work to counteract worrisome trends in democracy in Russia by providing significant support for civil society and independent media.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	67,240	78,042	56,300
Child Survival and Health	2,970	4,296	8,000
FREEDOM Support Act	58,387	71,640	47,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	5,345	-	-
International Military Education and Training	99	606	450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	439	1,500	850

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	67,240	78,042	56,300
Peace and Security	4,663	11,277	7,189
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,379	3,771	2,401
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	762	1,381	1,225

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	67,240	78,042	56,300
Counter-Narcotics	-	330	63
Transnational Crime	387	920	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,135	4,875	3,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	34,170	40,649	30,334
Rule of Law and Human Rights	7,110	8,735	6,550
Good Governance	3,438	4,085	2,650
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,750	2,690	1,575
Civil Society	21,872	25,139	19,559
Investing in People	24,011	26,116	18,777
Health	21,170	22,276	15,777
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	2,841	3,840	3,000
Economic Growth	3,216	-	-
Trade and Investment	300	-	-
Economic Opportunity	2,916	-	-
Program Support	1,180	-	-
Program Support	1,180	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	56,300	7,189	30,334	18,777	-	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,000	-	-	8,000	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	47,000	5,889	30,334	10,777	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	450	450	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	850	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States can best support Russia in establishing peace and security by working to consolidate, secure, and/or destroy and dismantle Russia's weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Department of Defense (DOD) Nunn-Lugar Cooperative Threat Reduction programs are assisting Russia to destroy its strategic missiles and delivery systems, while securing facilities and materials. Department of Energy (DOE) activities assist in securing and disposing of nuclear and radiological material. Given the scale of DOD and DOE programs, additional counter-WMD programming through the Nuclear Regulatory Commission is focused on complementary efforts such as strengthening Russia's export control system to prevent WMD proliferation.

In order to strengthen Russia's capacity to play a constructive role in support of international security, U.S. assistance and training will increase the Russian military's interoperability with U.S. and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) forces, including improving aspects of civil/military

interaction. The United States, through Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded programs, will support joint efforts with Russia to combat organized and transnational crime, and will promote law enforcement and criminal justice sector reform, modernization, and restructuring. U.S. assistance in the North Caucasus will focus on conflict mitigation and response in the reconciliation process, so as to help stem the spread of violence and instability. In addition, U.S. assistance will foster recovery and reintegration in the region through programs that promote economic opportunities and youth employment, health, sanitation and community development, and stem the spread of extremist ideologies.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Given growing pressures in Russia that negatively affect democratic reform, the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective continues to be the top U.S. policy priority. The entire increase in the FY 2009 request is directed to this Objective. Funding will support Russia's increasingly beleaguered democracy activists, civil society, and independent media at the same time as it advances democratic openings where they continue to exist. Department of State and USAID assistance will work to strengthen Russian political, civil, and justice sector institutions to reinforce democratic principles; protect human rights and the rule of law; assist local governments to open channels of public participation and be more responsive to citizens' demands; and promote the development of a vibrant civil society that encourages tolerance and facilitates the free exchange of ideas. U.S. assistance will continue to promote democratic institutions and public participation and will bolster NGO watchdogs, including human rights groups, and independent media as they face increasing pressure from the authorities. Funding will also promote and support advocacy organizations and independent think tanks.

Investing in People: As a result of demographic forces, the size of Russia's population is expected to drop by 30% by 2050, threatening workforce viability. This issue, combined with serious health challenges, already affects Russia's ability to act as a strong and effective partner. The United States is providing assistance in this objective through the Department of State and USAID. Challenges in the health sector also pose a transnational threat to the region and beyond: Russia has one of the fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemics in the world with the number of HIV-infected persons exceeding 370,000 and growing at 3% to 5% per year. An increasing number of HIV-infected Russians are also infected with tuberculosis (TB). This high rate of TB co-infection, coupled with intravenous drug use seriously complicates the treatment of HIV/AIDS. U.S.-funded programs are creating the models to help Russia measure and deal with its evolving and growing epidemic. These models increase the ability of Russia's local and national governments to respond to the epidemic in an organized and sustainable way. In addition, in support of the Bratislava Initiative, which promotes U.S.-Russian cooperation to combat HIV/AIDS, the United States will provide significant assistance to improve public health standards and health education in Russia. Collaborative efforts will continue to incorporate joint Russian-U.S. laboratory capacity in third countries. U.S. assistance will also target the reproductive health of mothers and children. U.S. programs, many of which are administered by Russian NGOs, contribute to the strengthening of civil society in Russia.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Russia will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and

support orphans and vulnerable children.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Russia in FY 2009 decreases from FY 2008 estimated levels. However, the FY 2009 request is an increase over the FY 2008 request level. Compared to FY 2008 estimate levels, funding for Governing Justly and Democratically decreases in absolute terms, but shows a slight increase as a proportion to the overall budget as this remains the area of highest priority for the U.S. assistance program. Funding in this area reflects the continued U.S. support for Russian advocates for democracy. Peace and Security assistance will focus on efforts in the conflict mitigation and reconciliation area, which reflects the importance of stabilizing the North Caucasus. Programs to increase the Russian military's interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces as well as some efforts in the area of transnational crime also will continue. In Investing in People, the focus of U.S. assistance will be in the areas of combating infectious disease and enhancing maternal and child health care.

Serbia

Program Overview

The size, location, ethnic composition, and economic potential of Serbia make it a linchpin for durable stability in the Balkans as well as a future contributor in Europe to address global challenges. Resolving regional conflicts and improving regional stability requires, with U.S. assistance, a series of mutually reinforcing economic, democratic, and security sector reforms that will help advance Serbia toward membership in Euro-Atlantic institutions. Serbia must work hard to overcome a legacy of ethnic division and economic decline to gain acceptance from the international community. Fed by unprofessional media and memories of the North Atlantic Trade Organization (NATO) bombing campaign, Serbia's populace remains largely distrustful of the United States and its motives in this region. With the possibility of an unpopular outcome in Kosovo, Serbian public opinion may become even more negative toward the United States and the Western world. The most critical issue for U.S. engagement is to minimize negative political fallout in Serbia from the Kosovo status process. Making progress toward long-term recovery and reconciliation within and among the states of the region requires a comprehensive approach to assisting with Serbia's reforms, with special attention to the vulnerable, multi-ethnic areas of Sandzak, Vojvodina and Southern Serbia.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	61,333	55,954	50,524
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	60,000	53,563	46,274
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	1,500
International Military Education and Training	75	286	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,258	2,105	1,750

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	61,333	55,954	50,524
Peace and Security	2,883	5,323	6,830
Counter-Terrorism	435	-	150
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	823	1,355	850
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,525	3,968	5,830
Transnational Crime	100	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	19,476	18,765	13,786

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	61,333	55,954	50,524
Rule of Law and Human Rights	6,652	4,080	4,378
Good Governance	1,070	639	787
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,754	1,804	1,504
Civil Society	9,000	12,242	7,117
Investing in People	-	200	3,432
Education	-	200	3,432
Economic Growth	35,556	31,666	26,476
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	2,277	1,719	1,840
Trade and Investment	908	-	-
Financial Sector	2,668	2,578	2,761
Agriculture	7,064	8,658	7,692
Private Sector Competitiveness	15,839	14,625	10,947
Economic Opportunity	6,800	4,086	3,236
Program Support	3,418	-	-
Program Support	3,418	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	50,524	6,830	13,786	3,432	26,476	-	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	46,274	2,580	13,786	3,432	26,476	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Improving border security, law enforcement, and justice sector capacity as well as strengthening the security sector will assist Serbia in countering illicit trafficking in conventional weapons and instituting safeguards to control and counter weapons proliferation. Additionally, U.S. security assistance will encourage greater engagement with NATO and facilitate participation in the NATO Partnership for Peace (PfP) Program through professional military education and exchanges, increased English language training, and the equipping of one Serbian company-sized force for participation in PfP exercises. Programs will also support building law enforcement capacity to fight organized crime and corruption. These programs will be funded through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of State.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support programs to strengthen the rule of law, fight corruption, foster independent media, and increase the participation of ordinary citizens

in the decision making process. U.S. assistance through USAID and the Department of State also will focus on improving the administration and transparency of the courts and parliament, strengthen democratic and minority political parties; local government; civil society, a free media; and freedom of information. In addition, U.S. assistance will also focus on the justice sector, including judicial functions and capabilities to prosecute crimes, including organized crime, corruption, and war crimes. This focus on the rule of law will undergird U.S. efforts to strengthen governing institutions, invigorate the private sector, and generally stabilize the country. An effective youth exchange program will continue to provide Serbians of all ethnicities exposure to the U.S. democratic, free-market system.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance through the Department of State will support programs to build the capacity of the Serbian educational system to teach English and provide student advising that will enhance the capability of Serbian students to study in the U.S.

Economic Growth: Serbia has made notable progress in economic and democratic reforms, but in order to aspire to European Union (EU) membership, it must advance competition policy, reduce external debt, decrease its large trade deficit, and divest dormant state owned enterprises through privatization. The remnants of non-performing state-owned enterprises distort regional economies, while the ensuing unemployment and rising poverty fuel discontent and ethnic tension. U.S. assistance through the Department of State and USAID will improve the climate for investment and growth by further reforming the financial and business sector environments. These programs will work in tandem with measures to elevate private sector and agricultural sector productivity. Under initiatives to create more inclusive financial markets and to strengthen microenterprise productivity, U.S. assistance will increase economic opportunities in vulnerable areas using a rapid response and flexible contingency planning program that addresses core issues of local-level job creation and social inclusion, thereby reducing the risk of instability and conflict in vulnerable regions with concentrations of disadvantaged populations. Improving debt management, fiscal transparency, and accountability through fiscal policy reforms and building trade and investment capacity are essential elements for EU accession.

Overview of Major Changes

Because Serbia remains a priority for U.S. assistance in the region, funding to further good governance, law enforcement reform, anti-corruption efforts, and democratic reform will remain relatively steady. Funding for economic growth is slightly reduced, though still receives the largest amount of funding among the program areas. In the context of the Kosovo status outcome, increased security assistance funding is intended to steer Serbia toward Euro-Atlantic integration by enhancing U.S.-Serbia military cooperation and supporting military reform, defense restructuring, and NATO engagement. The continuation of security assistance to Serbia in FY 2009 will be contingent upon whether relevant legal restrictions do not apply or are waived.

Slovakia

Program Overview

The challenge in Slovakia is maintaining defense reform and ensuring Slovakia's continuing contribution to North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) operations and regional stability. The new government disagrees with some U.S. foreign policy objectives and is expected to pursue a Eurocentric foreign policy. Progress made on corruption, minority rights, military modernization, and democratic reform could falter. U.S. assistance provides the opportunity to encourage Slovakia to continue to modernize its armed forces and avoid scaling back its cooperation with NATO or U.S.-led peacekeeping efforts. The continuation of U.S. assistance towards the achievement of peace and security objectives at this time will help Slovakia consolidate its gains and maintain its development as a positive and stabilizing influence among its neighbors in the region and globally.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,986	2,082	3,000
Foreign Military Financing	3,753	1,035	2,000
International Military Education and Training	1,038	1,047	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	195	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	4,986	2,082	3,000
Peace and Security	4,986	2,082	3,000
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	195	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,791	2,082	3,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance promotes NATO interoperability and capabilities within the Slovak armed forces. Funds will be used to support the development of niche capabilities for NATO, strengthen Slovakia's ability to contribute to NATO peacekeeping missions, and provide a better prepared and more interoperable combat force at tactical and operational levels. Funding will provide equipment and training to further defense reform, promote modernization, and support Slovakia's NATO niche capabilities. These programs will be funded through the Department of State.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Slovakia in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels.

Slovenia

Program Overview

Slovenia currently has troops deployed in Iraq, Afghanistan, Kosovo, and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Future efforts by Slovenia to provide peacekeeping troops and to support the war on terror will help bolster stability in the Western Balkans and strengthen the common defense against terrorists. Slovenia must also fulfill its obligations as a North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member by meeting NATO Force Goals and ensuring its border and customs officials are able to secure the country's borders. Continued U.S. assistance in the Peace and Security Objective will help Slovenia maintain its position as a positive and stabilizing influence in the region and globally.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,302	1,218	1,200
Foreign Military Financing	447	376	500
International Military Education and Training	855	842	700

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,302	1,218	1,200
Peace and Security	1,302	1,218	1,200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,302	1,218	1,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will promote NATO interoperability and assist in the modernization and reform of Slovenia's military as well as increase its ability to participate in international missions. Military assistance will help develop Slovenia's niche capabilities, provide English language training, and promote the rule of law, human rights, and

civilian control of the military. Technical training will also be provided to Slovenia's deployable combat forces and support elements.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall FY 2009 request for Slovenia is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Turkey

Program Overview

At the intersection of Europe, the Middle East and the Caucasus, Turkey plays a vital role in the region. Having suffered from both domestic and international terrorism, and facing the threat of becoming a pathway for terrorist financing and the trafficking of narcotics, persons and weapons of mass destruction (WMD)-related materials, Turkey has chosen to fight these threats as a strong ally in the war on terror. A Muslim-majority nation of over 70 million with a working, secular democracy, a free market economy and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) second-largest military, Turkey can play a leadership role in the region and has served as a model for modernizing nations worldwide. In addition, Turkey is currently active in virtually all aspects of U.S. military operations in the Middle East, the Balkans and Central Asia, including Afghanistan and Iraq.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	19,791	12,159	18,710
Foreign Military Financing	14,232	6,819	12,000
International Military Education and Training	3,500	2,855	3,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	298	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,059	2,187	3,410

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	19,791	12,159	18,710
Peace and Security	19,791	12,159	18,710
Counter-Terrorism	1,646	1,587	2,660
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	413	600	750
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	17,732	9,674	15,000
Counter-Narcotics	-	298	300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,710	18,710	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	18,710	18,710	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,410	3,410	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance focuses on the continuing transformation of the Turkish Armed Forces and improving its interoperability with U.S. and NATO forces, essential for Turkey’s participation in the war on terror including efforts in Iraq and Afghanistan. Turkey’s well-trained military is a force multiplier for U.S., NATO and Coalition operations. Department of State funded programs will build the capacity of the Turkish military and strengthens its relationship with the United States.

U.S. assistance also focuses on efforts to combat narcotics trafficking, transnational crime, terrorism, and the spread of WMD. The United States seeks to develop Turkey as a base for regional leadership on these issues. Most Afghan-derived opiates are believed to transit Turkey, which also serves as a base for major narcotics traffickers and brokers. U.S. assistance supports cooperation between Turkish and Afghan law enforcement officials and helps Turkish authorities target regional criminal organizations. U.S. programs also work to assist the fight against the terrorist Kurdistan Worker's Party and to develop trilateral U.S.-Iraqi-Turkish counter-terrorism cooperation. To prevent WMD proliferation, U.S. assistance supports activities to enhance Turkey’s strategic trade control system, training for licensing officers and border guards, and provision of equipment designed to enhance detection, targeting, and inspection capabilities.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Turkey in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels. The significant increase in security assistance reflects the importance of anti-terrorism and border security assistance for Turkey and the U.S. effort to establish Turkey as a regional hub for fighting terrorism, human trafficking, narcotics trafficking, and other activities. It also reflects the continuing importance of Turkey's role in NATO force transformation, operations in Afghanistan, and the war on terror.

Ukraine

Program Overview

The broad goal of transformational diplomacy in Ukraine is a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community. The United States will continue to promote a legacy of sustainable institutions that advance democratic reform, energy security, human rights, and economic growth. Endemic corruption remains a serious obstacle to progress, and a factionalized political environment also has slowed the legislative, judicial, and market reforms necessary for closer integration with the European Union, accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO), and greater integration into the world economy. Increased political will from the Government of Ukraine (GOU) also will be required to ensure transparency, security, and diversification of the energy sector and to curb one of Europe's fastest growing HIV/AIDS epidemics.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	96,514	82,908	86,475
Child Survival and Health	2,170	1,891	5,350
Foreign Military Financing	9,500	4,700	8,000
FREEDOM Support Act	80,000	72,409	69,575
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,628	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,856	1,808	1,750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,360	2,100	1,800

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	96,514	82,908	86,475
Peace and Security	38,612	33,274	35,004
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	22,810	21,050	20,177
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,565	10,643	13,736
Transnational Crime	1,237	1,581	1,091
Governing Justly and Democratically	23,161	21,549	24,144
Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,832	4,138	5,972
Good Governance	7,266	7,073	8,082
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,953	1,260	1,853
Civil Society	8,110	9,078	8,237

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	96,514	82,908	86,475
Investing in People	9,877	11,069	8,259
Health	9,319	10,919	8,105
Education	558	150	154
Economic Growth	22,212	15,516	17,833
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	575	500	515
Trade and Investment	3,348	1,432	2,492
Financial Sector	8,149	5,750	4,324
Infrastructure	9,000	5,009	5,714
Agriculture	250	1,425	1,699
Private Sector Competitiveness	890	1,400	3,089
Humanitarian Assistance	1,200	1,500	1,235
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,200	1,200	1,235
Disaster Readiness	-	300	-
Program Support	1,452	-	-
Program Support	1,452	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	86,475	35,004	24,144	8,259	17,833	1,235	-
Child Survival and Health	5,350	-	-	5,350	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	69,575	23,454	24,144	2,909	17,833	1,235	-
International Military Education and Training	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, will fund programs to support the peace and security needs of Ukraine. A key priority of U.S. assistance will be to support the necessary restructuring, modernization, and reform of the Ukrainian armed forces for interoperability with, and possible accession, to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). U.S. assistance will also support development of Ukrainian forces deployable for international missions. In addition, the reorganization of Ukraine's law enforcement bodies to comport with European norms is essential to the country's Euro-Atlantic integration and hence to U.S. transformational diplomacy. Assistance within this objective will also focus on promoting law enforcement reform; countering weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons proliferation; nuclear safety; reintegration of weapons scientists in civilian pursuits; strengthening export control and border security; and combating transnational crime, particularly trafficking in persons. Ukraine has been a strong participant in

peacekeeping and other international missions in Iraq, Afghanistan, the Balkans, the Middle East, and Africa and has been a key partner in tackling the challenge of weapons proliferation. By far the largest funding requirement under the Peace and Security Objective is for nuclear safety as it includes funding for the Chernobyl Shelter Implementation Project and Nuclear Safety Account. This reflects in part the international commitment to contribute to the construction of a shelter over the sarcophagus of the destroyed Chernobyl nuclear reactor.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID and Department of State funded programs will continue to focus democracy assistance on consolidating democratic progress since the Orange Revolution. Assistance under this objective will target civil society and independent media capacity-building, good governance and anti-corruption efforts, rule of law and justice system reform, and strengthening of the political process and political parties. Governmental capacity-building will contribute to improved governance, economic growth, political stability, and peace and security. Assistance will be focused on helping civil society and the media act as anti-corruption watchdogs and increasing public participation. Programs will also focus on strengthening the capacity of the justice sector, legislature, local government and the executive branch. A special focus will be placed on strengthening good governance in Eastern and Southern Ukraine. FY 2009 activities to strengthen electoral and political processes and political parties will work to promote a free and fair presidential election in January 2010. Democratization assistance will build on Ukraine's Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program and fund activities complementary to and supportive of its anti-corruption focus.

Investing in People: Through USAID, U.S. assistance will focus on combating HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) as well as on voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will also include funding for faculty exchanges and university partnerships. Ukraine has one of the world's fastest rates of increase in pre-epidemic HIV and TB infection. Assistance programs to arrest the spread of HIV/AIDS will also help prevent mother-to-child HIV/AIDS transmission, address the spread of multi-drug-resistant TB strains, and stem the potential long-term disruption HIV/AIDS poses to Ukraine's economic growth.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Ukraine will receive support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: U.S. economic growth assistance, through USAID and the Department of State focuses on the energy sector, developing financial services, and building enabling environments (trade and investment, financial, business, and agricultural) to promote growth, facilitate European integration, fortify Ukraine against external economic and energy pressure, and implement WTO accession, assuming that Ukraine will have acceded to the WTO by FY 2009. Ukraine's long-term political stability is closely linked to its economic prosperity, security, and transparency and to the rise of a broad entrepreneurial middle class. Assistance in the energy sector will focus on promoting energy efficiency, transparency, security, and diversification and encouraging energy policy reform. Assistance under the Economic Growth Objective will include legislative reform and anti-corruption

components. Funding will also support business internships and exchanges to build human capital.

Humanitarian Assistance: U. S. assistance, provided by the Department of State, will support humanitarian projects that are designed to alleviate suffering of the most needy population groups in Crimea and the depressed areas of Eastern Ukraine, will focus on victims of Chernobyl, formerly displaced persons, elderly, disabled, orphans, children, the extreme poor, and the institutionalized. Through these projects, the United States will provide medicines, medical supplies and equipment, food, clothing, health and emergency shelter items; respond to disasters; and execute small reconstruction projects.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Ukraine's MCC Threshold Program was approved and funded by the MCC Board in 2006, and will dedicate approximately \$45 million over a two-year period to anti-corruption activities in judicial reform; GOU ethical and administrative standards; higher education; streamlining and enforcement of government regulations; and monitoring and advocacy by civil society and the media. Assistance will address the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective by funding activities – such as strengthening Ukraine's ability to investigate and prosecute corruption – that underpin the Threshold country program and maximize its impact. MCC Compact approval and funding will be contingent on Ukraine's progress in combating corruption.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Ukraine in FY 2009 reflects an increase from FY 2008 levels. Funding distribution across the objectives remains approximately constant. This funding level reflects an overall strategy to increase Ukraine's energy security, promote economic independence and improve democratic governance with the aim of furthering Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic integration. Economic Growth assistance will increase slightly to strengthen Ukraine's economy against external economic pressure and diversify the country's energy sources and trading partners. Peace and Security assistance will center on improving NATO interoperability and strengthening rule of law to facilitate Euro-Atlantic integration. Assistance for Governing Justly and Democratically will focus on civil society and independent media capacity building, good governance and justice system reform with a particular focus on Eastern and Southern Ukraine.

Eurasia Regional

Program Overview

Eurasian countries are having difficulty transitioning from Soviet political, economic, and social control to stable, free-market democracies capable of addressing the twenty-first century's transnational threats. While four Eurasian countries implemented significant policy reforms to liberalize and strengthen their economies in 2007, only two made progress on democratic reform. In many countries, health, education, and other social systems are in disarray and lack capacity to meet the needs of their citizens. Festering border disputes, persistent tension between minority groups, and regional political pressures thwart the regional cooperation that could cement both the momentum for and fruits of reform, promote collaboration to counter transnational threats, and facilitate integration into international and Euro-Atlantic institutions. Regionally budgeted assistance boosts the effectiveness of bilateral programs by fostering regional cooperation, provides a rapid response mechanism for political and/or humanitarian emergencies, and supports regionally based or Washington-based personnel and platforms to implement regional transformational diplomacy objectives.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	39,508	21,684	26,643
Child Survival and Health	-	-	450
Economic Support Fund	-	3,125	-
FREEDOM Support Act	39,508	18,559	25,493
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	700

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	39,508	21,684	26,643
Peace and Security	19,024	6,255	13,841
Counter-Terrorism	500	-	700
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	100	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,700	1,550	2,500
Transnational Crime	-	105	123
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	15,674	4,500	10,518
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,732	4,450	6,150

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	39,508	21,684	26,643
Rule of Law and Human Rights	138	128	163
Good Governance	283	60	225
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,158	2,000	2,744
Civil Society	1,153	2,262	3,018
Investing in People	4,929	4,969	1,875
Health	1,898	1,643	1,687
Education	2,350	3,125	-
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	681	201	188
Economic Growth	6,086	2,908	4,777
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	341	137	125
Trade and Investment	2,920	600	1,800
Financial Sector	383	274	380
Infrastructure	1,800	1,100	1,580
Private Sector Competitiveness	492	766	578
Environment	150	31	314
Humanitarian Assistance	4,322	3,102	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,322	3,102	-
Program Support	1,415	-	-
Program Support	1,415	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	26,643	13,841	6,150	1,875	4,777	-	-
Child Survival and Health	450	-	-	450	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	25,493	13,141	6,150	1,425	4,777	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700	700	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Borders throughout the Eurasian region are porous, and regional law enforcement cooperation is weak. Through the Department of State, U.S. regional assistance programs improve regional law enforcement capabilities and regional cooperation with U.S. law enforcement to combat transborder drug trafficking and organized crime. Funding will be used to support important multilateral programs such as multi-country training at the International Law Enforcement Academy in Budapest. U.S. regional assistance promotes cooperation to strengthen weak Eurasian money-laundering and other counter-terrorism capacities, thereby limiting the threat of terrorism in, through, and from the region. Support for the GUAM organization (comprised of the Governments of Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Moldova) will help to combat transborder criminal activities by creating a coordination mechanism for law enforcement officials from these countries.

Festering regional conflicts continue to threaten internal and regional stability in Eurasia. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) supports U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping to resolve regional conflicts, contain and reduce instability, assist post-conflict rehabilitation, combat transnational threats to stability, implement measures against terrorism and promote reform, good governance and institutional development. The OSCE's work on democratization/elections, human rights, tolerance, economic development, security sector reform and related efforts reflect an integrated approach designed to prevent conflict and unrest. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading as well as in the Europe Regional section of the budget justification.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Overall, democratic institutions in Eurasia remain weak; those countries at the forefront of democratization had difficulty sustaining the momentum of reform. Through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, U.S. regional assistance programs will boost bilateral efforts by promoting regional information sharing and nurturing cross-border links and cooperation, enabling governmental and non-governmental actors to share best practices and experience. Funding will support programs and advisors who work with their counterparts in the field to advance bilateral efforts to develop sustainable civil society institutions, free and fair elections and effective political parties, better governance, the rule of law, and independent media. Networks of non-governmental organizations will help build a groundswell of democratic reformers who can push autocratic or unresponsive governments to take citizen's concerns into account. Funding will support independent media development to increase access to objective information and promote regional knowledge and understanding of current events. Regional funding also will support analytical tools that capture Eurasia's progress in moving toward democratic societies.

Investing in People: Many Eurasian countries continue to face pervasive poverty and significant health, education, and other social issues. Life expectancy in the Eurasian region is lower now than it was in 1989. Through USAID, U.S. assistance will promote regional public health information-sharing and cooperation, strengthen countries' ability to prevent the spread of disease, including HIV/AIDS and drug-resistant tuberculosis, and improve living standards. In many countries of the region, failure to develop and sustain market-oriented social services undermines public support for economic and democratic reform. U.S. regional assistance will support expert advice, analytical tools, and programming that supplements bilateral efforts to improve policies, regulations and systems.

Economic Growth: Most Eurasian countries do not benefit from robust regional trade or investment. Only four Eurasian countries made measurable progress on economic reform in FY 2007: Belarus advanced in banking; Georgia advanced in large-scale privatization; Moldova in competition policy and banking; and Ukraine in infrastructure and non-bank financial reforms. Through USAID, U.S. regional assistance will fund feasibility studies and technical assistance to advance economic development, open opportunities for U.S. business, promote regional integration of energy markets, energy security and supply diversification, and foster regional border control and customs cooperation. Regional financial sector reform programs will make internal fiscal reform efforts more

successful, contribute to economic growth, and inform and influence governments to bring their practices in line with international agreements and European practices. Regional assistance funds also will improve regional energy security by helping governments create regional energy networks. These networks will help them diversify their imports, develop indigenous alternatives and integrate them with Western European grids and markets in order to insulate them from the effects of periodic energy crises telescoping out of Eurasia. Regional environmental impact assessments will help governments comply with environmental regulations and build their capacity and public awareness to implement environmental safeguards.

Overview of Major Changes

The proposed FY 2009 funding level for the Eurasia Regional account is an increase from the FY 2008 level. Funding distribution across the objectives will remain approximately constant, with a notable shift from Humanitarian Assistance programs to programs that focus on more long-term development. The proposed funding reflects the focus of U.S. policy on Peace and Security Objectives in the Eurasia region including border control and counter-terrorism efforts. This includes a shifting of funding out of the education area. Proposed levels also will allow the United States and other donors to capitalize on funding in areas of comparative advantage by supporting bilateral programs.

Europe Regional

Program Overview

U.S. regional foreign assistance to the countries of Southeast Europe focuses on the following key goals: supporting cross-border knowledge transfer and cooperative programs; promoting reconciliation to overcome persistent post-conflict tensions and mutual mistrust; and supporting regionally based and Washington-based experts and platforms that contribute to achieving transformational diplomacy objectives.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	46,875	22,169	29,953
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	46,400	17,805	29,953
Child Survival and Health	250	2,033	-
Economic Support Fund	-	1,835	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	225	496	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	46,875	22,169	29,953
Peace and Security	27,535	5,295	20,510
Counter-Terrorism	-	496	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	225	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,010	800	685
Transnational Crime	-	1,417	1,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,300	2,582	18,825
Governing Justly and Democratically	8,662	8,328	6,147
Rule of Law and Human Rights	84	214	349
Good Governance	564	889	578
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	680	703	497
Civil Society	7,334	6,522	4,723
Investing in People	2,375	4,415	709
Health	889	2,403	488
Education	1,250	1,835	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	46,875	22,169	29,953
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	236	177	221
Economic Growth	5,897	4,131	2,587
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	165	139	126
Trade and Investment	935	500	-
Financial Sector	557	279	499
Infrastructure	2,608	2,083	1,245
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,418	956	372
Environment	214	174	345
Program Support	2,406	-	-
Program Support	2,406	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	29,953	20,510	6,147	709	2,587	-	-
Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States	29,953	20,510	6,147	709	2,587	-	-

Peace and Security: Many of the countries of Southeastern Europe have weak border controls and law enforcement bodies that are still not adequate to meet the growing challenge of transnational organized crime. U.S. bilateral and regional assistance programs will help to build professional law enforcement bodies, including effective border services. U.S.-supported programs will continue to increase the competence of law enforcement authorities and develop cross-border cooperation activities, including effective investigations and prosecutions coordinated at the regional level. These assistance activities have already demonstrated success in countering the threat posed by increasingly sophisticated international criminal networks.

Ongoing regional conflicts continue to threaten internal and regional stability in Europe. The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) directly supports U.S. foreign policy priorities by helping to resolve regional conflicts, contain and reduce instability, assist post-conflict rehabilitation, combat transnational threats to stability, implement measures against terrorism and promote reform, combat organized crime, and promote good governance and institutional development. The OSCE's work on democratization/elections, economic development, security sector reform and related efforts will continue to reflect an integrated approach designed to prevent conflict and unrest. Funding for the OSCE is requested under this heading as well as in the Eurasia Regional section of the budget justification. These assistance programs will be funded through the Department of State.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The successful democratic transition of the region depends on the consolidation of democratic institutions and the rule of law. Success in achieving these goals is

fostered by the desire of countries in the region to fulfill the criteria for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Union membership. Programs are structured to increase the degree of regional ownership of cooperation activities over time and reduce the role of donors. U.S. assistance will foster progress in free speech, professional journalism, plurality of news sources, and an independent media. Programs through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State also will support analytical tools that assess Southeastern Europe's progress in building democratic societies and developing sustainable civil society institutions. Grants to the alumni of U.S. exchange, training and other public diplomacy programs will support their efforts to advance reform and build strong relationships between the United States and the countries of the region.

Investing in People: Health and social indicators for Southeastern Europe including infant mortality and life expectancy continue to show improvement, but significant parts of the population of the region do not benefit sufficiently from the general progress. USAID regional assistance will supplement bilateral programs and promote public health information-sharing and cooperation, strengthening the ability of countries in the region to prevent the spread of disease, and focus on critical health threats such as HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

Economic Growth: Establishing a reliable and affordable energy supply is vital to Southeastern Europe's continued economic growth and is best done at the regional level. U.S. assistance, which aims to bring the region into larger energy networks while averting dependence on a single supplier, will spur economic growth and contributes to stability. Some countries are still unable to participate fully in the international trading system or take advantage of trade opportunities within the region, which reduces their ability to attract foreign investment and create employment. U.S. regional assistance will strengthen private sector competitiveness. Regional finance sector reform programs will bring laws and practices into line with international agreements and help integrate the region into international financial markets. Regional programming also will support country and regional offices in conducting of environmental impact assessments, complying with environmental regulations and building similar capacities and awareness as well as related safeguards in host countries. It is anticipated that these assistance programs will be funded through USAID.

Overview of Major Changes

Consistent with the need to support the OSCE's work through the Assistance for Eastern Europe and Baltic States account, funding for regional assistance activities in Europe will increase under this budget. With the exception of funding for OSCE, other assistance will remain similar to 2008. Further reform of the justice sector, including organized crime and border control, will continue to be priorities, along with efforts to encourage energy security and foster strong civil societies and intergovernmental cooperation.

Near East Regional Overview

Program Overview

Peace, stability, and economic growth in the Near East region is a high national security priority of the United States. Foreign assistance programs help ensure the security of our allies, mitigate the influence of extremist regimes and movements, support efforts to resolve the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, and bolster political and economic reform efforts. The most immediate challenge - for both the United States and our moderate partners in the region - remains ensuring security and stability in Iraq.

The United States will employ regional and bilateral foreign assistance to pursue a strategy in the Near East region that aims to: help Iraqis consolidate the security gains made to date and become more self-reliant; move toward a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; support the Iranian people's desire for freedom; enhance the security capabilities of the Gulf States; expand counter-terrorism cooperation with the states of North Africa; and bolster Libya's commitment to renounce weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. In addition, the United States will promote efforts at political, economic, and educational reform in the region. As the leading donor promoting democracy, U.S. assistance programs will help build a democratic foundation that effectively represents citizens' interests, supports politically active civil society organizations, and creates avenues for citizens to participate in oversight and advocacy. Assistance will support the negotiation and implementation of trade agreements, and take advantage of the resulting economic opportunities. Funding for Iran will be used to strengthen Iran's civil society, provide greater access to unbiased information, increase awareness of human rights, promote good governance and anti-corruption efforts, and increase opportunities for academic, professional and cultural exchanges.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	5,142,124	2,624,950	5,257,499	1,176,000	5,524,133
Child Survival and Health	-	-	-	-	18,622
Democracy Fund	-	255,000	-	-	-
Development Assistance	11,985	-	20,797	-	48,965
Economic Support Fund	1,110,900	1,859,300	1,137,653	992,000	1,065,064
Foreign Military Financing	3,911,302	265,000	3,998,780	-	4,187,617
International Military Education and Training	13,430	-	13,306	-	16,265
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	21,048	210,000	5,356	184,000	112,250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,883	35,650	56,809	-	53,600

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	5,142,124	2,624,950	5,257,499	1,176,000	5,524,133
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	-	24,798	-	21,750
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	20,576	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	5,142,124	2,624,950	5,257,499	1,176,000	5,524,133
Peace and Security	4,014,840	1,374,300	4,111,931	200,000	4,320,699
Counter-Terrorism	30,063	30,500	44,367	-	39,807
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	5,145	-	3,825	-	3,460
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,972,332	1,284,150	4,031,900	195,000	4,252,182
Transnational Crime	1,300	-	1,581	5,000	500
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	59,650	30,258	-	24,750
Governing Justly and Democratically	179,376	816,850	152,966	522,000	453,680
Rule of Law and Human Rights	44,901	176,700	35,732	177,900	148,250
Good Governance	55,207	268,250	40,464	317,100	112,580
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	29,973	154,300	13,700	1,500	46,500
Civil Society	49,295	217,600	63,070	25,500	146,350
Investing in People	312,820	19,550	506,770	157,000	253,621
Health	117,312	2,300	160,175	109,000	106,495
Education	193,108	17,250	185,401	15,000	143,326
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	2,400	-	161,194	33,000	3,800
Economic Growth	581,494	409,250	457,660	287,000	488,583
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	159,958	273,000	188,559	-	201,428
Trade and Investment	157,834	20,000	20,068	20,000	28,685
Financial Sector	125,210	-	139,338	25,000	67,128
Infrastructure	1,000	-	3,921	112,000	1,000
Agriculture	53,707	70,000	16,564	16,000	71,450
Private Sector Competitiveness	65,628	20,000	49,256	92,500	80,552
Economic Opportunity	4,267	26,250	16,202	21,500	4,950
Environment	13,890	-	23,752	-	33,390
Humanitarian Assistance	47,141	5,000	27,527	-	7,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	47,141	5,000	27,527	-	6,000
Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	1,000
Program Support	6,453	-	645	10,000	550
Program Support	6,453	-	645	10,000	550

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	5,524,133	4,320,699	453,680	253,621	488,583	7,000	550
Child Survival and Health	18,622	-	-	18,622	-	-	-
Development Assistance	48,965	3,250	15,650	18,500	11,565	-	-
Economic Support Fund	1,065,064	7,017	357,030	216,499	477,018	7,000	500
Foreign Military Financing	4,187,617	4,187,617	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	16,265	16,265	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	112,250	31,200	81,000	-	-	-	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	53,600	53,600	-	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	21,750	21,750	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Military-to-military cooperation remains a high priority and an important tool to achieve U.S. national security objectives. Such cooperation bolsters local capabilities to contain conflict, protect national territory, and pre-empt the establishment of safe havens for terrorists, while enhancing civilian oversight of the military. The Gulf Security Dialogue will enhance the security capabilities and coordination of our partners in the Gulf. A principal concern in the region is the potential exploitation by terrorist organizations of weak governmental controls along the border areas in the Trans-Sahara region. Through assistance and training programs, the United States is helping friendly governments in the region build their regulatory, enforcement, financial oversight, and operational counter-terrorism capabilities, including strengthening regional military and law enforcement forces. In order to combat terrorism and promote peace and security, U.S. assistance will continue robust, cooperative efforts with regional governments to prevent terrorist attacks, disrupt terrorist finance, and bring terrorists to justice.

The pursuit of weapons of mass destruction by regional powers and non-state actors remains a principal source of threat and instability in the Middle East. The United States and its key European allies are working in concert to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapon capability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will be devoted to governance and political reform activities in Iraq, Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt. Through bilateral assistance and regional programs the United States will support institutional reforms that strengthen the rule of law, combat corruption, improve performance of government institutions and expand opportunities for effective public participation in the political process. The United States will work with, and help build the capacity of civil society to promote democratic, economic, and educational reform and to fully empower women. Finally, the United States remains committed to work in cooperation with international organizations and non-governmental organizations to promote adherence to universally accepted standards of respect for human rights and civil liberties in the region. In particular, U.S. assistance will enhance efforts to combat trafficking in persons, as well as promote concepts of

religious, racial, and ethnic tolerance.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance will continue to support reforms that will improve the quality of health care and education, with an emphasis on expanding women's access to these services.

Investments in girls' education will pay off in higher rates of school attendance, attainment, and completion, as well as in improvements in the status of women within families, the local community, and the political arena. Funding will continue to support good performance on reforms in Egypt, Jordan and Morocco, and improve access to health care in Yemen.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support reforms that professionalize the financial sector, encourage private sector development, and further open economies to trade and investment. The United States will strengthen bilateral economic ties through Trade and Investment Framework Agreements and Free Trade Agreements designed to promote economic reform. U.S. assistance will facilitate expanded regional engagement on trade and investment, as well as promote World Trade Organization accession and compliance. Progress in these areas will help countries expand their economic base and participate more fully in the global economy, while helping to weaken support for extremists. In all but four countries (Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, and Yemen), some economic reforms have taken root, which have contributed to positive gross domestic product growth rates. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) funding includes a Threshold program with Jordan and MCC Compact implementation for Morocco.

Humanitarian Assistance: The United States is committed to continuing essential humanitarian assistance to the non-refugee Palestinian population that is not served through United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall increase in Peace and Security over the FY 2008 estimate reflects efforts to bolster the security of allies facing the threats of extremism and to create a stable Iraq. Increased security assistance for Bahrain and Oman will support the Gulf Security Dialogue. Yemen's security assistance increase will support more robust counter-terrorism efforts. FY 2009 is the first year Peace and Security funds are requested to support the efforts of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership to help friendly states enhance their counter-terrorism capabilities and improve border controls. FY 2009 also marks the first year of a new 10-year, \$30 billion security assistance arrangement with Israel. Increased development funds for Lebanon will be used to establish transparent, credible, and democratic governing institutions, educational and civil society institutions, economic growth, humanitarian assistance, and health initiatives.

The FY 2009 Egypt assistance level is designed to move the bilateral economic assistance relationship to a more "mature" partnership based on increased commercial and investment ties, while addressing key priority areas through continued project assistance.

Algeria

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Algeria is designed to help stabilize a country still recovering from a civil war and to counter potential extremist recruitment. In particular, this assistance bolsters Algeria's ongoing fight against one of al-Qaeda's most active affiliates, and supports Algerian political and economic reforms.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,837	1,677	2,265
Development Assistance	-	-	965
International Military Education and Training	806	666	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	198	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,031	813	500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,837	1,677	2,265
Peace and Security	1,837	1,677	1,300
Counter-Terrorism	731	813	400
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	300	-	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	806	666	800
Transnational Crime	-	198	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	-	400
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	200
Civil Society	-	-	200
Economic Growth	-	-	565
Trade and Investment	-	-	200
Financial Sector	-	-	365

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,265	1,300	400	-	565	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,265	1,300	400	-	565	-
Development Assistance	965	-	400	-	565	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The merger of Algeria’s domestic terrorist group with al-Qaeda at the end of 2006 gives new impetus to U.S. Government interest in cultivating Algeria as a partner in fighting global terrorism, building on its vast experience in fighting an Islamist insurgency. Counter-terrorism programming will address specific areas where Algeria’s capabilities may be less fully developed; for example, in strengthening export control systems and stopping the flow of terrorism financing through training of Algeria’s customs service and financial sector regulators. Department of State funded military training will enhance the Algerian military’s awareness of international norms of human rights, civilian control of the military, technical training, and English language training. The military training program in Algeria has provided substantial results for modest outlays of funds, strengthening U.S. ties to a major regional power as it reshapes its post-Cold War orientation.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Targeted assistance will be aimed at strengthening the rule of law, civil society, respect for human rights, capacity among political parties, good governance, and the media to help build a democratic society with strong civic and political institutions. This will provide the political space to demonstrate to Algerians that change is possible without violence. Education programs are key to these efforts, including a school linkages program designed to foster ties between U.S. and Algerian university students and professors and a program to help develop the curriculum in Algerian schools in areas of the country most at risk of radicalization. Assistance may also go to capacity building in Algeria’s judicial system, designed to enhance the technical abilities and independence of that branch of government.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support Algerian efforts to open and integrate Algeria’s economy into global and regional economies in order to improve economic growth. Priority will be given to reform of Algeria’s financial sector environment – a brake both on foreign investment and on job creation for Algeria’s large pool of unemployed young men – through technical assistance focused on reform of Algeria’s taxation policy and its banking regulations and the creation of a domestic debt market. The program also will advise on policy tools to widen the scope of mortgage financing available to Algerians, for whom lack of housing is a major source of disenfranchisement.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request reflects an increase over the FY 2008 estimate. Continued activities under the Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth Objectives reflect a broadening of the overall bilateral relationship and, along with U.S. support to counter-terrorism

directly, are intended to build democratic institutions which indirectly enhance Algeria's fight against terrorism. Meanwhile, in concert with these assistance efforts, military training continues to serve as the centerpiece of the U.S. Government-Government of Algeria military to military relationship and assist in the restructuring of Algeria's forces.

Bahrain

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Bahrain, a Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA), seeks to maintain stability in the Gulf, support operations in Iraq, and to facilitate the ongoing war on terrorism. Specifically, as part of the Gulf Security Dialogue, assistance is designed to enhance the country's defense capabilities through the provision of equipment and training required to support Bahrain defense capabilities and to augment Bahrain's capability to partner with the United States and other coalition members.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	16,390	5,827	20,950
Foreign Military Financing	14,998	3,968	19,500
International Military Education and Training	616	619	650
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	776	1,240	800

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	16,390	5,827	20,950
Peace and Security	16,390	5,827	20,950
Counter-Terrorism	776	1,240	800
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	15,614	4,587	20,150

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	20,950	20,950	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	650	650	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	800	800	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Through the Department of State, military financing will continue to support the

development of an integrated air defense network, sustain U.S.-origin equipment used in coalition operations, and support Bahrain's F-16 fleet. Military training efforts will enhance interoperability with U.S. forces, promote military professionalism, and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship with the United States among the Bahraini officer corps. In addition, U.S.-based courses will provide instruction in the democratic principles of civilian control of the military and help to encourage the political reforms already underway in Bahrain. This training provides military personnel with the requisite skills required to maintain the stocks of U.S.-furnished equipment and to build Bahrain's value as a training and coalition partner. Advanced counter-terrorism training programs will continue to sustain Bahrain's counter-terrorism training capabilities and promote multilateral cooperation by conducting regional training courses.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Bahrain reflects the urgent need to improve Bahrain's capacity to advance its integrated air defense network, sustain equipment used in coalition operations, and support Bahrain's F-16 fleet. At the same time, Peace and Security funding will continue to enhance interoperability with U.S. forces and support close counter-terrorism cooperation with the United States.

Egypt

Program Overview

Egypt is an important and strategic U.S. partner in the pursuit of Middle East peace and broader stabilization efforts throughout the region. U.S. assistance to the Government of Egypt (GOE) helps cement peace between Israel and Egypt, curbing tensions in a historically volatile region and serving as a model for other Arab states. U.S. assistance continues to play a central role in Egypt's economic, social and military transformation. U.S. priorities in Egypt include remaining closely engaged with the GOE on political and economic reforms, while nurturing Egypt's strong support for U.S. regional policies and cooperation in the war on terrorism.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,757,748	1,705,891	1,505,400
Economic Support Fund	455,000	411,639	200,000
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,289,470	1,300,000
International Military Education and Training	1,203	1,237	1,300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	1,984	3,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,545	1,561	1,100

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,757,748	1,705,891	1,505,400
Peace and Security	1,302,748	1,294,252	1,305,400
Counter-Terrorism	1,358	1,061	1,100
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	187	500	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,301,203	1,292,691	1,304,300
Governing Justly and Democratically	50,000	45,000	45,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	17,250	19,700	17,800
Good Governance	11,250	8,000	6,800
Civil Society	21,500	17,300	20,400
Investing in People	196,824	177,140	110,349
Health	60,571	73,711	37,823
Education	136,253	103,429	72,526
Economic Growth	208,176	189,499	44,651

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,757,748	1,705,891	1,505,400
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	41,188	26,489	16,658
Trade and Investment	23,145	4,000	7,900
Financial Sector	113,649	135,408	5,093
Agriculture	6,500	3,500	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	23,694	12,000	15,000
Economic Opportunity	-	8,102	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,505,400	1,305,400	45,000	110,349	44,651	-
Economic Support Fund	200,000	-	45,000	110,349	44,651	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,300,000	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Egypt provides wide-ranging support for U.S. stability operations in the region. From providing logistical support and security to U.S. forces transiting the Suez Canal and Egyptian airspace for Operations Enduring Freedom and Iraqi Freedom, to maintaining a field hospital in Bagram, Afghanistan, to publicly supporting U.S. regional policies and efforts to stabilize Iraq, the U.S.-Egypt partnership is significant, multi-faceted, and wide-ranging.

U.S. foreign military financing—the backbone of Egypt’s military procurement budget—will expand, sustain, and upgrade Egypt’s base of new and existing U.S. equipment and enhances the interoperability of the Egyptian Armed Forces with U.S. forces. Funding for U.S. military education and training will provide technical development for the Egyptian military and build mutual understanding between the United States and Egypt. Overall, this assistance gives Egypt the tools it needs to participate in peacekeeping operations, including those in Sudan, Liberia, East Timor, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. The United States plans to continue programs in police training to promote human rights and effective community policing practices as steps to transform law enforcement.

U.S.-sponsored counter-terrorism activities, including training, equipment, and operational planning assistance, help the GOE to enhance the operational and tactical capabilities it requires to confront and defeat terrorism. Funding for anti-terrorism programs in Egypt is critical to U.S. efforts to further strengthen GOE anti-terrorism capabilities and improve the operational capability of Egypt’s law

enforcement and security agencies, contributing to Egypt's transformation. In FY 2009 U.S. assistance will build the professional capabilities of a dedicated group of investigators to specialize in terrorist investigations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States remains engaged with Egypt to promote good governance and expand civil liberties. The current political context reflects a GOE retreat from democratic reforms; nonetheless, the United States has developed strategic partnerships with reformers from Egyptian civil society and within governmental institutions. While some democracy and governance activities, such as reforming the judiciary, will be implemented through direct assistance to the GOE, assistance to civil society and other non-governmental organizations (NGOs) will be funded directly. U.S. assistance to NGOs will support their efforts to increase public participation in governance and political life; promote human rights and civic education; hold the government accountable; and build grassroots support for democratic and political reform. Grants will be made to grassroots Egyptian organizations that educate and mobilize citizens to call for democratic and human rights reforms and U.S. NGOs that partner with and train Egyptian counterparts both within Egypt and through strategic off-shore programming. Middle East Partnership Initiative, Democracy, Human Rights and Labor, and Public Diplomacy activities will complement bilateral U.S. assistance implemented by USAID.

The United States will continue to work in Egypt to reform and modernize the judiciary, bring integrity to the national budget process, decentralize the government, and restructure the state-owned media. U.S. assistance will maintain its focus on improving the Egyptian justice system, particularly in the following areas: administering justice (civil and criminal); building the capacity of the courts including the Supreme Constitutional Court and Council of State; and improving access to justice for women and other disenfranchised groups. To combat chronic government corruption, U.S. assistance also will provide support to make the national budget more transparent and to allow citizens to track public expenditures. With its multi-dimensional media program, the United States will continue to promote free expression in the face of government intimidation, develop local media, and improve centers for training press and broadcast journalists in technical and management skills. To promote increased citizen participation at the local level, USAID will maintain its support for decentralization of financial and administrative authorities to governorates and districts. To reverse recent setbacks in human rights and to decrease violence against women and children, USAID activities will continue to strengthen the capacity of the National Council on Human Rights, the National Council of Women and the National Council of Childhood and Motherhood. U.S. assistance will seek institutional partnerships to strengthen the capacity of the Egyptian Parliament and the independence of election authorities.

Investing in People: With U.S. support, Egypt has achieved significant improvements in the health sector over the past 25 years. For example, Egypt was declared polio free in 2006 and infant and child mortality rates have decreased by more than 65% since the late 1970s. In FY 2009, USAID programs will focus on creating policies to increase the efficiency of the health sector in order to sustain these impressive gains and to address the remaining obstacles to an efficient and effective health sector. U.S. assistance will seek to address disparities in health status, and inefficient systems

that jeopardize health care programs and services. U.S. assistance will support nationwide hospital accreditation and performance-based budgeting. With the rise of chronic diseases, the adoption of healthy behaviors will be encouraged throughout the country via mass media and interpersonal communication.

In the past 30 years, Egypt has made historic progress increasing enrollment and closing the gender gap in primary education. Female literacy has more than doubled. The challenge now is to assist the GOE in delivering quality education to all Egyptian children effectively and efficiently, and to further improve female literacy. This entails helping the GOE sustain improvements in learning outcomes by improving the quality of teaching and learning, expanding equitable access, and strengthening the management and governance in K-12 schools with a focus on disadvantaged populations. For basic education, USAID will finance teacher, administrator and school board training; information technology; school construction; girls' scholarships; adult literacy, and management information systems. Funding also will be provided for such systems and policy reforms as decentralization and quality improvements for accreditation. Finally, USAID will directly provide funding to civil society to promote advocacy for education reform and will seek public-private partnerships for the use of information technology in improving learning outcomes. For post-secondary education, USAID will finance scholarships for undergraduate, masters' degrees and community college programs as well as collaborative research grants to Egyptian and American scientists.

In addition to ongoing project assistance to support health, education, and economic reforms, in FY 2007, the United States signed a multi-year memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the GOE tying disbursements of assistance to GOE policy reforms in these key areas. Signing the MOU triggered an initial disbursement of \$50 million to help relevant ministries initiate these reforms. Further payments will be triggered by the completion of concrete policy reform benchmarks. For example, the Ministry of Education has agreed to adopt reforms in textbook procurement designed to reduce costs and improve transparency. In addition, the Ministry of Health will link budgets with performance.

Economic Growth: With U.S. support, Egypt has already taken significant steps towards opening its state-run economy to the world. Recent U.S. assistance has directly supported significant private sector-led growth in liberalized sectors such as agriculture, telecommunications and insurance. U.S. support also has played a prominent role in the GOE's ongoing efforts to improve customs administration, tax administration, and intellectual property protection, as well as improving Egyptian participation in World Trade Organization (WTO) processes. These efforts have achieved substantial results with both portfolio investment in Egypt's stock exchange and direct investment in the economy outside of the petroleum sector increasing substantially.

In FY 2009, the United States will continue its assistance to support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private sector-led economy to attract foreign investment and generate more productive jobs and economic opportunity. U.S. assistance will continue to focus on financial sector modernization, trade capacity building, and business. U.S. technical and financial assistance supports creation of a mortgage market and continued rapid growth of microfinance, particularly for women's enterprises in

the poorest segments of Egypt's economy. Trade capacity building includes a major initiative with the Egyptian Customs Authority as well as modernization of the inspection system for imports and exports. Given Egypt's extremely low comparative ranking in overall ease of doing business, the GOE increasingly draws upon U.S. assistance for business-oriented initiatives, including a major reform of industrial zones, creation of small business facilitation centers, and reform of licensing and inspection regimes. The United States supports the GOE in reforming commercial law and implementing these reforms through judicial education and supporting U.S. law school partnerships for legal education. Business practices will be strengthened through U.S. assistance to GOE agencies for competition and consumer protection, as well as through partnerships with the American Chamber of Commerce and U.S. business schools. The multi-sector cash transfer agreement signed in FY 2007 will provide balance of payments assistance to support the GOE's planned reforms in taxation and fiscal budgeting, reforms, and commercial law. This integrated package of U.S. technical and financial assistance will provide critical assistance to the new generation of Egyptian reformers who are addressing the chronic policy deficiencies that continue to hinder Egyptian economic growth.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 economic assistance funds for Egypt will decrease from the FY 2008 level, reflecting a more balanced, mature bilateral relationship consisting of foreign assistance and commercial linkages. The Investing in People and Economic Growth levels have decreased to account for this reduction in assistance. Governing Justly and Democratically funding remains at roughly FY 2008 levels, reflecting the sustained interest of the U.S. in expanding human rights, accountability, and transparency in Egypt. Funding shifts generally reflect the maturing relationship with the Government of Egypt embodied in the new human development cash transfer program, which supports policy reforms and ongoing project assistance.

Iran

Program Overview

The Iran Democracy Program is a long-term effort to strengthen independent voices inside Iran and expand ties between the people of Iran and the United States. FY 2009 funds will strengthen Iran's civil society, provide greater access to unbiased information, increase awareness of human rights, promote good governance and anti-corruption efforts, and increase opportunities for academic, professional, and cultural exchanges.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	21,623	65,000
Economic Support Fund	-	21,623	65,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	21,623	65,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	21,623	65,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,500	10,500
Good Governance	-	5,000	7,500
Civil Society	-	15,123	47,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	65,000	-	65,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	65,000	-	65,000	-	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: FY 2009 funding will be collaboratively programmed by the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (NEA), Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL), Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), and the Bureau of International Information Programs (IIP) within the Department of State.

The Iranian regime has a long record of arresting civil society activists, closing down reformist newspapers and websites, and creating a climate of fear for those who disagree with the government's

policies. In order to help counter these government activities, the United States funds programs that train non-governmental organization (NGO) employees in management best practices, provide Persian-language materials on democratic values and civic practices, and promote sharing of information among activists. To support independent media and provide alternate sources of information to Iranians, U.S. assistance supports Internet platforms and provides training for journalists on key issues such as economic principles. The United States also assists human rights activists through training and support for reporting on human rights violations in Iran. Iran will hold presidential elections in 2009 and criticism of corruption and government performance in Iran is one of the few areas of open political debate. In order to capitalize on these opportunities, programs include training on election procedures and websites providing Iranians unbiased information about election candidates and issues.

The United States also supports the Iranian people through a variety of educational, cultural, and professional exchanges. These programs bring current and future Iranian leaders to the United States to learn about a wide range of issues including health, education, disaster relief, rule of law, and English language teaching. These programs establish ties with future Iranian leaders and expose them to democratic institutions.

Finally, the Department of State increases the availability of information about democratic values to Iranians via Persian language websites, Persian language print and on-line publications, blogging and podcasting, and speakers programs featuring experts on issues such as rule of law and American society.

Overview of Major Changes

With increased FY 2009 funds, the Department of State will broaden the range of NGOs supported by the United States, increase on-line training programs and support for Internet freedom, boost good governance projects in advance of the 2009 Iranian elections, and create programs to support economic freedom, including additional programs to advance women's entrepreneurship. Funding will also facilitate an incremental but steady increase in support for civil society, human rights and Internet freedom, and free media programs. FY 2009 funding will maintain the United States' mandate to fund venture-capital projects by encouraging civil society and media grants that increase the overall participation of Iranians in civic and political life and help Iranians improve the protection from human rights abuses and discrimination.

FY 2009 assistance will be used to provide a critical boost to the U.S.-sponsored cultural, educational and professional exchange programs with Iran. Increased funding will allow the Department of State to double the number of international visitors during the next two years, introduce a major new Iran-focused English teaching program using distance learning, add additional sports exchanges, develop new Persian language materials for promotion of study in the United States, and take advantage of other opportunities to expand the people-to-people dialogue between Iranians and Americans.

FY 2009 funding also will allow the Department of State website to start Persian language video streaming, fund more Persian language bloggers to explain U.S. policy, and continue funding the interactive Parsloop.com website, which will allow Iranians who may be concerned about visiting a U.S. government site to receive accurate information about the United States.

Existing Iran programs have been funded primarily by the FY 2006 Emergency Supplemental Act. No FY 2007 Economic Support Funds were appropriated for Iran in the FY 2007 Continuing Resolution.

Iraq

Program Overview

Targeted U.S. assistance in Iraq is essential to help the Iraqi Government improve delivery of critical services; build strong political and civil society institutions; expand economic reforms; bolster Iraq's private sector economy; implement key measures needed to decrease sectarian and ethnic violence; strengthen the foundation for rule of law and human rights; and devolve more power and autonomy to regions, provinces, and local municipalities. This assistance builds upon and complements ongoing programs aimed at helping Iraq complete its transition to self-sufficiency in the political, economic, and security arenas.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	157,112	1,959,150	21,177	956,000	397,000
Democracy Fund	-	250,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	122,800	1,554,000	4,960	797,000	300,000
International Military Education and Training	1,064	-	242	-	2,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	20,048	150,000	-	159,000	75,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	13,200	5,150	15,975	-	20,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	157,112	1,959,150	21,177	956,000	397,000
Peace and Security	39,264	1,016,550	16,217	170,000	22,000
Counter-Terrorism	800	-	3,075	-	4,000
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,500	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	35,964	959,150	13,142	170,000	18,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	57,400	-	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	63,348	787,600	4,960	487,000	198,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	17,601	169,700	-	169,900	78,000
Good Governance	20,647	251,000	-	302,100	65,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	20,100	151,800	-	-	15,000
Civil Society	5,000	215,100	4,960	15,000	40,000
Investing in People	-	-	-	82,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	157,112	1,959,150	21,177	956,000	397,000
Health	-	-	-	82,000	-
Economic Growth	54,500	150,000	-	217,000	177,000
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	20,000	-	-	62,000
Trade and Investment	-	20,000	-	-	-
Financial Sector	-	-	-	25,000	40,000
Infrastructure	-	-	-	82,000	-
Agriculture	39,900	70,000	-	-	50,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	14,600	20,000	-	92,500	25,000
Economic Opportunity	-	20,000	-	17,500	-
Humanitarian Assistance	-	5,000	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	5,000	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	397,000	22,000	198,000	-	177,000	-
Economic Support Fund	300,000	-	123,000	-	177,000	-
International Military Education and Training	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Iraq is one of the most severely afflicted nations with landmines and unexploded ordinance in the world. Foreign assistance funds through the Department of State will enable the United States to continue to support non-governmental organization demining operations that are successfully clearing vast areas of Iraq. Other programs focus on building the capacity of the Iraqi government to undermine terrorist financing and improve border security.

Governing Justly and Democratically: As the security environment improves, governance programs have a window of opportunity to achieve lasting success in Iraq. The U.S. Government's democracy and governance strategy is making progress on empowering Iraqi citizens, civil society, and democratic institutions to work cooperatively to reduce violence and build a sustainable, accountable, and responsive system of governance. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will improve the capability and effectiveness of Iraq's Government at the local, provincial and national levels. The Community Action Program forms and empowers community boards and neighborhood councils by giving community members the tools and training to develop and implement community improvement projects. Municipal leaders and provincial council members receive training and guidance in good governance, management, and conflict resolution through the

Local Governance Program. Ministry capacity building programs will continue critical civil service reform at the national level by bringing core public sector functions, including financial management, effective public budgeting, and procurement into Iraq's national ministries.

USAID and Department of State governance programs also will build the capacity of democratic political parties and Iraq's Council of Representatives in the areas of policy analysis, bill drafting, budgeting, constituent relations, administration, and improved oversight of executive branch agencies. In addition, FY 2009 programs will support national reconciliation, promote free and fair elections, promote issue-based political organizations, and foster the development of Iraq's civil society and independent media. Reform and capacity building within Iraq's criminal justice sector is a critical part of FY 2009 rule of law activities, including training, advisory assistance and equipment to expand and further professionalize the Iraqi Corrections Service; build the skills of judges and investigators; and enhance court/judicial security. Finally, anti-corruption will be a primary theme throughout all governance programs.

Governance programs are a critical pillar in the U.S. strategy to foster a secure, stable and free Iraq. The FY 2008 request for \$50 million for democracy programs to support upcoming elections, strengthen civil society, and support an independent media, was not enacted in the FY 2008 Omnibus bill. We anticipate funding for these programs in the future.

Economic Growth: Promoting economic growth and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy through macro-economic reforms and improved access to capital will be a central focus in FY 2009 programs. USAID assistance programs will assist the Government of Iraq with essential macro-economic reforms including fiscal, economic, and trade policy to develop a market-oriented legal, regulatory, and institutional framework that supports private business. Nationwide agriculture and agribusiness programs and microfinance loans will improve access to capital and bolster the agriculture sector, which is Iraq's largest employer. Access to capital also will improve with the commencement of the planned Iraqi-American Enterprise Fund, pending Congressional action, which will support Iraq's private sector and pave the way for private investment.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009, building and sustaining infrastructure will no longer be a substantial element of the U.S. foreign assistance strategy for Iraq. The Iraqi Government is expected to continue significant capital budget investments while the United States assumes a greater advisory role and provides support for economic and political reforms.

Israel

Program Overview

Commitment to Israel's security and well-being has been a cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Middle East since Israel's creation in 1948. Aid to Israel supports American ideals by helping the only established democracy in the Middle East defend itself and economically prosper. Continuing U.S. security assistance to Israel reinforces U.S. ties and signals to adversaries in the region that a negotiated settlement is the only option. The broad issues of Arab-Israeli peace continue to be a major focus of the U.S.-Israel relationship. U.S. efforts to reach a Middle East peace settlement based on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 have been based on the premise that as Israel takes risks calculated to promote peace, the United States will help minimize those risks.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	2,460,240	2,380,560	2,550,000
Economic Support Fund	120,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,340,000	2,380,560	2,550,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	240	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	2,460,240	2,380,560	2,550,000
Peace and Security	2,340,240	2,380,560	2,550,000
Counter-Terrorism	240	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,340,000	2,380,560	2,550,000
Economic Growth	120,000	-	-
Trade and Investment	120,000	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,550,000	2,550,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,550,000	2,550,000	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Israel is a critical player in U.S. efforts to expand security and stability

throughout the region. Helping Israel maintain its qualitative military advantage enhances security by preventing regional conflict and builds the confidence necessary for Israel to take calculated risks for peace. Annual military assistance to Israel constitutes an important part of U.S. support for these objectives. Israel uses this assistance to procure U.S.-origin defense articles, ranging from ammunition to advanced weapons systems and training, and to develop and support its own defense industry.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 will mark the first year of a new, 10-year, \$30 billion security arrangement with the Government of Israel. Increased assistance will allow for a more robust Israeli defense budget during a critical time for the peace process and in the midst of regional instability. It also will help to safeguard Israel's Qualitative Military Edge.

Jordan

Program Overview

U.S. economic and security assistance to Jordan signals our strong support of, and appreciation for, an important ally that helps advance shared goals both within Jordan and across the region including: 1) building a unified, stable, prosperous Iraq; 2) achieving a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict; 3) combating terrorism and extremist ideology; and 4) advancing political, economic, and social reform in Jordan and throughout the Middle East. Jordan's cooperation on these objectives has included hosting training for Iraqi military, police, and correctional officer cadets and assisting with the training of Palestinian Authority Security Forces as part of a combined international effort to lay the groundwork for Israeli-Palestinian peace. The Government of Jordan (GOJ) has led regional outreach efforts to Iraqi Sunnis, remains a major proponent of national reconciliation, and continues to advocate a message of tolerance and moderation in Islam. The GOJ has consistently supported U.S. foreign policy goals in a region where many governments are reluctant to publicly support the United States.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	457,563	80,300	687,770	-	535,441
Child Survival and Health	-	-	-	-	13,144
Economic Support Fund	245,000	10,300	361,412	-	263,547
Foreign Military Financing	207,900	45,000	298,380	-	235,000
International Military Education and Training	2,922	-	2,919	-	3,100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	1,488	-	1,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,741	25,000	23,571	-	19,150

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	457,563	80,300	687,770	-	535,441
Peace and Security	213,863	70,000	326,358	-	258,750
Counter-Terrorism	12,935	25,000	22,571	-	18,150
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	506	-	1,000	-	1,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	199,122	45,000	302,787	-	239,100
Transnational Crime	1,300	-	-	-	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	457,563	80,300	687,770	-	535,441
Governing Justly and Democratically	23,506	-	25,697	-	27,030
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,600	-	5,000	-	4,500
Good Governance	12,030	-	12,197	-	13,530
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000
Civil Society	3,876	-	5,500	-	6,000
Investing in People	68,024	10,300	121,464	-	64,294
Health	37,524	2,300	68,964	-	44,794
Education	30,500	8,000	49,000	-	19,500
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	-	3,500	-	-
Economic Growth	152,170	-	214,251	-	185,367
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	118,770	-	162,070	-	122,770
Trade and Investment	6,086	-	8,878	-	7,085
Financial Sector	2,370	-	3,670	-	3,670
Infrastructure	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Agriculture	500	-	2,500	-	6,500
Private Sector Competitiveness	10,854	-	20,781	-	18,952
Economic Opportunity	-	-	100	-	-
Environment	12,590	-	16,252	-	25,390

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	535,441	258,750	27,030	64,294	185,367	-
Child Survival and Health	13,144	-	-	13,144	-	-
Economic Support Fund	263,547	-	27,030	51,150	185,367	-
Foreign Military Financing	235,000	235,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	19,150	19,150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Jordan remains a strong, responsible and responsive partner in the war on terror. Department of State funded programs in Jordan will address a broad array of issues including counter-terrorism, border security, and counter-proliferation. In addition, U.S. assistance to Jordan will help to promote stability in Iraq, advance Israeli-Palestinian talks, and support democracy and stability in Lebanon. Jordan plays an important role in efforts to bolster Palestinian Authority (PA) President

Abbas and to strengthen and reform the legitimate security forces of the PA. Peace and security funds will allow the United States to provide key training and equipment that enhances Jordan's ability to strengthen security and stability at home and throughout the region. The robust U.S. military assistance program pays invaluable dividends in the form of interoperability, access, provision of time-sensitive support to regional allies, coordination, and mutual understanding.

U.S.-funded programs will provide training and equipment grants to improve border security with a focus on nonproliferation and strengthening Jordan's export control regime. Military financing programs will support the modernization, readiness, and enhanced interoperability of the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces. These capabilities are increasingly important as Jordan is a partner in the war on terror, participates in international peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance operations, and maintains close operational and logistical ties to the U.S. military, including continued provision of field hospitals and other support for coalition forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. Military financing programs also will enhance the JAF's capability to secure its borders with Iraq and Syria, reducing the flow of foreign fighters in Iraq as well as preventing attacks against Israel. Further, the JAF supports U.S. efforts throughout the region by training local forces (Iraq, Lebanon, Afghanistan, and Yemen) and providing logistical support upon request. Jordan is currently the single largest provider of civilian police personnel and fifth-largest provider of military personnel to UN peacekeeping operations. The military education and training program will improve the professionalism of the JAF and to reinforce among the Jordanian officer corps the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship with the United States.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The King and GOJ are committed to political reform and continue work to transform Jordan's tribally based politics into a modern political system with a handful of large, secular, issue-based parties. While the GOJ has made important progress in some areas, including political reforms such as the new municipal elections and political parties laws of April 2007, progress in other areas has been constrained by multiple factors. Assistance through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will support programs that strengthen GOJ reform efforts through increasing public participation and interest in democratic processes. Additionally, programs implemented through local organizations will focus on building civil society; empowering women; promoting political party development; strengthening the technical capacity of local and national government and the judiciary; and providing journalist training and independent media programs.

Investing in People: The Jordanian Government recognizes that its people are its greatest resource. With no oil and few natural resources, Jordan is rightly focused on developing a knowledge-based economy and invests more than 25% of GDP in education, health, pensions, and welfare. USAID programming will support Jordanian efforts, with a focus on education, building schools, training teachers, and helping to transition students from the classroom to the workplace with a strong emphasis on introducing technology into schools. USAID activities also will strive to expand access to and quality of healthcare, particularly improving maternal and neonatal health. A significant water and sanitation program will increase the ability of the GOJ to improve the standard of living for its

people. In FY 2009, USAID will expand support for basic education, health, water, and sanitation services in Jordanian communities hosting Iraqi refugees. These programs complement broader U.S. refugee assistance efforts by enabling key Jordanian institutions to cope with increased demand for vital services thereby addressing both refugee needs and domestic sociopolitical concerns stemming from regional population movements.

Economic Growth: Jordan's greatest challenges remain poverty and unemployment. Official poverty and unemployment rates hover around 15%, with youth unemployment at more than 60%. These twin economic challenges threaten Jordan's stability and economic growth, and constrain the government's ability to advance important political and economic reforms. A major component of USAID assistance to Jordan will complement GOJ efforts by creating jobs; promoting economic growth; and advancing structural reforms including transparency in the budget process, a more effective system of taxation, and improved management of scarce water resources.

Approximately 45% of Jordan's economic assistance each year goes towards a cash transfer to the GOJ for budgetary support. The cash transfer program supports strengthening of GOJ's Monetary Policy initiatives, which contribute to U.S. and Jordan economic growth objectives. The cash transfer program will continue to assist Jordan to maintain political and economic stability, as all cash transfer funds will be used to support Jordan's efforts to pay down external non-military debt that would help strengthen Jordan's foreign exchange position and enhance its stability.

Jordan and the United States have a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) and Jordan benefits from Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZ) that have driven increased exports to the United States to more than \$1.4 billion annually - roughly 10% of GDP. The U.S.-funded water program will work with industrial zones to improve water management and provide environmentally-friendly disposal of industrial liquid waste. U.S. assistance to expand economic opportunities for Jordanians will build on economic reforms achieved to date by helping to build a more transparent, efficient, and responsive public sector, develop more effective legal and regulatory reforms, and spur greater private sector growth, especially in terms of capitalizing on the bilateral FTA.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Jordan is a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact-eligible country and currently receives funds from a Threshold program. The \$25 million Threshold program, which began in September 2006, focuses on local government and customs reform, targeting improvements in selected MCC indicators. This assistance will be used to advance Jordan's political and economic reform efforts. Activities will be carefully coordinated with significant ongoing U.S. economic and democracy and governance programs in Jordan. Activities also will be coordinated with other donor programs. Jordan and the MCC continue to discuss the outlines of a Compact.

Overview of Major Changes

While a decrease from the FY 2008 estimate, the FY 2009 request reflects an increase over the FY 2008 request and reflects the ongoing importance of the U.S.-Jordan relationship. It maintains many of the important development and military cooperation programs that support the U.S.'s shared regional goals with Jordan. Funding shifts from the FY 2008 request level are aimed at directing more resources to priority security objectives and enhancing Jordan's counter-terrorism ability.

Kuwait

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Kuwait will fund training opportunities for key Kuwaiti military leaders to support diplomatic efforts and a strategic political-military arrangement designed to counter new threats likely to emerge in the volatile Persian Gulf region.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,025	14	15
International Military Education and Training	-	14	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,025	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,025	14	15
Peace and Security	1,025	14	15
Counter-Terrorism	1,025	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	14	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funding will support English language and U.S. military training for Kuwaiti military officials. Funds requested for FY 2009 will permit the Kuwaiti government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for military education and training funds. This training will provide Kuwaiti officers with a sophisticated level of military expertise to facilitate increased interoperability with U.S. forces.

Lebanon

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Lebanon is largely geared toward two parallel objectives: to counter the remaining Syrian interference in Lebanon as well as internal threats to peace and security, and to help build the governance capacity and economic viability of the country. Restoring Lebanese sovereignty and democracy is consistent with America's global counter-terrorism goals and its regional goals, such as the disarmament of the terrorist organization Hizballah.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	48,749	585,500	58,248	-	142,430
Democracy Fund	-	5,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	39,600	295,000	44,636	-	67,500
Foreign Military Financing	4,800	220,000	6,943	-	62,200
International Military Education and Training	905	-	1,428	-	2,130
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	60,000	496	-	6,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,000	5,500	4,745	-	4,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	444	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	48,749	585,500	58,248	-	142,430
Peace and Security	8,705	287,750	13,116	-	68,930
Counter-Terrorism	1,500	5,500	3,745	-	3,700
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	-	-	400
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	7,205	280,000	9,371	-	64,830
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	2,250	-	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,627	29,250	10,032	-	37,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	7,000	3,032	-	18,000
Good Governance	1,308	17,250	5,800	-	8,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	2,500	200	-	6,000
Civil Society	1,319	2,500	1,000	-	5,000
Investing in People	9,253	9,250	9,000	-	12,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	48,749	585,500	58,248	-	142,430
Health	2,853	-	2,500	-	2,000
Education	6,000	9,250	6,200	-	6,200
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	400	-	300	-	3,800
Economic Growth	8,960	259,250	19,100	-	23,500
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	253,000	-	-	-
Trade and Investment	150	-	2,000	-	2,000
Agriculture	2,545	-	4,300	-	6,200
Private Sector Competitiveness	3,698	-	3,300	-	5,300
Economic Opportunity	1,267	6,250	2,000	-	2,000
Environment	1,300	-	7,500	-	8,000
Humanitarian Assistance	19,084	-	7,000	-	1,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	19,084	-	7,000	-	-
Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	1,000
Program Support	120	-	-	-	-
Program Support	120	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	142,430	68,930	37,000	12,000	23,500	1,000	-
Economic Support Fund	67,500	-	31,000	12,000	23,500	1,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	62,200	62,200	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	2,130	2,130	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs under the Peace and Security Objective will concentrate largely on countering the Syrian interference in Lebanon and the influence of the Lebanese group Hizballah. With arms acquired in defiance of international law, Hizballah maintains the ability to draw Lebanon into war with Israel without reference to Lebanon's cabinet or Parliament, as demonstrated by Hizballah's initiation of war with Israel in July/August 2006. U.S. security assistance will promote Lebanese control over southern Lebanon and Palestinian refugee camps, preventing them from being used as bases to attack Israel. The U.S. Government's active military-to-military programs will enhance the professionalism of the Lebanese Armed Forces, and reinforce the concept of Lebanese civilian control. Assistance also will include training and technical assistance for the Internal Security Forces, while funding will support the implementation of international terrorism

conventions.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, programmed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will focus on reviving Lebanon's own political traditions in order to establish transparent, credible, and democratic governing institutions in Lebanon. A new, fair election law is essential to overcoming Lebanese public skepticism about the democratic process. Rule of law and justice system reforms, also supported by USAID and the Department of State, will be a key focus in providing technical assistance and equipment to advance e-courts, training of judges and court personnel, reduce court cases, gain respect for justice and improve transparency in court deliberations. The U.S. will continue to promote protection of human rights, including advancing the role of women. Assistance also will support the United Nations investigation of a series of political assassinations, the latest in December 2007.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will support educational institutions, services for vulnerable populations, and improved access to clean water. Support is included for five American educational institutions and for sustainable linkages between Lebanese and American scholars and institutions. U.S. assistance also continues to focus on public school enhancement programs. Additionally, assistance will continue to provide social services for vulnerable populations through small grants to local NGOs and through programs that help survivors of landmines and their families. Funding in the health sector will support improved access to clean drinking water.

Economic Growth: The U.S. will continue to help integrate Lebanon into the world economy, including through the long stalled World Trade Organization accession process, better protection of intellectual property rights, and development of a more efficient information technology sector. These policies are designed to lead to increased trade and investment, as well as better protection of U.S. copyrights and patents. The U.S. will promote a Lebanese-designed reform program to revive its economy and will work to improve the effectiveness of municipalities, private sector, and small and medium size enterprises to strengthen Lebanon's political stability. USAID assistance also will continue work on improving management and quality of water resources.

Humanitarian Assistance: Given the experience faced by the country in both the 2006 conflict with Israel and the 2007 armed conflict in the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp, the U.S. plans to have funding in place through USAID to develop contingency planning for possible humanitarian needs in the future. The funding will be used for disaster readiness and for building the capacity of the local institutions to deal with emergencies.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009 funding for the Peace and Security Objective will increase significantly, reflecting an urgent need to improve the capabilities of Lebanese security services to maintain law and order during times of heightened political and sectarian tension, combat a growing terrorist threat as evidenced by the recent fight against Fatah al-Islam, and implement all provisions of UN Security Council

resolutions 1559 and 1701. The Governing Justly and Democratically Objective also will increase significantly to reflect U.S. efforts to establish transparent, credible, and democratic governing institutions in Lebanon after years of destructive Syrian influence which have left the country vulnerable to political destabilization from foreign and domestic actors. A new emphasis also will be placed on electoral reform initiatives in advance of the 2009 parliamentary elections. The increase also includes support for the United Nations investigation of political assassinations. An increase in the Investing in People Objective will allow the U.S. to better support American educational institutions which increase awareness and understanding of the role of the U.S. Government and transformational diplomacy in Lebanon and the region. It also will enhance programs that reduce the ability of Hizballah to divide the populace and erode support for the current Government. Increased funding for the Economic Growth Objective will help the Lebanese economy recover from the devastating effects of the 2006 Hizballah conflict with Israel and the political crisis faced by the GOL in 2007. Finally, funding for the Humanitarian Assistance Objective will aid contingency planning for humanitarian needs.

Libya

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Libya focuses on bolstering Libya's commitment to renouncing weapons of mass destruction (WMD); combating the rapidly growing terrorist threat posed by al-Qaeda in Libya and the region; and promoting professional, effective law enforcement and military services that respect international norms and practices.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	-	633	1,100
International Military Education and Training	-	333	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	300	750

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	-	633	1,100
Peace and Security	-	633	1,100
Counter-Terrorism	-	-	200
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	300	250
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	333	650

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	750	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Dismantlement of Libya's WMD remains one of the U.S. Government's key foreign policy objectives. U.S. security assistance through the Department of State will assist the Government of Libya to interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive material, man-portable air defense systems, small arms and light weapons, and other conventional weapons at their borders

and ports. The destruction of Libya's aging and excess stockpiles will prevent their transfer to other conflict areas and prevent them from possibly finding their way into the hands of terrorists, insurgents, and other criminals.

Similarly, U.S. support will help build Libya's ability to effectively address the terrorist and Islamic extremist threat within its borders through law enforcement training and capacity building. Through this mechanism, the U.S. will build working linkages within Libya's security forces that will help foster greater counter-terrorism cooperation. U.S. military education and training funds will educate and train Libyan security forces as well as create vital linkages with Libyan officers after a 35-year break in contact. Initial funding would be used for English language education as U.S. Government representatives in country seek to identify candidates for specific courses on civil-military relations, border security, counter-terrorism, etc. This would include training programs that bring Libyan officers to the United States and expose them to democratic practices and respect for human rights. The Government of Libya would pay for additional training and education with national funds.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request reflects an increase over FY 2008 levels and targeted programming will take advantage of new opportunities created by Libya's increased capacity to implement renunciation of WMD and to support regional U.S. counter-terrorism goals.

Morocco

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Morocco focuses on the key goals of strengthening defense forces, promoting economic growth, and enhancing democratic governance. Morocco remains one of the United States' oldest and closest allies in the region. A moderate, stable, democratizing Arab Muslim nation, an important actor in the war on terrorism and a constructive force in the pursuit of Middle East peace, Morocco is vital to U.S. interests in the Middle East.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	35,194	26,661	28,505
Development Assistance	5,400	4,136	21,500
Economic Support Fund	13,500	15,374	-
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	3,625	3,655
International Military Education and Training	1,882	1,713	1,725
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	496	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,412	1,317	625

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	35,194	26,661	28,505
Peace and Security	16,294	7,151	7,005
Counter-Terrorism	1,012	892	425
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	425	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,882	5,834	6,380
Governing Justly and Democratically	6,387	4,596	7,000
Good Governance	5,414	2,646	3,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	973	1,000	2,000
Civil Society	-	950	2,000
Investing in People	2,655	4,789	6,500
Education	2,655	4,789	6,500
Economic Growth	9,545	10,125	8,000
Trade and Investment	4,853	2,190	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	35,194	26,661	28,505
Financial Sector	641	260	-
Agriculture	1,769	3,750	3,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,282	3,925	3,000
Program Support	313	-	-
Program Support	313	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	28,505	7,005	7,000	6,500	8,000	-	-
Development Assistance	21,500	-	7,000	6,500	8,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,655	3,655	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,725	1,725	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	625	625	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: A range of U.S. programs funded by the Department of State will assist Morocco to better control its borders, police its cities, deny indigenous or transnational terrorists the ability to operate, and support international conflict resolution and peacekeeping. All of these efforts to promote a stable, more prosperous and secure Morocco will help the Moroccan government continue as a partner in confronting extremism, promoting reform, and pursuing peace and stability in the Middle East.

The U.S. foreign military financing assistance will bolster Morocco's ability to perform core anti-terrorism and anti-trafficking missions, thereby helping preserve regional stability. Security funding will assist in maintaining an effective and historically strong military-to-military relationship with the United States. Law enforcement and anti-terrorism assistance will provide training and equipment that will enhance the ability of law enforcement personnel and the Moroccan security services to control its borders and prevent terrorism, drug trafficking and human smuggling.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) funded democracy programs will work to strengthen the capacity of citizens, elected officials, and local authorities to participate effectively in the political process. The programs will work at national and local levels to support free and fair elections, effective political parties, accountable institutions, a free press, functioning independent broadcast media, and strengthen civic participation. Programs in support of the rule of law, to be initiated in FY 2009, will concentrate on fostering efforts to increase judicial independence through work in constitutional reform and in the efficient, transparent operation

of the justice system. Morocco has made substantial progress as a regional leader in democratic reforms; 2002 parliamentary elections were the most free and fair to date. The 2007 elections are expected to continue this trend. Local government elections are scheduled for 2009 and may play a critical role in the devolution of authority in an environment of increased autonomy.

Investing in People: In FY 2009, USAID assistance will support the Youth Engagement program which will target marginalized youth at the risk of disaffection by providing out-of-school youth (age 13 and above) with the skills required to become active participants in the economy or to mainstream into the vocational training system. The program also will focus on strengthening public demand for and participation in high quality education by enhancing the capacity of existing Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) to advocate for increased quality, performance, and relevance of the public education system, especially in rural areas. This approach will empower PTAs to play an active role in promoting policies and practices that will improve schools' abilities to respond to the needs of parents, students and employers. In addition, literacy training and post-literacy programs and materials for adults will strengthen efforts to increase parents' active participation in the PTAs.

Economic Growth: A bilateral Free Trade Agreement (FTA) entered into force on January 1, 2006. Economic assistance through USAID will ensure effective implementation and full compliance with the terms of the agreement, leading to an improved investment climate. Programs also will create new business opportunities both within and outside of agriculture and agribusiness, thereby contributing to the broader goal of supporting communities and government's ability to address the development needs of those in poverty or at risk of poverty, including youth at risk. The program will include workforce development, including both basic skills as well as entrepreneurship training.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Morocco signed a \$697.5 million Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) on August 31, 2007. The Compact will fund activities in agricultural production, small-scale coastal fishing, artisan crafts and tourism, expansion of the microfinance sector and establishing new enterprises. USAID activities will improve policies and organizational structures in the rural areas, as well as further develop agriculture-based value chains that will enhance the return on MCC's investments. USAID will continue to focus on critical areas which are not part of MCC objectives, such as addressing the human and social factors facing Morocco as well as specific policy areas.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009 Economic Growth funding will decrease subsequent to other donors' funding of workforce development activities. Peace and Security funding will decrease from FY 2008 while increases in Governing Justly and Democratically funding reflect a new cross-cutting focus on disaffected youth aimed at countering youth extremism. Similarly, increased funding in Investing in People will implement a new youth-centered strategy to equip youth with the life skills necessary to overcome exclusion.

Oman

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Oman, strategically located on a key naval chokepoint for the world's oil and gas shipments, will help ensure this critical sea lane remains open to naval vessels and commercial traffic. Assistance also will support operations in Afghanistan and Iraq by helping retain vital access to Omani military facilities. As part of the Gulf Security Dialogue, funding will enhance Oman's capability to monitor and enforce its land, sea, and air borders; and improve interoperability with U.S. forces.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	15,889	8,229	14,400
Foreign Military Financing	13,494	4,712	12,000
International Military Education and Training	1,111	1,428	1,450
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,284	2,089	950

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	15,889	8,229	14,400
Peace and Security	15,889	8,229	14,400
Counter-Terrorism	784	1,389	500
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	700	450
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	14,605	6,140	13,450

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,400	14,400	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	950	950	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance through the Department of State will continue to strengthen Oman's ability to control its land and sea borders, including the expansion of maritime interdiction operations. U.S. funds also will demonstrate tangible support for a moderate Gulf ally that has provided access to key military facilities since 1980. Continued access and security cooperation will remain indispensable for the U.S. with regard to future contingencies in the region and Southwest Asia.

U.S. assistance in support of military education and training will cover a broad range of areas such as technical, maintenance and logistics issues; English language instruction; and maritime operations. U.S.-funded training will reinforce democratic principles of civilian control of the military, enhance interoperability and coordination with U.S. forces, increase Oman's value as a military partner and moderate Arab state, and highlight the importance of a strong, cooperative relationship with the United States.

U.S. assistance will help prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, related technologies, and other weapons through a cooperative program to strengthen and expand an effective export control system in Oman. Funds will aid Oman in developing and implementing a strategic trade control law, adopting a national control list and licensing system for relevant goods, and improving its enforcement capabilities. Anti-terrorism assistance will provide senior police managers with advanced counter-terrorism investigative skills and abilities, while regional training courses will promote multilateral cooperation.

Overview of Major Changes

An increase in the military financing and training assistance for FY 2009 reflects the need to ensure access to vital military facilities, enhance the operational capabilities of this strategic ally, and promote stability in the Gulf region.

Qatar

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Qatar seeks to enhance United States-Qatari bilateral security cooperation, promote regional stability, and bolster Qatar's counter-terrorism efforts through military training and education programs.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,120	282	15
International Military Education and Training	-	14	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,120	268	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,120	282	15
Peace and Security	1,120	282	15
Counter-Terrorism	1,120	268	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	14	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	15	15	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Funding will support U.S. military education and training programs. This level of funding will permit the Qatari government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for military education and training funds. Military relations between the U.S. and Qatar are extremely close, and Qatari support remains essential for U.S. operations in Iraq and Afghanistan. Increasing the number of Qatari officers receiving U.S. military training will improve military-to-military cooperation by enhancing interoperability with U.S. forces, promoting military professionalism, building Qatari defense capacities, and reinforcing the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship

between American and Qatari military officers.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009 overall funding for Qatar will decrease due to a termination of some security activities based on other regional priorities.

Saudi Arabia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Saudi Arabia seeks to bolster United States-Saudi security cooperation, to support Saudi Arabia's counter-terrorism efforts, and to promote regional stability through funding military training and border control efforts to combat weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation and weapons smuggling.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	300	113	365
International Military Education and Training	-	14	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	99	350

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	300	113	365
Peace and Security	300	113	365
Counter-Terrorism	300	99	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	-	350
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	14	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	365	365	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	350	350	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Funding through the Department of State will encourage Saudi Arabia's continued participation in U.S. military education and training programs. This level of funding permits the Saudi government to purchase military training in the United States at considerably lower cost than is charged countries that are not eligible for military education and training funds. Military

training enhances interoperability with U.S. forces, promotes military professionalism and respect for human rights, builds Saudi defensive capacities, and reinforces the importance of a strong, cooperative political and military relationship between American and Saudi military officers.

Nonproliferation funding will provide equipment and training to relevant Saudi Government agencies to develop an effective national export control system in support of WMD nonproliferation efforts and interdiction of conventional weapons smuggling. These efforts will further help Saudi Arabia meet its United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 obligations and increase the capacity of Saudi security services to interdict WMD related items, small arms and light weapons, and other conventional weapons at their borders and ports, especially at the land borders with Yemen and Iraq.

Overview of Major Changes

The increase in FY 2009 funding reflects a new effort to help Saudi Arabia develop an effective national export control system by providing training and equipment to relevant Saudi government agencies.

Tunisia

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will help the Tunisian Government enhance its military capabilities to apprehend and defeat indigenous and transnational terrorist elements and combat trafficking. This will be achieved through increased border monitoring using a combination of air support assets, maritime patrol, and tactical ground surveillance and response capabilities, further enhancing Tunisia's value as an ally in the war on terror.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	10,774	11,745	4,387
Economic Support Fund	-	992	-
Foreign Military Financing	8,385	8,345	2,262
International Military Education and Training	1,915	1,713	1,700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	198	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	474	497	425

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	10,774	11,745	4,387
Peace and Security	10,774	10,753	4,387
Counter-Terrorism	394	595	325
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	80	100	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,300	10,058	3,962
Governing Justly and Democratically	-	992	-
Good Governance	-	250	-
Civil Society	-	742	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,387	4,387	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,262	2,262	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,387	4,387	-	-	-	-
Training						
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	425	425	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: North Africa is facing an unprecedented regional terrorist threat, particularly from al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM). As a U.S. ally and a moderate Arab state, Tunisia may be a high-priority target for AQIM and other terrorist groups. This reality was underscored when a Salafist extremist group targeted the U.S. and U.K. embassies in Tunisia and areas frequented by Western tourists in January 2007. While Tunisian security forces were able to prevent the attack and defeat the extremist group, continued U.S. support for Tunisian cooperation in the war on terror is essential. Funding through the Department of State will therefore encourage active engagement on joint counter-terrorism efforts and counter weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation; reinvigorate counter-terrorism exercises and training programs for the police; help Tunisia strengthen its ability to monitor and control its frontiers, participate in more regional initiatives, and use public diplomacy to combat the implicit sympathy with terrorists which colors some local media and public opinion.

Overview of Major Changes

The budget request for assistance to Tunisia in FY 2009 represents a decrease from FY 2008 levels due to the necessity to address other Peace and Security priorities in the region. Despite this reduction, the Peace and Security Objective remains a vital aspect of the U.S. security relationship with Tunisia, including in the area of counter-terrorism and combating WMD proliferation.

United Arab Emirates

Program Overview

U.S. assistance will enhance Emirati capabilities to prevent United Arab Emirates (UAE) ports from being used as transshipment points for weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and related technologies, assist Emirati authorities in combating terrorist financing, and provide training opportunities to strengthen the UAE's military forces. U.S. assistance also bolsters the UAE's counter-terrorism efforts and its ability to protect energy infrastructure, which is essential to global economic prosperity.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,581	314	940
International Military Education and Training	-	14	15
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,581	300	925

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,581	314	940
Peace and Security	1,581	314	940
Counter-Terrorism	1,409	-	725
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	172	300	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	14	15

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	940	940	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	15	15	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	925	925	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance through the Department of State will fund counter proliferation training efforts to ensure Emirati ports do not serve as a transshipment points for WMD and related technologies and delivery systems. Assistance will focus on implementing the UAE's export control

law passed in September 2007 and provide enforcement and interdiction training to customs and other border security agencies.

U.S. assistance will facilitate the UAE's participation in U.S. security, education and training programs. This will provide the basis for our efforts to enhance interoperability with U.S. forces, promote security forces' professionalism and respect for human rights, build Emirati defensive capacities, and reinforce the importance of a strong, cooperative bilateral political and security relationship. These goals also underlie the Gulf Security Dialogue.

Overview of Major Changes

The increased request in FY 2009 reflects the implementation phase of export control and border security activities and the increasing emphasis on assisting the UAE to combat terror financing.

West Bank and Gaza

Program Overview

The United States has expressed its full support for the new Palestinian Authority (PA) government and has a vital interest in assisting its efforts to build transparent, accountable, and credible institutions of government; establish law and order; and create the foundations of an independent Palestinian state, living in peace and security with Israel. In particular, U.S. FY 2009 assistance will continue to support efforts to reform the security sector; improve local infrastructure; build institutional capacity; strengthen moderate voices, including the private sector; create jobs; provide necessary humanitarian assistance; and promote initiatives in health and education. U.S. programs will have robust vetting and oversight to prevent aid from being directed towards Hamas or any other Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO).

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	69,488	-	217,986	220,000	100,000
Economic Support Fund	50,000	-	217,986	195,000	75,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	19,488	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	69,488	-	217,986	220,000	100,000
Peace and Security	-	-	1,383	30,000	25,000
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	25,000	25,000
Transnational Crime	-	-	1,383	5,000	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	7,750	-	13,897	35,000	24,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	750	-	3,500	8,000	11,250
Good Governance	2,500	-	3,897	15,000	6,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,000	1,500	3,000
Civil Society	4,500	-	5,500	10,500	3,750
Investing in People	18,555	-	172,494	75,000	27,000
Health	11,855	-	11,500	27,000	15,400
Education	4,700	-	3,600	15,000	11,600
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable	2,000	-	157,394	33,000	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	69,488	-	217,986	220,000	100,000
People					
Economic Growth	9,750	-	19,685	70,000	18,000
Trade and Investment	1,500	-	3,000	20,000	8,500
Infrastructure	-	-	3,921	30,000	-
Agriculture	2,000	-	2,514	16,000	3,750
Private Sector Competitiveness	3,250	-	4,250	-	2,800
Economic Opportunity	3,000	-	6,000	4,000	2,950
Humanitarian Assistance	27,413	-	10,527	-	6,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	27,413	-	10,527	-	6,000
Program Support	6,020	-	-	10,000	-
Program Support	6,020	-	-	10,000	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	100,000	25,000	24,000	27,000	18,000	6,000	-
Economic Support Fund	75,000	-	24,000	27,000	18,000	6,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will assist the PA to promote law and order by strengthening and reforming its security sector through such activities as capacity building, training and equipping (non-lethal) the PA Security Forces, and constructing vital security infrastructure. The assistance supports the efforts of the U.S. Security Coordinator. Assistance will be utilized to expand law and order in the West Bank, although funding could be made available for use in Gaza should changes in the political and security circumstances warrant such assistance.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs in the West Bank will focus on assisting the PA government to extend the rule of law and improve governance, including bolstering the justice system through training judges and building judicial independence, and supporting local non-FTO controlled municipalities.

Investing in People: Delivering public health services is key for the PA, especially maternal and child health and sanitation. USAID also will be making key investments in education, which will have a long-term impact on U.S. efforts to support Palestinian private sector initiatives critical to the establishment of a viable Palestinian state and the longevity of a moderate Palestinian civil society.

Economic Growth: USAID will continue to focus its efforts on agricultural productivity, support for micro-enterprises, creating private sector opportunity through micro-enterprise loans, and bolstering trade.

Humanitarian Assistance: The United States is committed to continuing essential humanitarian assistance to the non-refugee Palestinian population that is not served through United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, which is funded separately. The humanitarian assistance program through USAID will focus on helping the most vulnerable Palestinians to meet their basic human needs by providing food aid, and other emergency assistance (shelter, water, sanitation, hygiene and health).

Program Support: These funds will support the management necessary for the above programs, notably the Project Support Unit, which coordinates all Mission activities, visas, travel permits, USAID identification cards, and customs clearance. This funding also includes the transfer of funds to the Office of the Inspector General that manages the audits for West Bank and Gaza Mission. In addition, these funds cover public outreach activities, and cross-cutting personnel costs such as local and American staff salaries, rent, utilities, and security escort.

Overview of Major Changes

Since re-establishing relations with the PA in June 2007, the United States has increased programs with the PA to improve its governance and to provide for infrastructure, capacity building, and social services measures. A future Palestinian state can only survive with a society that has a chance to succeed, with improved education and health services. Therefore, the United States has increased funding over the FY 2008 estimate allocated to Governing Justly and Democratically and Investing in People (notwithstanding the \$150 million emergency cash transfer assistance for the PA included in the FY 2008 estimate). U.S. assistance in these objectives will help the Palestinian people directly and support moderates such as Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas and Prime Minister Salam Fayyad, without providing support for Hamas.

Yemen

Program Overview

In one of the least developed countries in the world, U.S. foreign assistance will strengthen this fragile state by bolstering peace and security, building democratic institutions, delivering much needed social services in health and education, and assisting to realize Yemen's economic potential.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,735	17,555	33,753
Child Survival and Health	-	-	5,478
Development Assistance	1,000	7,796	21,000
Economic Support Fund	9,000	1,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	9,725	2,777	3,000
International Military Education and Training	1,006	952	1,000
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	496	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,004	4,034	2,525

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,735	17,555	33,753
Peace and Security	13,735	8,209	7,225
Counter-Terrorism	1,754	2,034	1,315
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	350	500	410
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	11,631	5,675	5,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,998	913	7,000
Good Governance	1,398	913	1,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	-	3,000
Civil Society	300	-	2,500
Investing in People	7,509	8,383	16,478
Health	3,509	1,500	5,478
Education	4,000	6,883	11,000
Economic Growth	493	-	3,000
Agriculture	493	-	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,735	17,555	33,753
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,000
Program Support	-	50	50
Program Support	-	50	50

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	33,753	7,225	7,000	16,478	3,000	-	50
Child Survival and Health	5,478	-	-	5,478	-	-	-
Development Assistance	21,000	-	7,000	11,000	3,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	700	-	-	-	-	50
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,525	2,525	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will improve the capacity of the Yemeni Counter-Terrorism Unit, Special Forces, and Coast Guard to conduct security missions; support U.S. counter-terrorism goals by providing necessary parts and training to develop the capacity of Yemeni military and security forces; develop the Yemeni government's capability to secure and control its borders by providing mid-level law enforcement and border management training; strengthen Yemen's capability to combat terrorism financing through training; and help develop government institutions to investigate and prosecute terrorism financing cases. U.S. funding will also prevent weapons of mass destruction proliferation by assisting Yemen to interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive material, and other conventional weapons; support efforts to curb the illicit trade in small arms and light weapons and strengthen stockpile security and management; fund Yemen's humanitarian demining program; provide courses and new programs designed to sustain Yemen's counter-terrorism training capabilities; and build the capacity of Yemeni law enforcement to combat terrorism.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will continue to promote democratic development in Yemen by supporting activities to strengthen the Parliament, train party officials and local councils, enhance decentralization efforts, support conflict resolution, build the capacity of non-governmental organizations, and encourage the development of independent media. Funding will also continue to promote anti-corruption activities by developing key institutions and supporting the 2009 parliamentary elections.

Investing in People: In health, the U.S. assistance will support effective maternal, newborn, and child

care and key health prevention services (routine immunizations, pneumonia and diarrhea prevention and treatment, polio eradication, micronutrient supplementation, and improved child feeding, including breastfeeding). Activities will promote healthy reproductive habits such as increasing use of voluntary family planning, ante- and post-natal care services, and raising community awareness about maternal and child health. U.S. funded pilot projects will promote safe water treatment, storage, and community awareness at the household level. In education, a holistic program approach will address school administrator and teacher training; parent organization support and training; and literacy programs. The President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest will give children access to quality improvements in basic education programs. USAID funding will also renovate schools, construct multi-purpose rooms, and invest in Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) that assist stakeholders with decision making and teacher training. Building on the basic education effort, assistance in higher education will fund scholarships for high school graduates, emphasizing female and rural participants, to study at the Teacher Training Institutes and also employment for the scholarship recipients with the Ministry of Education (MOE) at the central, governorate, and district levels.

Economic Growth: U.S. support will assist the Yemeni Government to promote the use of new technologies and the adoption of international standards in horticulture; promote livestock production and marketing; and strengthen small and medium enterprises. Funding will promote private sector competitiveness by enhancing the capacity of business and industry associations to create supply and value chains, particularly in agriculture.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Yemen's eligibility for the Millennium Challenge Corporation Threshold program was reinstated in February 2007. A \$20.6 million Threshold program designed to strengthen Yemen's National Integrity System, consolidate democratic governance, and enhance the investment climate is expected.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall FY 2009 increase will enable the U.S. to advance critical objectives and assist in moving this desperately poor, vital counter-terrorism partner to a more economically and democratically developed status.

MERC - Middle East Regional Cooperation

Program Overview

Promoting normalized Arab-Israeli relations is a key element of U.S. Middle East peace efforts. The Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) Program and the Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) Program support U.S. efforts through funding cooperative projects between Arab and Israeli officials and professionals. MERC and MEM are long-standing programs that remain particularly relevant to current peace process efforts. (Congress initiated MERC in 1979 after the Israel-Egypt Camp David Accords; the United States established MEM after the 1991 Madrid Peace Conference as part of the multilateral track of the peace process.) MERC- and MEM-funded technical projects promote and strengthen Israeli-Arab ties by demonstrating that peaceful cooperation yields tangible benefits for all involved.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	6,000	4,960	3,000
Economic Support Fund	6,000	4,960	3,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	6,000	4,960	3,000
Peace and Security	6,000	4,960	3,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	6,000	4,960	3,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: FY 2009 Department of State funds will be used to support new and ongoing MERC and MEM projects designed to provide practical benefits to both Israelis and Arabs. MERC is a highly competitive program that provides grants based on unsolicited research project proposals from diverse groups including universities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and government laboratories. MEM is a directed program where U.S. officials and experts work with Israeli and Arab

government officials and experts to identify priority needs. The two programs are complementary. In addition to supporting conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs through advancing Arab-Israeli cooperation, all projects contribute to the foreign assistance objectives of Investing in People and/or Economic Growth. MERC and MEM projects include a wide range of important fields with the goal of increasing economic development, protecting the environment, and improving health conditions. Agriculture projects will continue to focus on increasing productivity of livestock and crops, while health projects will address emerging infectious diseases and other health threats in the region. Shared stewardship of environmentally sensitive areas such as the Red Sea coral reef ecosystem will remain a priority. Given the importance of water in the Middle East, with its scarcity producing serious economic and environmental impacts across the region, MERC and MEM will continue to support projects addressing key water issues such as effective water management, wastewater treatment, and desertification prevention.

Overview of Major Changes

The decrease in the FY 2009 request level will allow MERC and MEM to continue to support projects, while maintaining program effectiveness.

MFO - Multilateral Force and Observers

Program Overview

The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), an independent civil/military international organization, is a critical component of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, which in turn is a fundamental element of regional stability. The MFO monitors compliance with the Treaty and, since September 2005, implementation of the Egyptian Border Guard Agreement between the two parties. As the primary mechanism for dialogue, the MFO also provides an effective liaison system between the Israeli and Egyptian defense forces. Attaining a comprehensive peace between Israel and all of its neighbors is a fundamental U.S. policy goal and critical to protecting U.S. security interests in the Middle East. The Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty and its security arrangements, monitored by the MFO, are cornerstones of U.S. efforts to attain such a peace.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	21,000	24,798	21,750
Peacekeeping Operations	21,000	24,798	21,750

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	21,000	24,798	21,750
Peace and Security	21,000	24,798	21,750
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	21,000	-	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	24,798	21,750

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	21,750	21,750	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	21,750	21,750	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States has a firm political commitment to provide one-third of the annual MFO operating budget; Israel and Egypt fund the other two-thirds of the budget. The MFO's long-standing effectiveness is demonstrated by the parties' continued compliance with the Treaty and the excellent cooperation between Egyptian and Israeli officials in the Treaty's liaison system. FY

2009 assistance through the Department of State will continue to fund operating expenses, possibly including enhanced force protection of personnel, expanded requirements related to Israel's disengagement from Gaza in 2005, and previously planned aircraft upgrades.

Overview of Major Changes

While a decrease from the FY 2008 estimate, the FY 2009 request reflects an increase over the FY 2008 request to accommodate increased force protection expenses and operating costs.

Middle East Regional

Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy interests continue to be intricately linked with the future of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA). The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Middle East Programs (USAID/OMEPP) directly supports key regional strategic priorities, including promoting peace and diminishing the underlying causes of terrorism through transnational and regional activities that complement bilateral programs and maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. OMEPP works regionally to encourage broader networking and shared solutions to common problems such as water scarcity, financial crime, and an exploding youth demographic.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,585	11,841	5,500
Development Assistance	5,585	8,865	5,500
Economic Support Fund	-	2,976	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,585	11,841	5,500
Peace and Security	3,925	7,085	3,250
Counter-Terrorism	3,925	6,585	3,250
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	500	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	660	2,756	1,250
Good Governance	660	1,761	1,250
Civil Society	-	995	-
Investing in People	1,000	2,000	1,000
Health	1,000	2,000	1,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	5,500	3,250	1,250	1,000	-	-
Development Assistance	5,500	3,250	1,250	1,000	-	-

Peace and Security: A challenge and opportunity for de-legitimizing terrorist ideology and mitigating conflict is addressing the bulging youth demographic. With FY 2009 funding, OMEP will continue to consolidate its successes in programs focused on youth and plans to continue activities recently launched to engage the media and the private sector in mitigating conflict. A “Peace Scholarship” program launched in FY 2007 brings promising undergraduates from across the Arab world to the United States for continued education, leadership training, and “experience America” programs. OMEP will continue work on innovative Arab media programs that promote tolerant ideas and information and OMEP will work with the Departments of Defense and State, which also program Peace and Security activities, to ensure complementarity. Important synergies and coordination points exist, for example, in efforts regarding the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership.

Governing Justly and Democratically: MENA governments do not enjoy high levels of legitimacy with their populations and dissent often results in violent resistance. In addition, MENA governments, often inadequately control financial and other flows across borders. OMEP activities will help to address certain acute governance issues in order to strengthen the legitimacy and governing ability of MENA governments. Several issues, such as anti-money laundering, require a regional approach due to the cross-border nature of the problem. Anti-money laundering activities will work to stem the sources of terrorist financing moving across borders. OMEP activities will also encourage civil society efforts on transboundary issues such as human rights advocacy, and address problems of stateless populations.

Investing in People: Water is a major health issue and potential flashpoint for conflict in the MENA region. The overall scarcity of water and the fact that much of the surface water comes from transboundary river systems means that MENA countries must cooperate and approach common water challenges with shared solutions. To make progress on these goals, OMEP will continue work on USAID’s major regional water initiative, the “Blue Revolution Initiative,” which focuses on key sub-regions where potential conflict can be mitigated, such as the Tigris and Euphrates watershed that affects populations in Turkey, Syria, and Iraq.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 funding for USAID/OMEP will be a decrease from FY 2008. The bulk of the decrease is reflected in reductions to Peace and Security and Investing in People activities.

Near East Regional

Program Overview

The Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) embodies transformational diplomacy and the United States' effort to advance democratic reform in the Middle East and North Africa. Through energetic diplomatic and programmatic action, MEPI serves as a critical tool that allows the United States to respond rapidly to reform efforts driven by the people of the region.

MEPI programs seek to redress the deficits in the region associated with unaccountable governments, weak educational systems, inadequate government services, lack of political and economic opportunities for women, poor governance, and economies that provide insufficient job opportunities for young people. In its five years, MEPI has partnered with a growing network of reformers in the region stepping forward to tackle challenges so that democracy can spread, education can thrive, economies can grow, and women can be empowered.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	50,794	49,595	87,000
Economic Support Fund	50,000	49,595	87,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	644	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	50,794	49,595	87,000
Peace and Security	150	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	23,100	22,500	42,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,700	3,000	8,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	5,600	8,500	14,500
Civil Society	12,800	11,000	19,500
Investing in People	9,000	11,500	16,000
Education	9,000	11,500	16,000
Economic Growth	17,900	5,000	28,500
Trade and Investment	2,100	-	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	50,794	49,595	87,000
Financial Sector	8,550	-	18,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	7,250	5,000	9,500
Humanitarian Assistance	644	10,000	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	644	10,000	-
Program Support	-	595	500
Program Support	-	595	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	87,000	-	42,000	16,000	28,500	-	500
Economic Support Fund	87,000	-	42,000	16,000	28,500	-	500

Governing Justly and Democratically: MEPI will continue to support democratic advancements throughout the region by providing technical and material assistance to democracy advocates and reformers in legislatures and municipal councils, political parties, non-governmental organizations and other institutional vehicles for popular participation and the protection of human rights, including the judiciary. MEPI also will support sustainable civil society engagement on reform through Group of Eight (G8) -Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) democracy initiatives, like the Foundation for the Future. Through programs that increase access to free and independent media, MEPI will further support an informed citizenry better able to engage in the public agenda, and expand the public space. MEPI will pay particular attention to those countries where the challenges and needs are greatest, including Syria, where freedoms of expression and association lag well behind the regional norm. Specifically, MEPI will work to strengthen and support Syria's fledgling civil society movement and democracy activists.

MEPI programs recognize that without the participation of women, true and sustainable democracy is not possible. With the support of MEPI programs over the last five years, the political space for women has expanded throughout the region. Through targeted programming, MEPI trained female candidates in basic political skills that allowed them to wage credible campaigns at the national, regional, and local levels. Women received training in campaigning, monitoring elections, and managing organizations democratically. In FY 2009, MEPI women's empowerment programming will build on these successes by promoting women as decision-makers, providing professional development training and mentoring, and helping to secure women's equal rights under the law.

In addition, FY 2009 MEPI programming will continue to encourage underrepresented groups to participate in reform efforts and the political process. Improving national laws, empowering women through societal change and democracy building, and using more resources to engage the region's youth will be paramount as MEPI moves forward to achieve U.S. objectives. MEPI plans to continue to develop the capacity of public defenders, prosecutors, and judges on critical principles of code

reform for criminal and civil law, constitutional reform, human rights, and methods to preserve judicial independence.

Investing in People: MEPI is working to transform the quality of education in the region through strengthening democratic values and practices in both formal and non-formal education environments. Using a multi-pronged programming approach, efforts focus on both individuals and institutions, with a specific emphasis on leveraging the to-date success of reform programs through replication and transfer. Education programming will continue to emphasize activities that foster student awareness of civic rights and responsibilities, develop their leadership skills, and foster their ability to think critically. These programs also will focus on developing an understanding of the fundamental values, principles and institutions of democratic processes among teachers, students, administrators, and policy makers.

Economic Growth: Creating more jobs and opportunities in the region is of utmost importance to making the larger democratic reform effort sustainable. This funding will stimulate job creation in growth-oriented economic sectors, help a vibrant middle class to emerge, and act as a catalyst to attract investment by supporting private sector-led sustainable economic growth. The program will be implemented through the BMENA Fund for the Future utilizing profit-making small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

Economic Growth programs also will combine trade initiatives that encourage governments to change their policies with assistance for civil society and the business communities in the region. Other programs will focus on improving the business environment throughout the Middle East by assisting political, judicial, regulatory, and commercial leaders to make improvements to their policies, laws, and organizational structures. For example, MEPI provides legal assistance and expertise to the Bahrain Ministry of Industry and Commerce so it can draft a new Commercial Companies Law, Corporate Governance Code, and Investment Laws.

MEPI recognizes that sustainable economic growth requires that both men and women be able to participate in their economies. MEPI will continue to implement programs that build networks of Middle East and North African businesswomen in order to advance their role in society, foster democratic change, and promote a regional culture of women's entrepreneurship.

Overview of Major Changes

In FY 2009 funding for the Economic Growth Objective will increase to fund the BMENA Fund for the Future. Also, the additional funds requested in the civil society program area reflect increases in the MEPI indigenous small grants program, as well as more youth-targeted programming.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership

Program Overview

United States foreign assistance under the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) draws on resources and expertise from the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and is focused on improving individual country and regional capabilities to defeat terrorist organizations; disrupt efforts to recruit and train new terrorist fighters, particularly from the young and rural poor; and counter efforts to establish safe havens for domestic and outside extremist groups. TSCTP partner nations include Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Mali, Chad, Nigeria, Senegal, Mauritania, and Niger.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	4,917
Economic Support Fund	-	-	4,017
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	-	-	4,917
Peace and Security	-	-	4,917
Counter-Terrorism	-	-	4,917

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,917	4,917	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	4,017	4,017	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	900	900	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The spread of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) and other extremist groups must be countered by “soft” counter-terrorism programming. Such programming includes initiatives that are proactive or preventive in countering terrorism through non-military outreach. To respond to the need for soft programming, FY 2009 marks the first year that the Department of State

has requested a separate budget for TSCTP programming in the Maghreb.

Algeria, in particular, faces significant and continuing challenges in countering the radicalization of its youth. Targeted assistance will thus be provided to Algeria in the form of a University Linkages Program aimed at improving the teaching of English at the primary and secondary levels, strengthening the civic education component of the national public school curriculum, and building understanding with Americans through Internet-based linkages between Algerian and American schools. This will undermine the attractiveness of extremist ideology to Algerian youth and thereby counter youth radicalization and decrease the pool of potential recruits for terrorist groups.

In Morocco, funding will be used in conjunction with the Moroccan Ministry of Justice to combat and study the spread of extremism in Morocco's badly overcrowded prisons. Moroccan prisons, with a population of some 60,000, have become a recruitment and radicalization nexus for Islamic extremists. This funding will provide the opportunity to directly engage prisoners and provide them alternatives to extremism, perhaps the most effective means, per person, of diverting potential recruits from terrorism.

In addition to soft counter-terrorism programming in the Maghreb, traditional counter-terrorism assistance will be provided to the government counterparts of the Maghreb through the security assistance programs administered by the State Department. These programs continue to serve as the primary provider of U.S. government anti-terrorism training and equipment to partner law enforcement agencies, providing a wide range of courses to strengthen critical counter-terrorism capacities.

Examples of counter-terrorism assistance sought for through the Maghreb are crisis response team training, explosive incident counter measures courses, VIP protection courses, and training that would prevent terrorist attacks on soft targets. The Secretary's Office of Counter-terrorism will provide policy guidance to the Bureau of Diplomatic Security's Office of Anti-terrorism Assistance, which will implement the courses and exchange programs selected for the Maghreb by the respective regional host country governments in conjunction with Country Teams.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 marks the first year that a separate budget for TSCTP programming in the Maghreb has been requested.

South and Central Asia Regional Overview

Program Overview

There are few places more critical to U.S. interests or in greater need of sustained U.S. attention than South and Central Asia. With nearly a quarter of the world's population, the region has the potential to serve as a democratic and economically vibrant force and a positive influence on neighboring regions. It also is home to some of the world's most dangerous threats - weapons of mass destruction, violent extremism, terrorism, and narcotics.

The overarching aims of the United States in the region are to secure peace, advance development, and strengthen democracy in Afghanistan; to build a stable, long-term relationship with Pakistan; to reinforce a firm partnership with India; and to advance democracy in South and Central Asia. The U.S. will utilize regional and bilateral foreign assistance to capitalize upon emerging opportunities and counteract imminent threats through a three-pronged strategy that aims to: 1) build regional stability through counter-terrorism and conflict resolution; 2) integrate South and Central Asia through energy, infrastructure, trade, and communication projects; and 3) build the foundations of lasting democracy by supporting education, economic growth, and responsive and transparent democratic institutions.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	2,138,770	824,000	2,144,949	899,000	2,216,618
Child Survival and Health	225,581	-	215,751	-	186,043
Development Assistance	302,237	-	233,059	-	46,660
Economic Support Fund	781,757	737,000	897,090	894,000	1,178,715
Foreign Military Financing	304,110	-	301,141	-	305,625
FREEDOM Support Act	100,918	-	82,550	-	83,340
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	10,277	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	10,226	-	9,946	-	9,495
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	233,740	42,000	294,644	-	293,550
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	44,656	15,000	56,649	5,000	55,690
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	125,268	30,000	54,119	-	57,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	2,138,770	824,000	2,144,949	899,000	2,216,618
Peace and Security	666,720	253,500	761,933	5,000	812,310
Counter-Terrorism	23,580	15,000	29,799	5,000	31,200
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	7,206	-	8,578	-	7,232
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	352,511	-	352,631	-	368,500
Counter-Narcotics	255,238	182,000	320,745	-	324,013
Transnational Crime	2,169	-	3,680	-	5,530
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	26,016	56,500	46,500	-	75,835
Governing Justly and Democratically	225,431	145,500	293,684	292,910	358,362
Rule of Law and Human Rights	65,196	15,500	86,035	20,000	61,297
Good Governance	107,068	127,000	148,862	170,110	156,676
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	23,303	3,000	20,520	100,000	104,531
Civil Society	29,864	-	38,267	2,800	35,858
Investing in People	616,775	10,000	584,304	64,795	530,866
Health	358,803	-	351,892	31,560	296,004
Education	199,723	-	230,412	33,235	226,062
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	58,249	10,000	2,000	-	8,800
Economic Growth	409,266	373,000	423,938	536,295	404,320
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	4,026	-	3,283	-	3,581
Trade and Investment	35,956	-	29,589	5,000	29,009
Financial Sector	2,896	-	10,948	-	18,570
Infrastructure	220,458	354,000	211,442	511,575	180,762
Agriculture	55,008	19,000	68,841	4,080	63,693
Private Sector Competitiveness	46,509	-	52,393	15,640	78,144
Economic Opportunity	19,751	-	37,203	-	22,239
Environment	24,662	-	10,239	-	8,322
Humanitarian Assistance	172,674	30,000	81,090	-	80,760
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	166,188	30,000	73,955	-	62,660
Disaster Readiness	6,486	-	7,135	-	18,100
Program Support	47,904	12,000	-	-	30,000
Program Support	47,904	12,000	-	-	30,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	2,216,618	812,310	358,362	530,866	404,320	80,760	30,000
Child Survival and Health	186,043	-	-	186,043	-	-	-
Development Assistance	46,660	1,500	21,881	5,000	16,779	1,500	-
Economic Support Fund	1,178,715	174,933	271,620	289,883	352,279	60,000	30,000

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	2,216,618	812,310	358,362	530,866	404,320	80,760	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	305,625	305,625	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	83,340	9,117	27,261	14,540	30,762	1,660	-
International Military Education and Training	9,495	9,495	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	293,550	255,950	37,600	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	55,690	55,690	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	57,500	-	-	35,400	4,500	17,600	-

Peace and Security: South and Central Asia remains a key front in the continuing war against terrorism. If the United States does not make progress on this critical front, insurgencies will continue to grow, local economies will be destroyed, and governments will become more corrupt. Peace and Security resources in the region are concentrated in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and will focus on helping recipient governments build and sustain their own capacity to maintain stability.

In Afghanistan, efforts will continue to stem poppy cultivation, which undermines good governance and funds insurgent activity. Local reconstruction and stabilization efforts spearheaded by civil-military provincial reconstruction teams will be expanded, in order to capitalize upon battlefield gains and undermine insurgent recruitment by strengthening ties between citizen and state. In Pakistan, funding will focus on the Afghanistan-Pakistan frontier by improving the capacity of Pakistan to secure its borders, facilitate counter-terrorism efforts, and reduce illicit trafficking of narcotics, weapons and people. Peace accords and democratic reforms in Nepal will provide an opportunity to professionalize civilian policing in order to improve law enforcement and help guarantee peace and local order.

Governing Justly and Democratically: With the exception of India, democracy is fragile across the region. As a new democracy, Afghanistan needs robust support, especially with presidential and parliamentary elections scheduled for 2009 and 2010. Funding also will support enhanced provincial and district-level governance and justice administration in order to improve service delivery, government responsiveness, transparency, and accountability. In Pakistan, the United States will intensify efforts to foster full democracy by building the political party system, local governance, and civil society capabilities, with an emphasis on expanded programs along the frontier with Afghanistan. Requested FY 2009 resources also will address extant and endemic corruption that hampers governance and economic development in Bangladesh, while supporting democratic openings in Nepal and Turkmenistan.

Investing in People: Weak public health systems and extreme poverty enable high disease rates, which threaten the success of development and security programs in the region. The United States will continue to fund efforts throughout the region to improve the reach of health services, extend maternal and child health services, stem global disease threats and help improve environmental and

human health through water and sanitation programs. As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, HIV/AIDS programs will be used to increase local capacity for a sustainable response to the epidemic in South and Central Asia.

Education, particularly of women and girls, is fundamental to improving social development in all areas. The request includes funding for a new regional education initiative that will provide scholarships to train leaders from across the region in preeminent institutions of higher education, such as the American University of Central Asia, and create a regional civil service training initiative based in India. These initiatives will foster democratic values and create employment and research opportunities. The United States will continue to support improvements to quality basic education across the region and will find innovative ways to work in the tribal areas of Pakistan. In Central Asia, assistance programs will maintain basic education and English language teaching programs, and if local conditions permit, increase student exchanges especially for Uzbek and Turkmen youth.

Economic Growth: Funding will support a more robust regional integration mission, which will foster long-term stability between Afghanistan and its neighbors, encourage energy exports from Central to South Asia, and increase trade within the region. Working with other partners and donors, as well as the private sector, funds will build on and consolidate gains from existing programs in building energy, transportation, and telecommunications links across the region. Additional assistance will complement this effort by creating a supportive investment climate and encouraging investment that has long-term benefits for the region.

Host government trade reform will complement infrastructure construction and customs reform programs. Two priority areas in this request to achieve long-term stability and economic growth in Afghanistan are road construction and the provision of energy services. This request also will support initiatives such as Regional Opportunity Zones, pending Congressional action, in the border regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan and Kazakhstan's further economic liberalization. The United States will look for opportunities to bolster intra-regional trade and economic integration as an engine of growth, notably via the South Asia Free Trade Area.

Humanitarian Assistance: The United States led the international response to Pakistan's November 2005 earthquake. In FY 2009, humanitarian assistance funds for this region will continue to focus on recovery and reconstruction, including rebuilding hospitals and schools, strengthening public health works and district government capacities, and improving the livelihoods of affected Pakistanis. Additional funds will be directed at disaster readiness programs for vulnerable countries that are susceptible to annual flooding and other disasters.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 budget request for South and Central Asia is an increase compared to FY 2008 levels for the region. This increase reflects augmented funding for Pakistan's frontier regions, which are vital to U.S. strategic interests. Increased funding is being requested to capitalize upon peace and a

democratic transition in Nepal through improved police and law enforcement efforts to strengthen the rule of law, civil order, and legitimacy of the Nepalese state. Enhanced resources for regional integration recognize the importance of linking Central to South Asia through energy, trade, education, and media initiatives. Declining resources for India recognize the evolving U.S.-India bilateral relationship, and India's rapidly expanding economy. While the United States remains committed to supporting opportunities in Uzbekistan, funding continues to decline in the face of government efforts to actively limit U.S. assistance.

Afghanistan

Program Overview

Afghanistan plays a strategic role in support of U.S. interests in combating insurgency, promoting democracy, and countering the most significant supply of opium-based narcotics in the world. The U.S. goal is to support Afghanistan's transition to a more liberalized, licit, market-based economy and stable, participatory, democratic government defended by professional Afghan National Security Forces that operate with accountability and are able to defend the country's borders. Continued U.S. commitment to a multi-year program of political engagement, economic development, security sector assistance, and improvements to Afghanistan's governance, rule of law, and service delivery is critical to defeating the insurgency and creating a secure and stable nation-state.

In order to respond to changing needs and consolidate progress already achieved, the FY 2009 request aims to bring visible signs of good governance to the Afghan people, while improving security, rule of law, basic service delivery, and the economic reconstruction and development of provincial capitals and rural areas. By separating the people from the enemy, transforming the environment, and connecting people to the government, the U.S. strategy aims to overpower the insurgency by building public trust and confidence in the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan (IROA).

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	1,008,785	819,000	1,057,918	839,000	1,053,950
Child Survival and Health	100,772	-	65,900	-	52,000
Development Assistance	166,800	-	145,768	-	-
Economic Support Fund	478,709	732,000	540,502	834,000	707,000
International Military Education and Training	1,193	-	1,618	-	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	209,740	42,000	272,574	-	250,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	21,575	15,000	21,626	5,000	31,550
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	29,996	30,000	9,930	-	12,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	1,008,785	819,000	1,057,918	839,000	1,053,950
Peace and Security	289,838	252,000	383,969	5,000	419,168

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	1,008,785	819,000	1,057,918	839,000	1,053,950
Counter-Terrorism	6,075	15,000	2,876	5,000	13,300
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	500	-	750	-	750
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	16,193	-	19,618	-	18,900
Counter-Narcotics	243,688	182,000	315,725	-	312,598
Transnational Crime	385	-	-	-	-
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	22,997	55,000	45,000	-	73,620
Governing Justly and Democratically	150,874	142,000	208,449	275,000	247,999
Rule of Law and Human Rights	50,050	15,000	71,449	20,000	41,999
Good Governance	78,824	127,000	114,000	155,000	105,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	13,900	-	10,000	100,000	93,000
Civil Society	8,100	-	13,000	-	8,000
Investing in People	180,820	10,000	163,366	50,000	109,163
Health	114,672	-	97,400	25,000	57,000
Education	62,748	-	65,966	25,000	52,163
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	3,400	10,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth	322,691	373,000	280,204	509,000	225,620
Trade and Investment	32,196	-	17,754	5,000	15,000
Financial Sector	-	-	8,940	-	15,912
Infrastructure	206,105	354,000	189,804	504,000	147,060
Agriculture	33,029	19,000	31,400	-	24,777
Private Sector Competitiveness	21,875	-	7,800	-	8,211
Economic Opportunity	9,486	-	21,506	-	9,660
Environment	20,000	-	3,000	-	5,000
Humanitarian Assistance	29,996	30,000	21,930	-	22,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	29,996	30,000	21,930	-	10,000
Disaster Readiness	-	-	-	-	12,000
Program Support	34,566	12,000	-	-	30,000
Program Support	34,566	12,000	-	-	30,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	1,053,950	419,168	247,999	109,163	225,620	22,000	30,000
Child Survival and Health	52,000	-	-	52,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	707,000	170,218	213,999	57,163	225,620	10,000	30,000
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control	250,000	216,000	34,000	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	1,053,950	419,168	247,999	109,163	225,620	22,000	30,000
and Law Enforcement							
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	31,550	31,550	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	12,000	-	-	-	-	12,000	-

Peace and Security: The United States is playing a major supporting role with Afghan coalition partners in focusing resources and programs on counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, stabilization operations, security sector reform, demining, and destruction of conventional weapons. The international community strongly supports U.S. security, counter-narcotics, governance, and economic growth objectives. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) -led forces are deployed around the country in 25 civil-military Provincial Reconstruction Teams, which are planned to expand in 2009 in support of more widespread and integrated counter-insurgency and economic development programs. Counter-terrorism funding will support Afghan leadership protection, terrorist interdiction and counter-terrorist finance programs administered by the Department of State. The United States will continue to support the mine action program and mobile weapons, ammunition, and explosive ordnance destruction teams, which meet humanitarian objectives, while facilitating the resumption of economic activity and reconstruction.

Counter-narcotics funding will be used by the Department of State to combat opium production and trafficking, with a focus on sustaining and expanding the poppy-free status of the northern and central provinces of Afghanistan. In these provinces the United States' five-pillar counter-narcotics strategy consisting of interdiction, eradication, alternative development, public information and law enforcement/justice reform has produced significant results in areas where security allows. In the south, where a lack of security and political will impeded effective implementation of counter-narcotics programs in 2007, the United States will seek to contain and reduce poppy cultivation.

The revised U.S. counter-narcotics strategy approved in August 2007 places priority in three key areas: 1) increase coordination between counter-narcotics and counter-insurgency activities; 2) amplify the effects of the "carrot and stick" approach to reducing poppy cultivation; and 3) foment the necessary political will to make lasting changes within the Afghan Government. The United States remains committed to a balanced approach to countering narcotics in Afghanistan, increasing the incentive of alternative development assistance while simultaneously increasing the disincentives of eradication and interdiction. The Department of State will continue to build the capability of the Counter-Narcotics Police of Afghanistan, expanding its operational and investigative capacity to interdict major traffickers and disrupt Taliban financing. Alternative development funding administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus on rural economic growth through the development of marketable high-value crops and livestock that provide rural households immediate as well as long-term increases in income. USAID will also provide assistance through Provincial Reconstruction Teams to stabilize the country, improve local governance, and integrate conflict mitigation, peace, and reconciliation initiatives into rural reconstruction programs.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The top U.S. priority is to build a government from the local to the national level that is responsive to the needs of the Afghan people. USAID assistance will strengthen nascent democratic institutions at the central, provincial, district, and local levels in order to help the Afghan government better serve the Afghan people and help them build a legitimate and capable state. FY 2009 funding also will support presidential, provincial council and parliamentary elections scheduled for 2009 -2010 by strengthening democratic political parties and other political entities such as the United Nations and Independent Electoral Commission.

U.S. assistance will strengthen the rule of law in Afghanistan by helping to build the capacity of the criminal justice system. Activities supported by the Department of State will include developing corrections systems, training and mentoring justice sector personnel to better assist police and counter-narcotics initiatives, improving police-prosecutor coordination, forming a special narcotics prosecution unit, and helping to arrest, try and punish offenders. Funding also will support USAID programs that promote public knowledge, understanding and respect for the rule of law, harmonize traditional and formal legal systems, and improve the capacity of justice sector actors and institutions, particularly at the provincial level. USAID also will support human rights education and advocacy programs. Continued support will be provided to the Afghan-initiated, multi-donor "Justice for All" and Afghan National Development Strategy programs, including the Afghan Reconstruction Trust Fund. This will include support for the National Solidarity Program, which helps the GOA fund projects to address needs identified by local communities. Particular emphasis will be placed on strengthened sub-national governance functions such as the provision of public services. Finally, USAID will continue to support the strengthening of civil society, media, and freedom of information.

Investing in People: USAID programs will improve access to health and education services in a manner that also will strengthen public support for the IROA. Health programs will focus on improving the health of women of reproductive age and children under five, augmenting reproductive health care service delivery, preventing HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, increasing access to quality health care services, and enabling individuals, families and communities to protect their health. Funds also will be used to improve the quality of health service delivery and expand health care accessibility and services at both the provincial and central levels. This will be accomplished through training, health service delivery in 13 provinces, construction and rehabilitation of health facilities, and continued capacity building within the Ministry of Public Health.

U.S. support for education programs will emphasize improving access to quality basic and higher education, developing both the formal and non-formal education sectors, and supporting and enhancing competent teaching. Programs also will aim to strengthen the Ministry of Education's capacity, improve teacher performance and skills development, provide adequate school materials, construct and rehabilitate schools, and improve environments for learning. Additionally, activities will focus on building the capacity of the Ministry of Higher Education and local universities by training administrators, rectors and deans, as well as developing academic alliances with other regional and international institutions of higher education.

Economic Growth: USAID economic growth programs will focus on infrastructure rehabilitation, agricultural development, trade, financial sector development, and private sector expansion. The United States will support the infrastructure development required to fuel economic growth and promote stability in the transport, energy, and water sectors. Road rehabilitation will include a focus on volatile southern Afghanistan, where other donors are now reluctant to invest due to the insurgency and related security concerns, as well as other areas determined to be of strategic importance. In the energy sector, funding will be used to increase access to a reliable electricity supply through the expansion of the northern and southern electrical power systems. Funds will support both the expansion of water supply delivery and the technical and institutional support required for sound water planning and management. The United States also will focus on developing Afghan capacity, both within the public and private sectors, to manage, operate and maintain infrastructure facilities, and institute cost-recovery mechanisms to ensure their sustainability.

The United States will continue to improve the enabling environment for licit agriculture, while helping to modernize commercial agriculture through high-value crop diversification and productivity enhancements. Opportunities for non-governmental organizations and U.S. land grant universities will be expanded in order to improve the technical capacity of farmers, government officials and Afghan universities.

Assistance will further develop the financial sector, help increase the outreach of financial services throughout the country, and create credit access opportunities for micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. The United States will seek to increase growth and competitiveness in the private sector, and provide workforce development opportunities to improve labor force skills and increase productivity. Funds will promote trade and investment, strengthen economic policy, support regulatory and fiscal reforms, further enhance Central Bank operations, and expand opportunities for private sector growth. Pending Congressional action, assistance also will help improve access to areas that the President of the United States would designate as Reconstruction Opportunity Zones (ROZs). Goods produced in these areas would receive duty-free access to U.S. markets, and promote urgently-needed investment and legitimate employment while giving local populations a vital stake in a more stable and prosperous future. The ROZ initiative is an urgently-needed tool to fill a crucial gap on the front lines of foreign policy.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID programs will strengthen the capacity of first responders and local institutions to better plan for and respond to national disasters through preparedness and mitigation training and workshops, and other programs.

Overview of Major Changes

Afghanistan's FY 2009 request for Peace and Security programs is an increase over FY 2008 in order to strengthen military education and counter-terrorism programs and bolster civil-military stabilization efforts in provincial reconstruction teams. Compared to FY 2008, the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective increases in order to support planned nationwide elections. Investing in

People will decline compared to FY 2008 as a result of a reduction in spending for water and sanitation programs, where other donors are making significant contributions. The request for basic education also will decline, while higher education registers an increase. The decreased funding request for economic growth reflects the completion of a number of large power and road projects.

Bangladesh

Program Overview

Since the installation of a caretaker government on January 12, 2007, Bangladesh's military-backed government has embarked on an ambitious reform agenda to create a climate conducive to credible elections and improved governance. The FY 2009 budget request realigns resources to best promote peace and security by strengthening democratic governance and tackling the underlying social, demographic and economic factors that make Bangladesh vulnerable to violent extremism. This funding request also seeks to strategically place resources where the United States has a comparative advantage over other donors or meets an otherwise urgent and unfunded need, particularly with respect to democracy and governance, health, education, disaster management, food security, and economic growth.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	84,232	105,009	106,835
Child Survival and Health	29,935	37,181	29,575
Development Assistance	10,430	29,190	39,060
Economic Support Fund	3,750	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	990	595	1,000
International Military Education and Training	934	761	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	198	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,575	6,301	3,600
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	35,618	30,783	32,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	84,232	105,009	106,835
Peace and Security	5,462	8,855	7,300
Counter-Terrorism	2,375	6,001	3,200
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	300	400
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,924	1,356	1,800
Counter-Narcotics	-	198	-
Transnational Crime	963	1,000	1,900
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,144	9,000	20,531

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	84,232	105,009	106,835
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	2,500
Good Governance	3,221	4,500	11,531
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	993	2,500	4,500
Civil Society	930	2,000	2,000
Investing in People	55,332	63,964	56,475
Health	50,703	55,464	42,675
Education	2,811	6,500	5,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	1,818	2,000	8,800
Economic Growth	7,397	15,980	15,429
Infrastructure	907	2,000	2,743
Agriculture	2,519	4,731	4,400
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,402	5,130	5,084
Environment	2,569	4,119	3,202
Humanitarian Assistance	10,038	7,210	7,100
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,552	75	1,000
Disaster Readiness	6,486	7,135	6,100
Program Support	859	-	-
Program Support	859	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	106,835	7,300	20,531	56,475	15,429	7,100	-
Child Survival and Health	29,575	-	-	29,575	-	-	-
Development Assistance	39,060	1,100	20,531	5,000	10,929	1,500	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,600	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	32,000	-	-	21,900	4,500	5,600	-

Peace and Security: Funding will continue to support Department of State programs for Bangladeshi civilian, police, and military counterparts to enhance their capacity and willingness to prevent terrorist activity and violent extremism, ensure that the military remains apolitical, and enhance the capacity of Bangladeshi security forces to police its porous land and sea borders. U.S. assistance will continue providing essential equipment to the border security forces and training in the tactics, operation, and

maintenance of this equipment. U.S. assistance also will support efforts to disrupt terrorist financial operations, train specialized counter-terrorist units in the police and military and assist in the development of comprehensive strategic trade controls over weapons of mass destruction and related commodities. Additional programs will support efforts to fight trafficking in persons and strengthen local capacity to investigate and prosecute financial crimes and money laundering.

Governing Justly and Democratically: To support more effective and responsive democratic institutions in Bangladesh, U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will promote comprehensive anti-corruption reforms; strengthen the institutions of governance, particularly at the local level; and support democratic political parties. U.S. assistance will support civil society, labor rights and media groups; promote greater respect for basic human rights; and fund comprehensive outreach initiatives to influential community leaders, including religious leaders. Program results and future initiatives in this arena will be heavily influenced by the outcome of the Government of Bangladesh's stated commitment to hold general elections late in 2008.

Investing in People: The enormity of the social and demographic pressures confronting the people of Bangladesh also threatens peace and security in this country. The United States will address these needs through focused interventions in areas not targeted by other donors. USAID programs will help prepare the country's nine million three to six-year olds to succeed in primary school through early childhood educational interventions, including providing educational television programming and creating a network of preschools in disenfranchised communities.

In health, USAID-administered assistance will fund basic health services that reach approximately 20 million people every year that would not otherwise have access to healthcare. Assistance also will fund programs that increase access to clean water and hygienic sanitation facilities, improve nutrition, and support reproductive health services. Funding will support bilateral HIV/AIDS programs with programmatic emphasis on a range of interventions related to care, treatment, and prevention. A primary goal in the health sector is the transition of greater responsibility for provision of health services to the public and private sectors with a concurrent gradual reduction in dependence on U.S. assistance.

Economic Growth: In spite of robust economic growth since the early 1990s, chronic poverty continues to affect a large portion of the population. Progress in economic growth is hampered by a high degree of market isolation, poor economic governance, a tepid enabling environment and an excessive government role in the economy. Economic growth also is negatively affected by the relatively frequent natural disasters that occur in Bangladesh, such as Cyclone Sidr, which impacted Bangladesh in November 2007 and caused significant economic damage. To expand economic opportunities and equitable growth in Bangladesh, USAID programs will: improve the training and skills of the workforce, especially unemployed youth, women, and the landless rural poor; increase private sector growth; expand access to economic and social infrastructure through changes in policy and law; and support sustainable natural resource management that contributes to income generation. U.S. assistance also will support efforts to improve food policy and increase agricultural sector productivity to create the necessary foundations for further economic advancement among the

marginalized and landless rural poor.

Humanitarian Assistance: Cyclone Sidr affected 8.9 million people and caused an estimated 3,500 deaths, well below that of the over 100,000 deaths during the last major cyclone in the 1990s. The cyclone also caused a significant loss of livelihoods and assets. The experience of Cyclone Sidr demonstrates the benefits of disaster mitigation and readiness programs implemented between these two major cyclones, especially with regard to reducing deaths. In view of the chronic vulnerability of Bangladesh to flooding and other natural disasters, USAID will implement disaster mitigation and readiness programs.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall FY 2009 request level is comparable to the FY 2008 level, but includes a significant increase for the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective and a decrease in the Investing in People Objective, particularly for programming under maternal and child health. This shift seizes upon the opportunity to make further good governance reforms that build upon positive steps taken by Bangladesh's 2007 caretaker government.

India

Program Overview

The United States and India are undertaking an ambitious and multi-faceted strategic partnership forged by common strategic interests and guided by shared values. U.S. assistance will aim to improve India's ability to achieve sustainable growth and reduce poverty by decreasing child and maternal mortality; addressing the rise of infectious diseases, such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and polio; and promoting clean energy and climate change improvements. U.S. foreign assistance also will help diminish the conditions that promote extremism by focusing on the poorest and most underserved segments of the population and by increasing cooperation with the Government of India on security and counter-terrorism issues.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	116,576	86,821	77,765
Child Survival and Health	53,411	58,947	60,065
Development Assistance	15,676	10,547	900
Economic Support Fund	4,875	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	8,971	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,501	1,237	1,200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,108	2,684	1,700
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	31,034	13,406	13,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	116,576	86,821	77,765
Peace and Security	2,609	3,921	3,300
Counter-Terrorism	731	1,984	1,000
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	377	700	700
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,501	1,237	1,200
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	400
Governing Justly and Democratically	617	-	-
Rule of Law and Human Rights	617	-	-
Investing in People	97,820	77,353	73,565

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	116,576	86,821	77,765
Health	94,683	77,353	73,565
Education	3,137	-	-
Economic Growth	15,530	5,547	900
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,060	-	-
Trade and Investment	50	-	-
Infrastructure	8,442	300	900
Agriculture	2,675	4,000	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	575	-	-
Economic Opportunity	665	1,247	-
Environment	2,063	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	77,765	3,300	-	73,565	900	-
Child Survival and Health	60,065	-	-	60,065	-	-
Development Assistance	900	-	-	-	900	-
International Military Education and Training	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	400	400	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,500	-	-	13,500	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. foreign assistance will provide military training and counter-narcotics and counter-terrorism programs. Department of State funding will support programs to enhance military professionalism and facilitate cooperation and interoperability during joint exercises and military operations between the United States and India. Department of State counter-narcotics assistance will continue successful demand reduction programs that support India's efforts to decrease drug use and increase awareness in the population. Non-proliferation and anti-terrorism programs administered by the Department of State will improve Indian law enforcement officials' ability to respond to terrorist threats. The export control and border security program will bring strategic trade control systems up to international standards to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies.

Investing in People: India faces major obstacles to improving the health of its people. U.S. foreign assistance will help to integrate health services and nutrition to improve the survival of children and their mothers, stem global disease threats (particularly HIV/AIDS, polio and tuberculosis), improve urban health, and enhance the ability of women to voluntarily decide the number and spacing of

births. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will implement programs under this objective.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): India will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will implement key elements of the U.S.-Indian Energy Dialogue, including improving access to electricity services and increasing environmentally sound and efficient technologies and approaches. USAID activities will contribute to clean energy and global climate change initiatives by assisting India in developing clean coal technology, efficient electricity distribution, and rural electrification.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for India is lower than the FY 2008 levels. Reductions in funding for Economic Growth activities reflect the conclusion of funding for the three-year Agricultural Knowledge Initiative.

Kazakhstan

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Kazakhstan is intended to promote responsive government and professional security forces that will be able to effectively employ the country's abundant natural resources to create sustainable economic growth and prosperity for a larger segment of the population. In addition, the United States will build upon an already productive relationship to enhance stability and help Kazakhstan continue its development as a regional leader in combating extremism, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) proliferation, illegal narcotics and trafficking in persons.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	26,798	22,251	18,950
Child Survival and Health	-	893	800
Foreign Military Financing	3,205	1,339	2,000
FREEDOM Support Act	20,000	14,879	13,500
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	270	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,217	952	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	2,106	4,188	1,900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	26,798	22,251	18,950
Peace and Security	9,545	7,693	5,800
Counter-Terrorism	793	1,488	400
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,163	2,182	1,500
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,747	3,201	2,750
Counter-Narcotics	450	512	1,000
Transnational Crime	392	310	150
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,718	4,762	4,261
Rule of Law and Human Rights	537	670	263
Good Governance	-	-	500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,015	-	500
Civil Society	4,166	4,092	2,998
Investing in People	2,927	3,243	2,640

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	26,798	22,251	18,950
Health	2,882	3,193	2,600
Education	45	50	40
Economic Growth	7,732	6,553	6,249
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,290	956	1,331
Trade and Investment	1,025	994	806
Financial Sector	1,576	842	1,053
Infrastructure	390	627	1,464
Agriculture	556	100	430
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,620	2,800	1,165
Economic Opportunity	275	234	-
Program Support	876	-	-
Program Support	876	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	18,950	5,800	4,261	2,640	6,249	-	-
Child Survival and Health	800	-	-	800	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	13,500	1,150	4,261	1,840	6,249	-	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States will assist Kazakhstan in this objective by focusing on stabilization operations, security sector reform, and cooperative activities to combat terrorism and the proliferation of WMD. The Department of State will fund programs to help establish a professional, rapidly-deployable North Atlantic Treaty Organization and U.S.-compatible military capable of combating terrorism and protecting its territory. U.S. assistance through the Department of State will also support the elimination of excess and obsolete military stockpiles and ensure that Kazakhstan has the ability to control dual-use items. In addition, Department of State programs will further U.S. efforts to combat the proliferation of WMD through activities that improve the controls on illicit trade and enhance the interdiction capabilities of the Government of Kazakhstan (GOK).

Counter-terrorism, transnational crime, and counter-narcotics assistance through the Department of State will help address threats to Kazakhstan's security and improve law enforcement capabilities. Programs will improve the capacity of law enforcement to combat trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling. To counter drug trafficking, funds will be invested in improving detection, tracking, and interdiction capabilities and reducing demand. U.S. programs also will continue to support

Kazakhstan's Border Guard Institute and Customs Academy and equip model ports of entry. U.S. assistance will continue to support counter-narcotics checkpoints and provide training and equipment to selected border posts. In addition, the United States will work with Kazakhstan to dismantle transnational drug networks by tracking illicit transactions and proceeds.

Governing Justly and Democratically: In order to assist Kazakhstan in improving political rights and civil liberties, the United States will invest significant resources to strengthen the framework for a representative multi-party system, support greater governmental accountability and transparency, and allow for the continued growth of independent media and civil society. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will contribute to the development and implementation of democratic reforms by increasing the public's access to unbiased information and promoting public engagement on policy issues. USAID programs also will support local civic activism and coalition-building among non-governmental organizations, as well as legal and regulatory reforms necessary for the further development of civil society and the media. To strengthen the rule of law, USAID programs will support for judicial reform and continued respect for freedom of association, religion, speech, and democratic dissent.

Investing in People: During the past two years, the GOK has sought to improve its record on health expenditures by significantly increasing the health budget and committing to partnerships with international organizations, such as the World Bank. However, the quality and efficiency of health programming remains quite poor. To address this issue, USAID will focus on health system reform to ensure the provision of quality, client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services, and programs to promote increased community involvement in the health system. USAID will fund programs to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, expand the use of the Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course strategy for tuberculosis control, and improve maternal and child health.

Economic Growth: Due to its significant hydrocarbon resources and historically high export prices, Kazakhstan continues to enjoy increasing revenues and expanded investment in the oil and gas sector. U.S. assistance will seek to broaden economic growth beyond the hydrocarbon sector and to a larger portion of the population by promoting private sector competitiveness, small- and medium-sized enterprise development, reform of the trade and investment enabling environment, and improved macroeconomic and fiscal policies through USAID and other agencies. Through USAID programming, the United States also will support the development of regional energy markets linking Central and South Asia and promote a global energy security by facilitating the transit of Kazakh oil through the Baku-Tbilisi-Ceyhan pipeline into the European market. Most U.S. economic assistance programs will be implemented through the Program for Economic Development, a cost-sharing partnership between the United States Government and the GOK. In FY 2009, the last year of the agreement, the cost of programming will be split equally between both governments.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall request for Kazakhstan in FY 2009 decreases slightly from FY 2008 levels. The largest

objective decrease is in the Peace and Security Objective, with decreases in the counter-terrorism and weapons of mass destruction areas.

Kyrgyz Republic

Program Overview

The Government of the Kyrgyz Republic (GOK) recognizes the importance of advancing reform and welcomes U.S. assistance in improving security, promoting economic development, and addressing social issues. Progress on strengthening democratic institutions and fighting corruption has been somewhat uneven and additional work is required to ensure a full democratic transformation. Another important focus of U.S. assistance is strengthening the GOK's capabilities to fight terrorism, halt narcotics trafficking, and combat other transnational threats.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	34,262	30,610	27,565
Child Survival and Health	-	595	675
Foreign Military Financing	1,425	843	900
FREEDOM Support Act	30,183	25,046	23,400
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	160	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,161	1,142	1,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,333	2,984	1,590

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	34,262	30,610	27,565
Peace and Security	5,169	6,201	4,622
Counter-Terrorism	583	1,984	650
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	900	1,132	1,072
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	3,386	2,310	2,225
Counter-Narcotics	300	775	675
Governing Justly and Democratically	9,894	10,820	9,443
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,832	1,999	1,450
Good Governance	3,456	3,035	2,950
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	719	1,042	1,121
Civil Society	3,887	4,744	3,922
Investing in People	5,665	4,542	4,300
Health	3,976	3,071	2,900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	34,262	30,610	27,565
Education	1,689	1,471	1,400
Economic Growth	11,767	8,347	8,500
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,358	516	621
Trade and Investment	1,348	1,543	1,545
Financial Sector	837	479	605
Infrastructure	2,285	1,145	992
Agriculture	3,305	2,814	2,901
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,262	1,380	1,357
Economic Opportunity	1,372	470	479
Humanitarian Assistance	750	700	700
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	750	700	700
Program Support	1,017	-	-
Program Support	1,017	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	27,565	4,622	9,443	4,300	8,500	700	-
Child Survival and Health	675	-	-	675	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	23,400	1,132	9,443	3,625	8,500	700	-
International Military Education and Training	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,590	1,590	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States can best assist the Kyrgyz Republic in this objective by focusing on security sector reform, counter-narcotics efforts, and cooperative activities to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Supporting military and border security restructuring, reform, and operations will have an immediate and lasting impact on peace and security in the Kyrgyz Republic and the region. Department of State funding will support programs to improve the Kyrgyz military's and border guards' readiness to combat numerous cross-border threats. Training and equipment funded by the Department of State for the GOK's Security and Armed Forces will help improve overall governmental security capacity. Counter-narcotics programs will help the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Drug Control Agency to improve interdiction capabilities. Department of State and other U.S. agency law enforcement reform programming will help the GOK fight trafficking in persons, financial crimes, money laundering, and narcotics smuggling. The Department of State also will work to prevent the proliferation of WMD by helping to secure the Kyrgyz Republic's vulnerable borders.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Despite progress made in a number of areas, the Kyrgyz Republic continues to lag in areas such as the rule of law and combating corruption. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus on promoting good governance at the local and national levels and strengthening the functioning of the parliament and directly elected local governments. USAID work with the media and a broad spectrum of civil society organizations will promote increased citizen engagement with the government and greater access to information. To build a greater role for political parties in the governing system, USAID will support training and technical assistance to political parties to strengthen their internal management capacity and ability develop issue-based platforms as well as support electoral reforms. Through the Department of State and USAID, support will be provided to critical rule of law reforms that will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the criminal justice system, provide the framework for private sector development, and maintain engagement with marginalized communities.

Investing in People: Low levels of investment by the GOK in public health make the country one of the most vulnerable in the region for health threats and hinder achievement of its health, social, and other transition goals. Due in part to U.S. assistance, public health system reform in the Kyrgyz Republic has become a model for other Eurasian countries, making the most efficient use of the limited funding for health care. USAID will continue to support GOK efforts to institute health system reforms and ensure the provision of quality, client-oriented, cost-effective primary health care services, with an emphasis on assisting with problems in maternal and child health care. USAID programs will work to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and other diseases as part of the effort to protect the most vulnerable populations in the Kyrgyz Republic. To help reform the educational system, which has severely deteriorated since the Soviet era, USAID will fund activities to improve teacher training, reform governmental school financing mechanisms, develop an independent higher education accreditation body, and develop merit based university placement.

Economic Growth: The Kyrgyz Republic's economy is overwhelmingly agrarian. Therefore, USAID economic assistance programs will support Kyrgyz efforts to build agribusiness competitiveness, improve local processing capacity, and expand export markets for Kyrgyz agricultural products. Linked to the success of agribusiness is the need to strengthen trade and investment. USAID and other U.S. agency programs will help foster regional cooperation in trade policy to lower trade barriers, reduce trade associated costs, and increase the gains from international trade. To cultivate greater private sector competitiveness, USAID will assist in the development of the business and economic enabling environment by advising on improved laws, regulations, and macroeconomic policies. In order to meet growing demand for electricity in South Asia and to increase revenue, USAID and Department of State programs will promote policy and institutional reforms needed to improve energy sector performance and enable Kyrgyz participation in a regional energy market.

Humanitarian Assistance: Kyrgyz health and social welfare agencies are unable to adequately meet the needs of the Kyrgyz Republic's most vulnerable populations. Humanitarian assistance provided by the Department of State through Freedom Support Act funding will help to temporarily meet some of the basic needs of orphans, the elderly, and other institutionalized populations, while the GOK builds its capacity. This humanitarian assistance will identify areas where governmental services

need improvement. In addition, humanitarian assistance will include disaster preparedness activities to improve GOK response in the event of emergency.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) approved a Threshold country program for the Kyrgyz Republic in August 2007; implementation will begin in early 2008 after ratification by the parliament of the Kyrgyz Republic. The program will support the GOK's efforts to fight corruption and improve the rule of law through judicial, criminal justice, and law enforcement reform.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Kyrgyz Republic decreases from the FY 2008 levels. Reductions under Peace and Security are the most significant. However, these decreases are somewhat offset by increases in Department of Defense security assistance to the Kyrgyz Republic not reported in this document.

Maldives

Program Overview

Of critical importance in the Maldives is the continued implementation of democratic reforms announced in 2003. The lack of separation of powers in this island nation hinders democratic development. U.S. assistance priorities include the development of professional and accountable security forces.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	169	186	195
International Military Education and Training	169	186	195

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	169	186	195
Peace and Security	169	186	195
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	169	186	195

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	195	195	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	195	195	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded assistance will support security sector reform, restructuring, and operations. Activities will focus on professionalization, increased awareness of human rights, and enhanced interoperability with U.S. forces. Because security services play an important role in the country's political reform process, the U.S. supports engagement with the security services as they transition into an independent role within a democratic system.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is comparable to the FY 2008 level.

Nepal

Program Overview

With a peace process underway following the democratic movement in April 2006, a historic window of opportunity has opened in Nepal to ensure its transition to a peaceful, democratic, and prosperous state. However, progress is tenuous as the country struggles to build a viable and representative government, restore law and order, and address the grievances of the country's ethnic minorities and disadvantaged groups. U.S. foreign assistance in FY 2009 will focus on consolidating gains in Nepal's peace process, promoting security-sector reform and the rule of law, strengthening democratic institutions, improving the government's ability to deliver services to rural households, and bolstering the country's weak economy as it struggles to recover from the devastation wrought by a decade-long Maoist insurgency.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	42,476	5,000	40,373	-	38,182
Child Survival and Health	18,090	-	19,891	-	13,667
Development Assistance	10,447	-	9,136	-	-
Economic Support Fund	6,250	5,000	9,423	-	13,015
International Military Education and Training	793	-	752	-	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	30	-	10,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	840	-	1,141	-	700
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	6,056	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	42,476	5,000	40,373	-	38,182
Peace and Security	3,152	1,500	2,923	-	15,215
Counter-Terrorism	840	-	1,141	-	700
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	793	-	782	-	11,700
Transnational Crime	-	-	-	-	1,000
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,519	1,500	1,000	-	1,815
Governing Justly and Democratically	6,943	3,500	6,500	-	6,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,210	500	-	-	1,000
Good Governance	-	-	-	-	1,700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	42,476	5,000	40,373	-	38,182
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,084	3,000	4,000	-	2,675
Civil Society	2,649	-	2,500	-	625
Investing in People	18,720	-	19,891	-	13,667
Health	17,720	-	19,891	-	13,667
Education	1,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth	5,865	-	11,059	-	3,300
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	1,000	-	900
Trade and Investment	-	-	1,059	-	900
Infrastructure	441	-	-	-	-
Agriculture	3,424	-	1,500	-	1,500
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Economic Opportunity	-	-	2,500	-	-
Environment	-	-	3,000	-	-
Humanitarian Assistance	7,411	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	7,411	-	-	-	-
Program Support	385	-	-	-	-
Program Support	385	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	38,182	15,215	6,000	13,667	3,300	-	-
Child Survival and Health	13,667	-	-	13,667	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	13,015	4,715	5,000	-	3,300	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	10,000	9,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	700	700	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will strengthen national expertise in conflict resolution; support civil society and community capacity to participate in governance and ensure peace; and support the reintegration of ex-combatants as part of a disarmament, demobilization and reintegration program. The Department of State will build the capacity of national law enforcement to uphold the rule of law and assist the Government of Nepal in restoring law and order throughout the country and provide funding to develop the professionalism of the Nepalese army and police as well as promote increased respect for human rights and civilian authority.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The Department of State will support a program to improve the capacity and operations of Nepal's civil and criminal justice sector institutions and enhance cooperation between the judicial sector and law enforcement agencies. USAID will support activities to develop the capacity of Nepal to conduct free, fair, and credible elections. In pursuing this objective, U.S. assistance will be used to improve internal democratic practices of political parties and enhance their ability to engage effectively with their constituents. USAID will fund activities to increase civil society participation and democratic governance at the local level by training community groups to utilize principles of participation, representation, transparency, and accountability in the management of their natural resources. This program will create an appreciation for the principles of good governance and respect for the rule of law at the grassroots level.

Investing in People: USAID programs will strengthen the Government's ability to provide basic services to its citizens, a key post-conflict priority. Programs will reduce maternal and child mortality by scaling-up proven interventions like community-based treatment for childhood illnesses, and field testing of new interventions for maternal and newborn survival. Voluntary family planning services will be enhanced through training, strengthened systems and policies, and increasing commodity availability. HIV/AIDS transmission will be reduced with prevention services; voluntary testing and counseling; and care, support and treatment. The health program will target remote communities and ensure equitable access to services for disadvantaged groups.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance in the economic growth area is essential for consolidating democratic gains. There is an urgent need to address widespread frustration over lack of income opportunities, particularly among youth. USAID will introduce new agriculture production technologies and establish marketing channels aimed at increasing income and employment in rural areas. These activities, focused on facilitating a private sector entrepreneurial spirit, will increase household incomes and support long-term goals of sustained, broad-based rural development, poverty reduction, and food security. USAID also will implement a vocational education program that will combine literacy, skills training and targeted scholarships for disadvantaged youth, including internally displaced persons, low caste groups, ethnic minorities, and girls. This inclusive program will aim to build a functionally literate and employable workforce in rural areas with the lowest performing primary schools and to reach the most marginalized communities.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall level of the FY 2009 request is comparable to the FY 2008 level. However, several strategic shifts have occurred to best support the peace process. Compared to FY 2008, there will be a decrease in support for health activities and efforts to create greater economic opportunities for Nepalese. There will be a significant increase in support for rule of law and justice sector activities.

Pakistan

Program Overview

The United States supports the Government of Pakistan in fulfilling its vision of a moderate, democratic, and prosperous country that is at peace with its neighbors and which contributes to regional stability. Funds requested will continue to support Pakistan's participation in the war on terror, allow for ongoing cooperation to forge positive relationships with neighboring Afghanistan and India, and contribute toward improving the quality of life of Pakistani citizens. As combating the threat of extremism and terrorism involves a multi-pronged strategy, in FY 2009 U.S. assistance will focus on counter-terrorism activities, economic growth, education, health, good governance, and earthquake reconstruction.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	734,354	-	738,096	60,000	826,255
Child Survival and Health	22,385	-	29,816	-	27,855
Development Assistance	95,327	-	29,757	-	-
Economic Support Fund	283,673	-	347,165	60,000	453,200
Foreign Military Financing	297,000	-	297,570	-	300,000
International Military Education and Training	1,992	-	1,903	-	1,950
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	24,000	-	21,822	-	32,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	9,977	-	10,063	-	11,250

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	734,354	-	738,096	60,000	826,255
Peace and Security	332,969	-	329,515	-	342,600
Counter-Terrorism	9,529	-	9,563	-	10,500
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	448	-	500	-	750
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	317,692	-	316,952	-	323,650
Counter-Narcotics	5,300	-	2,500	-	7,700
Governing Justly and Democratically	28,712	-	39,843	17,910	55,221
Rule of Law and Human Rights	5,020	-	7,843	-	10,600
Good Governance	19,100	-	25,400	15,110	33,200

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	734,354	-	738,096	60,000	826,255
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,592	-	2,550	-	2,000
Civil Society	-	-	4,050	2,800	9,421
Investing in People	240,708	-	240,138	14,795	259,575
Health	63,229	-	86,900	6,560	96,066
Education	124,448	-	153,238	8,235	163,509
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	53,031	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth	24,339	-	78,600	27,295	118,859
Trade and Investment	-	-	6,000	-	6,709
Infrastructure	500	-	12,700	7,575	17,500
Agriculture	2,030	-	19,300	4,080	23,800
Private Sector Competitiveness	15,008	-	30,000	15,640	59,850
Economic Opportunity	6,801	-	10,600	-	11,000
Humanitarian Assistance	100,000	-	50,000	-	50,000
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	100,000	-	50,000	-	50,000
Program Support	7,626	-	-	-	-
Program Support	7,626	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	826,255	342,600	55,221	259,575	118,859	50,000	-
Child Survival and Health	27,855	-	-	27,855	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	453,200	-	52,621	231,720	118,859	50,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	300,000	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	32,000	29,400	2,600	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	11,250	11,250	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Efforts will continue to support Pakistan's ability to counter extremist organizations and narcotics trafficking, with a focus on the Pakistan-Afghanistan frontier. The Department of State will improve the human and material capacity of Pakistan to secure its borders, facilitate counter-terrorism efforts, and reduce illicit trafficking of narcotics, weapons and people. This request also continues to assist Pakistan's force modernization and traditional defense capabilities. U.S.-funded equipment upgrades and acquisitions will enhance Pakistan's border security and counter-terrorism capabilities and force modernization through equipment upgrades and acquisitions. Equipment may include fixed and rotary wing aerial transport and communications,

surveillance, and ground support. Programs also will support the maintenance of U.S.- origin equipment to ensure flight safety and continued equipment operation. This equipment will have a direct impact on the war on terror and enhance U.S.-Pakistani interoperability. Other programs will raise the quality and professionalism of officers and enlisted personnel by focusing on defense management, civilian control of the military, human rights, and the rule of law.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Democratization and respect for rule of law and human rights are critical to promoting moderation, combating the spread of extremism, and laying the foundation for political stability. Specific emphasis will be placed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) on justice sector reform, local government and decentralization, elections and political processes, civic participation and the media. Once elections are held in 2008 and appointed officials are installed, national and provincial assemblies and local governments will be strengthened through support to the Pakistan Institute for Parliamentary Services. The Institute is jointly created and funded by the Government of Pakistan and USAID. Furthermore, USAID will build upon existing Government of Pakistan initiatives that address gender equity and improve access to justice. Assistance will help reduce gender-based violence and the exploitation of women by building the capacity of service organizations, particularly in the legal sector, as well as addressing broader issues of justice reform.

Investing in People: Pakistan faces major challenges in meeting the health and education needs of its large population. The country continues to have terrorist-linked charities and madrassas eager to step in and provide services that the government does not provide. USAID will help Pakistan to improve the quality of and access to basic and higher education in public schools, colleges, and institutions; primary healthcare; and water and sanitation services. USAID also will assist Pakistan to prevent HIV/AIDS, control the spread of tuberculosis, and eradicate polio. Other USAID programs will include the renovation of and equipment provision for health facilities, as well as construction, training, and professional development in the education sector. Scholarship programs supported by the U.S. Department of State will provide the opportunity for students from disadvantaged areas to obtain advanced degrees in agriculture, business, and cultural exchanges for students enrolling in U.S.-based programs.

Economic Growth: USAID will develop transport, power, irrigation and water infrastructure, establish vocational training, and improve local employment opportunities in Pakistan's western frontier with Afghanistan. Economic growth programs administered by USAID in the rest of the country will focus on strengthening industrial competitiveness and providing an enabling environment for economic growth that encourages women's participation. Funding also will support the President's Reconstruction Opportunity Zone initiative, pending Congressional legislation. In addition to the extension of trade preferences for qualifying products produced within the zones, the program will provide infrastructure upgrades and technical assistance to participating enterprises. Program funding also will support monitoring and enforcement of Reconstruction Opportunity Zone transshipment and production regulations.

Humanitarian Assistance: The October 2005 earthquake caused massive loss of life, extensive

damage to health and education facilities, and destroyed livelihoods in affected areas of Northwest Frontier Province and Azad Kashmir. Funds will be used by USAID to rebuild hospitals and schools, strengthen the systems and capacities of public health workers and district government officials, and rebuild livelihoods for affected Pakistanis. This includes training for people in earthquake-resistant technology and other income generating programs.

Overview of Major Changes

Pakistan's overall FY 2009 funding levels represent an increase from the FY 2008 budget levels. This increase demonstrates the commitment to peace, security, and economic development in Pakistan's western frontier regions. The biggest budget increases are requested for Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People and Economic Growth. Increased funding for rule of law, good governance, and civil society will help improve public administration and service delivery at the national, provincial, and district levels. Increases for both health and education will complement good governance programs by expanding access and strengthening the quality of key social services such as health care and basic education. The remaining increase bolsters support for infrastructure and private sector competitiveness, areas which are vital in improving the quality of life for Pakistanis in the border region and the rest of the country. An increase in funding for Peace and Security will support efforts to strengthen border security and counter-narcotics programs along Pakistan's western frontier with Afghanistan.

Sri Lanka

Program Overview

The decades-long conflict in Sri Lanka between the Government of Sri Lanka and the U.S.-designated terrorist organization, Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE), is preventing the country from transforming into a prosperous, stable democracy. With the abrogation of the ceasefire agreement in early 2008, accompanied by the assassinations of Tamil and Sinhalese Ministers, hostilities are likely to increase in 2008. Peace would reduce the threat of regional terrorism and stabilize Sri Lanka as a partner for the United States in South Asia. The liberation of the east from LTTE control in July 2007 presents strategically important opportunities for the United States to advance human rights by promoting economic, political, and social development.

Addressing good governance, decentralization, and poverty in the south, as well as key democratic and economic opportunities for Tamils and Muslims, especially in the east, is necessary to solidify support for peace and eliminate the rhetoric of extreme elements.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,166	7,397	6,500
Development Assistance	3,557	5,241	4,000
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	990	422	900
International Military Education and Training	483	571	600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	20	350
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,050	1,143	650
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	14,086	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,166	7,397	6,500
Peace and Security	4,023	2,656	2,900
Counter-Terrorism	250	893	200
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	250	450
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,873	1,013	1,850
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	1,500	500	400

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,166	7,397	6,500
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,350	1,988	1,350
Rule of Law and Human Rights	600	638	400
Good Governance	700	685	650
Civil Society	1,050	665	300
Economic Growth	2,507	2,753	2,250
Financial Sector	200	100	-
Infrastructure	57	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,450	2,318	1,250
Economic Opportunity	800	335	1,000
Humanitarian Assistance	14,086	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	14,086	-	-
Program Support	200	-	-
Program Support	200	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	6,500	2,900	1,350	-	2,250	-	-
Development Assistance	4,000	400	1,350	-	2,250	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	350	350	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	650	650	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Sri Lanka is at a crossroads, and U.S. assistance can play a role in bringing the major players in the conflict back to the negotiating table. Department of State funded activities will focus on stabilization operations and security sector reform. These programs include military training, maritime capacity enhancement, and funding for communications and surveillance equipment, all of which will strengthen the Sri Lankan Navy's capabilities and help demonstrate to the LTTE that war is costly. Department of State funds also will be used to support a police force that is better able to maintain the rule of law and relate more effectively to the local community, especially in the east. Assistance also will increase cooperation between law enforcement and civil society groups (including international organizations) that provide victim assistance. In addition, U.S. assistance will be used to train police and prosecutors in order to increase investigations, arrests, prosecution, and convictions of trafficking crimes. Nonproliferation and anti-terrorism funds will support Department of State programs directed at counter-terrorism initiatives focused on denying terrorist sponsorship and supporting government capabilities. These funds also will combat the

proliferation of weapons of mass destruction by assisting the Government of Sri Lanka to develop an effective strategic trade control system to detect, deter, prevent and interdict the illicit transfer of weapons of mass destruction, missile delivery systems, and related technology and weapons. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) administered assistance for conflict mitigation and peace and reconciliation processes will be directed to the Sri Lankan Government's Peace Secretariat, national level peace negotiations and advocacy, and local level conflict mitigation and reconciliation activities in order to solidify support for peace at the local level. Furthermore, USAID development assistance will continue to invest in community early warning systems by monitoring local hotspots in order to preempt violent outbreaks. This will be done through activities designed to resolve multi-ethnic land disputes, water usage, access to land, human rights violations, and service delivery in the areas of health and education.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Conflict has weakened Sri Lanka's democratic institutions and civil society and contributed to increased human rights abuses. USAID programs will strengthen governance and enhance public commitment and participation in the peace process. Assistance will focus on enabling citizens at the local level to participate in decision-making processes on issues impacting their communities. Assistance also will be used to build the decision-making capacity of local authorities to address weaknesses and to enhance authorities' capacity to provide humanitarian assistance and basic protection for civilians. U.S. assistance also will aim to increase civil society's role in monitoring and preventing human rights abuses, holding the government accountable, fostering conflict prevention dialogues, advocating for democratic and economic reforms (including combating corruption and protecting minority rights), and participating more actively in public decision-making.

Economic Growth: A sustainable peace in Sri Lanka will depend on equitable distribution of the benefits of economic growth. Despite consistently positive economic growth over the last 20 years, the proportion of the population stuck in poverty remains the same because this growth has been largely confined to the Western Province. Other regions – particularly the east and north – have lagged or even regressed in terms of growth and development, largely due to the presence of armed conflict. Continued divergence between economic and social indicators in the Western Province from those in the rest of the country will only prolong hostilities. U.S. assistance will target the most vulnerable populations from the conflict in strategic areas outside of the Western Province. USAID programs will be directed toward livelihoods and workforce development in demand-driven markets, including: workforce readiness and job creation, particularly among the young-adult population in conflict-affected areas, and the development of niche markets and improved value-chains for products from the conflict-affected areas. The private sector is eager to partner with the United States in workforce development efforts.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact was put on hold in early 2007 pending improvements in the overall human rights and security situations, and in December the MCC decided

not to reselect Sri Lanka for 2008 compact eligibility.

Overview of Major Changes

Compared to FY 2008, Sri Lanka's FY 2009 overall funding request is slightly lower, reflecting a decrease in the Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth Objectives.

Tajikistan

Program Overview

Support to strengthen border security, counter-narcotics efforts, democratic reform, health, education, and economic growth is key to improving Tajikistan's role as a bulwark against regional threats, such as terrorism and drugs. The Government of Tajikistan (GOT) is intent on improving its infrastructure, especially hydro-power, so it can expand its export and trade options to growing markets in South Asia. Tajikistan, a strong supporter in the war on terror, took over responsibility for controlling its border with Afghanistan after the withdrawal of Russian border forces in 2005 and plays a key role in counter-narcotics and counter-terrorism efforts.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	36,360	31,914	28,582
Child Survival and Health	-	1,239	724
Foreign Military Financing	250	372	675
FREEDOM Support Act	23,915	25,789	25,233
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	354	-	-
International Military Education and Training	359	538	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,004	3,976	1,450
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	8,478	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	36,360	31,914	28,582
Peace and Security	10,967	11,736	8,620
Counter-Terrorism	2,404	2,976	650
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	1,000	800
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,234	4,860	3,780
Counter-Narcotics	5,300	750	1,250
Transnational Crime	429	2,150	2,140
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,767	5,969	5,295
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,100	1,700	1,600
Good Governance	1,097	1,242	795
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	600	428	700

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	36,360	31,914	28,582
Civil Society	2,970	2,599	2,200
Investing in People	4,645	5,496	5,524
Health	3,112	4,002	4,024
Education	1,533	1,494	1,500
Economic Growth	4,736	7,863	8,343
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	206	553	379
Trade and Investment	612	1,009	1,774
Financial Sector	283	587	675
Infrastructure	228	894	603
Agriculture	3,219	3,544	3,885
Private Sector Competitiveness	86	965	927
Economic Opportunity	102	311	100
Humanitarian Assistance	9,643	850	800
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	9,643	850	800
Program Support	602	-	-
Program Support	602	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	28,582	8,620	5,295	5,524	8,343	800	-
Child Survival and Health	724	-	-	724	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	675	675	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	25,233	5,995	5,295	4,800	8,343	800	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: While Tajikistan has enjoyed nearly a decade of peace and stability, border control remains a major challenge due to inexperience, lack of funds, and inadequate capacity. The United States, through Department of State programs, will assist Tajikistan in maintaining peace and security by focusing resources on counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics efforts, border management, security sector reform, and combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Ongoing support will ensure that border guards, customs, and other security agencies operate effectively to prevent illicit trafficking in narcotics and weapons of mass destruction technology and the movement of terrorists across Tajikistan's borders. Assistance also will foster the development of a professional military and an improved law enforcement capacity, a necessary step for advancement in other sectors of national development. The U.S. Agency for International Development will bolster GOT efforts to fight trafficking in persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Tajikistan's democratic institutions are weakest in the areas of political rights, media freedom, judicial independence, and civil liberties. Programs funded by the Department of State will work to improve the legal and regulatory framework for non-governmental organizations and media operations, and promote a wider range of mechanisms for citizens to express their views. To protect civil liberties, the United States will provide access to legal information and advice, especially for emerging civil society and independent media organizations. Programs through USAID will strengthen the capacity of civil society groups, increase access to information, and promote democratic activism that increases national and local government accountability. USAID programs also will focus on increasing political plurality and citizen participation in politics in preparation for parliamentary elections in 2010. Through advocacy and public outreach, programs will promote the rule of law, with a particular focus on improvements in the criminal justice system and outreach to the Muslim community.

Investing in People: Tajikistan's needs in health and education are so severe that they jeopardize progress in other priority objectives. To address these needs effectively, USAID will focus on improving the quality of services, increasing community involvement, and strengthening systems in both the health and education sectors. This approach will improve indigenous capacity to provide these services. Specific programs will focus on health sector reforms related to financing, voluntary family planning, medical education, and primary health care delivery. Maternal and child health will remain another priority focus. The United States also will provide technical assistance with HIV/AIDS prevention, including implementation of HIV/AIDS grants from the Global Fund, and assistance with the expansion of the Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course strategy for tuberculosis control. Investments in education will help the GOT reform the basic education system and will provide scholarships for promising Tajik students to attend regional or U.S. institutions.

Economic Growth: Despite economic growth averaging 10% in recent years, Tajikistan is one of the world's poorest countries and its economy remains fragile. In order to encourage economic growth and reform, Tajikistan needs to focus on trade and investment, agricultural sector productivity, and private sector competitiveness. To foster progress in these areas, USAID and other agencies will strengthen the GOT's capacity to undertake further structural reforms, eliminate corruption, reduce regulatory barriers, and improve the investment climate. Programs also will work to improve the business environment by strengthening property rights, improving economic policymaking, building agricultural production, and reforming trade and customs practices. U.S. assistance will help Tajikistan develop a modern and open electricity sector, support electricity trade to Afghanistan, and create a transparent regional energy market to link Central and South Asia. The United States also will work to strengthen the financial sector and access to capital by improving the banking practices of the National Bank and promoting microfinance institutions.

Humanitarian Assistance: Located in one of the world's most active seismic zones, the risk of earthquakes in Tajikistan is very high and Tajikistan suffers on average 500 disasters per year, including mudslides, rockslides, floods, and avalanches. Humanitarian aid relieves suffering by providing basic necessities and mitigating suffering caused by natural disasters. Department of State

assistance will provide medicines, food, and basic necessities to vulnerable populations. It also will provide for the implementation of small-scale reconstruction projects to restore shelter and basic services to orphans, elderly and other institutionalized populations, and pre-position disaster readiness supplies.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Tajikistan decreases slightly compared to FY 2008. Among program objectives, the reduction under Peace and Security is the most significant. This reduction takes into account significantly increased security assistance funding available from other non-Department of State accounts. Some funding is shifted to priority programs under the Economic Growth Objective to build on the significant improvement in Tajikistan's economy.

Turkmenistan

Program Overview

In recent months the Government of Turkmenistan (GOT) has implemented a number of reforms that signal a significant change of course from the repressive and isolationist policies of its past. President Berdimuhamedov, who ascended quickly to the presidency following the death of the former leader, has initiated changes in a number of areas including internal security, education, foreign policy, and economic policy. This unprecedented period of openness presents an opportunity for the United States to influence and assist the new government in defining the future of Turkmenistan with the goal of creating a more stable, democratic, and prosperous nation. The U.S. will use assistance funds to help Turkmenistan meet international human rights standards, facilitate citizen involvement in governmental decision-making, promote private sector businesses, and improve government provision of health, education and law enforcement services. In addition, the United States will continue to support Turkmen efforts to expand its oil and gas export options.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	10,874	7,188	9,475
Child Survival and Health	-	397	275
Foreign Military Financing	250	-	150
FREEDOM Support Act	9,350	5,455	8,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	250	-	-
International Military Education and Training	424	286	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	600	1,050	750

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	10,874	7,188	9,475
Peace and Security	1,724	1,621	1,480
Counter-Terrorism	-	-	200
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	600	1,050	550
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	924	486	450
Counter-Narcotics	200	85	190
Transnational Crime	-	-	90
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,927	2,245	2,945

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	10,874	7,188	9,475
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	300	350
Good Governance	300	-	350
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	400	-	35
Civil Society	2,227	1,945	2,210
Investing in People	4,218	2,249	2,125
Health	2,386	1,441	1,575
Education	1,832	808	550
Economic Growth	1,551	1,073	2,925
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	258	350
Trade and Investment	145	100	400
Financial Sector	-	-	325
Infrastructure	250	112	400
Agriculture	1,039	603	1,150
Private Sector Competitiveness	117	-	300
Program Support	454	-	-
Program Support	454	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	9,475	1,480	2,945	2,125	2,925	-	-
Child Survival and Health	275	-	-	275	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	150	150	-	-	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	8,000	280	2,945	1,850	2,925	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	750	750	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. programs implemented through the Department of State will improve Turkmenistan's control over its borders with Iran and Afghanistan with special focus on controlling the illicit traffic of narcotics and weapons of mass destruction technology and equipment. In addition, assistance will facilitate participation in joint stabilization operations that help keep Turkmenistan as a valuable ally in the war on terror and serve to support U.S. efforts to stabilize Afghanistan.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. resources will focus on increasing Turkmenistan's exposure to international standards and practices, providing comparative legal information and support for the development of new legislation, and enhancing opportunities for discussion of democratic reforms. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of State programs will strengthen civil society, improve access to information, increase governmental

accountability and transparency, enhance the rule of law, and increase respect for human rights. Programs that improve local governance and citizens' knowledge of their rights under the law also will be supported.

Investing in People: Due to the previous government's neglect of public health issues, Turkmenistan is perhaps the most vulnerable country in the region to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and other health threats. Further, the education system is unable to train the experts needed to tackle problems. In active partnership with the United States, Turkmenistan is reforming its practices to improve the level of health services and working to attract other donor resources. USAID programs will focus on improving the delivery of quality primary health care, promoting healthy lifestyles, fighting infectious diseases, and improving the lives of mothers and children. Significant new resources also will help to meet the immediate educational needs of Turkmen youth through USAID programs that provide advice on curriculum development, support teacher training, and offer educational policy guidance. In addition, the Department of State will provide an increased number of university scholarships for Turkmen students to attend U.S. and regional institutions.

Economic Growth: The GOT has indicated that it intends to make changes to its economic and agricultural policies that will broaden participation of the private sector and increase foreign direct investment. The requested resources will allow the United States to provide an enhanced level of technical assistance for the development of a diverse market-based economy through USAID and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency. The agricultural sector will be a significant focus of both USAID and Department of Agriculture programming. Funding will help farmers increase profitability through training in new agricultural techniques, marketing, water usage, and effective group advocacy with local government. U.S. assistance will support expert advice to the GOT on macroeconomic reform and trade policy. USAID also will support programs to promote harmonization of customs and border control policies to foster increased trade with neighboring countries. A specific focus will be the continuation of USAID and Department of State efforts to establish an efficient and transparent market for excess electricity that can be sold to Afghanistan or other countries in South and Central Asia. A portion of assistance in this objective also will be used to explore the possibility of market diversification for Turkmenistan's natural resources and to reform the legislation regulating the energy sector.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Turkmenistan represents an increase from FY 2008. This is a reflection of the fundamental changes that have occurred in Turkmenistan over the last year. Increased funding for Turkmenistan will enable the United States to explore new broad cooperation with the government that was impossible under the prior regime, including work in education and human rights. Funding increases will focus on the Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth Objectives, where resources will be used to reverse the damaging policies of the former leader and pave the way for reform.

Uzbekistan

Program Overview

In Uzbekistan, many civil society organizations and community-based groups face repression in carrying out activities addressing social, economic, and political needs. Despite difficulties in the operating environment, the United States will work in Uzbekistan to pursue democratic reforms and respect for human rights, promote regional stability, support counter-terrorism efforts, improve farmer productivity, and address health concerns. The United States will continue to engage directly with the Uzbek people through health programs and possibly agricultural capacity building programs. In addition, the United States will invite Uzbek participation in regional activities and challenge the Government of Uzbekistan (GOU) to change course by supporting individuals working for improved human rights and democratic and economic reform.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	15,528	10,190	7,940
Child Survival and Health	-	892	790
FREEDOM Support Act	15,000	8,405	7,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	40	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	488	893	150

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	15,528	10,190	7,940
Peace and Security	693	1,427	710
Counter-Terrorism	-	893	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	618	114	260
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	75	-	-
Counter-Narcotics	-	200	200
Transnational Crime	-	220	250
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,585	3,908	3,510
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,230	1,436	1,135
Good Governance	370	-	-
Civil Society	2,985	2,472	2,375
Investing in People	4,332	3,406	2,515

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	15,528	10,190	7,940
Health	4,202	3,177	2,315
Education	130	229	200
Economic Growth	3,568	1,049	1,045
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	112	-	-
Trade and Investment	100	80	75
Agriculture	3,212	849	850
Private Sector Competitiveness	114	-	-
Environment	30	120	120
Humanitarian Assistance	750	400	160
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	750	400	160
Program Support	600	-	-
Program Support	600	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	7,940	710	3,510	2,515	1,045	160	-
Child Survival and Health	790	-	-	790	-	-	-
FREEDOM Support Act	7,000	560	3,510	1,725	1,045	160	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	150	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Security assistance to Uzbekistan is limited because the Secretary of State has been unable to determine, as required by Congress, that Uzbekistan has made progress on commitments to reform included in the 2002 strategic partnership agreement. However, the United States continues limited cooperation in situations where such activities are important to the national security of the United States. Despite occasional uncooperative behavior, Uzbekistan remains a stakeholder in regional stability and supports the war on terror. Department of State funded programs will help Uzbekistan with counter-terrorism, including the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and related technologies. In addition, the Department of State will support efforts focused on the detrimental effects of drug use and provide alternative activities for youth. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will work with non-governmental organizations to prevent trafficking in persons and improve care for victims, as well as to encourage the GOU to facilitate and materially support the work of these organizations.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Uzbekistan lags behind on all democracy indicators, particularly political rights, civil liberties, and independent media. Unfortunately, the GOU is not interested in reform in these areas. USAID programs will continue to develop local capacity to protect human rights. Department of State and USAID programs will provide access to legal information and advice, especially on the legal rights of non-governmental organizations and media

operators. The United States also will focus on breaking the GOU's blockade of information by providing increased access to objective information through satellite television and the internet, as well as increasing linkages with organizations outside of the country. USAID and Department of State programming will further the U.S. goal of improving the rule of law by training defense lawyers, providing legal assistance to reform minded activists and working with the government to implement promised legal reforms. USAID programming also will be used to promote Uzbek citizens finding solutions to their housing problems through support of a new institution, condominium associations.

Investing in People: U.S. assistance has provided the GOU with a model for reform should it choose to pursue new directions in health or education. USAID programs will support GOU and other donor efforts to modernize and restructure the public health system and support efforts to establish more efficient, integrated health systems to address HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. Maternal and child health will remain another priority focus. Health-related assistance supported by USAID will fight corruption and improve GOU effectiveness in the sector. Funding will be used to maintain and reinforce previous USAID investments in the areas of education finance reform and teacher training.

Economic Growth: Fundamental shortcomings in legislation governing foreign direct investment, law enforcement, regulatory quality issues, and the business environment hamper Uzbekistan's overall economic progress. High unemployment, the unpredictable occasional closure of the borders to trade, and limited regional economic integration all contribute to an unstable situation in the region. Given the lack of political will, U.S. resources will bypass the GOU and focus on activities that improve the capacity of Uzbek businessmen and farmers. If it is deemed permissible under the current Congressional restrictions, and in the interest of the United States, USAID will implement a new agribusiness competitiveness program that will work with farmers to improve marketing and production skills, as well as assisting them in engaging with local government and agricultural enterprises.

Humanitarian Assistance: Department of State assistance will provide basic necessities and medical assistance to vulnerable populations including orphans, the physically handicapped, the elderly, and isolated poverty-stricken populations.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Uzbekistan declines from FY 2008 levels. Funding for high priority programs in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective declines slightly from FY 2008 but represents the largest objective of the overall bilateral budget. Peace and Security funding decreases significantly as the GOU has continued to obstruct U.S. efforts in some parts of this sector.

South and Central Asia Regional

Program Overview

U.S. regional assistance is designed to support the development of fully sovereign, stable, democratic states in South and Central Asia that are integrated into the world economy and cooperating with one another, as well as the United States and our partners to advance regional prosperity, security, and stability. To further this strategy, the United States will work to establish a sustainable north-south electricity trade, diagnose and troubleshoot barriers to regional trade and transportation, support the establishment of sustainable independent regional media and promote additional intra-regional educational and research efforts.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,190	6,996	14,807
Child Survival and Health	988	-	-
Development Assistance	-	3,420	2,700
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	5,500
FREEDOM Support Act	2,470	2,976	6,207
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	232	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	600	400

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	5,190	6,996	14,807
Peace and Security	400	1,230	400
Counter-Terrorism	-	-	400
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	400	600	-
Stabilization Operation and Security Sector Reform	-	630	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	900	200	1,807
Civil Society	900	200	1,807
Investing in People	1,588	656	1,700
Health	1,238	-	-
Education	350	656	1,700
Economic Growth	1,583	4,910	10,900
Trade and Investment	480	1,050	1,800
Infrastructure	853	3,860	9,100

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	5,190	6,996	14,807
Economic Opportunity	250	-	-
Program Support	719	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	14,807	400	1,807	1,700	10,900	-
Development Assistance	2,700	-	-	-	2,700	-
Economic Support Fund	5,500	-	-	1,000	4,500	-
FREEDOM Support Act	6,207	-	1,807	700	3,700	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The Department of State will support activities in this sector to build counter-terrorism technical capacity of partner nations and also promote, where possible, regional cooperation, coordination and communication regarding shared counter-terrorism objectives. A key focus will be to limit terrorist transit throughout the region. In consultation with partner nations, the Department of State will support training and consultations covering an array of counter-terrorism subjects, such as "Airport and Border Security, Identifying and Preventing the Use of Fraudulent Travel Documents, and Preventing Attacks on Soft Targets."

Governing Justly and Democratically: Regional programs in this area will work to improve the media environment and to foster new regionally relevant independent commercial television. The United States will continue to support USAID efforts to promote satellite broadcasting of locally produced independent programming that addresses issues of interest and concern to South and Central Asians. In addition, programs will support increased access to the internet and promote expanded free expression via the web.

Investing in People: The South and Central Asia region includes 13 countries with widely varying capacities to educate their citizens. Department of State resources in this area will support institutions of higher education that have been selected to host regional research programs, exchanges, and scholarship students from throughout Central and South Asia. Programming in this area will support faculty training, curricular development, and assistance with U.S. accreditation for the American University of Central Asia. U.S. funds also will support English language training for business sector professionals and journalists at the Central Institute of English in Hyderabad, India. Needs of non-educated, disaffected youth in South and Central Asia also will be addressed through partnerships with local education, humanitarian and development organizations to implement programs for youths from ages 15 to 24 who will gain livelihood and leadership skills. Emergent and promising youth leaders also will participate in cross-border activities. To speed integration into the regional and global workforce, seed funds will be provided for local software programmers to develop "teach

yourself” English language programs.

Economic Growth: Department of State and USAID programs to promote regional economic growth will focus on facilitating electricity trade between South and Central Asia, exploring ways to improve transportation and communications using innovative technology, and promoting trade and investment in the region.

The Department of State will work to attract essential private sector investment into trans-regional electricity infrastructure, by partially mitigating investment risks through the establishment of a capital investment guarantee fund. Other USAID and Department of State programs will continue to work directly with governments in the region to install infrastructure, negotiate transfer and other agreements, and reform internal energy regulations and other activities necessary to establish a broader electricity market between South and Central Asia.

The United States, along with multilateral institutions, has been engaged in trade policy reform, trade facilitation and investment climate analysis and promotion across the Central-South Asia divide; however, FY 2009 funds are needed to take advantage of new opportunities to foster important, growth promoting trade. The Department of State will formulate solutions to overcome transportation obstacles identified by previous programs in partnership with other donors. This request also will help to develop indigenous private sector institutions and promote investment by private international firms.

With requested communications resources, the Department of State will facilitate high speed fiber-optic interconnections, marking a major improvement in business infrastructure, as well as information access. Targeted regional training and technical assistance in a variety of civil aviation-related areas will help open the region to the rest of the world and complement parallel and ongoing customs reform and security projects.

Overview of Major Changes

Previously, U.S. regional programs in South and Central Asia were presented in three different narratives: South Asia Regional programs funded by the Development Assistance account; Central Asia Regional programs funded by the Freedom Support Act; and South and Central Asia Regional programs funded by the Economic Support Fund. For FY 2009, the description of these programs is combined in order to give a more complete presentation of regional efforts and illustrate clearly how these programs work together to promote regional integration. The request for the Central Asia, and the South and Central Asia Regional Programs has increased while the request for the South Asia Regional Program is unchanged from FY 2008. Additional resources for regional programs in FY 2009 will accelerate the pace of integration between the countries of South and Central Asia, contribute directly to improved security in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and contribute to the overall effort to combat terrorism worldwide.

Western Hemisphere Regional Overview

Program Overview

U.S. foreign policy objectives in the region are focused on helping governments respond to their citizens by strengthening democracy, sustaining long-term economic growth, and promoting security. This policy has borne fruit in the emergence of democratic states, and improved social justice and economic competitiveness. Despite these advances, many people continue to lack the opportunities long associated with fully functioning democracies and strong economic growth; they lack jobs, healthcare, education, and safety. The Western Hemisphere has some of the highest rates of income inequality in the world with eighty percent of its indigenous peoples living in abject poverty. Inadequate economic policies, coupled with weak institutions, continue to undermine the delivery of many critical public services and the growth of a robust, broad-based private sector. As a result, the ability of democratic governments to deliver services quickly and widely is being questioned in the region. Moreover, while many countries have improved their ability to compete in the international market, they often lag behind developing countries in other regions.

To address these challenges, the United States is working hard to consolidate and deepen democratic gains so that everyone not only has a voice in electing their leaders, but also has the opportunity to raise their standard of living and the ability to determine their destiny. The United States will continue working with partners as well as through multilateral forums like the Summit of Americas process to fight corruption, promote the rule of law, and create the kind of democratic and just society necessary to ensure that economic opportunity is not limited to elites, but instead extends to all.

In order to stem the growing threat of increased violence and narcotics trafficking in the Central America-Mexico corridor, the United States, Mexico and countries in Central America have developed a new paradigm for regional security cooperation under the Merida Initiative. The goal of the Merida Initiative is two-fold: to strengthen state institutions in the region, and to break up the criminal organizations which aggressively intimidate these institutions, threaten the Mexican and Central American governments' ability to maintain public security and expand the rule of law, and pose a safety and security hazard to the United States.

Foreign assistance for Latin America is increasingly focused on the U.S.'s highest priority countries. Outside of the Merida Initiative, nearly seventy percent of the region's FY 2009 request will be allocated to Colombia, Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru, and Haiti. The FY 2009 budget request also includes funding for Cuba to meet the recommendations contained in the second report by the Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba (CAFC II) and continues to support, at a level of \$40 million, implementation of the Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) which focuses on labor and the environment.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	1,552,973	-	1,467,388	550,000	2,048,612
Andean Counterdrug Program	660,465	-	319,848	-	406,757
Child Survival and Health	138,823	-	134,201	-	105,518
Development Assistance	238,800	-	240,427	-	356,570
Economic Support Fund	124,221	-	406,413	-	281,566
Foreign Military Financing	102,790	-	66,249	-	92,531
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	105,941	-	112,000	-	112,000
International Military Education and Training	12,772	-	11,389	-	12,574
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	57,328	-	87,763	550,000	605,551
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	10,675	-	12,141	-	14,045
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	101,158	-	76,957	-	61,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	1,552,973	-	1,467,388	550,000	2,048,612
Peace and Security	770,181	-	651,749	429,549	1,224,899
Counter-Terrorism	15,399	-	14,145	-	10,385
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	2,110	-	1,900	-	1,920
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	166,792	-	117,430	27,759	158,611
Counter-Narcotics	562,115	-	489,863	382,237	981,803
Transnational Crime	3,765	-	6,411	19,553	47,180
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,000	-	22,000	-	25,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	142,507	-	207,609	83,451	227,253
Rule of Law and Human Rights	66,533	-	98,914	75,980	97,486
Good Governance	38,544	-	39,013	7,471	68,827
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	13,625	-	19,751	-	23,383
Civil Society	23,805	-	49,931	-	37,557
Investing in People	384,041	-	382,311	-	334,650
Health	289,204	-	292,865	-	246,600
Education	53,198	-	47,868	-	48,658
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	41,639	-	41,578	-	39,392
Economic Growth	229,392	-	216,039	-	228,500
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,775	-	1,700	-	3,455
Trade and Investment	39,044	-	57,455	-	70,536

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	1,552,973	-	1,467,388	550,000	2,048,612
Financial Sector	2,967	-	1,743	-	6,369
Infrastructure	5,192	-	200	-	2,708
Agriculture	54,041	-	51,514	-	46,791
Private Sector Competitiveness	17,892	-	19,835	-	37,260
Economic Opportunity	14,501	-	4,377	-	4,230
Environment	84,980	-	79,215	-	57,151
Humanitarian Assistance	13,742	-	1,000	-	900
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	12,594	-	-	-	-
Disaster Readiness	1,148	-	1,000	-	900
Program Support	13,110	-	8,680	37,000	32,410
Program Support	13,110	-	8,680	37,000	32,410

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	2,048,612	1,224,899	227,253	334,650	228,500	900	32,410
Andean Counterdrug Program	406,757	394,507	4,450	-	-	-	7,800
Child Survival and Health	105,518	-	-	105,518	-	-	-
Development Assistance	356,570	54,456	104,152	37,666	157,786	400	2,110
Economic Support Fund	281,566	114,000	78,386	41,500	47,180	500	-
Foreign Military Financing	92,531	92,531	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	112,000	-	-	112,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	12,574	12,574	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	605,551	542,786	40,265	-	-	-	22,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	14,045	14,045	-	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	61,500	-	-	37,966	23,534	-	-

Peace and Security: The central security challenge to U.S. policy in the Western Hemisphere is how it addresses the nontraditional, transnational threats posed by organized crime, drug trafficking, gangs and gang violence, and terrorism. To counter these threats, the United States has built forms of cooperation that go beyond traditional military and security assistance. Recognizing that national security is indispensable for long-term economic prosperity and political stability, U.S. peace and security programs are increasingly focused on law enforcement and intelligence cooperation, increased communication between disaster and emergency management agencies, and better coordination among environmental and medical authorities. The Merida Initiative, Colombia, Haiti, and the other Andean countries are the region's highest priorities, which underscore the nexus between security and stability.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support the 2009 Summit of the Americas process, a forum that advances U.S. interests by gaining consensus on hemispheric priorities. Working with our Summit partners, the United States will support fundamental rights that form the basis of open societies, strengthen democratic institutions and constitutional procedures, develop political parties, and create just and fair societies to benefit all people. Under the President's Freedom Agenda, democracy programs focus on broadening citizen participation, elections assistance, judiciary reform, anti-corruption, transparency and accountability, human rights, and social justice through stronger rule of law. As one of the highest priorities for the U.S., Haiti will continue to receive assistance to ensure that its newly-created democracy succeeds. U.S. programs in the Caribbean seek to enhance disaster preparedness and law enforcement cooperation. To support the Cuban people's right to self-determination, the United States will fulfill the recommendations that resulted from the second report of the Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba (CAFC II).

Investing in People: Although poverty, inequality, and social exclusion have long denied opportunities to many in the Americas, the United States is committed to working with the democratic leaders of the hemisphere to unlock the vast potential of their citizens by providing better education and health care. Programs will build greater access to quality education and improve the quality of health care, while helping prevent the spread of infectious disease. As part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, HIV/AIDS programs will increase local capacity for a sustainable response to the epidemic.

Economic Growth: Once the pending Free Trade Agreements (FTA) with Colombia and Panama are approved and enter into force, there will be an unbroken arc of FTAs along the Pacific coast of the Americas. U.S. assistance in FY 2009 will focus on supporting the policy and regulatory reforms that are necessary to effectively implement these agreements and ensure that all parties have the governance tools they need to respond to the competitive pressures these agreements will create. The U.S. will work directly with the private sector in partner countries to develop the entrepreneurial and managerial skills they will need to benefit from the market opening provided by the agreements and join the global value-added chains that benefit American firms and consumers. Additionally, the Millennium Challenge Corporation is targeting its assistance to improve critical infrastructure in recipient countries. These transformational efforts are complementary and reinforce the goal of increasing access to capital for small and medium size businesses, improving investment opportunities, increasing competitiveness and trade capacity, and providing job training and education to marginalized populations.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. foreign assistance will help our hemispheric partners prepare for and respond to natural disasters, environmental disasters, and pandemics. This assistance includes the provision of food and shelter, medicines, and vaccines, as well as the improvement of emergency preparedness and regional cooperation.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Western Hemisphere represents an increase from the FY 2008 estimate. The increase is distributed across all objectives. While great strides have been made, poverty, inequality, and social and political exclusion still exist. The significant increase in the level of investment in Peace and Security is directly attributable to the new Merida Initiative for regional security cooperation with Mexico and Central America. Outside of the Merida Initiative, the investment in Peace and Security remains substantially unchanged in order to continue providing a stable political and economic environment that will bring peace and prosperity to all. Humanitarian Assistance was reduced, reflecting a reduction in non-emergency food assistance to the region.

Argentina

Program Overview

U.S. objectives in Argentina include: promotion of regional stability and democracy, support for U.S. economic interests, and disruption of terrorist operations and crime. The Government of Argentina (GOA) has supported U.S. security goals through participation in international peacekeeping operations by advocating for the nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction and through close cooperation in counter-terrorism, counter-narcotics, and law enforcement efforts.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,605	2,015	1,655
International Military Education and Training	1,205	901	900
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	198	305
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	916	450

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,605	2,015	1,655
Peace and Security	1,605	2,015	1,655
Counter-Terrorism	50	466	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	350	450	450
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,205	901	900
Counter-Narcotics	-	101	94
Transnational Crime	-	97	211

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,655	1,655	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	900	900	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	305	305	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism,	450	450	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,655	1,655	-	-	-	-
Demining and Related Programs						

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will provide assistance for military education and training to strengthen professionalism in the military and enhance Argentine interoperability with U.S. and North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces, especially with regard to peacekeeping. Third among Latin American nations in the number of peacekeeping participants, Argentina trains units of other Latin American militaries at its peacekeeping training academy and sends instructors to assist Central American militaries in developing peacekeeping capabilities.

U.S. assistance through the Department of State will strengthen Argentina's capacity to combat proliferation by training and equipping Argentine Customs in (1) inspection-level enforcement and investigations and (2) dual-use export licensing to tighten control over technology transfers. U.S. Coast Guard training of Argentina's Coast Guard (Prefectura) will improve maritime enforcement capabilities and increase security at major container cargo ports. This training will build on previous investments to upgrade the port of Buenos Aires into a functioning Container Security Initiative port, which targets and pre-screens high-risk maritime cargo containers destined for the United States.

The Department of State also will increase the GOA's law enforcement and judicial capacity to combat transnational organized crime, particularly narcotics, human trafficking, and violations of intellectual property rights. U.S. programs will support the start-up and operation of the Eastern Border Task Force, being formed near the tri-border area of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Assistance also will build institutional capacity to investigate and prosecute human trafficking crimes effectively. U.S. programs will provide intellectual property rights enforcement training to GOA customs officials, patent and trademark examiners, police investigators, prosecutors, and judges.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Argentina is lower than the FY 2008 estimate. The request does not include funding for counter-terrorism activities.

The Bahamas

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to The Bahamas focuses on Peace and Security and supports the following key goals: bolster counter-narcotics law enforcement, combat financial crime, strengthen the capacity to interdict illicit drugs and illegal migrants in Bahamian waters, and protect U.S. borders from terrorism. Funding will build upon excellent cooperation with The Bahamas on security matters and law enforcement, preserving stability and thereby promoting democracy, free trade, and economic prosperity.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	861	1,182	775
Foreign Military Financing	80	-	150
International Military Education and Training	239	190	125
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	496	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	42	496	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	861	1,182	775
Peace and Security	861	1,182	775
Counter-Terrorism	42	496	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	319	190	275
Counter-Narcotics	500	496	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	775	775	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	150	150	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	125	125	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will continue to support and improve maritime and border security capabilities through military and maritime training for the Royal Bahamas Defense Force. “Operation Bahamas, Turks and Caicos”, a multi-national and inter-agency interdiction effort, remains critical for protecting the southeast border of the United States from international drug trafficking and illegal migration into and through The Bahamas. Programs will provide technical support and training for the Bahamian and Turks and Caicos police to enhance investigative capabilities and strengthen prosecution. Assistance also will help develop local anti-terror capacity through training and the provision of equipment. The Freeport Container Port, the largest in The Bahamas, participates in both the U.S. Department of Energy’s Megaports Program and the Department of Homeland Security’s Container Security Initiative. Continued U.S. funding of these initiatives will protect U.S. borders and the four million Americans who travel to The Bahamas every year.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 overall request for The Bahamas is reduced from the FY 2008 estimate.

Belize

Program Overview

Continuing U.S. foreign assistance is critical to supporting Belizean interdiction and border security capabilities. With numerous islands and significant territorial waters in the Caribbean, Belize is a focal point for drug runners and human traffickers. The recently established Belize Coast Guard is currently incapable of adequately patrolling such a vast area.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	970	-	223	737	865
Child Survival and Health	485	-	-	-	465
Development Assistance	-	-	61	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	175	-	-	-	200
International Military Education and Training	310	-	162	-	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	737	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	970	-	223	737	865
Peace and Security	485	-	223	737	400
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	485	-	162	737	400
Transnational Crime	-	-	61	-	-
Investing in People	485	-	-	-	465
Health	485	-	-	-	465

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	865	400	-	465	-	-
Child Survival and Health	465	-	-	465	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	200	200	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will help prevent Belize from becoming a transit point for terrorists seeking to enter the United States. Programs will help strengthen Belize's interdiction and border security capabilities by providing equipment to the border police to tighten security on unmonitored borders with Guatemala, Honduras, and Mexico that facilitate the movement of drugs, trafficked persons, and illegal immigrants. Assistance also will provide training programs and logistical support for the Belize Defense Force and Belize National Coast Guard to further develop Coast Guard operation and interdiction capabilities, improve maritime safety and search-and-rescue missions, help to protect the rich marine environment, and discourage criminal activities. Programs also will include training, technical assistance, and equipment to help address growing organized and gang-related crime.

Investing in People: Belize will receive assistance to fight HIV/AIDS through the regional program managed from the U.S. Agency for International Development's Mission in Guatemala. Efforts to contain the epidemic in the region focus on activities to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those most at-risk, improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment, and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Belize reflects an increase over the FY 2008 estimate in the area of Peace and Security.

Bolivia

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Bolivia focuses on combating the illicit drug trade, promoting long-term economic growth, improving healthcare, increasing opportunities for higher education, and protecting the country's vast biodiversity. Bolivia is also a priority Freedom Agenda country in the Latin America and Caribbean region. As such, U.S. assistance will support programs that foster a more inclusive, pluralistic and representative democracy.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	122,191	99,456	100,399
Andean Counterdrug Program	66,000	29,757	31,000
Child Survival and Health	16,885	16,936	10,251
Development Assistance	14,700	21,991	58,948
Economic Support Fund	4,500	16,862	-
International Military Education and Training	57	179	200
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	397	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	425	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	20,049	12,909	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	122,191	99,456	100,399
Peace and Security	63,057	48,620	46,456
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,057	604	200
Counter-Narcotics	61,690	47,085	46,256
Transnational Crime	310	931	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	11,255	10,092	28,492
Rule of Law and Human Rights	4,650	2,222	6,450
Good Governance	2,598	4,425	13,767
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	279	1,160	2,070
Civil Society	3,728	2,285	6,205
Investing in People	27,810	22,924	14,251

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	122,191	99,456	100,399
Health	23,902	21,604	10,251
Education	900	-	4,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	3,008	1,320	-
Economic Growth	20,069	17,820	11,200
Trade and Investment	2,725	2,485	2,998
Financial Sector	1,020	943	1,319
Agriculture	7,617	7,829	2,683
Environment	8,707	6,563	4,200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	100,399	46,456	28,492	14,251	11,200	-
Andean Counterdrug Program	31,000	31,000	-	-	-	-
Child Survival and Health	10,251	-	-	10,251	-	-
Development Assistance	58,948	15,256	28,492	4,000	11,200	-
International Military Education and Training	200	200	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Funding through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to integrate and bolster the Government of Bolivia's interdiction and voluntary eradication activities, while also addressing transnational and financial crimes. U.S. assistance will also support long-term economic growth and improve access to basic social services in coca-dependent areas. U.S. assistance will continue to strengthen law enforcement capability and cooperation and will promote a more professional and apolitical military, emphasizing a human rights program that will reduce trafficking in persons.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States, through USAID and the Department of State, will support a more inclusive, pluralistic and representative democracy by strengthening civil society, political parties, and elections observation. U.S. assistance will also promote transparent and accountable institutions by helping reform regional and local governments, the judiciary, and Congress. Assistance will also support the efficient delivery of public works and services through more effective democratic processes, including peaceful articulation of citizen demands.

Investing in People: USAID will support voluntary family planning and reproductive health interventions by improving the quality of health care provided, and helping local governments meet their citizens needs, especially in rural areas. In addition, funds will help ensure tuberculosis is properly diagnosed and treated and child survival services are standardized to reduce child morbidity and mortality. Assistance also will help disadvantaged youth and indigenous communities advance through exchange programs and educational scholarships, as well as other educational opportunities

offered through partnerships with non-governmental organizations and local governments.

Economic Growth: USAID will help poor Bolivians raise their standard of living by improving agricultural production, enterprise development, and access to financial services. Support will help small businesses comply with international standards to increase their profits available in international markets. U.S. assistance will also strive to protect Bolivia's vast biodiversity and promote economic growth by teaching local indigenous communities the benefits of responsible, well-regulated forest management practices.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Bolivia is slightly increased from the FY 2008 estimate, reflecting a substantial increase in rule of law, good governance, electoral processes and consensus-building, civil society and education. These increases are offset by reductions in health and economic growth programs.

Brazil

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Brazil focuses on the following key goals: deterring and preventing illicit activities, strengthening the capacity of local organizations to address critical threats to the Amazon region's tropical forest and biological diversity, and reducing the transmission of selected communicable diseases, particularly among high-risk populations, focusing on the detection and control of tuberculosis.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	15,970	14,880	8,647
Andean Counterdrug Program	4,000	992	1,000
Child Survival and Health	3,200	3,200	1,997
Development Assistance	8,000	9,983	5,000
International Military Education and Training	28	179	250
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	742	526	400

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	15,970	14,880	8,647
Peace and Security	4,770	1,697	1,650
Counter-Terrorism	542	326	200
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	200	200	200
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	28	179	250
Counter-Narcotics	4,000	992	1,000
Investing in People	3,095	3,200	1,997
Health	3,095	3,200	1,997
Economic Growth	7,898	9,983	5,000
Trade and Investment	871	-	-
Infrastructure	899	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	898	-	-
Economic Opportunity	-	483	-
Environment	5,230	9,500	5,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	15,970	14,880	8,647
Program Support	207	-	-
Program Support	207	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	8,647	1,650	-	1,997	5,000	-	-
Andean Counterdrug Program	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Child Survival and Health	1,997	-	-	1,997	-	-	-
Development Assistance	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	400	400	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will strengthen the Government of Brazil's (GOB) efforts to track, deter, and prevent illicit activity through Brazilian ports of entry, including airports. It will enhance GOB capabilities by helping the government address financial crimes through targeted anti-money laundering initiatives, and to combat terrorism financing in the Tri-Border Area. Counter-narcotics programs will strengthen Brazil's interdiction capabilities and support training and equipping of law enforcement to combat narco-trafficking and bolster demand reduction and youth outreach activities. U.S. assistance will also foster increased cooperation, exchange, and interoperability with military forces, with the objective of strengthening Brazil's ability to contribute to international peacekeeping missions, the war on terrorism, and counter-narcotics efforts. This, in turn, will help build a professional Brazilian military dedicated to the rule of law and respect for human rights.

Investing in People: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will expand the adoption of World Health Organization recommended tuberculosis treatment in the Brazilian states with the highest levels of infection: São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

Economic Growth: USAID will strengthen the capacity of local organizations to address critical threats to the Amazon region's tropical forests and biological diversity with a strong focus on empowering indigenous peoples and supporting sustainable management of natural resources. This assistance includes support for the President's Climate Change Initiative for biofuels, alternative energy, and energy efficiency.

Overview of Major Changes

Following an increase in funding for environmental programs, the FY 2009 request is lower than the FY 2008 estimate, which remains a sustainable level of funding in this area.

Chile

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to Chile is focused on ensuring long-term regional prosperity and security through educational and professional exchanges, and cooperation in military affairs as well as in regional and global issues of mutual interest. These programs further bolster Chile's democracy and economy, enabling it to be an even stronger partner.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,437	1,467	1,575
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	750
International Military Education and Training	662	571	525
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	99	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	275	797	300

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,437	1,467	1,575
Peace and Security	1,437	1,467	1,575
Counter-Terrorism	-	347	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	275	450	300
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,162	571	1,275
Counter-Narcotics	-	99	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	1,575	1,575	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	525	525	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	300	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will focus on stabilization operations, security sector reform, and deterring weapons of mass destruction.

Assistance will support defense and military restructuring, reform, and operations. Engagement with Chile's security forces will catalyze modernization efforts to increase interoperability with U.S. forces and improve civilian control over the military. U.S. programs will directly build Chile's capacity to sustain its contributions to ongoing peacekeeping operations and prepare for contributions to future operations. U.S. training and equipment assistance will help support Chile's ability to participate in peacekeeping operations, allowing U.S. military resources to be focused elsewhere.

The Department of State will develop an export controls program in Chile to establish a website to educate Chilean industries in export control laws and regulations and help companies increase their compliance with such laws. Working with U.S. Customs and Border Protection, training and equipment will be provided to Chilean authorities to enhance their ability to detect and interdict contraband crossing Chilean ports.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is consistent with the FY 2008 estimated level to assist the modernization of Chile's military, thereby increasing its ability to participate in peacekeeping operations, and operate with U.S. forces. Funding will continue to support weapons of mass destruction programs, but at decreased levels.

Colombia

Program Overview

U.S. programs focus on three closely related objectives: to support the Government of Colombia's (GOC) programs to reduce narcotics trafficking and terrorism; strengthen democratic institutions; and promote economic and social development. The United States and Colombia can consolidate the gains made to date by continuing to strengthen Colombia's institutional capacity to promote economic, social, and alternative development. Key programs include efforts to foster legal economic opportunities, increase the state's presence throughout the national territory, provide humanitarian assistance to those most affected by internal violence, protect human rights, improve the rule of law, and support the demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	561,090	541,130	542,863
Andean Counterdrug Program	465,000	244,618	329,557
Economic Support Fund	-	194,412	142,366
Foreign Military Financing	85,500	55,050	66,390
International Military Education and Training	1,646	1,428	1,400
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	41,907	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,086	3,715	3,150
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	4,858	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	561,090	541,130	542,863
Peace and Security	479,966	430,042	472,007
Counter-Terrorism	3,395	3,288	2,750
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	124,987	75,511	100,006
Counter-Narcotics	351,334	351,243	368,372
Transnational Crime	250	-	879
Governing Justly and Democratically	30,507	63,350	24,256
Rule of Law and Human Rights	23,180	57,760	20,606
Good Governance	6,195	4,771	2,900
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,132	819	750

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	561,090	541,130	542,863
Investing in People	31,050	36,000	35,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	31,050	36,000	35,000
Economic Growth	4,200	4,200	4,200
Trade and Investment	4,200	4,200	4,200
Humanitarian Assistance	4,858	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,858	-	-
Program Support	10,509	7,538	7,400
Program Support	10,509	7,538	7,400

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	542,863	472,007	24,256	35,000	4,200	-	7,400
Andean Counterdrug Program	329,557	317,707	4,450	-	-	-	7,400
Economic Support Fund	142,366	83,360	19,806	35,000	4,200	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	66,390	66,390	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,150	3,150	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, will help Colombia modernize its military and police; promote law enforcement reform and operations; expand control over national territory; continue the demobilization and reintegration of ex-militants, including child-soldiers; counter illicit trafficking in conventional weapons; maintain humanitarian demining and anti-kidnapping activities; and expand alternative development.

Counter-narcotics programs will support Colombia's drug eradication and interdiction activities, operational and maintenance support for aviation assets, anti-money laundering efforts, training for police and military counter-narcotics personnel to promote rule of law (including human rights) to help extend government authority to all parts of Colombia. While Colombia is steadily assuming increased management and financial responsibilities for these programs, continued funding will consolidate progress made since 2000.

Security assistance programs will continue to support Colombia's efforts to expand control over its national territory while shifting the focus of U.S. Government support to the training and maintenance capabilities that the Colombian military will need to sustain its forces and operations. Programs also will support Colombia's efforts to reform its military establishment, including resource management, education, training and personnel management, and provide a broad range of courses for the

Colombian military that promote professionalism and respect for human rights.

Alternative development is a key component of U.S. support to counter-narcotics efforts and promotes sustainable economic opportunities in regions that continue to be vulnerable to drug production and conflict. New programs in conflict zones will provide job creation and productive activities in areas recently retaken from the illegally armed groups. The United States will maintain assistance to the GOC's reintegration program for demobilized members of illegally armed groups since their successful reintegration into society is a critical factor for the ultimate success of the peace process. U.S. assistance will enable the GOC's capacity to provide reparations to victims. U.S. assistance also will provide training, equipment, and forensics support for the prosecutors, judges, investigators, and forensic scientists responsible for the adjudication of the demobilized under the current legal framework.

Governing Justly and Democratically: Department of State and USAID funded programs will support rule of law and human rights programs to increase access to justice, particularly in rural areas; protect human rights, including labor rights; and consolidate state presence in former conflict zones. U.S. programs will continue to support the effective implementation and operation of the new oral accusatorial justice system, which was implemented countrywide as of January 1, 2008. U.S. assistance will also continue to support the Prosecutor General (Fiscal), Inspector General (Procuraduria), the Public Defender, and civil society oversight. U.S. assistance will strengthen the provision of government services in regions and communities previously controlled by illegal armed groups. In addition, programs will make political parties more responsive to popular will and promote political participation, especially by vulnerable populations such as Afro-Colombians.

Investing in People: Programs funded by USAID will expand social and economic opportunities and improve the livelihoods of Colombia's large numbers of internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, including female-headed households, the indigenous, youth at risk of recruitment by illegal armed groups, and Afro-Colombians. These programs will assist entities that promote economic opportunities and provide services, such as health care, housing, and education, particularly in newly-secured areas.

Economic Growth: USAID funded programs will focus on trade and investment, with a special emphasis on improving the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises and promoting broad-based economic growth in the country's poorest regions. These programs also will support economic and social reforms to enable the country to better implement and benefit from the Free Trade Agreement. U.S. assistance also will expand economic opportunities for populations at risk, such as indigenous populations, Afro-Colombians, and internally displaced persons.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 CBJ request for Colombia is comparable to the FY 2008 estimate. There is a small increase in Peace and Security and a decrease in the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective.

Costa Rica

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance will focus on helping Costa Rica improve its overall domestic security environment and respond to national and regional health emergencies and pandemics. President Arias is keenly aware that strengthening Costa Rica's institutional ability to defend against regional narco-traffickers and traffickers in persons is essential to his ambitious goal of making Costa Rica the first fully-developed country in Latin America by 2021. U.S.-supplied equipment, training, and technical support will remain essential to improving Costa Rica's resource-strapped security and its ability to improve the health of its citizens.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	322	-	178	2,656	660
Child Survival and Health	242	-	-	-	340
International Military Education and Training	80	-	178	-	320
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	2,656	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	322	-	178	2,656	660
Peace and Security	80	-	178	2,656	320
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	80	-	178	681	320
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	-	1,975	-
Investing in People	242	-	-	-	340
Health	242	-	-	-	340

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	660	320	-	340	-	-
Child Survival and Health	340	-	-	340	-	-
International Military Education and Training	320	320	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will provide training and specialized law enforcement equipment which is not available in Costa Rica, including information systems that will enhance the accountability of mid-level police managers while allowing far more efficient use of limited police resources. Through information systems assistance, the U.S. will also help to make criminal records and arrest warrants available to police nationwide. U.S. plans for these systems require the Government of Costa Rica to fund a portion of the costs as well. Programs also will help foster critical security forces ties with military assets in the region. Assistance will continue the professional development of mid-level management personnel in the security forces, a project begun jointly by the U.S. and the Ministry of Public Security in 2007.

Investing in People: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development, will help fight HIV/AIDS throughout Central America. Efforts to contain the epidemic in the region focus on activities to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those populations most at-risk; improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment; and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS. Programs will encourage Costa Rica to finish developing a national health emergency plan and participate in regional health initiatives.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for Costa Rica is significantly higher than the FY 2008 estimate. Funding will increase in the Peace and Security and Investing in People Objectives.

Cuba

Program Overview

The Castro regime is the only non-democratically elected government in the Western Hemisphere. The second report of the Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba (CAFC II), issued in July 2006, noted "the last several years have witnessed a sustained increase in the ability of the Cuban opposition to engage in acts of resistance, mobilize greater segments of the Cuban population, and communicate a positive vision for the future to the Cuban people and the international community." In keeping with the Commission's findings, U.S. foreign assistance will focus on the following key goals: increasing support for Cuban civil society, expanding international awareness, breaking the regime's information blockade, and continuing to develop assistance initiatives to help Cuban civil society realize a democratic transition.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	13,300	45,330	20,000
Economic Support Fund	13,300	45,330	20,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	13,300	45,330	20,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	12,690	45,330	20,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,250	4,947	5,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	950	6,841	5,000
Civil Society	10,490	33,542	10,000
Program Support	610	-	-
Program Support	610	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: Cubans are increasingly vocal about their desire for

fundamental change. U.S. assistance, through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), is designed to enhance the efforts of Cubans who advocate a more open society and are working peacefully to create democratic change in a country where they can freely elect their government. Accordingly, Department of State and USAID assistance aims to help Cubans create space for dialogue about democratic change and reconciliation and create a process guided by the Inter-American Democratic Charter that leads to a democratic Cuba being reintegrated with the Inter-American community. USAID will provide support and materials to civil society and democracy activists to enable them to build their capacity to articulate their desire for democratic change. This includes encouraging international support for universally recognized human rights and interaction with Cuban civil society and democracy activists. USAID assistance will also include support designed to mitigate the impact of Cuban government policies on the families of activists and political prisoners, technology that improves the availability of uncensored information on the island, and efforts to highlight fundamental problems such as the lack of labor rights in Cuba.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Cuba is significantly less than the FY 2008 estimate. FY 2009 funding is intended to sustain efforts to encourage democratic change initiated during the surge of funding in FY 2007 and FY 2008, as mandated through the CAFC II report, which recommended an annual investment of \$20 million thereafter until there is clear evidence of a democratic transition in Cuba. The reductions are primarily reflected in civil society programs.

Dominican Republic

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to the Dominican Republic will focus on key Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) indicators including control of corruption, government effectiveness, rule of law, public investment in health and education, immunization rates, girls' primary education completion rate, and business and fiscal regulation. U.S. assistance will help the Dominican Republic improve governance and access to justice; implement the U.S.-Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) while helping small businesses and rural communities take advantage of trade and income generation opportunities; and continue to support the equitable provision of quality health and education services.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	34,323	37,634	32,164
Child Survival and Health	11,891	10,411	8,764
Development Assistance	17,009	12,403	20,700
Economic Support Fund	2,150	12,399	-
Foreign Military Financing	725	-	750
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,048	933	800
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	992	1,150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	500	496	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	34,323	37,634	32,164
Peace and Security	2,273	2,421	2,700
Counter-Terrorism	500	496	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,773	933	1,550
Counter-Narcotics	-	992	1,150
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,707	5,750	5,750
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,168	2,580	2,580
Good Governance	1,462	3,170	3,170
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,077	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	34,323	37,634	32,164
Investing in People	14,761	16,863	12,514
Health	12,576	12,611	8,764
Education	2,185	4,252	3,750
Economic Growth	12,746	12,600	11,200
Trade and Investment	2,601	2,900	1,500
Infrastructure	943	-	-
Agriculture	4,910	5,750	5,750
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,093	2,750	2,750
Environment	2,199	1,200	1,200
Program Support	836	-	-
Program Support	836	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	32,164	2,700	5,750	12,514	11,200	-	-
Child Survival and Health	8,764	-	-	8,764	-	-	-
Development Assistance	20,700	-	5,750	3,750	11,200	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,150	1,150	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will assist the Dominican military to address ungoverned spaces, specifically remote areas lacking rule of law, through capacity building as well as train and equip initiatives such as Operation Enduring Friendship. Programs will help ensure that the Dominican military, law enforcement, and judicial systems address crime, terrorism, drug trafficking, human trafficking, and money laundering. Assistance will help Dominican border authorities define proper roles for the military, interdict illegal migrants, fight illicit drug operations, and coordinate the military's natural disaster response efforts.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will provide support to the public prosecutor's office and the judiciary to help them prosecute crime effectively and reduce corruption; help make justice services more accessible, timely, and responsive; increase access to public information; and promote more transparent and accountable political financing and a more democratic political party system. USAID assistance also will help strengthen civil society organizations that monitor the transparency of public institutions, expand citizen participation in social auditing of public funds, and promote media reporting of governance and transparency issues.

Investing in People: The United States, through USAID, will work to mitigate the effects of poverty and help build a more equitable society by improving access to quality health care and primary education, encouraging greater grass roots support for investing in these areas. USAID programs will support Dominican health sector reform and the implementation of the health component under the new social security system. Funds also will support maternal and child health activities as well as the detection and treatment of tuberculosis. Assistance will promote quality primary education, in both urban and rural areas through improved education policy reform and implementation. USAID programs also will finance and promote the use of innovative education activities targeted for at-risk youth.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief: The Dominican Republic will receive significant support for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs in FY 2009, with programmatic emphasis on activities related to care, treatment, and prevention.

Economic Growth: The United States, through USAID, will help complement efforts by Dominican and other donor programs to streamline the regulatory environment as well as support the implementation of CAFTA-DR to generate broad-based, sustainable economic growth. USAID programs will also help address current policy disincentives that inhibit private sector investment, innovation, and development; target improvements in the competitiveness of small businesses, particularly those negatively affected by CAFTA-DR. USAID assistance will help potential Dominican exporters diversify crops, increase rural value chain productivity, identify new markets, and develop marketing strategies that take advantage of increased opportunities for local and international trade. USAID activities also will support the enforcement of Dominican environmental laws and regulations at the local level through improved capacity in municipal environmental units to develop and enforce local ordinances and will promote efforts to protect and conserve biodiversity through improved management of Dominican protected areas, watersheds and coastal resources.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for the Dominican Republic is less than the FY 2008 estimate. This decrease is reflected in the area of Investing in People, which will experience a significant decrease.

Eastern Caribbean

Program Overview

U.S. assistance to the Eastern Caribbean focuses on helping these states in their fight against potential terrorist threats and transnational crime, thus improving the security of the United States.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,693	1,592	2,150
Foreign Military Financing	990	-	1,000
International Military Education and Training	703	600	650
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	496	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	496	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	1,693	1,592	2,150
Peace and Security	1,693	1,592	2,150
Counter-Terrorism	-	496	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,693	600	1,650
Counter-Narcotics	-	400	430
Transnational Crime	-	96	70

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	650	650	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, provided by the Department of State, will enhance the capacity of Eastern Caribbean security forces to counter various forms of transnational crime, such as drug

trafficking, money laundering, and arms trafficking, that can contribute directly to terrorist threats looking for soft targets located near the United States. Programs will help strengthen the capacity of Caribbean nations' maritime security forces by providing specialized training, technical assistance, equipment, arms, and vehicles to assist in counter-terrorism, border control, and drug interdiction operations. Assistance directly impacts the Eastern Caribbean's ability to combat terrorist threats, narco-trafficking, and other transnational crimes by increasing the professionalism and technical capabilities of its security forces.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request reflects an increase over the FY 2008 estimate, reflected in the Peace and Security Objective. It is anticipated that the additional funds will enhance the capacity of Eastern Caribbean security forces.

Ecuador

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Ecuador focuses on helping Ecuadorians strengthen their democratic institutions; creating more and better-paying jobs; improving the management of natural resources; and curbing the corrosive impact of the regional drug trade in Ecuador. Ecuador's chronic instability is a major source of illegal immigration and drugs transiting to the United States. Border areas in particular lack the political stability, security, and alternative development necessary for their vulnerable populations to resist the corrupting power of drug smugglers.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	32,037	25,200	32,536
Andean Counterdrug Program	17,300	6,943	7,200
Child Survival and Health	2,000	2,000	2,001
Development Assistance	8,144	9,855	22,585
Economic Support Fund	4,500	5,951	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	500
International Military Education and Training	43	178	250
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	99	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50	174	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	32,037	25,200	32,536
Peace and Security	16,837	9,534	14,400
Counter-Terrorism	50	174	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	43	178	750
Counter-Narcotics	16,284	9,083	13,350
Transnational Crime	460	99	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	4,521	2,282	8,145
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,200	170	2,000
Good Governance	1,606	1,412	3,500
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	450	100	1,000
Civil Society	1,265	600	1,645

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	32,037	25,200	32,536
Investing in People	2,000	5,794	2,201
Health	2,000	5,794	2,001
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	-	-	200
Economic Growth	8,679	7,340	7,540
Trade and Investment	1,289	1,184	2,540
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,246	1,156	2,000
Environment	6,144	5,000	3,000
Program Support	-	250	250
Program Support	-	250	250

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	32,536	14,400	8,145	2,201	7,540	-	250
Andean Counterdrug Program	7,200	7,200	-	-	-	-	-
Child Survival and Health	2,001	-	-	2,001	-	-	-
Development Assistance	22,585	6,450	8,145	200	7,540	-	250
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Ecuador is a cooperative partner in the fight against narco-trafficking, regional terrorism, and trafficking in persons. The United States, through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will help increase licit income and employment opportunities for populations vulnerable to the narco-economy, as well as strengthen local governments' capacity to respond their constituents' needs. U.S. assistance will help increase Ecuador's capacity to protect its northern region against incursions by Colombian armed illegal groups, and support police and judicial training, including the introduction of a new criminal case tracking system. Programs will help bolster police counter-narcotics operations, combat exploitative alien smuggling rings and trafficking in persons. Technical and monetary assistance will be provided to the newly-formed Ecuadorian Financial Intelligence Unit and train Ecuadorian authorities to detect and prosecute money laundering and other illegal financial transactions. U.S. programs will develop professionalism in the military through education courses and technical training, while seeking to enhance the principles of civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, and effective management of defense resources.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID will promote more effective local governance, increase citizen oversight, assist key democratic institutions including the new Congress, and improve access to justice for vulnerable populations. U.S. assistance will increase the capacity of local governments to manage decentralized functions and improve the ability of citizens to effectively

participate in local decision-making. Support to civil society organizations will help them monitor the implementation of the new Constitution, if approved, and the performance of institutions such as the new Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court, the Congress, and the Constitutional Court. Programs will also support free and fair elections, and provide assistance to help implement key electoral and political reforms.

Investing in People: USAID programs will help improve hygiene practices and health education in the border regions of Ecuador. Assistance will focus on increasing household access to potable water and sanitation to improve maternal and child health as well as help promote the inclusion and participation of people with disabilities in formal employment and in the political, social, and cultural sectors.

Economic Growth: USAID programs will support reform-oriented sectors of the business community to implement a national competitiveness agenda that will promote trade, transparency, foreign investment, and advocate for free trade. Assistance will help improve private sector competitiveness by addressing local economic constraints affecting the business community. Programs will also help private sector organizations develop a national consensus on key trade and competitiveness reforms that will help Ecuador integrate in the global economy. Assistance for the environment will help improve the management of some of the world's most diverse ecosystems, strengthening conservation and improving livelihoods of indigenous groups and other local residents.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Ecuador reflects an increase over the FY 2008 estimate to fund rule of law, good governance, consensus-building and civil society activities. Funds have also been restored to enhance Ecuador's military professionalism and to expand military cooperation. There is also a decrease in the Investing in People Objective.

El Salvador

Program Overview

El Salvador is an important partner for U.S. regional counter-narcotics and law enforcement efforts, a leader in the implementation of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), and the host for the Secretariat for Central American Integration System (SICA). U.S. foreign assistance resources will work to address the threats posed by a surge in criminal violence and gang activity that deters foreign investment, fuels illegal migration, and undermines popular support for democratic government by focusing on the following key objectives: expanding access to primary education, sustaining higher levels of economic growth needed to reduce poverty, improving the rule of law and good governance, and combating transnational crime and narco-trafficking.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	33,208	-	28,584	5,909	36,950
Child Survival and Health	8,425	-	8,425	-	5,275
Development Assistance	13,557	-	12,951	-	24,475
Economic Support Fund	2,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,225	-	4,761	-	4,800
International Military Education and Training	1,824	-	1,599	-	1,600
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	744	5,909	800
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	104	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	177	-	-	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	33,208	-	28,584	5,909	36,950
Peace and Security	9,049	-	7,208	3,809	7,200
Counter-Terrorism	-	-	104	-	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	9,049	-	6,360	1,042	6,400
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	200	-	285
Transnational Crime	-	-	544	2,767	515
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,500	-	3,318	2,100	4,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,300	-	810	2,100	2,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	33,208	-	28,584	5,909	36,950
Good Governance	200	-	2,508	-	2,000
Investing in People	11,959	-	11,876	-	10,275
Health	8,425	-	8,425	-	5,275
Education	3,534	-	3,451	-	5,000
Economic Growth	10,523	-	6,182	-	15,475
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	525	-	1,200	-	2,205
Trade and Investment	3,925	-	2,682	-	4,770
Financial Sector	450	-	-	-	2,000
Agriculture	3,350	-	-	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	300	-	4,000
Environment	2,273	-	2,000	-	2,500
Humanitarian Assistance	177	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	177	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	36,950	7,200	4,000	10,275	15,475	-
Child Survival and Health	5,275	-	-	5,275	-	-
Development Assistance	24,475	-	4,000	5,000	15,475	-
Foreign Military Financing	4,800	4,800	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	800	800	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will enhance El Salvador's fight against violent gangs and support the deployment of a more professional Salvadoran Armed Forces. Training and liaison programs with Salvadoran law enforcement will provide Salvadoran police with the skills necessary to address serious shortcomings in public security. Assistance will provide training and help maintain equipment that is crucial in preparing Salvadoran troops to participate in international peacekeeping operations, counter-narcotics operations, and post-disaster relief and reconstruction. Funds also will support El Salvador in its role as one of only three countries to host a Cooperative Security Location, a staging facility for U.S. anti-narcotics surveillance operations. El Salvador also hosts the U.S.-supported International Law Enforcement Academy, one of only four such academies outside the United States.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development, (USAID), will support the priorities of reducing crime and corruption through a balanced, integrated approach of community crime and violence prevention, coupled with criminal

justice sector reforms and improved law enforcement. Community crime will be addressed through the expansion of civil society activities, public-private sector alliances, improved policy making, and coordination and implementation of prevention strategies. Criminal justice sector reform efforts will focus on improved justice sector processes and criminal investigation, legislation and regulations, and transparency. Assistance also will promote anti-corruption measures and encourage more transparent and accountable management of public resources and decision-making at the various levels of government.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will focus on helping El Salvador achieve the healthy, educated workforce necessary to sustain a growing economy. Health programs will support the Government of El Salvador's (GOES) efforts to improve the health of mothers and children (including reducing maternal and neonatal mortality rates) and slow the transmission of HIV/AIDS. U.S. assistance also will strengthen the GOES's voluntary family planning program. USAID activities in education will help provide academic and civic competencies and other life skills and strive to increase the number and quality of secondary school graduates. Through USAID, El Salvador will continue receiving support for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs in FY 2009, with programmatic emphasis on care and prevention.

Economic Growth: The United States, via USAID, will help the GOES address policy and regulatory constraints that undermine trade and investment growth, enhance participation of small- and medium-sized enterprises in local and global markets, and improve access to financial services. Programs will also help the GOES improve fiscal management through greater tax compliance and improved public expenditure planning. Finally, USAID contributions to improved watershed management will help spur more sustainable economic growth in two areas of high biodiversity importance in western El Salvador.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

On November 29, 2006, El Salvador signed a \$461 million Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Compact that serves as a basis for a regional development strategy to reduce poverty and stimulate economic growth in the impoverished northern zone of the country. MCC will provide nearly half of the funds for this integrated project, with the balance coming from the GOES and other donors. The U.S. foreign assistance package is designed to support El Salvador in maintaining its eligibility for MCC funds during the full five years of Compact implementation.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for El Salvador is higher than the FY 2008 estimate. Increases in funding are reflected in Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth. Decreases in funding are reflected in the area of Investing in People.

Guatemala

Program Overview

The U.S. Government's overarching objective in Guatemala is to promote a more secure, prosperous, and democratic and inclusive society where the rule of law prevails and human rights are respected. U.S. foreign assistance to Guatemala focuses on the following key goals: establish the conditions and capacity for achieving security through effective border control and reduced narcotics trafficking, organized and gang crime, and money laundering; strengthen rule of law and increase government effectiveness; improve the rural economy and the transition to free trade with particular emphasis on agriculture, tourism, and sustainable forestry; improve the well-being of Guatemalans through investments in health and education; and reduce food insecurity in vulnerable areas.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	51,280	-	62,939	8,248	62,260
Child Survival and Health	14,010	-	14,623	-	12,095
Development Assistance	18,465	-	18,067	-	28,795
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	11,903	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	496	-	500
International Military Education and Training	467	-	476	-	550
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,200	-	3,472	8,248	5,320
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,138	-	13,902	-	15,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	51,280	-	62,939	8,248	62,260
Peace and Security	3,277	-	4,114	7,398	6,040
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,427	-	972	2,631	1,050
Counter-Narcotics	1,850	-	1,750	-	2,670
Transnational Crime	-	-	1,392	4,767	2,320
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,481	-	16,424	850	12,925
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,767	-	12,076	850	8,650
Good Governance	2,989	-	4,348	-	4,275
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	725	-	-	-	-
Investing in People	25,344	-	27,374	-	27,845

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	51,280	-	62,939	8,248	62,260
Health	21,420	-	23,659	-	21,845
Education	3,534	-	3,715	-	6,000
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	390	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth	16,040	-	15,027	-	15,450
Trade and Investment	2,100	-	1,500	-	1,442
Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	750
Agriculture	10,050	-	9,077	-	10,100
Private Sector Competitiveness	885	-	1,450	-	858
Environment	3,005	-	3,000	-	2,300
Humanitarian Assistance	1,138	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,138	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	62,260	6,040	12,925	27,845	15,450	-
Child Survival and Health	12,095	-	-	12,095	-	-
Development Assistance	28,795	-	12,595	6,000	10,200	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	550	550	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,320	4,990	330	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	15,000	-	-	9,750	5,250	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, provided by the Department of State, will focus on defeating narco-trafficking, organized crime, money laundering, alien smuggling, and transnational gangs. Assistance also will provide training to modernize Guatemala's armed forces and enhance the capability of its Air Force and Navy to interdict drugs and undocumented migrants in transit to the U.S. Further, assistance programs will enhance public confidence in law enforcement, build Government of Guatemala capacity, mitigate crime, and address violence and security issues.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The U.S. government, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will support reforms within the judiciary and Public Ministry to improve transparency and efficiency as well as help to improve investigations, evidence gathering, and witness protection. USAID programs will enhance police capacity to support prosecutors and bolster communities' confidence and collaboration with the police. Assistance will address violence by helping provide alternatives to joining gangs for youth at risk. Support will be provided to the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) and will include strengthening the

capacity of Guatemalan justice institutions which work with CICIG in the investigation and prosecution of crimes and human rights abuses.

U.S. assistance through USAID will build on past anti-corruption efforts to solidify systematic changes that establish checks and balances and enhance transparency and accountability. Strengthening of local governments and decentralization of decision-making and resources to local levels will allow citizens to engage local officials directly regarding their needs and will promote political participation by indigenous groups and women in their communities.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will help national and local government and non-governmental organizations improve nutrition, maternal and child care, family planning, and reproductive health services. USAID will also increase access to quality health care and education, especially in rural areas, and promote greater social investment. Assistance, via the USAID bilateral and regional programs managed in Guatemala, also will help combat HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases by targeting high-risk groups. USAID programs will support maternal and child nutrition, including providing supplementary food for young children, promoting improved feeding and hygiene practices, and assist the rural poor to produce more food and raise incomes. Additionally, USAID assistance will promote the development and implementation of primary and secondary educational standards and improve teachers' professional development through assessments.

Economic Growth: The United States, through USAID, will ensure that the Dominican Republic-Central American Free Trade Agreement lives up to its promise by helping the government meet its commitments to promote labor rights and environmental protection. Assistance programs will focus on rural development to help prepare small farmers and the poor for a free trade environment as well as strive to promote the inclusion of indigenous producers in expanded markets. Assistance to government and private-sector partners will improve Guatemala's competitiveness through sound economic policies and laws and continue support for the creation and growth of small- and medium-size businesses. Activities will improve agricultural practices and address natural resource constraints and post-harvest food losses. In addition, USAID will assist rural populations to produce more food, improve their incomes, and increase their educational opportunities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request reflects an overall decrease compared to the FY 2008 estimate. There are increases in Peace and Security, Investing in People and Economic Growth. The level for Governing Justly and Democratically is lower in FY 2009, primarily due to the significant CICIG support in FY 2008.

Guyana

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance in Guyana supports U.S. foreign policy priorities, which include fostering stronger and more transparent institutions in all three branches of government, improving the quality of life through economic growth and more equitable distribution of its benefits, promoting good governance and social stability by addressing ethnic conflict, enhancing citizen participation and inclusion in the democratic process, and mitigating the impact of HIV/AIDS.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	29,739	23,988	24,780
Development Assistance	4,000	3,750	4,305
Foreign Military Financing	75	-	225
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	25,306	20,000	20,000
International Military Education and Training	358	238	250

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	29,739	23,988	24,780
Peace and Security	433	238	475
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	433	238	475
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,972	1,750	1,570
Rule of Law and Human Rights	342	300	200
Good Governance	200	400	570
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	490	450	400
Civil Society	940	600	400
Investing in People	25,306	20,000	20,000
Health	25,306	20,000	20,000
Economic Growth	1,972	2,000	2,675
Trade and Investment	806	700	800
Agriculture	210	400	505
Private Sector Competitiveness	956	900	1,370
Program Support	56	-	60

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	29,739	23,988	24,780
Program Support	56	-	60

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	24,780	475	1,570	20,000	2,675	-	60
Development Assistance	4,305	-	1,570	-	2,675	-	60
Foreign Military Financing	225	225	-	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will improve the limited capabilities of Guyana's military through training and equipment and further the military's ability to deny transnational criminals the use of Guyanese territory.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, via the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will help Guyana develop transparent, accountable, and professional governance institutions, increase separation of powers, and improve legal and regulatory frameworks. U.S. assistance will strengthen civil society and media capacity for oversight, advocacy, and participation in the political process. The U.S. will continue to work with other donors to assist Guyana in reforming its electoral system and in building the capacity of local government bodies. U.S. assistance also will continue to help promote efficiency and capacity in Guyana's justice system through greater use of mediation.

Investing in People: Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Guyana will receive significant support to increase integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and other vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will improve Guyana's economic competitiveness and support economic and institutional reforms to create favorable conditions for expanding the export market. U.S. assistance will help improve the climate for private investment to attract capital for economic growth, support small and micro-business development, and promote entrepreneurial talent.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Guyana began implementation of a Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold country program in January 2008. This program seeks to improve the management and business investment climate. It will complement Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, and

World Bank programs that are currently being implemented.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is a slight increase from the FY 2008 estimate, which is reflected in the Peace and Security and the Economic Growth Objective. There is a slight decrease in funding for the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective.

Haiti

Program Overview

The Government of Haiti is currently consolidating the democratic gains of the past few years. In close partnership with the United States and the international community, Haiti is providing security and stability, working to foster the rule of law, and creating opportunities for sustained economic development. Continued U.S. support and international engagement in Haiti is vital to promote stability and social cohesion and help Haiti overcome the poverty and inequality that have hampered its development. The challenge remains to keep international partners engaged in Haiti to promote the success of the democratically elected government. U.S. assistance aims to strengthen Haitian democracy, while improving its economy and increasing security and stability.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	224,862	234,239	245,876
Child Survival and Health	19,800	19,805	17,356
Development Assistance	29,700	15,196	-
Economic Support Fund	49,500	62,881	84,200
Foreign Military Financing	990	982	1,600
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	77,285	92,000	92,000
International Military Education and Training	215	190	220
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	14,850	8,927	15,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	32,522	34,258	35,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	224,862	234,239	245,876
Peace and Security	34,155	40,072	45,710
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10,805	15,672	16,820
Counter-Narcotics	1,900	1,800	3,490
Transnational Crime	1,450	600	400
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	20,000	22,000	25,000
Governing Justly and Democratically	16,482	19,426	27,330
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,468	6,166	5,470
Good Governance	8,154	9,935	14,360

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	224,862	234,239	245,876
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,575	1,325	4,600
Civil Society	1,285	2,000	2,900
Investing in People	132,387	141,491	137,356
Health	117,332	130,408	121,972
Education	10,378	6,825	11,192
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	4,677	4,258	4,192
Economic Growth	41,488	32,750	34,980
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	10,250	250	250
Trade and Investment	1,153	750	1,200
Financial Sector	697	800	500
Agriculture	14,680	18,661	19,000
Private Sector Competitiveness	4,366	3,266	5,930
Economic Opportunity	2,551	2,023	2,100
Environment	7,791	7,000	6,000
Humanitarian Assistance	350	500	500
Disaster Readiness	350	500	500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	245,876	45,710	27,330	137,356	34,980	500
Child Survival and Health	17,356	-	-	17,356	-	-
Economic Support Fund	84,200	28,890	27,330	6,500	20,980	500
Foreign Military Financing	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	92,000	-	-	92,000	-	-
International Military Education and Training	220	220	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	35,500	-	-	21,500	14,000	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will provide training and equipment to the Haitian National Police, including the counter-narcotics force. It also will support programs focused on improving the operational capacity of the Haitian Coast Guard so that it can assume a greater role in Haiti's territorial security, including land borders and coastal waters protection. Assistance will provide technical support and training in financial investigations in support of ongoing anti-money laundering and anti-corruption efforts of the government's Financial Investigative Unit. Programs will provide protection and prevention services, such as sheltering, re-insertion, and education; and develop the capacity of state agencies. USAID will promote anti-trafficking legislation. Assistance

will continue for the Child Protection Branch, a special unit of the Haitian National Police that protects and refers children, including trafficked children, to other protective state agencies, including the Social Welfare Agency. USAID will conduct anti-trafficking workshops that include judicial actors. Assistance also will help develop a modern, secure, and humane prison system. To promote and sustain stability in poor, underserved, conflict-prone communities in Port au Prince and other towns, programs will continue to provide jobs and training, especially for young people, improve public infrastructure, strengthen citizen groups, and increase local and national government presence.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, through the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will support transparency and effectiveness in key decision-making entities in the executive branch, and continue to strengthen the Haitian legislature, local governments, civil society, political parties, and media, including providing technical advisors in key Ministries and public agencies. Department of State and USAID assistance also will help Haiti's judiciary improve its institutional capacity, responsiveness, and independence, encouraging impartial administration of justice and combating corruption. Programs also will seek to promote collaboration between police, prosecutors, and other judicial personnel in order to improve judicial case management, and to reduce the number of pre-trial detainees in Haitian prisons.

Investing in People: The United States, through USAID, will support the Haitian government's efforts to provide access to visible, high-quality health and education services for almost 50% of the population in both rural and urban areas. USAID assistance will continue to improve the health and well-being of Haiti's most vulnerable citizens by delivering maternal and infant health and nutrition services. Programs will also reinforce Ministry of Health capacity to oversee service delivery, including an increased emphasis on voluntary family planning and treating tuberculosis, while implementing public-private partnerships and strengthening management responses to citizens' interests. USAID assistance for food security programs will help provide supplemental feeding for vulnerable groups, stabilize incomes, and improve household nutrition. USAID support will improve the quality of basic education and increase equitable access to schools by establishing a national reading assessment and targeting technical interventions for primary school students. USAID programs also will help regulate non-public schools through licensing and accreditation, develop national programs for out-of-school youth, and leverage resources through partnerships with the Haitian business community. A small scholarship program will be continued for primary school children in Haiti's conflict-ridden urban slums.

Linkages with the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR): Haiti will receive significant support to scale up integrated prevention, care and treatment programs throughout the country and support orphans and vulnerable children.

Economic Growth: USAID will help promote the implementation of macroeconomic and sector policies that facilitate economic growth. Programs will work to increase trade and investment-driven employment generation. They will also strengthen Haiti's public and private sector trade capacity and help make the regulatory and administrative environment for trade and investment more transparent and business-friendly. USAID activities will focus on soil conservation, watershed management,

reforestation, and other market and natural resource-based interventions as a lead donor and advisor to the Haitian government's 10-year, national environmental plan. USAID food security programs will continue to provide asset protection for the most vulnerable farmers through agriculture extension, improved household food storage, and natural resource protection activities.

Humanitarian Assistance: U.S. assistance, via USAID, will continue to strengthen governmental capacity to reduce their vulnerability to disasters through early warning, response, and mitigation activities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Haiti is significantly higher than the FY 2008 estimate. The increase in funding is mainly for Peace and Security to fund the expansion of police capabilities including counter-narcotics and border security, Governing Justly and Democratically to encourage good governance, political competition and consensus-building, and Economic Growth to build a macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, and for environment programs. There will be a slight reduction in the area of Investing in People.

Honduras

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Honduras focuses on enhancing security, strengthening democracy, improving the education and health systems, increasing food security, and building capacity to take advantage of opportunities under the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR).

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	43,851	-	39,191	7,379	49,128
Child Survival and Health	12,034	-	12,035	-	10,147
Development Assistance	15,540	-	15,149	-	25,731
Economic Support Fund	175	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	675	-	496	-	800
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	750	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	1,404	-	837	-	700
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	744	7,379	750
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	268	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	13,005	-	9,930	-	11,000

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	43,851	-	39,191	7,379	49,128
Peace and Security	2,347	-	2,077	6,629	2,250
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,347	-	1,333	1,862	1,500
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	594	-	750
Transnational Crime	-	-	150	4,767	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,448	-	3,479	750	9,664
Rule of Law and Human Rights	439	-	-	750	950
Good Governance	1,730	-	2,379	-	6,644
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	500	-	1,070
Civil Society	279	-	600	-	1,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	43,851	-	39,191	7,379	49,128
Investing in People	28,367	-	23,015	-	22,760
Health	18,025	-	17,015	-	16,863
Education	7,828	-	6,000	-	5,897
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	2,514	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth	10,402	-	10,620	-	14,454
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	-	250	-	1,000
Trade and Investment	1,000	-	2,220	-	3,370
Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	1,300
Agriculture	4,963	-	4,950	-	4,284
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	2,000
Environment	4,439	-	3,200	-	2,500
Humanitarian Assistance	287	-	-	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	287	-	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	49,128	2,250	9,664	22,760	14,454	-
Child Survival and Health	10,147	-	-	10,147	-	-
Development Assistance	25,731	-	9,664	5,897	10,170	-
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	700	700	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	750	750	-	-	-	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,000	-	-	6,716	4,284	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, through the Department of State, will help improve Honduras' ability to interdict the transshipment of drugs and arms, address the increase in violence fueled by the drug trade and gangs, and respond to natural disasters. Anti-gang programs will help the Honduran police confront gangs, drug traffickers, and other organized criminal activities. Programs also will focus on improving the ability of the Honduran armed forces to maintain its weapons, aircraft, naval vessels, and ground transportation equipment. Spare parts, training, and enhancements to the Honduran logistical system will assist the armed forces in maintaining a level of operational readiness allowing them to project a secure presence in remote areas. This will complement efforts to counter the threat represented by the transshipment of drugs, arms, and people and enable a more effective response to natural disasters. Training will be geared towards professional military education to improve civil-military relations and regional integration and stability. Training will help reinforce the notion of civilian control of the military and promote the principles of human rights.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, via the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will educate voters, and train poll workers and independent Honduran election observers. USAID also will support the strengthening of the electoral tribunal with the aim of increasing the transparency of the electoral process in preparation for November 2009 elections. Additionally, programs will help address the growing problem of gang membership and violence and strengthen the implementation of the Civil Procedure Code to allow for more transparent and speedier cases. Assistance will encourage municipal candidates to allow community oversight to ensure transparent transitions between municipal administrations. USAID programs also will seek to increase transparency in the use of funds and leverage an increased impact on poverty reduction.

Investing in People: The United States, through USAID, will support the decentralization and improvement of the education and health systems. Programs will train teachers, their supervisors, local education officials, and municipal leaders to increase teacher competency and improve the education provided. Assistance will finance the institutionalization of emergency obstetric care in Ministry of Health hospitals nationwide as well as support ministry decentralization, local non-governmental organizations working on HIV/AIDS issues, and local organizations providing health services at the community level. USAID programs will increase the commercial availability of contraceptives prior to phasing out family planning assistance. In addition, programs will improve nutrition and community health services and enhance local government planning so poor communities can leverage resources from Honduras' Poverty Reduction Plan (PRP) for social investment.

Economic Growth: USAID will support more competitive and open markets in the energy and telecommunications sectors. Programs will also assist Honduras in complying with CAFTA-DR environmental provisions, streamlining customs procedures, and protecting intellectual property rights. USAID programs will encourage sound macroeconomic policies and support key fiscal, financial, and trade and investment policy reforms. USAID also will help small farmers competing in global markets, increase agricultural investment, and leverage PRP investments. Programs will increase food security in some of the poorest areas of Honduras by expanding and diversifying food production and strengthening market infrastructure. Assistance also will help Honduras manage its natural resources, watersheds, and tropical forests, while conserving biodiversity, reducing pollution and vulnerability to natural disasters, and protecting the resources needed for tourism and agricultural production.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

Honduras signed a \$215 million, five-year Compact with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) in 2005. The MCC program promotes agricultural diversification and the improvement of the national highway system to enhance Honduran capacity to respond to opportunities under CAFTA-DR.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Honduras represents an increase over the FY 2008 estimate, reflecting expanded activities in the areas of Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth. There is a decrease in funding for Investing in People.

Jamaica

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Jamaica focuses on the following key goals: strengthening the Jamaican government's counter-drug, anti-corruption, and anti-crime efforts; promoting greater public awareness of HIV/AIDS; preserving democracy; encouraging stronger protection of human rights; improving education; and stimulating sustainable economic growth.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	12,707	12,087	10,564
Child Survival and Health	2,810	1,190	1,200
Development Assistance	7,391	8,690	6,804
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	800
International Military Education and Training	806	714	750
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	900	992	1,010
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	300	501	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	12,707	12,087	10,564
Peace and Security	3,777	3,144	3,260
Counter-Terrorism	300	501	100
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	2,577	2,101	2,550
Counter-Narcotics	900	500	450
Transnational Crime	-	42	160
Governing Justly and Democratically	415	1,750	1,650
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	50	50
Good Governance	-	1,000	950
Civil Society	415	700	650
Investing in People	5,679	3,159	3,169
Health	2,699	1,190	1,200
Education	2,980	1,969	1,969
Economic Growth	2,140	4,034	2,485

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	12,707	12,087	10,564
Agriculture	-	-	785
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	769	700
Economic Opportunity	-	1,765	500
Environment	2,140	1,500	500
Program Support	696	-	-
Program Support	696	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	10,564	3,260	1,650	3,169	2,485	-	-
Child Survival and Health	1,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	-
Development Assistance	6,804	1,300	1,050	1,969	2,485	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	750	750	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,010	410	600	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The Department of State, in collaboration with the Government of Jamaica (GOJ), will identify and deter threats before they reach U.S. shores; assist with port and border security measures; and expand the capacity of Jamaican security forces to share counter-narcotics, anti-money laundering, and counter-terrorism burdens, protect Jamaican waters, and support the peacekeeping and humanitarian work of U.S. Southern Command. Assistance will promote law enforcement cooperation and reinforce Jamaican police and military enforcement capabilities. Programs will strive to reduce crime by supporting the Jamaican police to advance the adoption of community policing and increasing community and citizen support for police activities. Assistance also will support training to increase the Jamaica Defence Force (JDF) coast guard, air wing, and ground forces readiness, interoperability and professionalism. The United States will cooperate closely through exchanges of information and intelligence, training and equipping of the Counter-Terrorism Operations Group of the JDF, and seminars and training provided under the Counter-Terrorism Fellowship Program.

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States will bolster the efforts of the Commissioner of Police to tackle internal corruption within the Jamaican Constabulary Force. Programs will support the work of the nascent Anti-Corruption Special Prosecutor and the national Anti-Corruption Investigative Authority and other key public anti-corruption agencies as appropriate. Assistance also will be provided for programs that strengthen civil society organizations and build local capacity for community policing; promote a social climate that is intolerant of public corruption; and rebuild and restore a democratic culture among Jamaica's youth. U.S. efforts will further

highlight corruption as a major issue in bilateral relations, make the GOJ's responsibility to strengthen judicial independence a part of the public debate, and emphasize that ineffective legal practices and corruption remain barriers to economic development.

Investing in People: The United States, through USAID, will focus on creating public-private partnerships in basic education in conjunction with activities under Jamaica's Center for Excellence in Teacher Training. Jamaica will receive significant support for bilateral HIV/AIDS programs in FY 2009, with emphasis on care, treatment, and prevention, raising awareness, and enhancing public sensitivity toward persons with the disease.

Economic Growth: USAID will strengthen Jamaica's private sector competitiveness as well as augment Jamaica's trade and investment capacity through the promotion of micro-enterprise and small business development with a focus on agriculture and tourism primarily in urban and environmentally-sensitive rural communities. USAID will support the GOJ's new pro-growth reform program through targeted interventions that will improve Jamaica's business environment.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request for Jamaica is lower than the FY 2008 estimate. Although funding will increase slightly under the Peace and Security Objective, it will decrease in the Governing Justly and Democratically and Economic Growth Objectives.

Mexico

Program Overview

Mexico's proximity to the United States gives rise to shared problems demanding common solutions such as cooperation to suppress trafficking organizations, improving the efficiency of legitimate cross-border exchanges, and fostering market orientation in Mexico's economy. U.S. foreign assistance, including the Merida Initiative, concentrates on strengthening institutions and reducing poverty and inequality, which remain significant obstacles to achieving our goals. Structural reforms will enhance Mexico's ability to realize benefits under North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) and the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP).

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	65,382	-	50,637	500,000	500,995
Child Survival and Health	3,720	-	2,678	-	2,500
Development Assistance	12,282	-	8,215	-	14,000
Economic Support Fund	11,350	-	11,903	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	-	-	2,000
International Military Education and Training	57	-	369	-	834
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	36,678	-	26,553	500,000	477,816
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,295	-	919	-	3,845

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	65,382	-	50,637	500,000	500,995
Peace and Security	24,751	-	24,088	387,262	442,160
Counter-Terrorism	8,308	-	6,119	-	3,175
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	1,070	-	800	-	670
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	57	-	4,169	-	2,834
Counter-Narcotics	14,656	-	12,500	380,262	429,906
Transnational Crime	660	-	500	7,000	5,575
Governing Justly and Democratically	23,629	-	10,653	75,738	26,235
Rule of Law and Human Rights	20,107	-	10,253	68,267	24,760
Good Governance	1,822	-	-	7,471	1,075

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	65,382	-	50,637	500,000	500,995
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	800	-	400	-	400
Civil Society	900	-	-	-	-
Investing in People	6,683	-	5,178	-	5,200
Health	3,720	-	2,678	-	2,500
Education	2,963	-	2,500	-	2,700
Economic Growth	10,219	-	10,718	-	4,700
Financial Sector	300	-	-	-	-
Infrastructure	150	-	-	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,726	-	5,258	-	4,700
Economic Opportunity	3,100	-	-	-	-
Environment	4,943	-	5,460	-	-
Humanitarian Assistance	100	-	-	-	200
Disaster Readiness	100	-	-	-	200
Program Support	-	-	-	37,000	22,500
Program Support	-	-	-	37,000	22,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	500,995	442,160	26,235	5,200	4,700	200	22,500
Child Survival and Health	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Development Assistance	14,000	-	6,400	2,700	4,700	200	-
Foreign Military Financing	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	834	834	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	477,816	435,481	19,835	-	-	-	22,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	3,845	3,845	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Peace and security are the United States' top priorities with Mexico. Both ongoing U.S. programs and the President's Merida Initiative will provide support for Mexico's anti-crime and counter-narcotics efforts, including interdiction and demand reduction activities, as well as Mexico's expanding anti-money laundering regime. The Department of State will provide significant support to Mexico's restructuring of its police and judicial institutions. Assistance to Mexico's law enforcement entities complement Mexican government efforts to improve and expand their capacity to fight illicit trafficking of all kinds (contraband and people), including better systems integration and professional training. Increasing cooperation with Mexico's military will benefit U.S. security. Programs will help strengthen technical capabilities, preserve respect for human rights, improve resource management, increase English-language skills, and enhance interoperability and cooperation

in counter-terrorism and counter-narcotics missions. Assistance also will support efforts to prevent the movement of weapons of mass destruction components and precursors.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, via the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will assist Mexican states to adopt accusatorial/oral criminal trials by providing training for law enforcement and judicial personnel in ethics, supervision, management, and investigative techniques. A key element of the Merida Initiative is support for Mexican efforts to raise the professional standards of federal, state, and local personnel in the criminal justice system as part of the solution to escalating drug-related violence that has affected the entire country, particularly the border region. This support will seek to improve the professional standards of Mexican law enforcement at all levels and complement the Government of Mexico's (GOM) proposals to create a unified federal police force. It also will seek to increase the confidence of the Mexican people in law enforcement by making prosecutions more transparent, protecting witnesses, and improving respect for human rights by police and prosecutors. The political party responsiveness program will promote increased linkages between civil society groups, party caucuses, and political parties.

Investing in People: The United State, via USAID, will fund higher education research partnerships with Mexican universities and provide scholarships and exchanges in areas such as small business development and microfinance, technological innovation, and workforce development. In particular, scholarships for indigenous and disadvantaged youth at U.S. community colleges in technical areas will be provided. Public health concerns, notably HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis, have cross-border impacts, and will be addressed through USAID.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support GOM policy reforms to promote a more competitive business environment and support Mexican efforts to address poverty. It also will focus on helping rural Mexicans obtain better access to financial services, enable states and cities to enter capital markets, and increase small businesses' access to a range of services and information. USAID will support Mexico's efforts to increase rural prosperity, particularly in those areas where poverty is driving immigration, and to help increase competitiveness in rural areas.

Humanitarian Assistance: USAID will support Mexico's disaster management capability, including continued support for a successful program of fire management and increased support for bilateral cooperation in preparing for and responding to disasters on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Mexico reflects a substantial increase over the FY 2008 estimate. Economic Growth funding will decrease significantly from the FY 2008 estimate.

Nicaragua

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Nicaragua, one of the President's Freedom Agenda countries, focuses on the following key goals: reinforcing and strengthening democratic institutions and practices in the country; promoting broad-based economic growth and helping Nicaragua take advantage of the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR); closing the gaps in the provision of quality basic education and health services; and improving security by reducing excess weapons and improving the Government of Nicaragua's (GON) capacity to respond to transnational threats.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	36,870	-	28,620	1,952	38,071
Child Survival and Health	7,738	-	7,753	-	6,100
Development Assistance	13,396	-	12,891	-	28,221
Economic Support Fund	3,000	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	500	-	496	-	800
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	100	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	631	-	476	-	500
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	972	1,952	1,600
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	-	74	-	850
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	11,505	-	5,958	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	36,870	-	28,620	1,952	38,071
Peace and Security	1,131	-	2,018	1,652	3,750
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,131	-	972	1,652	2,150
Counter-Narcotics	-	-	700	-	900
Transnational Crime	-	-	346	-	700
Governing Justly and Democratically	7,232	-	6,000	300	12,500
Rule of Law and Human Rights	2,631	-	808	300	2,770
Good Governance	1,601	-	715	-	3,277

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	36,870	-	28,620	1,952	38,071
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,347	-	3,777	-	3,546
Civil Society	1,653	-	700	-	2,907
Investing in People	17,083	-	11,836	-	7,800
Health	12,349	-	11,136	-	6,100
Education	4,734	-	700	-	1,700
Economic Growth	11,194	-	8,566	-	13,821
Trade and Investment	1,000	-	1,013	-	1,735
Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	2,208
Agriculture	6,961	-	4,847	-	3,684
Private Sector Competitiveness	1,803	-	1,564	-	4,010
Environment	1,430	-	1,142	-	2,184
Humanitarian Assistance	230	-	200	-	200
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	230	-	-	-	-
Disaster Readiness	-	-	200	-	200

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	38,071	3,750	12,500	7,800	13,821	200
Child Survival and Health	6,100	-	-	6,100	-	-
Development Assistance	28,221	-	12,500	1,700	13,821	200
Foreign Military Financing	800	800	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	500	500	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	850	850	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. security assistance, provided by the Department of State, will continue to help the GON improve its response to transnational threats through information sharing and the development of effective security forces. This goal will be accomplished by further professionalizing the police force and military as well as assisting in combating terrorism, corruption, narcotics, transnational crime, trafficking in persons, money laundering, and gang violence. Efforts will also focus on the destruction and security of conventional weapons. Programs will help support Nicaraguan Army efforts to establish security and governance over national territory; combat transnational weapons and narcotics trafficking; and patrol maritime and airspace, thereby aiding U.S. homeland security. Additionally, programs will help further professionalize the Nicaraguan Army and modernize and train members of the Nicaraguan National Police and Navy to combat narcotics trafficking and other transnational threats. The U.S., through the Department of State, will engage

civil society and work with the GON to bring greater transparency and participatory budgeting to improve the military and law enforcement.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance, programmed by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will focus on supporting and strengthening Nicaragua's democratic institutions through programs that promote the rule of law, political parties, elections, civil society, and an independent judiciary. USAID assistance will include improving the legal and regulatory frameworks, civil society advocacy for an independent judiciary, government accountability, and strengthening anti-corruption efforts. Following the municipal elections in the first quarter of FY 2009, programs will support post-election efforts that aim to increase the transparency and capabilities of local governments, and heighten the role of civil society at the community level. USAID's infrastructure program in economic growth will complement and provide incentives to participating local governments. To promote political party competitiveness, USAID will fund political party strengthening and election reform activities in the run-up to the Presidential elections in November 2011. USAID also will support youth organizations to help build a culture of democracy and reach a large section of the voting population. Finally, USAID programs will help strengthen the independent media and emerging civil society organizations.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will improve the quality of and access to basic education and will expand the reach of programs to nearly half of all primary schools nationwide. USAID programs will continue to help strengthen the GON's social sector ministries through better management practices, procurement integrity, decentralization, and public oversight. Additionally, assistance will help non-governmental organizations expand coverage and improve the quality of services provided, especially in rural and underserved areas. Assistance also will focus on helping to reduce maternal and newborn deaths. Nicaragua will receive targeted support by USAID for HIV/AIDS prevention and detection activities in high-risk populations. As Nicaragua is scheduled for graduation from voluntary family planning support in 2011, USAID efforts will help ensure sustainability of the GON's family planning program through better procurement and logistics systems. USAID assistance for strengthening pre-service training for health and education professionals will increase, due to recurring needs and the unsustainable costs of continued high levels of in-service training.

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance, via USAID, will provide trade capacity building support to help maximize Nicaragua's benefits under CAFTA-DR and enhance its efforts to participate and compete in international markets and trade. USAID assistance will focus on small- and medium-size enterprises in rural areas of the country, with particular emphasis on market-led agricultural development and diversification. Programs will help advance priority legal and regulatory reforms that support CAFTA-DR implementation and the national policy agenda of broad-based economic growth. Related initiatives include continued public outreach on the benefits of a market-based economy. USAID also will support activities to improve rural infrastructure in such areas as transport, energy efficiency, and water systems. USAID's local governance and civil society programs in Governing Justly and Democratically will assure user buy-in and sustainability for these infrastructure activities. Greater attention will be given to environment and natural resources management, especially as it relates to market-based conservation of the environment. Sustainable

tourism, environmental services, and sustainable agriculture and forestry through improved natural resources management are the principal elements of this work.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In July 2005, Nicaragua signed a \$175 million Compact that aims to reduce poverty and spur economic growth through projects that seek to reduce transportation costs and improve access to markets for rural communities, increasing wages and profits for farmers, and increasing investment by strengthening property rights.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request reflects an increase over the FY 2008 estimate and is reflected in increases to the areas of Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, and Economic Growth. There is a decrease in the amount requested for Investing in People.

Panama

Program Overview

Despite strong economic growth, Panama's high poverty rates and vast income disparities are fueling anti-free market and anti-democratic ideologies. U.S. assistance will help Panama consolidate its gains in security, democracy, and economic growth as well as foster institutionalization of legal and regulatory structures which will make for a stronger and more reliable ally.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	9,205	-	4,410	2,332	8,200
Andean Counterdrug Program	4,000	-	992	-	1,000
Child Survival and Health	458	-	-	-	500
Development Assistance	3,180	-	2,000	-	4,000
Foreign Military Financing	775	-	-	-	2,250
International Military Education and Training	677	-	176	-	300
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	-	-	2,332	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	115	-	1,242	-	150

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	9,205	-	4,410	2,332	8,200
Peace and Security	4,967	-	2,018	2,332	3,300
Counter-Terrorism	50	-	-	-	-
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	65	-	-	-	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	1,452	-	176	2,332	2,550
Counter-Narcotics	3,250	-	600	-	600
Transnational Crime	150	-	1,242	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	600	-	-	-	-
Rule of Law and Human Rights	300	-	-	-	-
Good Governance	300	-	-	-	-
Investing in People	458	-	-	-	500
Health	458	-	-	-	500

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	9,205	-	4,410	2,332	8,200
Economic Growth	3,180	-	1,500	-	3,100
Trade and Investment	-	-	-	-	1,488
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	-	-	1,612
Environment	3,180	-	1,500	-	-
Program Support	-	-	892	-	1,300
Program Support	-	-	892	-	1,300

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	8,200	3,300	-	500	3,100	-	1,300
Andean Counterdrug Program	1,000	600	-	-	-	-	400
Child Survival and Health	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
Development Assistance	4,000	-	-	-	3,100	-	900
Foreign Military Financing	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	150	-	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: U.S. assistance, provide by the Department of State, will support the Panamanian security forces professionalism. Assistance also will enhance respect for human rights, justice reform, and management of security resources.

Programs seek to augment the Government of Panama's (GOP) counter-terrorism efforts, security programs, and maritime interdiction. This will be achieved by improving the Panamanian Public Forces' (PPF) equipment to allow for more effective response to threats by supporting activities to improve critical infrastructure, specifically near the Canal; supporting the GOP's security posture on the border with Colombia; increasing the PPF's mobility; and providing communication equipment and logistical support packages for better command and control. U.S. assistance also will facilitate the merger between the Panamanian Air and Maritime Services and support increased interoperability with U.S. entities such as the U.S. Coast Guard.

U.S. assistance will help strengthen the capacity of Panamanian institutions to work with civil society and international partners to combat narcotics trafficking, transnational organized crime, and terrorism. It also will help strengthen anti-money laundering programs, with a particular emphasis on combating terrorist financing, and help modernize Panama's law enforcement agencies with a focus on introducing neighborhood policing practices and problem solving capabilities.

Investing in People: The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will help fight

HIV/AIDS through the regional program managed from Guatemala. Efforts to contain the epidemic in the region focus on activities to increase HIV/AIDS prevention practices and services directed mainly at those most at-risk, improve the HIV/AIDS policy environment, and improve the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Economic Growth: The United States, through USAID, will help lay the foundation for sustained, trade-led economic growth. Programs will provide technical support in trade facilitation to the GOP to improve business competitiveness by enabling the business environment, promote policies that make the economic/commercial system more fair, speedy, and efficient, and protect property and contract rights. Assistance also will enable policy analysis and promote policy dialog to identify and address key barriers to trade, investment, and exports. Activities will include helping the GOP implement transparent procedures in government. USAID also will help improve the ability to formulate and execute policies that empower the Panamanian private sector to respond to new opportunities presented by free trade agreements. Additionally, USAID will focus on trade capacity building to strengthen the competitiveness of businesses and products. Programs will also promote small and medium sized enterprise product development and branding strategies as well as strengthening the commercial marketing and sales capacity of producers.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents a significant increase over the FY 2008 estimate. The most significant change is in Economic Growth funds where the United States is working to take advantage of new trading relationships and the potential benefits of new market opportunities. An increase in Investing in People funds will help Panama to address the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Increased funding for Peace and Security reflects the need for improved security forces and enhanced military cooperation.

Paraguay

Program Overview

As a hub for international criminal activity, including drug and arms trafficking, money laundering, counterfeiting, document forgery, trafficking in persons, and intellectual property rights violations, Paraguay continues to be an important partner against transnational crime. The United States will focus primarily on improving the following areas: rule of law and good governance; trade and investment; private sector competitiveness; environment; and family planning and reproductive health.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	9,314	8,308	8,406
Child Survival and Health	3,100	2,100	2,700
Development Assistance	4,130	5,472	5,056
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-
International Military Education and Training	44	190	350
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	278	300
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	540	268	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	9,314	8,308	8,406
Peace and Security	584	736	650
Counter-Terrorism	540	268	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44	190	350
Counter-Narcotics	-	278	300
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,500	2,672	2,789
Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,000	772	1,000
Good Governance	2,000	1,900	1,589
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	500	-	200
Investing in People	3,100	2,100	2,700
Health	3,100	2,100	2,700
Economic Growth	2,130	2,800	2,267
Trade and Investment	850	900	900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	9,314	8,308	8,406
Private Sector Competitiveness	650	900	800
Environment	630	1,000	567

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	8,406	650	2,789	2,700	2,267	-
Child Survival and Health	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-
Development Assistance	5,056	-	2,789	-	2,267	-
International Military Education and Training	350	350	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	300	300	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State, will strengthen the Anti-Drug Secretariat's interdiction and demand reduction activities. Furthermore, assistance will improve enforcement of intellectual property rights and support Paraguay's ability to stop counterfeiting and trafficking in persons. Programs will increase civilian control of the military, respect for human rights, military justice reform, and management of defense resources.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID funded programs will increase independence, transparency, and accountability of the judiciary. Assistance will also focus on improving local governments by increasing political competition and rewarding good performers as a means to replace the discredited, corrupt practices of the past. Anti-corruption programs will complement reforms implemented under the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) Threshold program by fighting impunity and corruption at the grass roots level.

Investing in People: USAID will continue support for the successful graduation of the voluntary family planning program in 2010, by which time Paraguay will have the ability to provide quality family planning services throughout the country. Funding will help ensure that community-level advocacy as well as sound procurement and logistics systems have the appropriate mechanisms in place to thrive in a national program.

Economic Growth: USAID will alleviate poverty and raise the standard of living by encouraging private investment, supporting trade, and improving competitiveness. Assistance also will improve the management and sustainable use of natural resources in biologically-sensitive areas.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In 2008, Paraguay is expected to complete the first phase of its MCC Threshold program. The Threshold program supports the Government of Paraguay's efforts to reduce impunity and to formalize economic activities.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request is consistent with the FY 2008 estimate, reflecting a slight increase in family planning and reproductive health offset by a slight decrease in funding for environmental activities. There is also an increase for military cooperation.

Peru

Program Overview

The political, economic, and development objectives of the United States are to help consolidate Peru's democratic gains, thus enabling it to benefit from a market economy, raise its standard of living, assert control over its territory by effectively combating narcotics trafficking and terrorism, and increase social investments in health and education.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	136,174	90,286	103,023
Andean Counterdrug Program	103,165	36,546	37,000
Child Survival and Health	12,736	12,785	11,430
Development Assistance	11,000	10,911	53,293
Economic Support Fund	3,000	29,757	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	900
International Military Education and Training	44	178	400
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	325	109	-
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	5,904	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	136,174	90,286	103,023
Peace and Security	103,534	60,590	69,750
Counter-Terrorism	325	181	610
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44	106	240
Counter-Narcotics	102,765	60,053	68,900
Transnational Crime	400	250	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,490	2,800	3,000
Good Governance	2,490	2,050	3,000
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	750	-
Investing in People	15,186	15,235	14,430
Health	12,736	12,785	11,430
Education	2,450	2,450	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	136,174	90,286	103,023
Economic Growth	8,060	11,661	15,843
Trade and Investment	1,990	3,200	5,843
Financial Sector	500	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	500	421	3,000
Environment	5,070	8,040	7,000
Humanitarian Assistance	5,904	-	-
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	5,904	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	103,023	69,750	3,000	14,430	15,843	-
Andean Counterdrug Program	37,000	37,000	-	-	-	-
Child Survival and Health	11,430	-	-	11,430	-	-
Development Assistance	53,293	31,450	3,000	3,000	15,843	-
Foreign Military Financing	900	900	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	400	400	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States will strengthen infrastructure and provide training for Government of Peru (GOP) institutions in coca-producing zones. Programs will focus on eradication, interdiction, and alternative development. Assistance also will help the GOP enforce money laundering laws, reduce drug use and improve economic conditions to reduce dependency on coca cultivation. Moreover, funds will be allocated to help the GOP improve its capability to participate in peacekeeping operations. Through quality military education, U.S. programs will improve professionalism in the military and encourage civilian control, respect for human rights, military justice reform, and better management of defense resources.

Governing Justly and Democratically: USAID programs will help regional governments become more effective and transparent, ensure political parties are more representative and accountable, foster institutional resistance to corruption, and build public confidence in democratic institutions. Assistance provided under the Peace and Security and Economic Growth Objectives complement these efforts by preventing the encroachment of drug money into Peru's fragile democratic institutions, and by addressing the frustrations of those excluded from participating in the country's recent economic growth.

Investing in People: USAID assistance will encourage the GOP to improve the delivery of social services. Health programs will help improve obstetrical care and the quality of voluntary reproductive health services, as well as increase the sustainability of commodity logistics systems in both the public and private sectors. Programs will address tuberculosis, malaria, and other public health

threats as well as help the GOP implement its HIV antiretroviral treatment program. Assistance also will help raise student achievement scores by improving the quality of education in targeted coca-growing regions while assisting the national and local governments to decentralize the education system.

Economic Growth: Trade capacity building assistance will seek to eliminate the most important barriers to trade and investment for micro, small, and medium enterprises. Assistance provided by USAID will help extend the benefits of free trade to Peru's poorest citizens by linking local producers in the impoverished highlands and Amazon regions to international markets. USAID's programs will help the economically disadvantaged overcome bureaucratic barriers to improving business practices, including reducing the time and cost of starting a new business venture. USAID also will help Peru promote sustainable forest management, reduce illegal logging, and comply with the environmental provisions of the Peru Trade Promotion Agreement. Furthermore, USAID will continue to help Peru's Ministry of Labor to revamp its labor inspection system by implementing a risk-based inspection program and improving the efficiency and effectiveness of labor dispute-settling mechanisms.

Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation

In November, 2007, the Millennium Challenge Corporation approved the Government of Peru's Threshold Country program proposal designed to reduce corruption in public administration and improve immunization coverage.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Peru reflects an increase over the FY 2008 estimate, mainly to increase funding for alternative development, and support for the Peru FTA. There is also a slight increase for counter-narcotics programs and to enhance security forces ability to participate in international peacekeeping operations.

Suriname

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Suriname focuses on the following key goals: assisting the Government of Suriname to regulate its porous borders; promoting the rule of law; providing training for prosecutors, police, and judges; improving information-sharing between law enforcement agencies; providing non-lethal equipment to improve effectiveness and capabilities of law enforcement, the legal system and the military; and professionalizing the military.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	509	199	380
Development Assistance	-	61	-
Foreign Military Financing	80	-	230
International Military Education and Training	139	138	150
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	290	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	509	199	380
Peace and Security	509	199	380
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	509	138	380
Transnational Crime	-	61	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	380	380	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	230	230	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	150	150	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will use education programs to support the military's professionalism, enhance respect for human rights, advance military justice reform, and promote effective management of defense resources. In the area of

defense, military, and border security restructuring, reform and operations, programs will support training to assist the Suriname military to better monitor and secure remote areas, control Suriname's borders, and interdict illicit drugs being trafficked through the country.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request represents an increase over the FY 2008 estimate, reflecting an increase in the Peace and Security Objective which is reflected in increased security forces programs and continued military training.

Trinidad and Tobago

Program Overview

U.S. foreign assistance to Trinidad and Tobago focuses on the following key goals: monitoring transnational criminals that could establish connections with radical extremists inside and outside the borders, transforming the security forces to more efficiently counter the growing national and transnational crime threat, leveraging aspirations for the Government of Trinidad and Tobago (GOTT) to play a larger role in regional drug interdiction, and protecting its energy and tourism infrastructure. In addition, helping the GOTT host a successful 2009 Summit of the Americas will build support for democracy, market-oriented economic development and free trade in the hemisphere, as well as strengthen Trinidad and Tobago as a regional partner.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,295	1,364	600
International Military Education and Training	40	84	100
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	397	500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	1,255	883	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	1,295	1,364	600
Peace and Security	1,295	1,364	600
Counter-Terrorism	1,255	883	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	40	84	100
Counter-Narcotics	-	397	400
Transnational Crime	-	-	100

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	600	600	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	100	100	-	-	-	-

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	600	600	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	500	500	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: The United States, through the Department of State, will focus on the development of an efficient, professional military and police force dedicated to the rule of law; an increased level of accountability and inter-agency cooperation; and improved maritime safety and patrol. Programs will support the transformation of Trinidad and Tobago's ports into operational Container Security Initiative ports able to pre-screen high-risk maritime cargo containers. Assistance also will strengthen Trinidad and Tobago's ability to detect and interdict drug shipments and bring traffickers to trial. Another assistance emphasis will be training for detection and prosecution of money laundering crimes. In addition, the programs will provide Trinidadian law enforcement organizations with training, technical assistance, equipment and vehicles in support of their general counter-narcotics efforts. U.S. programs also will improve education and employment possibilities for persons at risk for involvement in illegal drug use and criminal behavior. Finally, in preparation for the Summit of the Americas, assistance will provide police training in such areas as weapons of mass destruction detection.

Overview of Major Changes

The overall FY 2009 funding request for Trinidad and Tobago is significantly less than for FY 2008, reflecting a reduction in the Peace and Security Objective.

Uruguay

Program Overview

United States assistance to Uruguay will focus on training officials to strengthen Uruguay's capabilities to combat trafficking, and terrorism. Actively engaging the Uruguayan government is critical to continuing the U.S.-Uruguay security dialogue and will contribute more broadly to regional security in the Southern Cone.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	45	178	250
International Military Education and Training	45	178	250

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	45	178	250
Peace and Security	45	178	250
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	45	178	250

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	250	250	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	250	250	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Department of State funded programs will provide training for Uruguayan security forces to increase interoperability with U.S. forces and ensure Uruguay's continued participation in regional operations, such as the United Nations peacekeeping mission in Haiti where it currently maintains 1,140 troops.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding request reflects a slight increase over the FY 2008 estimate to provide training

for Uruguayan security forces.

Venezuela

Program Overview

United States assistance is focused on improving civil society through greater civic participation. Despite the failure of a December 2007 constitutional referendum which would have vastly expanded executive power and restricted fundamental democratic rights, the Government of Venezuela (GOV) continues to seek ways to further consolidate power in the executive and exercise greater control of key social and economic sectors. Venezuela ranks high among Freedom Agenda countries in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	2,625	4,542	5,000
Andean Counterdrug Program	1,000	-	-
Development Assistance	-	1,519	-
Economic Support Fund	1,625	2,976	5,000
International Military Education and Training	-	47	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	2,625	4,542	5,000
Peace and Security	871	47	-
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	47	-
Counter-Narcotics	786	-	-
Transnational Crime	85	-	-
Governing Justly and Democratically	1,754	4,495	5,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	129	-	-
Civil Society	1,625	4,495	5,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: United States assistance, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), is critical to helping civil society groups continue to express their views and exercise their rights. Working at the local level, USAID programs will help identify and support emerging democratic leaders and generate citizen awareness of their right to demand democratic and accountable government. Programs also will help train human rights defenders and empower local groups to reach out to traditionally excluded communities. In addition to funds requested for bilateral programs, resources to support Governing Justly and Democratically efforts also are available through programs managed centrally.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for Venezuela reflects a small increase from the FY 2008 estimate in order to fund expanded democracy programs. The allocation of contributions from Washington-managed funds is still under review.

Caribbean Regional

Program Overview

Barbados and the six countries of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent and the Grenadines - have longstanding ties to the United States and work as a group in international forums, particularly the Organization of American States. These Eastern Caribbean nations form a large part of the United States' Third Border. The Caribbean Regional program supports economic growth and investment by building the capacity of the region's workforce, private sector, and local institutions, targeting the empowerment of youth to generate economic growth and to battle HIV/AIDS. The program also helps to protect the fragile ecosystems in the region. This program complements the Eastern Caribbean Regional Program, which focuses on peace and security issues.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	17,840	9,810	12,060
Child Survival and Health	6,640	5,703	5,750
Development Assistance	8,200	4,107	6,310
Economic Support Fund	1,500	-	-
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	1,500	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	17,840	9,810	12,060
Investing in People	9,640	5,703	5,750
Health	8,140	5,703	5,750
Education	1,500	-	-
Economic Growth	7,502	4,107	5,410
Trade and Investment	1,863	1,100	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	2,369	901	1,730
Economic Opportunity	-	106	1,130
Environment	3,270	2,000	2,550
Humanitarian Assistance	698	-	-
Disaster Readiness	698	-	-
Program Support	-	-	900

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	17,840	9,810	12,060
Program Support	-	-	900

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	12,060	-	-	5,750	5,410	-	900
Child Survival and Health	5,750	-	-	5,750	-	-	-
Development Assistance	6,310	-	-	-	5,410	-	900

Investing in People: HIV/AIDS is the leading cause of death in adults aged 15-44 in the Caribbean. The small Eastern Caribbean nations lack the financial or human resources to adequately combat the disease on their own. The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will support national and regional efforts to address HIV/AIDS issues through critical interventions with key regional and national institutions and authorities. Working with regional organizations, such as the Caribbean HIV/AIDS Regional Training Network, USAID will help strengthen the capacity of health care professionals to deal effectively with the epidemic. Assistance also will increase the access to HIV/AIDS prevention methods for individuals considered to be most-at-risk for HIV infection in the Eastern Caribbean. These interventions will include working to enhance private sector response, including increasing leadership from faith-based organizations. Additionally, U.S. assistance will support HIV/AIDS programs at the Pan Caribbean Partnership on HIV/AIDS, the OECS Secretariat, and the programs of several islands' national health units. These health units are the sites of innovative activities targeting the most vulnerable groups, deepening access to prevention, testing and counseling.

Economic Growth: The Eastern Caribbean nations are economically vulnerable as they attempt a transition away from dependence on traditional, uncompetitive agriculture and tourism, and toward economies that are better able to compete in a global market. In particular, they require technical assistance to make them more resilient economically. The United States, through USAID, will focus on empowering youth and moving them into the workforce to meet changing market demands. USAID assistance also will continue to protect the fragile ecosystems in the region and will focus on supporting appropriate legal and institutional structures to maintain biodiversity governance and conservation measures related to both marine and terrestrial environments. The program will provide support at the regional level of the OECS, as well as to individual member countries within the OECS. This initiative will be implemented within the context of the continued emergence of the Caribbean Community Secretariat Single Market and Economy.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request for the Caribbean Regional program represents an increase over the FY 2008

estimate, to continue strengthening the Caribbean region's economic growth.

Central America Regional

Program Overview

Key foreign policy priorities in this sub-region center on advances in economic growth, governing justly and democratically, investing in people, and peace and security. The Central America Regional program supports most of these objectives by addressing issues that are regional in nature. These issues directly affect U.S. interests, including helping signatory nations take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR); reducing gang crime and violence; and addressing transnational issues of HIV/AIDS prevention.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,919	11,939	16,696
Child Survival and Health	1,669	3,374	996
Development Assistance	17,475	8,565	15,700
Economic Support Fund	4,775	-	-

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	23,919	11,939	16,696
Governing Justly and Democratically	3,902	-	6,000
Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,902	-	-
Good Governance	-	-	3,000
Civil Society	-	-	3,000
Investing in People	1,669	3,374	996
Health	1,669	3,374	996
Economic Growth	18,348	8,565	9,700
Trade and Investment	4,078	5,065	6,400
Agriculture	1,100	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	-	-	1,300
Environment	13,170	3,500	2,000

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
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TOTAL	16,696	-	6,000	996	9,700	-
Child Survival and Health	996	-	-	996	-	-
Development Assistance	15,700	-	6,000	-	9,700	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will support the creation of alliances between partners within government, civil society, and business, who will work together in Central America to prevent and mitigate the gang problem. These efforts complement other U.S. law enforcement programs designed to contain and reduce the problems of gangs. USAID, working in collaboration with the Central America Integration System (SICA), a regional organization, will provide sub-grants to jump start public-private initiatives to prevent at-risk youth from joining gangs, to create opportunities and alternatives to convince youth to leave gangs, and provide readjustment services to ex-gang members. USAID also will pursue regional approaches to assess legal and judicial frameworks, and promote multi-country political and legal reform and implementation.

Investing in People: The U.S., through regional USAID activities, will help fight HIV/AIDS in Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Panama, Belize, and Costa Rica. The latter three countries receive HIV/AIDS assistance solely through this regional program managed in Guatemala. Efforts to contain the epidemic focus on increasing HIV/AIDS prevention practices, providing services directed mainly at those most at-risk, improving the HIV/AIDS policy environment and upgrading the delivery of comprehensive care and treatment for people living with HIV/AIDS.

Economic Growth: USAID directly supports U.S. commitments to CAFTA-DR signatories in such areas as customs reform, compliance with international labor standards, and better enforcement of national environmental laws. USAID activities will also include promoting trade and investment, with private sector investments that expand participation by small exporters, and legal changes that improve the business environment. By focusing on a broad and equitable distribution of the benefits of free trade, especially among those likely to be negatively affected in the short-term, activities such as linkages within the supply chain, improved financial and management practices, access to market information, and increased sales and contract opportunities will help fight poverty in the region. USAID activities under the environment component address improvements in cross-border enforcement of environmental regulations, with a special focus on improving and ensuring effective enforcement of existing environmental laws as required by CAFTA-DR. These activities will support regional efforts to protect priority transboundary watersheds and to invest in environmental conservation.

Overview of Major Changes

FY 2009 funding levels for the Central American Regional program have increased from the FY 2008 estimate. This increase is primarily due to increases in the Governing Justly and Democratically and the Economic Growth Objectives. The decrease in the Investing in People Objective is due to HIV/AIDS funding for each country in the region being reflected in those bilateral country programs.

Latin America and Caribbean Regional

Program Overview

The goals of the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) Regional program are to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that invest in human capital formation and provide an environment for continued and sustainable economic growth. The LAC Regional program supports this goal by complementing the work of U.S. Government bilateral programs in the democracy, economic growth, education, health, and environment sectors, through activities that address broader regional and transboundary transformational constraints, including important Presidential and Congressional initiatives for the LAC region.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	41,611	67,789	34,098
Child Survival and Health	10,980	11,183	2,951
Development Assistance	30,631	56,606	31,147

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	41,611	67,789	34,098
Governing Justly and Democratically	2,326	7,788	2,197
Rule of Law and Human Rights	700	-	-
Good Governance	101	-	-
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	300	3,629	1,347
Civil Society	1,225	4,159	850
Investing in People	21,137	27,039	6,401
Health	10,925	11,183	2,951
Education	10,212	15,856	3,450
Economic Growth	17,952	32,962	25,500
Trade and Investment	6,593	20,312	19,850
Environment	11,359	12,650	5,650
Program Support	196	-	-
Program Support	196	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA	PS
TOTAL	34,098	-	2,197	6,401	25,500	-	-
Child Survival and Health	2,951	-	-	2,951	-	-	-
Development Assistance	31,147	-	2,197	3,450	25,500	-	-

Governing Justly and Democratically: The United States, through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), will continue to support comparative public opinion polls which assess attitudes toward democracy and government effectiveness in the region. Survey results help shape diplomacy, assistance objectives, and resource allocation. USAID will share information on increasing the effectiveness of assistance and to analyze various programming tactics toward similar issues across the hemisphere. USAID also will support pre-elections assessments and analysis of elections and political parties.

Investing in People: The LAC Regional program, through USAID, will focus on improving the quality of health and education in the Western Hemisphere. Investments in health aim not only to save lives and reduce suffering but also to increase productivity and economic well-being. USAID will support the Pan American Health Organization, a leading regional institution, to ensure regional health policies and standards address U.S. priorities, such as health governance and more equitable access to quality health care. Programs will build alliances and facilitate the exchange of best practices between Latin American and Caribbean countries to increase health investments and improve health infrastructure in the region. USAID also will provide technical advice, analyses of regional trends and innovations, and the collection of health data to monitor trends in countries of strategic interest, particularly where USAID no longer has a health program. Regional activities include support for countries where key health benchmarks have been met and where donor support in health is phasing out (e.g., family planning graduation). These activities also will include support and technical assistance to sub-regional and bilateral programs in the region.

USAID's education programs will disseminate best practices, strengthen reform efforts, enhance understanding of education reform, and present models that countries can expand with their own resources. Regional capacity for strengthening teachers' effectiveness and improving children's literacy - especially for disadvantaged and marginalized populations - will be increased through stronger regional networks and sustainability of the regional teacher training model (Centers of Excellence). USAID will advance education policy reforms through public dialogue and greater understanding of critical issues by governments and education ministries, think tanks, civil society organizations, higher education institutions, and the private sector. Policy dialogue will promote greater educational accountability through national education report cards, improve the use of testing and educational standards, and develop local and regional networks to help non-governmental organizations become more effective advocates for educational reform.

Economic Growth: The United States, through USAID, will support trade capacity building, transparent environmental governance, and sound management of natural resources. A special commitment was made to build the labor and environmental capacity of the countries participating in

the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) - Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic - through FY 2009. Regionally, the United States is promoting public participation and transparency in enforcement of environmental laws by strengthening the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration in Guatemala. This Secretariat will receive and respond to public complaints that any CAFTA-DR country is failing to enforce its environmental laws adequately and effectively. Modest resources will be used to carry out assessments and identify best practices that can be used to help small and medium-size enterprises deal with the challenges presented by trade agreements, including tougher competition and penetrating new markets. Demonstration activities that are worthy of emulation throughout the region will be implemented in such areas as workforce development, competitiveness, improving the business environment, and promoting ongoing engagement by civil society in economic reform efforts.

The LAC Regional program, through USAID, will support enabling legal and policy changes in the environmental sector to further promote responsible management of natural resources in the Amazon Basin (the largest remaining area of contiguous tropical forest in the world). It will build the capacity of regional local organizations in the Amazon Basin to address critical threats to natural assets. These tropical forests and fisheries, which communities depend on for jobs, food, potable water, medicines, and building materials, must be protected. The LAC Regional program will expand access to markets for sustainable natural resource-based products originating in the Amazon Basin. By empowering indigenous peoples and traditional communities to manage resources under their control and attain sustainable livelihoods, the program will both protect the region's biodiversity and mitigate conflict over dwindling natural resources. In addition, USAID assistance will provide technical assistance to strengthen environmental enforcement and compliance under bilateral and regional free trade agreements and to reduce illegal logging in Central America, the Dominican Republic and Peru.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request represents a significant decrease from the FY 2008 estimate. Decreases will be in Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth, and reflect the planned reallocation of regional anti-gang and malaria resources to the Central and South America regional programs.

South America Regional

Program Overview

United States assistance is focused on economic reform, including enforcement of labor standards and intellectual property rights and strengthening the capacity of South American governments to address threats posed by major infectious diseases. The South America Regional program will increase the competitiveness of the private sector in the Andean countries by strengthening their capacity to trade and attract investment. Infectious diseases not only have a major detrimental impact on health and development in the region, but also have ramifications for public health in the United States.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	2,000	1,984	4,200
Child Survival and Health	-	-	2,700
Development Assistance	2,000	1,984	1,500

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Estimate	Request
TOTAL	2,000	1,984	4,200
Investing in People	-	-	2,700
Health	-	-	2,700
Economic Growth	2,000	1,984	1,500
Trade and Investment	2,000	1,984	1,500

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	4,200	-	-	2,700	1,500	-
Child Survival and Health	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-
Development Assistance	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-

Investing in People: The South American region is characterized by uneven public health care. For most countries in the region, dealing effectively with major diseases remains a challenge. Additionally, weak regulation of pharmaceutical industry contributes to the growing problem of microbial resistance to the antibiotics traditionally used in treatment. Assistance from the U.S.

Agency for International Development (USAID) will support the health ministries ability to control anti-microbial resistance to curing tuberculosis (TB) by promoting the World Health Organization's strategy of working at the local level.

USAID also will work to reduce the impact of malaria in the Amazon Basin, which accounts for approximately 90% of malaria deaths region-wide. Specific foci may include: 1) ensuring appropriate drug treatment in the various parts of the region; 2) harmonizing national drug policies among various countries; 3) building technical capacity in the region regarding malaria; 4) building decentralized laboratory capacity; 5) testing new rapid diagnostic methods; and, 6) integrated vector control. These activities will be undertaken through technical assistance, support for communications, and sharing of evidence-based interventions and lessons learned.

Economic Growth: USAID will help reform trade and investment policies to increase the region's competitiveness in international markets. This complements the U.S.'s effort to promote economic alternatives to producing and trafficking illegal drugs and directly contributes to the commitment of the region's countries to build stable and prosperous democracies. USAID's program addresses challenges which prevent countries from taking full advantage of market access provisions under the Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act and any future bilateral free trade agreements with the United States. The program will improve the Andean countries' ability to comply with international trade rules, including labor and environment, and to compete with businesses from other Latin American and Asian countries for access to large markets such as the United States.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 funding level is substantially increased from the FY 2008 estimate to fund activities that will reduce the impact of malaria and control the spread of TB.

Western Hemisphere Regional

Program Overview

To encourage the region's elected leaders' use of democratic processes and free market economies to improve the lives of their citizens, the Western Hemisphere Regional program helps regional partners; strengthens democratic institutions; promotes prosperity; protects the democratic state; and invests in people. These pillars not only frame U.S. foreign policy priorities for the region, but also are used to build multilateral consensus through the Summit of the Americas, labor and environment programs resulting from the Central American-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR), Conference on the Caribbean Implementation, Operation Enduring Friendship (OEF). Through this request, the United States also will support regional security cooperation with Mexico and Central America, under the Merida Initiative.

Resources to Advance Transformational Diplomacy

Request by Account by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	24,696	-	16,007	20,787	142,786
Economic Support Fund	18,346	-	12,039	-	30,000
Foreign Military Financing	4,000	-	3,968	-	7,886
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	2,200	-	-	20,787	100,000
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	150	-	-	-	4,900

Request by Program Area by Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	24,696	-	16,007	20,787	142,786
Peace and Security	6,350	-	4,687	17,074	95,036
Counter-Terrorism	-	-	-	-	3,550
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	150	-	-	-	150
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	4,000	-	4,687	16,822	13,386
Counter-Narcotics	2,200	-	-	-	42,000
Transnational Crime	-	-	-	252	35,950
Governing Justly and Democratically	5,096	-	250	3,713	25,750
Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	-	3,713	15,000
Good Governance	5,096	-	-	-	4,750
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	-	-	3,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2007	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009
	Actual	Supp	Estimate	Supp	Request
TOTAL	24,696	-	16,007	20,787	142,786
Civil Society	-	-	250	-	3,000
Investing in People	600	-	150	-	-
Health	600	-	-	-	-
Education	-	-	150	-	-
Economic Growth	12,650	-	10,620	-	22,000
Trade and Investment	-	-	5,260	-	10,000
Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	500
Infrastructure	3,200	-	200	-	500
Agriculture	200	-	-	-	-
Private Sector Competitiveness	400	-	200	-	500
Economic Opportunity	8,850	-	-	-	500
Environment	-	-	4,960	-	10,000
Humanitarian Assistance	-	-	300	-	-
Disaster Readiness	-	-	300	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, FY 2009

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
TOTAL	142,786	95,036	25,750	-	22,000	-
Economic Support Fund	30,000	1,750	6,250	-	22,000	-
Foreign Military Financing	7,886	7,886	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	100,000	80,500	19,500	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-

Peace and Security: Caribbean nations, the often overlooked U.S. "Third Border," are important partners in trade, health and education issues, and regional democracy. Drug trafficking, migrant smuggling, and financial crime threaten both U.S. and regional security interests. U.S. assistance will support the extension of programs that resulted from the 2007 CARICOM-U.S. Summit and Ministerial. These programs will target economic growth, health, education, disaster preparedness, and law enforcement cooperation. Similarly, U.S. assistance will expand counter-terrorism training in the Caribbean to deter international terrorist organizations from exploiting the region's weaknesses and threatening U.S. security.

Operation Enduring Friendship (OEF) is a multi-year, multinational, regional maritime security multilateral initiative to stop terrorists and other transnational criminals who use Caribbean waters. U.S. assistance will help strengthen partner nations' operational capabilities to anticipate and respond to maritime threats, emergencies, and natural disasters.

U.S. training and assistance for Western Hemisphere partners also will build on new opportunities to develop closer cooperation in counter-terrorism. In addition to maintaining long-standing programs to build capacity in Colombia and to address counter-terrorism threats in the Tri-Border area, funding in FY 2009 will permit new initiatives in Mexico and Central America, emphasizing the shared interest in improving border controls.

The Export Control and Related Border Security Program's strategic vision for the Western Hemisphere is to strengthen border security, including the legal and regulatory frameworks that affect trade. For major markets with well-developed industries like Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, bilateral cooperation is efficient and productive. For smaller countries in Central America and the Caribbean, however, it is more effective to address trade controls and border security issues at the regional level.

The Merida Initiative establishes a new paradigm for regional security cooperation with Mexico and Central America. The goal of the Merida Initiative is to strengthen state institutions in the region and to reinforce regional cooperation to break the power and impunity of criminal organizations that intimidate state institutions, threaten Mexican and Central American governments' abilities to maintain public security and the rule of law, and pose a hazard to the safety and security of the United States. Funds are divided among three "pillars" of activities: 1) counter-narcotics, counter-terrorism, and border security; 2) public security and law enforcement; and 3) institution building and rule of law. The Central America portion of the Initiative seeks to directly respond to needs identified by Central American governments at the inaugural U.S.- Secretariat for Central American Integration Dialogue on Security. Specifically, the package seeks to combat drug trafficking, illicit trafficking of arms, and gang activity in the Central American region. Funding for the Central America portion of this Initiative is reflected in the Western Hemisphere Regional fund and would fund Merida Initiative activities in Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Governing Justly and Democratically: U.S. assistance will support the 2009 Summit of the Americas, a forum that advances U.S. interests by gaining consensus on hemispheric priorities. The Summit will engage the democratic heads of government as partners in a positive, forward-leaning effort to encourage sound policies at home and to expand regional cooperation. Working with its partners, the United States will support fundamental rights that form the basis of open societies, strengthen democratic institutions and constitutional procedures, develop political parties, and create just and fair societies to benefit all people. Under the President's Freedom Agenda, democracy programs focus on broadening citizen participation, elections assistance, judiciary reform, anti-corruption, transparency and accountability, human rights, and social justice through stronger rule of law. As one of the highest priorities of the U.S., support for Haiti will help ensure that its newly-created democracy succeeds. U.S. programs in the Caribbean seek to enhance disaster preparedness and law enforcement cooperation. In order support the Cuban people's right to self-determination, the United States will fulfill the recommendations that resulted from the second report of the Commission for Assistance to a Free Cuba (CAFC II).

Economic Growth: U.S. assistance will support Trade Capacity Building (TCB), the 2009 Summit goals, and the Caribbean program, as well as strengthen the labor and environmental capacity of

CAFTA-DR countries. U.S. programs also promote public participation and transparency in enforcement of environmental laws through the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA) in Guatemala. This Secretariat will receive and respond to public complaints about any CAFTA-DR country that fails to enforce its environmental laws adequately and effectively.

Overview of Major Changes

The FY 2009 request significantly increases the FY 2008 estimate, reflecting support for the new Merida initiative, the transfer of several security-related programs from bilateral to regional platforms to reduce costs, and an increase for the OEF program.

Key Interest Areas

Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for “Key Interest Areas” of special concern or interest. There are two types of “Key Interest Areas”: (1) “lower-level” Key Interest Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected “cross-cutting” Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Lower-level Key Interest Areas include Basic Education within the Education Program Area, and Avian Influenza, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Other Public Health Threats, Polio and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.

2. Cross-cutting Key Interest Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or even multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Clean Energy, Global Climate Change, Microenterprise, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Interest Areas, the FY 2009 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2009 operating year budget is set following appropriation. For example, Microenterprise funds can be budgeted as a *means* to finance various kinds of economic growth rather than for an end in itself, but the full extent of Microenterprise mechanisms adopted to foster economic growth will not be known until after operational plans have been established by operating units following appropriation. Another example would be where an agricultural activity focused on increasing productivity of a particular crop may also have an indirect impact on Trade Capacity Building, which, again, might not be fully known until the activity is much closer to implementation.

The narratives which follow describe these Key Interest Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted for these Key Interest Areas in FY 2009 for operating units in each appropriation account. **Note, however, that this section does not include information on sectors of priority concern such as Democracy and Economic Growth, which are described at the Program Objective or Program Area level of detail elsewhere in this volume.**

Avian Influenza

Summary

Avian Influenza (AI) programs are designed to limit the spread of avian influenza in animals and to help prevent a human influenza pandemic. In the event of a pandemic, these programs will also ensure an appropriate humanitarian response. AI programs focus on pre-empting the emergence of a pandemic-capable virus in those countries which show the greatest immediate potential for initiating an influenza pandemic and on enhancing preparedness to address the consequences of a global influenza pandemic.

Avian Influenza

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	ESF
TOTAL	50,500	50,000	500
South and Central Asia	500	-	500
Afghanistan	500	-	500
AID Global Health	50,000	50,000	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	50,000	50,000	-

Basic Education

Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for basic education complies with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and stresses the importance of aligning behind country-driven strategies, including education sector plans and priorities. Since such assistance is defined broadly to include all program efforts aimed at improving early childhood development, primary education, and secondary education (delivered in formal or informal settings to children, youth, or adults), as well as training for teachers working at any of these levels, there is great latitude for support to meet country priorities and complement other donor support in country. This focus on country-driven plans reflects the ongoing concerns and interests of the White House, most recently reflected in the President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest. These programs will all be monitored and reported on using the basic education indicators in the FACTS Info system managed by the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance.

Basic Education

(\$ in thousands)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
TOTAL	624,889	311,671	284,176	9,146	4,000	15,896
Africa	213,199	165,324	36,671	-	-	11,204
Benin	2,724	2,724	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	7,629	-	-	-	-	7,629
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,450	-	6,450	-	-	2,000
Djibouti	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Guinea	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Liberia	20,000	12,000	8,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Mali	13,485	13,485	-	-	-	-
Niger	1,105	1,105	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	7,700	7,700	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	500	500	-	-	-	-
Senegal	11,275	9,700	-	-	-	1,575
Somalia	1,250	-	1,250	-	-	-
Sudan	20,421	-	20,421	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-
Zambia	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	550	-	550	-	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	56,560	56,560	-	-	-	-

Basic Education
(\$ in thousands)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
East Asia and Pacific	54,831	53,506	1,325	-	-	-
Burma	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,056	1,056	-	-	-	-
China	225	-	225	-	-	-
Indonesia	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	12,450	12,450	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	100	-	100	-	-	-
Europe	10,346	-	-	9,146	1,200	-
Georgia	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-
Kosovo	2,600	-	-	2,600	-	-
Macedonia	3,290	-	-	3,290	-	-
Serbia	3,256	-	-	3,256	-	-
Near East	99,943	16,500	83,443	-	-	-
Egypt	48,093	-	48,093	-	-	-
Jordan	19,000	-	19,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	800	-	800	-	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	6,750	-	6,750	-	-	-
Yemen	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	8,800	-	8,800	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	164,037	5,000	156,237	-	2,800	-
Afghanistan	39,163	-	39,163	-	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-
Pakistan	116,574	-	116,574	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-
Turkmenistan	200	-	-	-	200	-
Uzbekistan	100	-	-	-	100	-
South and Central Asia Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	41,758	30,566	6,500	-	-	4,692
Dominican Republic	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Haiti	11,192	-	6,500	-	-	4,692
Honduras	5,897	5,897	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,969	1,969	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-

Basic Education
(\$ in thousands)

	All Accounts	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,450	3,450	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	27,760	27,760	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	27,760	27,760	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	11,515	11,515	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	11,515	11,515	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-

Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity is a cross-cutting issue, but is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Environment.” Biodiversity activities have biodiversity conservation as an explicit objective, are identified through an analysis of threats to biodiversity, have associated indicators for biodiversity conservation, and have the intent to positively impact biodiversity in biologically significant areas. The Presidential Initiative against Illegal Logging also contributes to biodiversity conservation. The levels projected for this area represent our best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Biodiversity (\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	FSA
TOTAL	125,135	114,685	10,400	50
Africa	55,471	48,471	7,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	2,000	-
Guinea	2,000	2,000	-	-
Kenya	5,500	5,500	-	-
Madagascar	5,100	5,100	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	800	800	-	-
Mozambique	2,271	2,271	-	-
Rwanda	1,000	1,000	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	5,000	-
Tanzania	4,500	4,500	-	-
Uganda	5,500	5,500	-	-
Central Africa Regional	12,300	12,300	-	-
East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,942	28,542	400	-
Indonesia	5,311	5,311	-	-
Philippines	8,231	8,231	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	400	-	400	-
Regional Development Mission – Asia	15,000	15,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,050	-	1,000	50
Nepal	1,000	-	1,000	-
Uzbekistan	50	-	-	50
Western Hemisphere	26,650	24,650	2,000	-

Biodiversity
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	FSA
Bolivia	4,200	4,200	-	-
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-
Dominican Republic	1,200	1,200	-	-
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-	-
El Salvador	1,650	1,650	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-
Guyana	600	600	-	-
Honduras	1,000	1,000	-	-
Jamaica	500	500	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-
Panama	2,000	2,000	-	-
Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	13,022	13,022	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	13,022	13,022	-	-

Clean Energy

Summary

Clean Energy is a cross-cutting issue, but is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Area, “Infrastructure.” U.S. assistance for clean energy activities directly promotes and deploys energy conservation, energy efficiency, and renewable and clean energy technologies. These programs support: policy, legal, regulatory, commercial, and market reforms; increased private sector participation and investment; improved operational and commercial performance of public and private sector institutions, including utilities; and increased energy trade. They increasingly focus on: construction/rehabilitation of some physical infrastructure to provide more efficient and reliable services; delivering and deploying clean energy technologies through new business/financing models and public-private partnerships; and programs that reduce environmental impacts of energy production and use. Much of this work directly supports Presidential and Congressional Initiatives, including the Clean Energy Initiative (launched at the World Summit for Sustainable Development in 2002), Methane to Markets, the Asia Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate and the Clean Energy Technology Exports Task Force. The levels projected for this area represent our best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Clean Energy (\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA
TOTAL	36,885	15,866	2,139	5,000	13,880
Africa	4,400	2,600	1,800	-	-
Kenya	500	500	-	-	-
Sudan	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,840	5,500	340	-	-
Mongolia	750	750	-	-	-
Philippines	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	340	-	340	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	2,250	2,250	-	-	-
Europe	14,250	-	-	5,000	9,250
Albania	500	-	-	500	-
Armenia	650	-	-	-	650
Georgia	3,500	-	-	-	3,500
Kosovo	4,500	-	-	4,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	-	-	4,000
Eurasia Regional	1,100	-	-	-	1,100
South and Central Asia	8,230	3,600	-	-	4,630
India	900	900	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	453	-	-	-	453
Kyrgyz Republic	774	-	-	-	774

Clean Energy
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA
Tajikistan	603	-	-	-	603
Turkmenistan	400	-	-	-	400
Central Asia Regional	2,400	-	-	-	2,400
South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	200	200	-	-	-
Honduras	200	200	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	3,966	3,966	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	3,966	3,966	-	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) programs improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning (FP) services and information, and reproductive health (RH) care. FP/RH programs contribute to reducing unintended pregnancy and abortion, promoting healthy reproductive behaviors of men and women, lowering maternal and child mortality and morbidity, and mitigating the adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
TOTAL	332,030	301,700	17,166	763	7,901	4,500
Africa	98,841	98,841	-	-	-	-
Angola	1,857	1,857	-	-	-	-
Benin	1,439	1,439	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,481	3,481	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	13,926	13,926	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,570	5,570	-	-	-	-
Guinea	1,857	1,857	-	-	-	-
Kenya	7,474	7,474	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,857	1,857	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	3,714	3,714	-	-	-	-
Malawi	3,714	3,714	-	-	-	-
Mali	4,178	4,178	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	5,106	5,106	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	12,253	12,253	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,714	3,714	-	-	-	-
Senegal	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
South Africa	928	928	-	-	-	-
Sudan	700	700	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	4,271	4,271	-	-	-	-
Uganda	6,035	6,035	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,785	2,785	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	938	938	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	2,042	2,042	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	1,718	1,718	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	6,684	6,684	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	14,057	14,057	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,785	2,785	-	-	-	-
Philippines	11,272	11,272	-	-	-	-
Europe	7,869	-	-	763	7,106	-
Albania	530	-	-	530	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
Armenia	500	-	-	-	500	-
Azerbaijan	900	-	-	-	900	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Russia	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	1,030	-	-	-	1,030	-
Eurasia Regional	676	-	-	-	676	-
Europe Regional	233	-	-	233	-	-
Near East	18,736	5,570	13,166	-	-	-
Egypt	7,716	-	7,716	-	-	-
Jordan	9,163	3,713	5,450	-	-	-
Yemen	1,857	1,857	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	74,018	64,723	4,000	-	795	4,500
Afghanistan	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	20,800	16,300	-	-	-	4,500
India	13,926	13,926	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	-	200	-
Nepal	4,178	4,178	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	19,319	15,319	4,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	350	-	-	-	350	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	-	-	100	-
Uzbekistan	145	-	-	-	145	-
Western Hemisphere	39,767	39,767	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	7,683	7,683	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	719	719	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	5,509	5,509	-	-	-	-
Haiti	8,356	8,356	-	-	-	-
Honduras	3,400	3,400	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	2,700	2,700	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-
AID Global Health	78,058	78,058	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	78,058	78,058	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	684	684	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	684	684	-	-	-	-

Global Climate Change

Summary

Global Climate Change is a cross-cutting issue, but primarily falls under the Economic Growth Program Areas: “Infrastructure” and “Environment.” U.S. assistance addresses climate change through activities that reduce growth in greenhouse gas emissions while promoting energy efficiency, forest conservation, biodiversity, and other development goals. This “multiple benefits” approach helps developing and transition countries achieve economic development without sacrificing environmental protection, integrates climate change into the broad range of USAID’s development assistance activities, and results in more resilient development efforts. Global climate change-specific activities include: preparing greenhouse gas inventories and action plans; promoting achievement of the goals of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change; reducing, measuring, monitoring, or reporting greenhouse gas emissions; and assessing or reducing vulnerability while increasing adaptation to the impacts of climate change. Presidential and administration initiatives that address climate change include: the President's Climate Change Initiative (announced in May 2007) including the Major Economies Process and Pillar II, the Congo Basin Forest Partnership, the President's Initiative Against Illegal Logging, Clean Energy Initiative, the Asia Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, and Methane to Markets Partnership. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Global Climate Change

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P
TOTAL	74,620	19,300	39,300	500	10,200	5,320
Africa	10,600	10,600	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	500	500	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-
Europe	8,300	-	-	500	7,800	-
Albania	500	-	-	500	-	-
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300	-
Georgia	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-
Ukraine	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-
South and Central Asia	3,400	-	1,000	-	2,400	-
Nepal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,400	-	-	-	2,400	-
Western Hemisphere	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-
Brazil	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-

Global Climate Change
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P
Nicaragua	500	500	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	5,320	-	-	-	-	5,320
International Organizations (IO)	5,320	-	-	-	-	5,320
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	38,300	-	38,300	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	38,300	-	38,300	-	-	-

HIV/AIDS

Summary

HIV/AIDS programs reduce the transmission and impact of HIV/AIDS through support for prevention, care, and treatment. Prevention activities support prevention of mother-to-child transmission, abstinence/be faithful programs, condom distribution and other prevention (including male circumcision and programs aimed to mitigate the spread of HIV to sex partners, injecting drug use partners, and infants born to HIV-infected mothers, as well as protect the health of infected individuals), and blood and injection safety. Care activities support orphans and vulnerable children, tuberculosis care and treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS, basic health care and support, and counseling and testing. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and laboratory infrastructure. In addition, there are cross-cutting program activities for policy analysis, systems strengthening, strategic information capacity-building, program design and learning, and administration and oversight. These HIV/AIDS programs implement the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR).

HIV/AIDS

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	GHA1
TOTAL	5,121,030	342,030	4,779,000
Africa	3,275,489	105,910	3,169,579
Angola	4,400	4,400	-
Benin	2,000	2,000	-
Botswana	78,500	-	78,500
Burundi	3,500	3,500	-
Cameroon	1,500	1,500	-
Cote d'Ivoire	100,800	-	100,800
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,700	10,700	-
Ethiopia	337,000	-	337,000
Ghana	5,500	5,500	-
Guinea	2,000	2,000	-
Kenya	501,879	-	501,879
Lesotho	8,900	8,900	-
Liberia	2,700	2,700	-
Madagascar	1,500	1,500	-
Malawi	17,000	17,000	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-
Mozambique	213,700	-	213,700
Namibia	102,500	-	102,500
Nigeria	410,000	-	410,000
Rwanda	110,000	-	110,000
Senegal	3,000	3,000	-
South Africa	557,200	-	557,200
Sudan	6,510	6,510	-
Swaziland	8,400	8,400	-

HIV/AIDS

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	GHA1
Tanzania	271,000	-	271,000
Uganda	255,000	-	255,000
Zambia	232,000	-	232,000
Zimbabwe	16,500	16,500	-
Africa Regional - USAID	1,000	1,000	-
East Africa Regional	2,800	2,800	-
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-
West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	121,350	35,350	86,000
Burma	2,100	2,100	-
Cambodia	12,500	12,500	-
China	5,000	5,000	-
Indonesia	7,750	7,750	-
Laos	1,000	1,000	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	-
Philippines	1,000	1,000	-
Thailand	1,000	1,000	-
Vietnam	86,000	-	86,000
Regional Development Mission - Asia	2,500	2,500	-
Europe	14,650	14,650	-
Georgia	850	850	-
Russia	8,000	8,000	-
Ukraine	5,350	5,350	-
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-
South and Central Asia	34,464	34,464	-
Afghanistan	500	500	-
Bangladesh	2,700	2,700	-
India	21,000	21,000	-
Kazakhstan	800	800	-
Kyrgyz Republic	675	675	-
Nepal	5,000	5,000	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-
Tajikistan	724	724	-
Turkmenistan	275	275	-
Uzbekistan	790	790	-
Western Hemisphere	143,121	31,121	112,000
Belize	465	465	-
Costa Rica	340	340	-
Dominican Republic	5,750	5,750	-
El Salvador	2,180	2,180	-

HIV/AIDS

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	GHAI
Guatemala	3,500	3,500	-
Guyana	20,000	-	20,000
Haiti	92,000	-	92,000
Honduras	5,000	5,000	-
Jamaica	1,200	1,200	-
Mexico	2,200	2,200	-
Nicaragua	1,500	1,500	-
Panama	500	500	-
Peru	1,240	1,240	-
Caribbean Regional	5,750	5,750	-
Central America Regional	996	996	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	500	500	-
AID Global Health	119,885	119,885	-
Global Health - Core	74,885	74,885	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	45,000	45,000	-
Asia and Near East Regional	650	650	-
Asia and Near East Regional	650	650	-
Global AIDS Coordinator	1,411,421	-	1,411,421
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	1,411,421	-	1,411,421

Malaria

Summary

Malaria programs support the implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), related malaria control programs, and malaria research activities to reduce malaria-related mortality, develop effective malaria vaccines and new malaria treatment drugs, and conduct targeted operations research. In June 2005, President Bush launched PMI to reduce deaths due to malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. PMI uses a comprehensive approach to prevent and treat malaria, supporting four key areas – indoor spraying of homes with insecticides, insecticide-treated mosquito nets, lifesaving antimalarial drugs, and treatment to prevent malaria in pregnant women.

Malaria (\$ in thousands)

	Selected Accounts	CSH	ESF
TOTAL	385,500	385,000	500
Africa	223,890	223,890	-
Angola	15,000	15,000	-
Benin	3,600	3,600	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,700	6,700	-
Ethiopia	6,700	6,700	-
Ghana	5,000	5,000	-
Kenya	6,050	6,050	-
Liberia	2,500	2,500	-
Madagascar	4,000	4,000	-
Malawi	15,000	15,000	-
Mali	3,500	3,500	-
Mozambique	17,000	17,000	-
Nigeria	6,500	6,500	-
Rwanda	17,000	17,000	-
Senegal	16,000	16,000	-
Sudan	3,000	3,000	-
Tanzania	27,000	27,000	-
Uganda	19,000	19,000	-
Zambia	8,670	8,670	-
Africa Regional - USAID	41,670	41,670	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,500	3,500	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	3,500	3,500	-
South and Central Asia	500	-	500
Afghanistan	500	-	500
Western Hemisphere	2,500	2,500	-
South America Regional	2,500	2,500	-
AID Global Health	155,110	155,110	-
Global Health – Core	155,110	155,110	-

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health and nutrition status. MCH activities include effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care (including detection and treatment of neonatal infections, immediate care of the newborn at delivery, and home-based essential newborn care), routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water and hygiene, and micronutrients; improved maternal, infant and young child feeding; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses.

Maternal and Child Health

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P	PL 480
TOTAL	704,091	369,500	78,961	2,570	5,866	124,500	122,694
Africa	194,124	122,612	-	-	-	-	71,512
Angola	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2,045	2,045	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,057	-	-	-	-	-	2,057
Burundi	5,254	3,254	-	-	-	-	2,000
Chad	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,438	10,438	-	-	-	-	3,000
Djibouti	744	744	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	8,113	8,113	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	5,892	3,192	-	-	-	-	2,700
Guinea	2,747	2,247	-	-	-	-	500
Kenya	2,837	2,837	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	7,144	5,144	-	-	-	-	2,000
Madagascar	7,992	3,492	-	-	-	-	4,500
Malawi	9,092	3,692	-	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	8,833	4,833	-	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Mozambique	12,676	5,986	-	-	-	-	6,690
Niger	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Nigeria	14,469	14,469	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,694	3,694	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	4,918	2,993	-	-	-	-	1,925
Sierra Leone	6,240	-	-	-	-	-	6,240
Somalia	8,480	8,480	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	499	499	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	5,830	5,830	-	-	-	-	-

Maternal and Child Health
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P	PL 480
Tanzania	6,769	6,769	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,043	4,543	-	-	-	-	10,500
Zambia	13,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	8,000
Zimbabwe	1,995	1,995	-	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	9,378	9,378	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	1,147	1,147	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	798	798	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,475	26,475	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,850	5,850	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	17,380	17,380	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,245	3,245	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	6,096	-	-	2,570	3,526	-	-
Albania	1,270	-	-	1,270	-	-	-
Armenia	1,650	-	-	-	1,650	-	-
Georgia	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	-
Kosovo	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	176	-	-	-	176	-	-
Near East	29,926	12,676	17,250	-	-	-	-
Egypt	7,700	-	7,700	-	-	-	-
Jordan	13,981	9,431	4,550	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	3,245	3,245	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	161,406	75,255	61,711	-	2,340	-	22,100
Afghanistan	37,500	35,000	2,500	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	16,975	8,375	-	-	-	-	8,600
India	32,555	19,055	-	-	-	-	13,500
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	-	350	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	600	-	-	-	600	-	-
Nepal	4,489	4,489	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	67,547	8,336	59,211	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	750	-	-	-	750	-	-
Turkmenistan	350	-	-	-	350	-	-
Uzbekistan	290	-	-	-	290	-	-
Western Hemisphere	54,514	25,432	-	-	-	-	29,082
Bolivia	2,068	2,068	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,595	1,595	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	995	995	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	12,836	3,086	-	-	-	-	9,750

Maternal and Child Health
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P	PL 480
Haiti	20,616	8,000	-	-	-	-	12,616
Honduras	8,463	1,747	-	-	-	-	6,716
Nicaragua	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	4,190	4,190	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	751	751	-	-	-	-	-
AID Global Health	106,314	106,314	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	69,402	69,402	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	36,912	36,912	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	736	736	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	736	736	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	124,500	-	-	-	-	124,500	-
International Organizations (IO)	124,500	-	-	-	-	124,500	-

Microenterprise and Microfinance

Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under Economic Growth Program Area, “Economic Opportunity.” Throughout the developing world, millions of poor families derive part of their income from microenterprises: tiny, informal business activities like vending on the street and in market stalls, handicraft production, and low-tech food processing. U.S. assistance acts in three broad areas to help these families gain access to economic opportunity: (1) microfinance, to improve access to financial services including credit, deposit services, insurance, remittances and payment services tailored to the needs of poor households; (2) enterprise development, to improve productivity and market potential for microenterprises; and (3) reducing regulatory and policy barriers to registering and operating micro- and small firms. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Microenterprise (\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
TOTAL	104,830	41,315	43,300	8,650	10,115	1,450
Africa	23,443	16,243	5,750	-	-	1,450
Angola	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Burundi	250	250	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Guinea	400	-	-	-	-	400
Kenya	250	250	-	-	-	-
Malawi	2,343	1,293	-	-	-	1,050
Mali	500	500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3,750	-	3,750	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-
Zambia	600	600	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,400	1,400	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	800	800	-	-	-	-
Philippines	700	700	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Europe	13,440	-	-	8,650	4,790	-

Microenterprise
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
Albania	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-
Armenia	1,200	-	-	-	1,200	-
Azerbaijan	500	-	-	-	500	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Georgia	1,590	-	-	-	1,590	-
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Macedonia	750	-	-	750	-	-
Montenegro	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Serbia	2,400	-	-	2,400	-	-
Ukraine	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Near East	17,450	-	17,450	-	-	-
Iraq	12,500	-	12,500	-	-	-
Lebanon	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,950	-	2,950	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,575	250	-	-	5,325	-
Kazakhstan	725	-	-	-	725	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,600	-	-	-	1,600	-
Sri Lanka	250	250	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-
Turkmenistan	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Uzbekistan	750	-	-	-	750	-
Central Asia Regional	200	-	-	-	200	-
Western Hemisphere	24,879	4,779	20,100	-	-	-
Bolivia	1,119	1,119	-	-	-	-
Colombia	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,960	2,960	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	-
Jamaica	500	500	-	-	-	-
Panama	200	200	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	14,143	14,143	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	14,143	14,143	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	500	500	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	500	500	-	-	-	-

Other Public Health Threats

Summary

Other Public Health Threats programs address public health threats posed by infectious diseases not targeted elsewhere, such as neglected tropical diseases (including onchocerciasis, trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and soil transmitted helminthes), as well as significant non-communicable health threats of major public health importance. In addition, these programs address the containment of anti-microbial resistance and cross-cutting work on surveillance that builds capacity for outbreak preparedness and response.

Other Public Health Threats (\$ in thousands)

	Selected Accounts	DA	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA
TOTAL	63,306	5,160	25,000	27,557	700	4,889
Africa	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	2,689	-	-	-	700	1,989
Albania	700	-	-	-	700	-
Armenia	500	-	-	-	-	500
Azerbaijan	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Russia	277	-	-	-	-	277
Eurasia Regional	212	-	-	-	-	212
Near East	25,057	-	-	25,057	-	-
Egypt	22,407	-	-	22,407	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,650	-	-	2,650	-	-
South and Central Asia	3,400	-	-	500	-	2,900
Afghanistan	500	-	-	500	-	-
India	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	350	-	-	-	-	350
Kyrgyz Republic	600	-	-	-	-	600
Tajikistan	1,250	-	-	-	-	1,250
Turkmenistan	450	-	-	-	-	450
Uzbekistan	250	-	-	-	-	250
Western Hemisphere	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	-	-	-	-	-	-
AID Global Health	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-

Other Public Health Threats
(\$ in thousands)

	Selected Accounts	DA	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA
Global Health - Core	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance	5,160	5,160	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	5,160	5,160	-	-	-	-

Polio

Summary

Polio programs, which are a sub-set of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs, support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis, and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio (\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH
TOTAL	20,661	20,661
Africa	8,547	8,547
Angola	1,000	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,579	2,579
Guinea	200	200
Madagascar	75	75
Mali	50	50
Mozambique	99	99
Nigeria	4,464	4,464
Zambia	80	80
South and Central Asia	6,000	6,000
India	6,000	6,000
AID Global Health	6,114	6,114
Global Health - Core	6,114	6,114

Trade Capacity Building

Summary

The United States provides a wide range of Trade Capacity Building (TCB) assistance to developing countries. This assistance helps recipient countries participate effectively in international trade negotiations, implement their international trade commitments, and allow their citizens to take full advantage of the new economic opportunities created by expanding international trade and investment.

The table below represents the FY 2009 request for the portion of total U.S. TCB assistance that contributes directly to developing countries' TCB efforts. Examples of "direct TCB" include support for business development services that help potential exporters get information on international market opportunities, and support for public-private partnerships that work to streamline customs and other administrative procedures in order to lower trade transactions costs. U.S. assistance also includes a wide range of other Economic Growth activities that contribute indirectly to those efforts, such as improving access to trade finance, modernizing transport and other trade infrastructure services, meeting agricultural and food safety standards, and complying with international labor and environment standards. Funding levels for such "indirect TCB" assistance are determined after program design and approval, and are reported in the annual U.S. Trade Capacity Building database (online at <http://quesdb.cdie.org/tcb/index.html>). FY 2009 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database in October 2009. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Trade Capacity Building (\$ in thousands)

	Selected Accounts	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P
TOTAL	237,477	128,831	84,904	4,300	13,192	6,250
Africa	51,053	50,993	60	-	-	-
Angola	215	215	-	-	-	-
Burundi	2,091	2,091	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,300	4,300	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,922	2,922	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,040	3,040	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	4,217	4,217	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional	60	-	60	-	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	3,640	3,640	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	6,068	6,068	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	6,600	6,600	-	-	-	-

Trade Capacity Building
(\$ in thousands)

	Selected Accounts	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P
West Africa Regional	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	17,392	15,542	1,850	-	-	-
Indonesia	7,300	7,300	-	-	-	-
Laos	50	50	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,467	3,467	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,850	-	1,850	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	1,625	1,625	-	-	-	-
Europe	11,592	-	-	4,300	7,292	-
Albania	700	-	-	700	-	-
Armenia	400	-	-	-	400	-
Azerbaijan	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200	-	-	200	-	-
Georgia	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-
Kosovo	3,400	-	-	3,400	-	-
Ukraine	2,492	-	-	-	2,492	-
Eurasia Regional	1,800	-	-	-	1,800	-
Near East	28,685	2,200	26,485	-	-	-
Algeria	200	200	-	-	-	-
Egypt	7,900	-	7,900	-	-	-
Jordan	7,085	-	7,085	-	-	-
Lebanon	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	8,500	-	8,500	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	29,009	-	23,109	-	5,900	-
Afghanistan	15,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	806	-	-	-	806	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,545	-	-	-	1,545	-
Nepal	900	-	900	-	-	-
Pakistan	6,709	-	6,709	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,774	-	-	-	1,774	-
Turkmenistan	400	-	-	-	400	-
Uzbekistan	75	-	-	-	75	-
Central Asia Regional	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-
South and Central Asia Regional	500	-	500	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	70,536	55,136	15,400	-	-	-
Bolivia	2,998	2,998	-	-	-	-
Colombia	4,200	-	4,200	-	-	-

Trade Capacity Building
(\$ in thousands)

	Selected Accounts	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	IO&P
Dominican Republic	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,540	2,540	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,770	4,770	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,442	1,442	-	-	-	-
Guyana	800	800	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,200	-	1,200	-	-	-
Honduras	3,370	3,370	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,735	1,735	-	-	-	-
Panama	1,488	1,488	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	900	900	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,843	5,843	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	6,400	6,400	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	19,850	19,850	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	1,068	1,068	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	1,068	1,068	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	3,392	3,392	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	3,392	3,392	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	6,250	-	-	-	-	6,250
International Organizations (IO)	6,250	-	-	-	-	6,250
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	18,000	-	18,000	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	500	500	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	500	500	-	-	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims and poses a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of rule of law. Every year approximately 800,000 people are trafficked across national borders, which does not include millions trafficked within their own countries. Approximately 80% of transnational victims are women and girls and up to 50% are minors. The U.S. Government's anti-trafficking approach – prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration – is comprehensive and effective but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report, targeting priority countries. With U.S. assistance, increasing numbers of traffickers are being prosecuted, convicted and sentenced around the world. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Trafficking in Persons

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	INCLE	MRA
TOTAL	31,212	4,418	8,783	1,015	2,889	11,547	2,060
Africa	2,120	500	200	-	-	1,420	-
Burkina Faso	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-	-	-
Djibouti	300	-	-	-	-	300	-
Kenya	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Mauritania	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
Africa Regional - State	720	-	-	-	-	720	-
East Asia and Pacific	2,918	1,518	1,400	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	818	818	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	700	700	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	100	-	100	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	1,300	-	1,300	-	-	-	-
Europe	3,134	-	-	1,015	2,119	-	-
Albania	500	-	-	500	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	50	-	-	-	50	-	-
Georgia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-
Kosovo	515	-	-	515	-	-	-

Trafficking in Persons
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	INCLE	MRA
Moldova	555	-	-	-	555	-	-
Ukraine	1,091	-	-	-	1,091	-	-
Eurasia Regional	123	-	-	-	123	-	-
Near East Asia	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
Jordan	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
South and Central Asia	1,870	1,100	-	-	770	-	-
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	150	-	-	-	150	-	-
Tajikistan	390	-	-	-	390	-	-
Turkmenistan	30	-	-	-	30	-	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	-	200	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,660	300	-	-	-	2,360	-
Argentina	200	-	-	-	-	200	-
Ecuador	300	300	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	515	-	-	-	-	515	-
Guatemala	680	-	-	-	-	680	-
Mexico	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
Nicaragua	465	-	-	-	-	465	-
Bureau of Population Refugees and Migration	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	2,060
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	2,060	-	-	-	-	-	2,060
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	14,950	-	7,183	-	-	7,767	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	14,950	-	7,183	-	-	7,767	-

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at defeating terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counter-terrorism capabilities, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces, promoting democratic governance, discrediting terrorist ideology, and reinforcing bilateral military ties with the United States. The overall goals are to enhance the indigenous capacities of governments in the pan-Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, Niger, Nigeria and Senegal) to confront the challenge posed by terrorist organizations in the region and to facilitate cooperation between those countries and our Maghreb partners (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) in combating terrorism. One of the key components of the interagency efforts is to target isolated or neglected regions, and further, to target groups most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by working to support youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services. The levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until operational plans are finalized following enacted appropriations.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	ESF	NADR- ATA	NADR- TIP	NADR- CTF	INCLE	PKO
TOTAL	60,967	25,200	9,017	7,750	1,000	500	2,500	15,000
Africa	37,400	22,700	5,000	6,000	1,000	200	2,500	-
Africa Regional	14,700	-	5,000	6,000	1,000	200	2,500	
West Africa Regional	22,700	22,700	-	-	-	-		-
Near East	8,567	2,500	4,017	1,750	-	300	-	-
Algeria	400	-		200	-	200		
Morocco	425	-	-	325	-	100		
Tunisia	325	-	-	325	-	-		
Middle East Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-		
Near East Regional TSCTP - Trans- Sahara Counter- Terrorism Partnership	4,917	-	4,017	900	-	-		
Political Military Affairs	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000
Political Military Affairs	15,000	-			-			15,000

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) programs reduce the transmission of TB and the number of deaths caused by TB by increasing detection of TB cases and by successfully treating detected cases. These programs also address issues related to multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB and TB-HIV/AIDS co-infection. In addition, TB programs are investing in new tools for TB including the development of new drugs and diagnostics and other critical interventions. The goal is to obtain 70% case detection and an 85% treatment success rate for TB patients and to help address MDR and extensively drug resistant (XDR) TB.

Tuberculosis

(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	SEED	FSA
TOTAL	97,089	84,500	255	12,334
Africa	25,210	25,210	-	-
Angola	400	400	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,200	2,200	-	-
Djibouti	250	250	-	-
Ethiopia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Kenya	2,000	2,000	-	-
Malawi	1,000	1,000	-	-
Mozambique	1,500	1,500	-	-
Namibia	1,200	1,200	-	-
Nigeria	2,600	2,600	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	-	-
Sudan	500	500	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	-	-
Uganda	2,200	2,200	-	-
Zambia	1,500	1,500	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Africa Regional	760	760	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	10,400	10,400	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	3,900	3,900	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	1,500	1,500	-	-
Europe	8,624	-	255	8,369
Belarus	100	-	-	100
Georgia	1,871	-	-	1,871
Russia	4,500	-	-	4,500
Ukraine	1,725	-	-	1,725

Tuberculosis
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	CSH	SEED	FSA
Eurasia Regional	173	-	-	173
Europe Regional	255	-	255	-
South and Central Asia	14,565	10,600	-	3,965
Afghanistan	1,500	1,500	-	-
Bangladesh	2,200	2,200	-	-
India	4,700	4,700	-	-
Kazakhstan	1,100	-	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	825	-	-	825
Pakistan	2,200	2,200	-	-
Tajikistan	800	-	-	800
Turkmenistan	400	-	-	400
Uzbekistan	840	-	-	840
Western Hemisphere	5,697	5,697	-	-
Bolivia	500	500	-	-
Brazil	1,997	1,997	-	-
Dominican Republic	700	700	-	-
Haiti	1,000	1,000	-	-
Mexico	300	300	-	-
Peru	600	600	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	400	400	-	-
South America Regional	200	200	-	-
AID Global Health	32,593	32,593	-	-
Global Health - Core	32,593	32,593	-	-

Water

Summary

Water is a cross-cutting issue in foreign assistance, with activities in all five program objectives. These include: improved drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene, improved watershed/water resources management, maintenance of vital ecosystem functions, increased water productivity, improved water security, and promoting cooperation on managing trans-boundary water resources. These activities contribute directly to protecting human health and responding to humanitarian crises; promoting sound economic growth; enhancing environmental and national security; and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods. Note that the water key interest area has a broader definition than the FY 2008 water earmark, which is intended to implement the "Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005" (P.L. 109 – 121). The earmark focuses on activities that directly contribute to, or support, improved access to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

Water (\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
TOTAL	115,648	46,906	12,636	49,950	1,300	3,356	1,500
Africa	27,750	18,250	3,000	5,000	-	-	1,500
Angola	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	250	250	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
Malawi	200	200	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	100	100	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,200	3,200	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	22,310	17,274	5,036	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	10,023	5,613	4,410	-	-	-	-
Philippines	8,787	8,161	626	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	2,800	-	-	-	1,300	1,500	-
Armenia	800	-	-	-	-	800	-
Azerbaijan	200	-	-	-	-	200	-

Water
(\$ in thousands)

	2009 Total	DA	CSH	ESF	SEED	FSA	PL 480
Georgia	500	-	-	-	-	500	-
Kosovo	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-	-
Near East	41,000	1,600	-	39,400	-	-	-
Jordan	21,650	-	-	21,650	-	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Morocco	600	600	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	7,750	-	-	7,750	-	-	-
Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	1,856	-	-	-	-	1,856	-
Kyrgyz Republic	979	-	-	-	-	979	-
Tajikistan	807	-	-	-	-	807	-
Uzbekistan	70	-	-	-	-	70	-
Western Hemisphere	12,601	6,501	1,100	5,000	-	-	-
Ecuador	3,351	2,251	1,100	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
AID Global Health	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	3,500	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	516	516	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	516	516	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	1,265	1,265	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	1,265	1,265	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	550	-	-	550	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	550	-	-	550	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-

Fiscal Year 2007 Foreign Assistance Performance Report & Fiscal Year 2009 Performance Plan

For Fiscal Year 2007, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) elected to participate in a pilot performance reporting program launched by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). This initiative, the *Pilot Program for Alternative Approaches to Performance and Accountability Reporting*, seeks to streamline federal agency reporting while retaining ongoing efforts to directly integrate budget and performance planning and reporting. Agencies participating in the pilot program are using an alternative to the traditional Performance and Accountability Report (PAR) by producing three separate reports: an Agency Financial Report; an Agency Performance Report, and a Highlights Report summarizing financial, budget and performance information for FY 2007.

Due to regulatory requirements, the Department and USAID issued separate Annual Financial Reports on November 16, 2007, but in keeping with recent practice, as well as the intent of foreign assistance reform, the two agencies have produced this joint FY 2007 Foreign Assistance Annual Performance Report and FY 2009 Performance Plan, as well as a Joint Highlights Report, which was issued on February 1, 2008.

To ensure the integration of budget and performance information, the two agencies chose to directly incorporate the Performance Report and Plan into the FY 2009 Foreign Assistance Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), highlighting 51 representative performance indicators linked to resource requests. These indicators support the Foreign Assistance Framework, and are organized accordingly, falling under the foreign assistance Strategic Objectives of Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Economic Growth; and Humanitarian Assistance. Within each Strategic Objective there are also key priorities, known as program areas, and the performance measures link directly to these areas. The indicators are part of the data used by missions, Washington bureaus, and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

The performance indicators were selected by a Department of State/USAID inter-agency working group comprised of performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. They reflect U.S. Government foreign policy priorities and major areas of U.S. Government investment, including significant marginal increases in the FY 2009 budget request. The indicators include annual measures directly attributable to U.S. Government activities and longer-term ones, which reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, non-governmental organizations, host governments, etc., and to which the annual measures contribute. Several performance measures from the agencies' Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) assessments were selected for inclusion in this representative set. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis of the performance data is a critical component.

Evaluations also play a significant role in improving foreign assistance programs; in FY 2007 over 400 analytical studies of foreign assistance were conducted, addressing programs in each of the above Strategic Objectives. Of these studies, approximately 52% were formal evaluations -- the systematic collection and analysis of information about ongoing or completed U.S. Government-funded activities, which informs program management and resource decisions. The remaining analyses were sector and needs assessments, feasibility studies, management reviews, and other studies that provide critical data to inform and guide decisions on the best use of foreign assistance resources.

In reading this chapter, four key efforts related to performance should be kept in mind. First, the Secretary's reform of foreign assistance is only in its second year, and this year marks the first performance reporting cycle for the integrated Department of State and USAID indicators. Hence, it will take a minimum of an additional two years before sufficient prior year data for some of the performance indicators can be collected and associated trends analyzed to fully inform decision-making.

Second, the reform is still generating important process changes to achieve the complete integration of USAID and Department of State foreign assistance program planning and implementation. For example, beginning with the FY 2010 budget cycle, the joint Department of State/USAID initial resource request from each field mission must link directly to performance information, which will in turn inform the remainder of the full budget and performance cycle.

Third, a review of the Foreign Assistance Framework itself is underway, both the overarching principles as well as the specific standardized program structure. Having applied the new framework in the development of the FY 2008 and FY 2009 budgets, it is time to evaluate its application, including identifying areas for improvement.

Fourth, efforts are underway to develop a consistent strategic planning framework designed for the country level, within which the field can plan and headquarters can guide. One element of this is the Country Assistance Strategy, a new tool that will be tested in FY 2008. Another element is the concept of a National Assistance Strategy, which derives directly from the National Security Strategy and would be akin to the National Defense Strategy prepared by the Department of Defense.

In sum, the foreign assistance reform effort, including the complete integration of Department of State and USAID budget and performance management processes, is complex and multifaceted, requiring collaboration, creativity, determination, and the ability and willingness to review and adjust these new processes as they are tested.

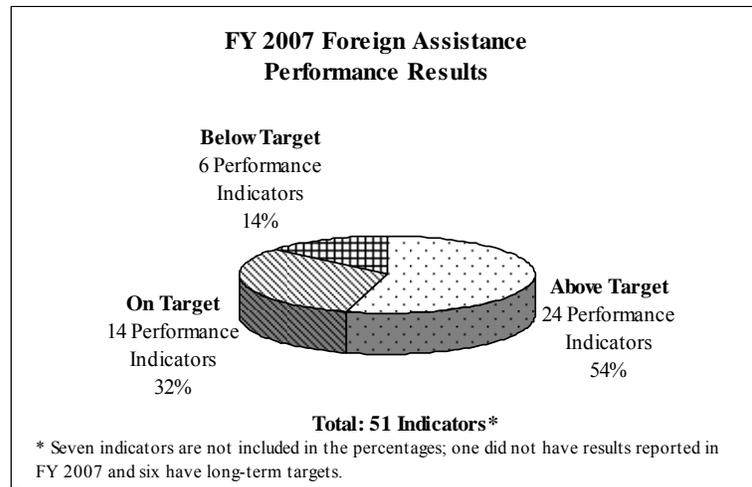
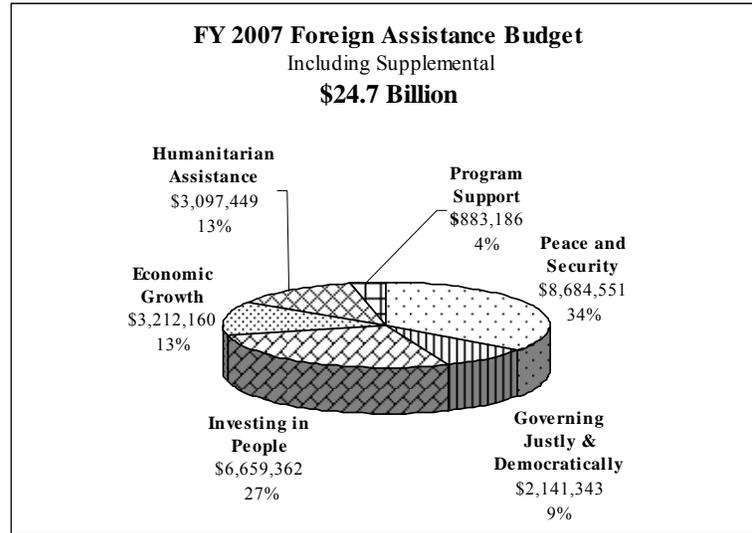
Overview of FY 2007 Foreign Assistance Performance Results

In FY 2007, the Department of State and USAID budgeted more than \$24.6 billion to achieve the U.S. Government's foreign assistance goals across five strategic objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Overall, U.S. foreign assistance programs performed exceedingly well, meeting or surpassing performance targets on 87% of all indicators for which there were results data in FY 2007.

To highlight some key results: In FY 2007 the United States provided HIV/AIDS treatment to more than 1.3 million people in 15 African countries and protected more than 22 million people from malaria through the President's Malaria Initiative; the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance surpassed by 10% its goal of providing 75% of disaster-affected households with basic resources for survival and recovery; and in key areas where the U.S. Government provided interdiction assistance, more than 2.1 million kilograms of illicit narcotics were seized, surpassing the FY 2007 target by 51%. The breadth of these successes in terms of development impact worldwide is encouraging; the results serve both as benchmarks of achievement and important reference points for future programs. While these are examples where program performance exceeded expectations, there were also a number of challenges in program implementation; results for 13% of the performance measures did not meet their targets.

The following charts summarize the foreign assistance performance results for FY 2007 and budgets for FY 2007, FY 2008 and FY 2009. Details on each performance measure, and corresponding budget

information, are found in the following strategic objective sections. The Performance Results graphic refers to the 51 foreign assistance indicators dedicated to the five strategic objectives in 2007. Indicators are considered above target when results are 10% or more above target and below target when their results are 10% or more below target.



Above Target: 10% or more above target **On Target:** Within +/- 10 % of target **Below Target:** 10% or more below target

Foreign Assistance

By Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective and Program Area

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	24,678,051	22,067,296	22,665,113
ACHIEVING PEACE AND SECURITY	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Counter-Terrorism	242,059	170,508	191,070
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	227,957	240,160	231,495
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,668,632	5,176,314	5,531,127
Counter Narcotics	1,148,083	897,747	1,385,420
Transnational Crime	51,183	61,763	99,438
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	346,637	235,865	255,016
GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
Rule of Law and Human Rights	531,976	396,138	475,185
Good Governance	763,160	371,272	533,308
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	305,432	173,273	313,254
Civil Society	540,775	436,085	398,033
INVESTING IN PEOPLE	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,758,175	7,168,124	6,837,922
Education	754,475	850,451	757,865
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	146,712	299,266	113,939
ECONOMIC GROWTH	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	591,466	219,167	253,730
Trade and Investment	331,638	177,179	237,477
Financial Sector	176,832	188,436	127,843
Infrastructure	723,851	428,479	339,635
Agriculture	538,095	413,296	522,527
Private Sector Competitiveness	385,446	347,899	434,659
Economic Opportunity	127,044	131,822	80,118
Environment	337,788	329,424	333,184
HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
Protection , Assistance and Solutions	2,963,713	2,401,226	2,011,720
Disaster Readiness	78,226	69,720	81,591
Migration Management	55,510	52,194	40,910
PROGRAM SUPPORT	883,186	831,488	1,078,647

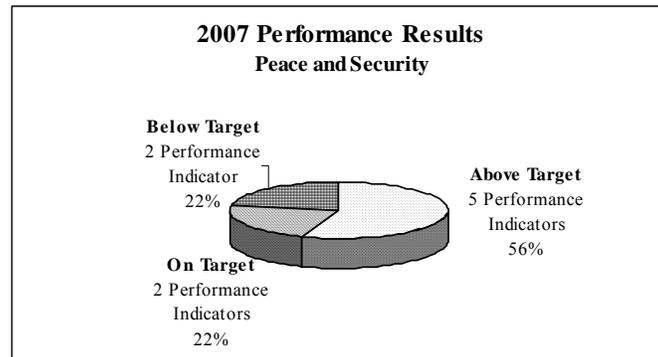
STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE

PEACE AND SECURITY

The United States promotes peace, liberty, and prosperity for all people and security is a necessary precursor to these goals. The U.S. Government directly confronts threats to national and international security from terrorism, weapons proliferation, failed or failing states, and political violence. In so doing, the U.S. Government strengthens its capabilities and that of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. The security of U.S. citizens at home and abroad is best guaranteed when countries and societies are secure, free, prosperous, and at peace.

In the U.S. Government's efforts to protect its citizens and national interests overseas, its foreign assistance strategic priorities, called program areas, include countering terrorism, combating weapons of mass destruction, supporting counter-narcotics activities, strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform, combating transnational crime, and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

FY 2007 performance for this objective is measured by a set of 10 indicators, for which U.S. programs were at or above target for counter-terrorism, weapons of mass destruction, and conflict mitigation and reconciliation. The mixed results shown in stability operations and security sector reform are the result of incomplete security data for Afghanistan; otherwise, performance is above target. In counter-narcotics, notwithstanding changes in program emphasis of a single country, which led to lower than expected results for one indicator; the results for other countries receiving U.S. Government assistance were above target. Finally, data on trafficking in persons cases are not collected and reported in a standardized manner worldwide, making progress in this area difficult to assess.



Total Number of Indicators = 10*

* One indicator is not reflected in the performance percentages because it is long term and annual targets are not set. Annual results, when available, are recorded.

Budget and performance information for this strategic goal is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority program area. These measures illustrate the Department of State and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

Peace and Security			
By Fiscal Year, Program Area and Representative Performance Measure			
	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	24,678,051	22,067,296	22,665,113
Of Which: Peace and Security	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Counter-Terrorism	242,059	170,508	191,070
<i>#1: Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism by U.S. Government Programs</i> <i>#10: Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs</i>			
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	227,957	240,160	231,495
<i>#2: Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards</i> <i>#3: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</i>			
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,668,632	5,176,314	5,531,127
<i>#4: Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the U.S. Who Are at National Leadership Levels</i> <i>#9: Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan</i>			
Counter-narcotics	1,148,083	897,747	1,385,420
<i>#5: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i> <i>#6: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i>			
Transnational Crime	51,183	61,763	99,438
<i>#8 Number of People Prosecuted, Convicted, and Sentenced for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	346,637	235,865	255,016
<i>#7: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance</i>			

Program Area: Counter-terrorism

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Counter-terrorism	242,059	170,508	191,070

In this program area, the U.S. Government trains law enforcement agencies in partner countries and provides state-of-the-art computer database systems that enable identification of suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land or sea ports of entry. It also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that deradicalize youth and support moderate leaders.

Counter-terrorism funding has increased from FY 2008 (\$170.5 million) to FY 2009 (\$191 million). Funding is increasingly supporting development-based approaches that target youth and moderate leaders, particularly through the expansion of the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) in the

Sahel (Mauritania, Mali, Chad, and Niger, as well as Nigeria and Senegal) and Maghreb (Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia) regions, and the East Africa Regional Security Initiative (EARSII) that builds on best practices for TSCTP.

Training allies to battle terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders and ensure that terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the U.S., while at the same time strengthening U.S. Government partnerships. The following indicator summarizes the performance of U.S. counter-terrorism training activities in 18 countries, including many countries under TSCTP and EARSII.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area		Counter-terrorism					
Performance Indicator #1		Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism By U.S. Government Programs					
Indicator Justification: Counter-terrorism training programs funded and carried out by the U.S. Government increase capacity, skills, and abilities in host countries and strengthen their partnership with the U.S. Government in the global war on terror. This indicator measures these program area activities, which represent U.S. Government progress toward a top foreign policy priority.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			2,192	1,925	◀▶ On Target	2,600	3,000
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Djibouti, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, and Tanzania as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

As part of a coordinated effort, along with capacity building through training to combat terrorism, the U.S. Government is increasingly incorporating approaches, such as public information campaigns, that directly prevent the recruitment of individuals into terrorist organizations. Public perceptions of the United States and its values directly affect the U.S. Government's ability to achieve foreign policy and assistance objectives. A free, well-informed populace makes the best choices for the common good, as factual information is the antidote to ignorance, misunderstanding and violent extremism.

The indicator below summarizes program performance of public information campaigns in the Middle East, Sudan and other African countries, including the regional TSCTP and EARSII programs. For example, in FY 2007, the U.S. Government invested in a field-based, regional program that will develop "edutainment" TV broadcasting to youth across the Middle East and North African region to deliver life skills messages, including tolerance, gender equality, and social interaction in a globalized world. Targets

for the indicator are increased in out years due to the late arrival of FY 2007 funds, which are anticipated to be used for FY 2008 programming.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area:		Counter-terrorism					
Performance Indicator # 10		Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs					
Indicator Justification: Winning the hearts and minds of local populations is important to the U.S. Government's global war on terror. Public information campaigns include radio, public service announcements, print media, and internet postings that provide information de-legitimizing terrorist activities.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			12	14	◀▶ On Target	29	40
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports are from Somalia, Middle East Regional, and Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set 2008 targets against this indicator.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	227,957	240,160	231,495

Activities in this area aim to prevent the proliferation of, and trafficking in, weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other conventional weapons. Funding supports activities such as the Global Threat Reduction Program, the Export Control and Related Border Security program (EXBS), and a new program to support partner capacity building to prepare and respond to a WMD terrorist attack. Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction funding has decreased slightly from FY 2008 (\$240 million) to FY 2009 (\$231 million).

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the frontlines of our efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The following indicator measures U.S. Government progress worldwide in instituting strategic trade and border controls, designed to interdict the proliferation of WMD, missile delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2007, 12 countries, including the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, and Slovenia have developed valid export control systems meeting international standards. Under proposed funding levels, the U.S. Government will continue to increase the number of countries that institute trade and border controls, but at a slower rate, as evidenced by the FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area		Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction					
Performance Indicator #2		Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards					
Indicator Justification: Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the frontline of our efforts to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments to improve their legal/regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to deal with trade and trafficking related to WMD and advanced conventional weapons. The program contributes to “safe and secure” international trade while enhancing the international community’s capacity to interdict unlawful transfers of dangerous technologies and to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation. The EXBS program ‘graduates’ countries from U.S. assistance when they have instituted strategic trade and border controls that meet international standards.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
3	5	8	10	12	▲ Above Target	13	14
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Countries whose systems meet the international export standards as validated by EXBS reporting, include: 2004 - Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, 2005 - Romania, Bulgaria, 2006 - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, 2007 - Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia.							
Data Quality: Data is compiled and tracked by the Bureau of International Security and Non-Proliferation based on feedback from their program managers and contracting officer's representatives and is maintained on their intranet. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm).							

The Biosecurity Engagement Program was launched in February 2006 pursuant to a National Security Council mandated, interagency-approved U.S. Government strategy for strengthening global security, with a goal of initially focusing on countries and regions where emerging bioscience sectors, highly infectious disease outbreaks, and terrorist threats coexist. The following indicator records progress in improving pathogen security and laboratory biosafety. Success in this program will reduce terrorist and other non-state actor access to dangerous materials, equipment and expertise. In FY 2007, results were on target with activities occurring in over 12 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East and Latin America. Under proposed funding levels the U.S. Government will continue to gradually increase the number of activities that improve pathogen security and laboratory biosafety.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area		Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction					
Performance Indicator #3		Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety					
Indicator Justification: Preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction (chemical, nuclear and biological) is a top priority of the U.S. Government. Biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. Therefore, monitoring the performance of programs that improve the security of pathogens and of laboratories handling them, and ensure that expertise relevant to making biological weapons is not transferred to terrorists or proliferant states will help determine the success that the United States is having in combating weapons of mass destruction. The Biosecurity Engagement Program was launched in February 2006 as a strategy for strengthening global pathogen security. A core objective of this program is to conduct training conferences to increase biosecurity and safety as well as to fund projects or grants to improve pathogen security and laboratory biosafety.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			50	60	▲ Above Target	60	70
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: The Bureau of International Security reported that these trainings and activities took place in 12 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.							
Data Quality: Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness (for details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm).							

* This is a new indicator because the Biosecurity Engagement Program was only launched in 2006.

Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Stabilization Operations/Security Sector Reform	6,668,632	5,176,314	5,531,127

Responsible governments deal with threats within their own borders and address international problems in partnership with the U.S. Government and other international and regional actors. Development activities in this area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals.

Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform funding has increased each year with a particularly significant increase from FY 2008 (\$5.1 billion) to FY 2009 (\$5.5 billion). The U.S. government is looking to increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the U.S. by expanding relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific and throughout the Western Hemisphere. Increased funding in this area is focused on establishing stability

and reductions in violence in Afghanistan. In the Near East, these programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel. Another large increase in this area goes toward supporting the stabilization of Lebanon.

Foreign military training programs carried out by the U.S. Government increase capacity and skills in host countries and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Performance results from 23 countries are highlighted below. One of the countries reported on is Burkina Faso, where regional stability is the primary goal of the U.S. Government. With U.S. International Military Education and Training (IMET) assistance, Burkina Faso's military officers have undertaken professional development training at U.S. military schools, thus enhancing their leadership capabilities and fostering a better understanding of the role of the military in a civilian government. IMET graduates are present in the senior ranks of the military, with the senior-most serving as the Army Chief of Staff.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area		Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
Performance Indicator #4		Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the U.S. Who Are at National Leadership Levels					
Indicator Justification: Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the U.S. Government increase capacity and skills in host countries and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			608	958	▲ Above Target	1,297	1,400
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Gabon, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Lebanon, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Peru, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Senegal, and Uganda as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in 2008 and FY 2009.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

The Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan indicator represents perceptions of the likelihood that the government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. U.S. Government assistance to Afghanistan continues to support reconstruction and stabilization activities, with particular emphasis placed on enabling the Government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance by providing basic social services, infrastructure, justice administration, and rural development to its people.

The total picture of FY 2008 funding for Afghanistan has yet to be determined, as issues in the FY 2008 supplemental have not reached closure. As a long-term indicator, annual targets for this measure are not set, although annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs accordingly.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY				
Program Area		Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform		
Performance Indicator #9		Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan		
Indicator Justification: This indicator, an average score of one of the six global measures developed by the World Bank's Governance Matters Initiative, represents perceptions of the likelihood that a government will be destabilized or overthrown by unconstitutional or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism. As a priority country in the global war on terror, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance to the U.S. Government.				
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Results	2015 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.29	-1.20
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION				
Data Source: World Bank Governance Matters Initiative. The indicator score is based on a worldwide average being 0.0, with scores ranging from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher likelihood of political stability/absence of violence). The score is a weighted average of its underlying data, with weights reflecting the precision of the individual data sources. The 2007 World Bank Report is based on 2006 data. The long-term target for 2015, -1.20, is the median score for other low income developing countries, such as Rwanda and Uganda, as categorized by the World Bank. These other countries, however, are not experiencing the same degree of political instability and violence as is present in Afghanistan.				
Data Quality: Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.				

Program Area: Counter-narcotics

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Counter-narcotics	1,148,083	897,747	1,385,420

Programs in this area contribute to reducing the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region, and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders including blocking and seizing their assets.

Counter-narcotics programs have seen significant increases from FY 2008 (\$897.7 million) to FY 2009 (\$1.385 billion). A key country receiving increased support for counter-narcotics programs is Pakistan, where assistance supports the President's commitment to support the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. Counter-narcotics programs funded in the Western Hemisphere continue to focus increased resources on the main source countries for cocaine (Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia). In FY 2009 the largest increase in counter-narcotics is due to the Merida Initiative, which supports Mexico and Central America in increasing their ability to interdict and reduce the demand for drugs throughout the region.

The following performance measure highlights the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by the governments of nine countries in areas where the U.S. Government provides interdiction assistance. Such

assistance includes efforts to strengthen the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training and operational support, improving controls at ports and airports, and programs to increase coordination of host government counter-narcotics activities. Results exceeded the FY 2007 target largely due to an increase in the number of U.S.-supported operations conducted by counter-narcotics units in Bolivia and Mexico. The FY 2008 target has increased due to the anticipated continued U.S. Government support to Pakistan in its attempts to track and interdict illicit drugs, as well as the increased support for interdiction efforts as part of the Merida Initiative. The FY 2009 target is pending as the U.S. Government is reviewing with host governments the target setting methodology.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area		Counter-narcotics					
Performance Indicator #5		Kilograms of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas					
Indicator Justification: Tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by the host government in areas where the U.S. Government provides interdiction assistance measures the efficacy of this operational support, equipment and training. Statistics on seizures can also complement estimates on cultivation and production as well as the effectiveness of law enforcement operations.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			1,392,252	2,113,097	▲ Above Target	2,101,847	Pending
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: 2007 Performance Reports from: Bolivia, Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, and the Philippines as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

Statistics on eradication complement estimates on seizures. U.S. Government crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial and logistical support for eradication missions, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water/electricity schemes. The following indicator summarizes program performance in six countries receiving U.S. Government assistance in this area. Results for FY 2007 were below target due to changes in the U.S. Government's counter-narcotics approach, in particular in places like Mexico where the change in the program's emphasis resulted in funds not being expended for eradication in FY 2007. The decreased FY 2008 target reflects a reduction of funding for Colombian eradication programs as more funding will be directed to developing alternative livelihoods. The target for FY 2009 is pending as the U.S. government is reviewing with host governments the target setting methodology.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area		Counter-narcotics					
Performance Indicator #6		Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas					
Indicator Justification: Seizure of illicit narcotics is a critical activity in the war on drugs and has a direct and demonstrable impact on the ability of the U.S. Government to combat transnational crime. It is an indicator of law enforcement effectiveness. This indicator measures that the efficacy of U.S. foreign assistance funding in attacking the source of the narcotics problem.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			211,650	177,452	▼ Below Target	182,975	Pending
Reason for Shortfall		Results for FY 2007 were below target due to Mexico's changes in program emphasis and internal reallocation of funds which resulted in a reduction in expenditures for eradication efforts in 2007.					
Steps to Improve		Since the 'below target' results for FY 2007 were due to reallocation of funds and program emphasis and not for under-performance of the program, no further action is necessary this year.					
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Illicit crop cultivation and gross annual productions figures are provided by Central Intelligence Agency's Crime and Narcotics Center based on satellite imagery. These are supplemented with on the ground verifications and multispectral imagery to determine eradication rates. UNDCP and the Government of Colombia also provide cultivation estimate. The Department of State Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs collects and tracks this information.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. For details refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm .							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

Program Area: Transnational Crime

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Transnational Crime	51,183	61,763	99,438

Activities in this area contribute to decreasing and minimizing cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. U.S. Government programs provide operational support and training to strengthen countries' ability to detect, investigate, prosecute and prevent violations of laws dealing with transnational criminal activities.

Transnational crime programs are increasing significantly from FY 2008 (\$61.7 million) to FY 2009 (\$99 million). The vast majority of this increase is in the Western Hemisphere to combat criminal gangs, strengthen border, air and maritime controls and interdiction, and to diminish the power and impunity of

criminal organizations. Within this area, resources will increase from FY 2008 to FY 2009 to combat trafficking in persons. With these increased resources, the U.S. will continue to build upon and improve its achievements in helping governments prosecute, convict and sentence criminals who engage in trafficking in persons. Complementary U.S. Government programs will also provide assistance for victims of trafficking and vulnerable migrants.

Human trafficking is a multi-dimensional threat, depriving people of their human rights and freedoms, increasing global health risks, and fueling the growth of organized crime. The following indicator focuses on concrete actions that other governments have taken with U.S. Government support to fight trafficking, such as prosecutions, convictions, and prison sentences for traffickers, victim protection measures, and prevention efforts. Although it does not directly measure a host government's capacity and ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the U.S. Government assess a host government's progress in instituting rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area:		Transnational Crime					
Performance Indicator #8		Number of People Prosecuted, Convicted, and Sentenced for Trafficking in Persons					
Indicator Justification: Human trafficking has a devastating impact on individual victims, who often suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and family, document theft, and even death. The impact of human trafficking goes beyond individual victims; it undermines the health, safety and security of all nations. The annual Trafficking in Persons Report, which measures this indicator, serves as the primary diplomatic tool through which the U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased determination in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
7,992 prosecutions; 2,815 convictions	6,885 prosecutions; 3,025 convictions	6,618 prosecutions, 4,766 convictions	6,949 prosecutions; 5,004 convictions	5,808 prosecutions; 3,150 convictions	▼ Below Target	6,098 prosecutions; 3,308 convictions	6,403 prosecutions; 3,473 convictions
Reason for Shortfall: There are three possible explanations for the shortfall: 1) Results data rely on Embassy reporting and foreign government willingness to provide data. Occasionally foreign government officials refuse to provide data. 2) Trafficking cases may be tried under organized crime, kidnapping, immigration or other relevant statutes for which it would be difficult to disaggregate for Trafficking in Persons. 3) Foreign governments may not have the resources/capacity to systematically collect trafficking case data.							
Steps to Improve: Increase bilateral engagement with countries where data is limited. Increase foreign assistance to governments to pass and implement anti-trafficking laws, including technical assistance to compile data. Continue interaction through consultations with U.S. Government embassy personnel and through information efforts to increase understanding about trafficking in persons at posts.							
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: The Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report.							
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, non-governmental and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons.							

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)	8,684,551	6,782,357	7,693,566
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	346,637	235,865	255,016

Activities in this program area support conflict mitigation, reconciliation, and peace and justice processes. Programs are designed to meet specific needs of a country's transition from conflict to peace, establishing a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and jump-starting nascent government operations.

Conflict mitigation and reconciliation funding has increased from FY 2008 (\$235.8 million) to FY 2009 (\$255 million), particularly in Africa in countries such as Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda and in South and Central Asia countries like Afghanistan and Nepal. While these programs contribute to the performance measure below, the programs in Afghanistan also contribute to achieving greater stability as captured under the performance indicator on political stability/absence of violence in Afghanistan.

The following indicator summarizes U.S. Government-supported activities that improve the capacities of citizens to better mitigate conflicts, as well as to be more effective in implementing and managing peace processes. The information summarized below is aggregated from nine country programs, including the Philippines. During FY 2007, over 700 villages in the Philippines were targeted for training in conflict mitigation, elevating the role of women as peace advocates. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets were decreased due to program implementation delays in Nepal.

STRATEGIC GOAL: PEACE AND SECURITY							
Program Area		Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation					
Performance Indicator #7		Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance					
Indicator Justification: This indicator measures program area activities that are essential to achieving the broader goal of peace and security. Such training increases a population's abilities to resolve/mitigate their own conflicts.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			13,579	17,965	▲ Above Target	5,449	6,000
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Philippines, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. The performance data for this indicator are volatile and fluctuate widely from year to year, depending on country need and capacity. For example, in Nepal, 15,582 people were trained in conflict mitigation skills during FY 2006, but none were expected to be trained in FY 2007. Additional countries set targets against this indicator in FY 2008.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first cycle reporting under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the 2008 reporting period.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO

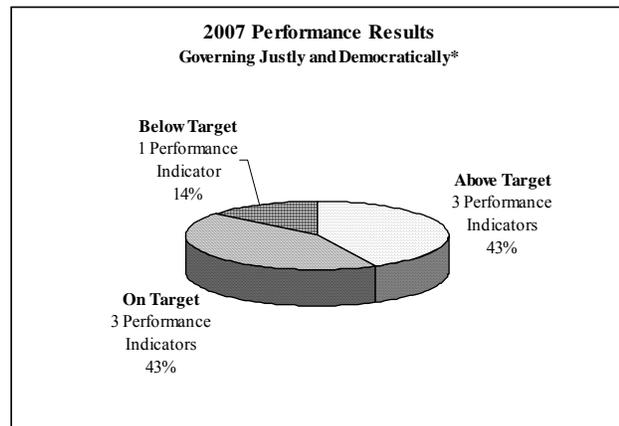
GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

The U.S. Government supports just and democratic governance for three distinct but related reasons: as a matter of principle; as a contribution to U.S. national security; and as a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Governments that respect human rights, respond to the needs of their people, and govern by rule of law, are more likely to conduct themselves responsibly toward other nations. Effective and accountable democratic states are also best able to promote broad-based and sustainable prosperity. The goal of the U.S. Government is to promote freedom and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

There are four strategic foreign assistance program areas within this objective: rule of law and human rights, good governance, political competition and consensus-building and civil society.

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is presented below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. These measures illustrate the Department of State and USAID's progress toward assisting partner nations to govern justly and democratically.

In FY 2007, resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Strategic Objective totaled \$2.14 billion or approximately nine percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Of the 11 indicators measuring program performance for this objective, seven reported results in FY 2007, of which all but one met or exceeded the performance targets. The only performance measure not achieving its target was in the Rule of Law and Human Rights program area, and was the result of funding decreases in a single, large program.



Total Number of Indicators = 11*

* Four indicators are not reflected in the performance percentages because they are long term and annual targets are not set. Annual results, when available, are recorded.

Governing Justly and Democratically

By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	24,678,051	22,067,296	22,665,113
Of Which: Governing Justly and Democratically	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
Rule of Law and Human Rights	531,976	396,138	475,185
<i>#14: Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training</i> <i>#11: Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</i> <i>#13: Number of Countries with an Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia</i>			
Good Governance	763,160	371,272	533,308
<i>#15: Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness</i>			
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	305,432	173,273	313,254
<i>#17 Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance</i> <i>#16: Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process</i> <i>#21 Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women</i>			
Civil Society	540,775	436,085	398,033
<i>#18: Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media</i> <i>#12 Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</i> <i>#19i: Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i> <i>#19ii: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>			

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
Rule of Law and Human Rights	531,976	396,138	475,185

Activities in this program area advance and protect human and individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories, and promote societies in which the state and its citizens are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, and independently adjudicated, consistent with norms and standards.

Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent, efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The indicator below summarizes the performance of U.S. Government justice sector personnel training activities in 32 countries.

The results for FY 2007 greatly exceeded the target due in part to training activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mexico and Cambodia, where there was far greater interest and participation in training programs than expected. Despite nearly doubling the target in 2007, the targets for FY 2008 and 2009 will decrease slightly, in large part because of changes in program focus in certain countries. For example, the program in Colombia trained 18,143 justice sector personnel in FY 2007 but expects to train only 1,240 in FY 2008. This is because the program focus is shifting toward activities in rural, conflict-affected areas of the country that increase access to justice for the most vulnerable populations, including Afro-Colombians, indigenous communities, victims, and women.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area		Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Performance Indicator #14		Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training					
Indicator Justification: Better trained personnel are a prerequisite for an improved legal system. This indicator monitors U.S. Government progress toward improving the rule of law, a key foreign policy objective, by training judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			56,169	110,041	▲ Above Target	50,309	60,000
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Serbia, Timor-Leste, Ukraine, Vietnam, and Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							
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The U.S. Government also supports programs to improve case management which increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. The following template highlights performance in programs designed to improve case management in 19 U.S. Government-assisted countries.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area		Rule of Law and Human Rights					
Performance Indicator #11		Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management					
Indicator Justification: Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law. For these reasons, tracking the number of courts receiving U.S. Government assistance is a solid indicator of improvements to the overarching objective of improving the quality of the rule of law in host countries.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			610	350	▼ Below Target	477	500
Reason for Shortfall Program targets were not met due to a shift in programming objectives in Colombia. The FY 2007 target for Colombia was 295 courts, but due to these programming shifts, only 30 courts were actually assisted.							
Steps to Improve FY 2007 and FY 2008 targets have been adjusted to account for the programming shift in Colombia.							
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Serbia, Ukraine, and Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set FY 2008 targets against this indicator.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

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The following indicator is a long-term measure that summarizes most aspects of rule of law for a region of the world where democracies are fragile and strengthening them is a U.S. Government priority. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan comprise the target population for this indicator. As this is a long-term indicator, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY					
Program Area:		Rule of Law and Human Rights			
Performance Indicator #13		Number of Countries With An Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia			
Indicator Justification: This indicator captures progress on most aspects of rule of law for which the U.S. Government provides program assistance, including judicial independence, fairness and effectiveness in civil and criminal court matters, protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile or torture, and guarantees of equal legal treatment. By monitoring the trends across these countries, it is possible to track the extent to which U.S.-assisted programming is contributing to a more effective and impartial justice system in partner countries. The data below are from the group of ten target countries; Nepal was judged to have improved its rule of law but both Afghanistan and Sri Lanka saw a deterioration, thus resulting in a net decrease of one country that was able to improve its rule of law.					
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Result	2007 Rating	2015 Target
No data available			-1	N/A	Increase of at least 1 point in 6 of 10 countries by 2015
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION					
Data Source: Freedom House’s Rule of Law Indicator under the Civil Liberties Index. Freedom House scores 193 countries and 15 territories on a 0-16 scale annually, with higher scores indicating a higher level of rule of law. The following countries comprise the target population for this indicator: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.					
Data Quality: Freedom House publishes indicators about civil and political liberties in countries around the world. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service examines the data after public release before posting the data to the USAID website. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project notifies Freedom House if erroneous or implausible data are published.					

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
Good Governance	763,160	371,272	533,308

Assistance in this program area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens.

The World Bank’s Government Effectiveness indicator, highlighted below, is one of six measures utilized by the Bank’s Governance Matters Initiative. The indicator measures the quality of a country’s public services, the quality of the civil service and its degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation and the quality of the government’s commitment to such policies. For example, Egypt is a key U.S. Government partner in the Middle East and political reform and modernization of the Egyptian judiciary is critical to promoting good governance and the expansion of civil liberties for the entire region. Women have traditionally had unequal access to government forums, restraining their potential contributions to good governance, economic and social development. However, in FY 2007, the Government of Egypt appointed its first 30 women judges, a major success for U.S. Government assistance efforts targeting this area.

Four countries that receive a majority of U.S. Government funding in this area, Iraq, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, are tracked by this indicator. As this is a long-term indicator, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY			
Program Area	Good Governance		
Performance Indicator #15	Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness		
Indicator Justification:			
<p>This indicator measures the quality of a country's public services, the quality of the civil service and its degree of independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation and the quality of the government's commitment to such policies. Researchers have found that a country improving its quality of governance from a low level to an average level can in the long term quadruple the income per capita of its population, and similarly reduce infant mortality and illiteracy.</p> <p>Recognizing that transition to an effective, democratic government is a long term process, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a government effectiveness target in 2015. The data below reflect FY 2007 as the baseline year for this measure along with the 2015 target. Subsequent years will show progress across each country toward its long term target.</p>			
Target Countries	2007 Baseline	2015 Target	2015 Target
Egypt	-0.41	-0.21	Significant improvement in score from 3 of 5 countries by 2015. A "significant improvement" is an improvement of at least 0.20 for Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon; 0.25 for Iraq; and 0.35 for West Bank/Gaza
Jordan	0.19	0.39	
Lebanon	-0.45	-0.25	
Iraq	-1.7	-1.45	
West Bank/Gaza	-1.11	-0.76	
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION			
Data Source:			
<p>World Bank Governance Matters Initiative --Government Effectiveness Index for: Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon. The indicators measure six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. They cover 212 countries and territories for 1996, 1998, 2000, and annually for 2002-2006. The indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 33 separate data sources constructed by 30 different organizations. Index uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance). The FY 2007 World Bank results are based on 2006 data. For more information see http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi2007/sc_country.asp</p>			
Data Quality:			
<p>Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.</p>			

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	305,432	173,273	313,254

Programs in this area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The U.S. Government seeks to promote consensus-building among government, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Free and fair elections are indispensable as open and competitive political processes ensure the citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good general barometer of the health of democratic institutions and values since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. Government programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry, and that political institutions are representative and responsive. Such assistance may involve: pre-election assessments; training election commissioners, elected officials, poll watchers and local and international observers; working with democratically oriented political parties; buying and producing election equipment from ballot boxes to the ballots themselves; helping governments and citizens develop public education programs; and planning how to protect and count the ballots as quickly as possible.

The following two indicators measure the performance of key countries receiving U.S. Government assistance. The first indicator focuses on one aspect of promoting credible and fair elections. Because the indicator measures persons trained in preparation for deployment as observers before or during national election, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year. Slightly lower results in FY 2007 and lower targets in FY 2008 and FY 2009 are in part due to the lack of cooperation by the electoral commission in Nigeria, which lead to a suspension of program funding in Nigeria by the U.S. Government.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area:		Political Competition and Consensus-Building					
Performance Indicator #17		Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance					
Indicator Justification: This indicator assists in the measurement of U.S. Government progress toward greater political competition and consensus-building, a key foreign policy objective. The results are attributable to the U.S. Government investment in activities that contribute toward these higher-level outcomes.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			57,825	53,258	◀▶ On Target	27,536	30,000

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

Data Source:
 FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Angola, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sierra Leone, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.

Data Quality:
 Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

The following long-term indicator is high-level measure of a country’s progress in improving political competition and consensus-building, to which U.S. Government and other donor programs may contribute. As this is a long term indicator of the electoral process, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY					
Program Area		Political Competition and Consensus-Building			
Performance Indicator #16		Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral Process			
Indicator Justification: As a component of its Political Rights Index, Freedom House tracks annual trends of country progress toward developing a fair, competitive and inclusive electoral process. U.S. Government –assisted programs contribute to the overall progress of a country’s efforts in this area.					
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Rating	2015 Target
No data available*			3	N/A	Increase of at least 1 point in 6 of 10 countries by 2015
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION					
Data Source: Freedom House, Freedom in the World. Electoral Process Index for: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Indonesia, Haiti, Philippines, Liberia, Iran, West Bank and Gaza, and Egypt. The Freedom House Index rates countries on a 0-12 point scale. Higher scores indicate a higher level of Electoral Process.					
Data Quality: Freedom House publishes indicators about civil and political liberties in countries around the world. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service examines the data after public release before posting the data to the USAID website. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project notifies Freedom House if erroneous or implausible data are published.					

*Publicly available global data for the Electoral Process Index begins in 2006.

Increased numbers of women political candidates is a proxy for increased access to the political system of marginalized groups that are often excluded from political participation. The increased access of such groups to the political system is a sign of a more open and democratic society. The following indicator summarizes program performance from 13 countries receiving U.S. Government assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area:		Political Competition and Consensus-Building					
Performance Indicator #21		Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women					
Indicator Justification: This is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. Government foreign policy objective which is the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			136	127	◀▶ On Target	152	162
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nigeria, Serbia, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)	2,141,343	1,376,768	1,719,780
Civil Society	540,775	436,085	398,033

The U.S. Government seeks to strengthen democratic political culture and citizenship by supporting the means through which citizens can freely organize, advocate, and communicate with fellow citizens, members of their own and other governments, international bodies and other elements of civil society. This includes supporting civic participation and access to information – including media freedom and a broadly functioning independent and open media sector, including the Internet.

Independent media organizations are essential to ensuring broad access to independent, accurate and balanced information, and are also a critical guarantor of democratic institutions and values. The U.S. Government provides technical assistance and other support to media organizations in key countries around the world. For example, in Russia, the U.S. Government provided over 1,220 newspapers, television and radio stations with technical guidance in eight crucial areas: legal protection; technology development; access to information; management and advertising sales; promotion and design; professional journalism and news production; exposing youth to the journalism profession; furthering media efforts to achieve financial sustainability and editorial independence.

The following indicator assesses media freedom in countries with a known history of media repression. As this is a long term indicator, annual targets are not set; however, annual scores are analyzed to review trends and adjust programs

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY					
Program Area		Civil Society			
Performance Indicator #18		Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media			
Indicator Justification: As a component of their Freedom of the Press Index, Freedom House tracks annual trends of country progress toward developing a free media sector. U.S. Government -assisted programs contribute to the overall progress of a country in this area.					
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2015 Target
N/A	3	3	3	N/A	Increase of at least 10 points in 6 of 10 countries by 2015
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION					
Data Source: Freedom House's Freedom of the Press Index for: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, Cuba, Russia, Egypt, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Belarus, Somalia, Moldova, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe. The Freedom of the Press Index scores 194 countries on a 0-100 scale annually, with lower scores indicating higher degree of press freedom. Data for 2007 will be available in 2008.					
Data Quality: Freedom House publishes indicators about civil and political liberties in countries around the world. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service examines the data after public release before posting the data to the USAID website. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project notifies Freedom House if erroneous or implausible data are published.					

In addition to media freedom, a vibrant civil society presence helps assure that government and citizens comply with the rule of law. Civil society organizations (CSOs) champion women's rights, ferret out government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. The FY 2007 performance results below highlight U.S. Government-assisted CSOs in 20 countries, one of those being Honduras. During FY 2007, U.S.-assisted CSOs in Honduras supported implementation of a new Civil Procedure Code, publicly defended previous electoral reforms, engaged citizens in anti-corruption campaigns, and implemented civic values lessons in public schools, all of which should result in a stronger democratic culture and wider citizen participation in government.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area		Civil Society					
Performance Indicator #12		Number of U.S. Government Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions					
Indicator Justification: The ability of civil society organizations to conduct advocacy and watchdog efforts increases the level of transparency and accountability of host country governments. Conducting training in these areas is essential to improving the abilities and effectiveness of these organizations to influence government policy. By monitoring the number of organizations trained, the U.S. Government can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve civil society organizations' ability to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			823	1,039	▲ Above Target	1,223	1,300
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Liberia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Senegal, Serbia, Uganda, Zimbabwe, and East Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and FY 2009.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

The advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are another important tool for strengthening civil society, giving voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. Civil society provides an important counterweight and check on the exercise of excessive authority by governments and economic and political elites. The following two indicators highlight the Europe and Eurasia NGO Sustainability Index, which monitors the vitality of civil NGOs in U.S. Government-assisted countries in this region.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area		Civil Society					
Performance Indicator #19-i		Europe Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index					
<p>Indicator Justification: The NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) is a rating system that measures the progress of the NGO Sector in the Europe and Eurasia (E&E) region in seven dimensions deemed critical to NGO sustainability – legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image. The NGOSI draws on the expertise of NGO leaders in 29 countries, partners, donors, other experts, and entities in E&E, in order to translate major developments and trends into a country score. Targets were set based on historical trends. Monitoring these trends will demonstrate if countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance are progressing toward a stronger civil society infrastructure.</p>							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	▲ Above Target	3.7	3.6
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<p>Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers nine countries where the U.S. Government is providing assistance - Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries will closeout their programs in FY 2008, the U.S. Government will continue to monitor activity for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a 1 to 7 scale, with 7 indicating a low or poor level of development and 1 indicating a very advanced level of progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector along with comparative information regarding prior years' dimension scores encapsulated in easy-to-read charts. The full report can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/.</p>							
<p>Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies throughout the past 10 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee consisting of USAID and country experts.</p>							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY							
Program Area:		Civil Society					
Performance Indicator # 19-ii		Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index					
<p>Indicator Justification: The NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) is a rating system that measures the progress of the NGO Sector in the Europe and Eurasia (E&E) region in seven dimensions deemed critical to NGO sustainability – legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image. The NGOSI draws on the expertise of NGO leaders in 29 countries, partners, donors, other experts, and entities in E&E, in order to translate major developments and trends into a country score. Targets were set based on historical trends. Monitoring these trends will demonstrate if countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance are progressing toward a stronger civil society infrastructure.</p>							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	◀▶ On Target	4.5	4.5
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<p>Data Source: The NGOSI for Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the U.S. Government provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a 1 to 7 scale, with 7 indicating a low or poor level of development and 1 indicating a very advanced level of progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector along with comparative information regarding prior years' dimension scores encapsulated in easy-to-read charts. The full report can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/.</p>							
<p>Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies throughout the past 10 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee consisting of USAID and country experts.</p>							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

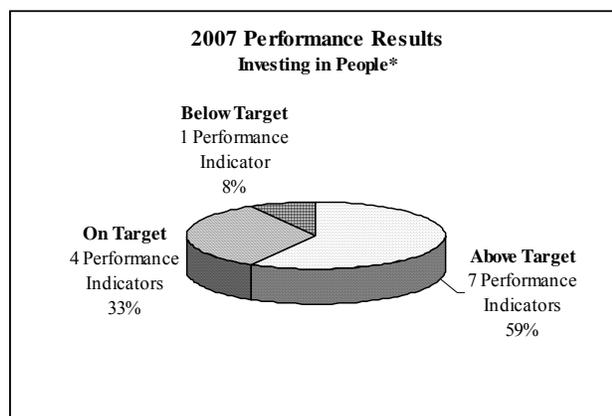
Disease and lack of education destroy lives, ravage societies, destabilize regions, and cheat future generations of prosperity and participation in democracy. The U.S. Government's strategic approaches to this objective help nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens and build sustainable capacity in recipient countries to provide services that meet the needs of their citizens. In addition, key initiatives work directly to improve the lives of individuals, increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and to participate in democratic decision-making, while mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict. Three key strategic priorities, known as foreign assistance program areas, that support this objective are: health; education; and social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations.

Activities in the health program area improve child, maternal, and reproductive health, prevent and treat infectious diseases, and increase access to improved drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, avian influenza, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia and diarrhea; mothers and children are two special target groups for most of these interventions. As an integral part of health programming, U.S. Government investments strengthen local capacity in disease outbreak detection and response; strengthen delivery of health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

Education activities promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, high quality educational services and systems, from primary education and literacy programs, to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly in the developing world, through improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All programs dedicate special focus to reducing the barriers to education for girls.

Activities in the area of social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations help manage risks and gain access to opportunities that support these populations' full and productive participation in society. Social services assist those whose needs are not addressed under humanitarian assistance or other programs, facilitating a transition from humanitarian relief to longer-term development and growth where needed.

Considerable progress in this objective was achieved in FY 2007, evidenced by 92% of the performance objectives meeting or exceeding their targets. Examples include 1.36 million individuals treated for HIV, compared to the target of 1.2 million. Among the 18 target countries for tuberculosis programs, seven achieved 85% or greater treatment success, exceeding the target of six. More than 22 million people were protected against



Total Number of Indicators = 12

* One indicator is not reflected in the performance percentages because data was not yet available for FY 2007

malaria in the 15 target countries of the President's Malaria Initiative, compared to the target of 15 million. Population surveys found that 47.7% of births were attended by skilled birth attendants during FY 2007, slightly exceeding the target of 47.3%. Other performance data show that 48.8% of births were spaced more than three years apart, the healthiest interval for infants and mothers, exceeding the target of 47.9%. The target of 23.4 million learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary school or equivalent non-school settings was exceeded; 27.1 million learners were enrolled in such institutions.

Budget and performance information for this objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area as well as an analysis of the effect of marginal increases or decreases in the budget on expected results. These measures illustrate the Department of State and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in investing in people.

Investing In People

By Fiscal Year, Program Area, Element and Representative Performance Measure

	FY 2007 Actual (including supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	24,678,051	22,067,296	22,665,113
INVESTING IN PEOPLE	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
HIV/AIDS	3,842,737	5,033,059	5,121,030
#39 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries			
#38 Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries			
#40 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care & Support Services in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries			
Tuberculosis	94,864	152,233	97,089
#37a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate			
#37b Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate			
Malaria	248,000	359,564	385,500
#36 Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in President's Malaria Initiative Countries			
Avian Influenza	161,500	115,000	50,500
Other Public Health Threats	90,273	90,804	63,306
Maternal and Child Health	683,806	766,446	704,120
#34 Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage			
#35 Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants			
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	450,566	464,210	332,030
#32 Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate			
#33 Percentage of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart			
Water Supply and Sanitation	133,898	186,808	84,347
#41 Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance			
Education	754,475	850,451	757,865
Basic Education	601,894	712,126	624,889
#43 Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-Based Settings			
Higher Education	152,581	138,325	132,976
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations	199,743	299,266	113,939
Policies, Regulations, and Systems	6,574	10,076	5,729
Social Services	150,171	102,228	73,440
#44b Number of People Benefiting from USG-supported Social Services			
Social Assistance	42,998	186,962	34,770
#44a Number of People Benefiting from USG-supported Social Assistance Programming			

Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
HIV/AIDS*	3,842,737	5,033,059	5,121,030

*The HIV/AIDS budget levels presented above represent foreign assistance funding only. Other U.S. Government funds are also used for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in developing countries. The targets and results presented in this chapter cannot be directly tied to these budget levels as the below targets and results: (1) apply only to the 15 PEPFAR focus countries; and (2) were set and achieved with all sources of USG funding for PEPFAR.

The FY 2009 budget request for HIV/AIDS directly supports the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in developing countries that is undertaken in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners. The PEPFAR program targets 15 “focus” countries as well as an additional 90 bilateral programs.

The FY 2009 budget request, including funds from the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), reflects an increase of approximately \$1.24 billion from FY 2007 to FY 2008 for the focus country programs and of about \$450 million from FY 2008 to FY 2009 for the current PEPFAR focus countries and new bilateral partnership compacts program. These funds will allow PEPFAR to continue to expand life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention programs, and care for those in need.

The following three performance indicators track progress for the 15 PEPFAR focus countries only, indicators which are linked directly and indirectly to U.S. Government foreign assistance and HHS funds. The following chart reflects U.S. Government funding for each indicator, by fiscal year. Funding attributed to these indicators in 2008 and 2009 are estimates based on PEPFAR funding trends by program area.

Performance Indicators for 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries (\$ in thousands)	FY 2007* (incl. Supplemental)	FY 2008* Estimate	FY 2009* Request
<i>#39 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment</i>	1,338,832	1,946,805	2,161,217
<i>#38 Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented</i>	601,050	899,784	998,882
<i>#40 Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care & Support Services</i>	908,697	1,243,338	1,380,273

* Includes Department of Health and Human Services funding

A total of \$4.54 billion for FY 2009 (including HHS funds), has been requested for the 15 PEPFAR focus countries, reflecting the program’s expansion and more ambitious program performance targets beginning in 2010. Of the \$4.54 billion, based on funding trends, 48% will contribute toward meeting the President’s new targets of treatment for 2.5 million people, 22% will contribute towards preventing more than 12 million new infections, and 30% will contribute towards care for more than 12 million people, including five million orphans and vulnerable children. PEPFAR consistently operates under the methodology that results are achieved in one fiscal year with funding appropriated in the previous fiscal year, largely as a result of delays in the appropriations cycle and timing of funding transfers. Therefore, targets for FY 2009 results, as shown in the three indicators below, represent the anticipated achievements from FY 2008 funding.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Health					
Performance Indicator #39		Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries					
Indicator Justification: This indicator helps measure the reach of PEPFAR programs, allowing the Global AIDS Coordinator to determine which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which countries may have practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives, as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
235,000	401,233	822,000	1,200,000	1,358,500	▲ Above Target	1,700,000	2,000,000
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems (COPR). The 15 focus countries are: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.							
Data Quality: The data is verified through triangulation with annual reports by United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO), identifying numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by United Nations agencies, including UNICEF and United Nations Development Program, indicating status of human and social indicators such as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area:		Health					
Performance Indicator #38		Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries					
Indicator Justification: Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This indicator measures how many people are reached through PEPFAR-supported programs that focus on the prevention of infections through mother-to-child transmission programs and those focusing on sexual transmission and other transmission vectors.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
TBD Baseline	TBD	TBD	2.8 million	N/A*	N/A	N/A	7 million

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

Data Source:

* The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections prevented, using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) surveys compiled by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other demographic data. Given the data requirements for calculation, results will be available approximately 1-2 years after the reported year, meaning initial data for this indicator will be available in FY 2009. Prior and current year results will be reported as the Census Bureau completes its calculations.

The 15 focus countries are: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Data Quality:

Country longitudinal ANC prevalence rates are triangulated with population surveys of HIV testing results, UNAIDS country bi-annual reporting prevalence rates and United Nations country reports indicating status of human and social development indicators.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE

Program Area	Health
Performance Indicator #40	Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 PEPFAR Focus Countries

Indicator Justification:

This indicator helps measure the reach of PEPFAR programs, allowing the U.S. Government to determine which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which countries may have practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR programs providing care and support to people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS, including orphans and vulnerable children, have helped to save and extend millions of lives.

FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
1,727,000	2,900,677	4,464,750	5,500,000	6,637,600	▲ Above Target	8,200,000	10,000,000

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

Data Source:

Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems (COPR). The 15 focus countries are: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Data Quality:

The data is verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management systems, facility and program management systems.

Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis:

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
Tuberculosis	94,864	152,233	97,089

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80% of the world's TB cases and within those countries TB kills more than 1.2 million people each year; it is also a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. An increase of \$57.4 million from the base of FY 2007 to FY 2008 and decrease of about \$55 million from FY 2008, will allow the U.S. Government to continue to combat multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug resistant TB (XDR-TB). Building on the U.S. Government's existing comprehensive approach to helping high burden countries identify and successfully treat an increasing proportion of TB patients, these resources will be used to accelerate action to prevent and address MDR and XDR TB in line with the MDR/XDR TB global strategy.

Specifically, resources will be used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale-up effective infection control practices, and build desperately needed cross-national laboratory capacity. The following indicators illustrate program performance in the TB area overall. The targets provided are measured at the national level and reflect the results that will be achieved by strategically leveraging USAID resources with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria (GF). Most GF grants include only nominal resources for technical assistance. U.S. Government country programs engage skilled partners to provide technical assistance to ensure effective implementation of GF grants. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates in priority countries, and therefore project the year during which priority countries assisted by the U.S. will surpass the targets of 85% for treatment success and 70% for case detection. It is important to note that the FY 2007 results below are a function of funds provided in years prior to FY 2007. Funding for FY 2009 can be expected to impact targets in FY 2010 and 2011.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area	Health						
Performance Indicator #37-i	Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater						
Indicator Justification: Because 80% of the world's TB cases are from 20 countries, tracking the number of these countries who meet their Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) is a key indicator as to how effectively the U.S. Government is fighting this disease. TBS is defined as the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment and the target for each country is 85% or greater.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
3	4	6	6	7	▲ Above Target	8	9

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Data Source:	World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries included are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data from Ukraine are expected to become available for the first time in FY 2009. Note that targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is three years old. This indicator tracks 19 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time less Ukraine, which does not have validated data for this indicator. Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.
Data Quality:	USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area:		Health					
Performance Indicator #37-ii		Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater					
Indicator Justification:							
Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) is the proportion of annual new smear-positive notifications divided by the estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). TBD efforts directly contribute to important advances in the control of tuberculosis by notifying those with positive tests for the disease and getting them onto the directly observed treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy. This indicator reflects the number of countries receiving USAID assistance with a TBD of 70% or greater.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
1	1	3	3	3	◀▶ On Target	5	7

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Data Source:	World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries included are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data from Ukraine are expected to become available for the first time in FY 2009. Note that targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is three years old. This indicator tracks 19 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time less Ukraine, which does not have validated data for this indicator. Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004.
Data Quality:	USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

Program Area: Health/Malaria:

	FY 2007 Actual (inc. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
Malaria	248,000	359,564	385,500

In June 2005, President Bush launched the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), pledging to increase U.S. Government funding by more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths due to malaria by 50% in 15 African countries. The FY 2009 budget request of \$385.5 million (\$300 million for PMI), represents an increase of \$25.9 million from FY 2008 (including a straight-line of PMI) and an increase of \$137.5 million from the base of FY 2007), will enable the U.S. Government to expand the PMI program at an accelerated level to achieve the President's target. The two critical emphases of PMI are insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when properly used are the best ways to prevent malaria infections and are proven and highly effective malaria control measures.

These incremental increases in funding will allow the U.S. Government to increase support for IRS and for the procurement and distribution of ITNs, resulting in a higher number of people protected against malaria. The following indicator measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) supported with PMI funds. The FY 2006 results are based on efforts in three PMI countries, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in seven PMI countries as well as rapid start-up activities initiated in eight new PMI countries. In late FY 2008, nationally-representative household surveys will be conducted in the initial group of PMI countries to measure changes in population coverage of both prevention and treatment interventions.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Health					
Performance Indicator #36		Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Countries					
Indicator Justification: If used properly, insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting individuals and infecting them with malaria. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is a proven and highly effective malaria control measure if applied correctly and research has shown it to provide a rapid, short-term reduction in malaria infection rates. Measuring the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) supported with PMI funds is a key indicator as to whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending prevention measures that are necessary to reach the goal of reducing the number of malaria deaths in 15 African countries by 50%.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
N/A	N/A	3.7 million	15 million	22.3 million	▲ Above Target	25 million	30 million

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION**Data Source:**

World Health Organization Malaria Report, Demographic Health Surveys, and USAID program information. There are 15 focus PMI focus countries: Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. The 2006 results are based on efforts in three PMI countries, Angola, Tanzania and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in seven focus countries as well as rapid start-up activities initiated in the new eight PMI countries. In late FY 2008, nationally-representative household surveys will be conducted in the initial group of PMI countries to document changes in population coverage of both prevention and treatment interventions.

Data Quality:

Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology for conducting DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>)

Program Area: Health/Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
Maternal and Child Health	683,806	766,446	704,120

Maternal and child health (MCH) activities increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions that address the major killers of mothers and children and improve their health and nutrition status, including effective maternity care and management of obstetric complications; prevention services including newborn care, routine immunization, polio eradication, safe water and hygiene, and micronutrients; improved maternal, infant and young child feeding; and treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses.

The FY 2009 request of \$704 million reflects a decrease of \$62 million from FY 2008. The reduced budget will have an impact on the second year of the MCH strategic approach aimed at achieving: a) average reductions of both under-five and maternal mortality rates by 25% in at least 25 high mortality burden countries; and b) average reductions of child malnutrition by 15% in at least 10 of these countries through the delivery of high impact interventions to prevent or treat the major causes of maternal and child mortality and malnutrition. The decrease in FY 2009 will result in reducing the countries where this strategic approach will be applied. The focus will still be on accelerated programs to increase coverage of the key interventions: antenatal care and skilled birth attendants; newborn care; breastfeeding and appropriate child feeding; immunization; vitamin A and zinc supplementation; and prevention and treatment of diarrhea and pneumonia.

The following indicators are two of the flagship measures of performance of maternal and child health programs as they are good indications of a working health system, utilization of health services, and positive care-seeking behavior, all contributing to reduction in morbidity and mortality. Modest increases in out-year targets are projected because of the proposed budget cut. It is important to note that the FY 2007 results below are a function of funds provided in previous years. Funding in FY 2009 can be expected to impact targets in FY 2010 and 2011.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area:		Health					
Performance Indicator #34		Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage					
Indicator Justification: This indicator refers to the percentage of children 12-23 months who received 3 doses of diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine (developing countries worldwide) at any time before the survey. Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, is an internationally accepted health indicator because it improves overall immunization status, as well as being a good indication of a working health system and utilization of services.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
59.4%	60.4%	61.1%	61.0%	60.5%	◀▶ On Target	61.5%	62.0%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys (DHS); Census Bureau (for population weights) for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Targets for DPT3 Coverage up to 2006 were based on the rate of change observed during the 1990s and assumed a one percent annual increase as of 2004. The 0.5% annual increase for FY 2007 and beyond reflects the slower growth for the indicator since 2000.							
Data Quality: USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area:		Health					
Performance Indicator #35		Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants					
Indicator Justification: Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following birth. Potentially fatal complications occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups and are therefore difficult to predict and/or prevent. In many countries births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of attendance of skilled birth attendants is more likely to result in prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
45.8%	46.8%	47.8%	47.3%	47.7%	◀▶ On Target	47.8%	48.3%

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION**Data Source:**

Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Targets for skilled birth attendants were set by using the estimate for 2004 and adding a 0.5% increment increase every year.

Data Quality:

USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	450,566	464,210	332,030

The U.S. Government's family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning services and information and to reproductive health care, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. Program progress is assessed using a variety of indicators including modern contraceptive use and optimal birth spacing. Use of modern contraception increases and birth spacing improves when people know about the health and other benefits of family planning and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services; when such services are easily accessible and of high-quality; when a wide range of temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods are available and affordable; and when family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. Government support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions.

The FY 2009 request for FP/RH from all accounts reflects a 29% decrease from the FY 2008 level and a 26% decrease from the FY 2007 level. The FY 2009 Child Survival and Health account request for FP/RH reflects a 23% decrease from the FY 2008 level and a 24% decrease from the FY 2007 level.

A strong family planning program can be expected to increase modern contraceptive prevalence (MCPR) at the country level one to two percentage points annually. The MCPR indicator below assumes that rate of progress annually and on average across U.S. Government-assisted countries. The second indicator below, percent of births spaced three or more years apart is a relatively new indicator. For many years, the U.S. Government promoted birth intervals of at least two years as the healthiest for mother and child. More recent data suggest that spacing births at least three years apart significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality risk compared to shorter intervals thus program guidance and the indicator tracking this finding reflect this new consensus. It is also important to note that the impressive indicator results below are a function of stable levels of funding provided in previous years. The FY 2009 reduction in funding will make it difficult to maintain the current level of program effort.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area:		Health					
Performance Indicator #32		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate					
Indicator Justification: Increased contraceptive use leads to decreases in births and abortion rates. Longer birth intervals have been shown to reduce child mortality, stunting and under-weight infants. This indicator measures the percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (age 15-49) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
35.9%	36.9%	37.9%	38.9%	38.6%	◀▶ On Target	39.9%	40.9%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Targets for modern contraceptive prevalence rate were set using an expected progress of one percentage point annual increase as of 2004.							
Data Quality: USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Health					
Performance Indicator #33		Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart					
Indicator Justification: Longer birth intervals are associated with a significant reduction in risk of mortality for both mothers and infants. By measuring the trend of birth intervals spaced more than three years apart in areas receiving foreign assistance, USAID can assess the impact of its programs on reproductive behavior that lead to a positive health impact for mothers and children.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
45.8%	46.8%	47.6%	47.9%	48.8%	▲ Above Target	48.6%	49.3%

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION**Data Source:**

Demographic and Health Surveys data and CDC/Reproductive Health Surveys for: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Targets for birth spacing were set using an expected progress of 0.7 percentage point annual increase as of 2004.

Data Quality:

USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify the quality, validity, and reliability of the data.

Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Health	5,705,144	7,168,124	6,837,922
Water Supply and Sanitation	133,398	186,808	84,347

Activities in this area support broadly accessible, reliable and economically sustainable water and sanitation services for health, security, and prosperity. Funding in FY 2009 will be used for diverse approaches to achieve the above, by including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development, as well as indirect support in institutional development, community-based systems, demand creation, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access.

The following indicator measures U.S. Government program performance in the provision of improved access to drinking water. As current year results are a function of prior year funding, budget levels in FY 2008 and FY 2009 will affect targets in FY 2010 and FY 2011, based on the FY 2009 beneficiary level of approximately 5.5 million in target areas. The future year targets were set by aggregating specific country targets as reported in FY 2007 country performance reports. In FY 2008, the U.S. Government will support a data quality assessment to both better interpret water supply access figures provided by field programs this year and to provide improved guidance to the field in reporting access numbers in subsequent years.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Health					
Performance Indicator #41		Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance					
Indicator Justification: Access to reliable and economically sustainable water supply is a key component of a country's broad attainability of health, security and prosperity for its population. This indicator measures the number of new people who gain access to an improved water source, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection, in the reporting period. The proportion of households with access is used to estimate the total population with reasonable access to an improved water source.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			3,276,118	2,171,773	▼ Below Target	3,423,596	5,500,000
Reason for Shortfall For FY 2007, 53% of the target population of this indicator was located in Pakistan. The full target in Pakistan was not achieved due to a slower start-up period caused by delays when the Government of Pakistan shifted its Clean Drinking Water Projects from the Ministry of Environment (MOE) to Ministry of Industries, Production and Special Initiatives (MOI). Thus, the project team took more time than expected to develop relationships under this new arrangement.							
Steps to Improve Now that the program start-up issues in Pakistan have been resolved, performance is anticipated to be on target in FY 2008.							
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Pakistan, Philippines, Somalia, South Africa, Africa Regional, Asia and Near East Regional, and Europe & Eurasia Regional Bureau as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have set FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets against this indicator.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* Due to the Department of State and USAID transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results.

Program Area: Education/Basic Education:

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,362	8,317,841	7,709,726
Education	754,475	850,451	757,865
Basic Education	601,894	712,126	624,889
Higher Education	152,581	138,325	132,976

The U.S. Government supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. The basic education program also includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults. An increase of funding from a base of \$519 million in FY 2007 to \$694 million in FY 2008 and a request of \$619 million in FY 2009 demonstrates the U.S. Government's continued support to basic education. The President's Initiative to Expand Education to the World's Poorest will provide an additional \$20-24 million to each of four of the 19 sub-Saharan African countries where the U.S. supports basic education programs, as well as increased support to Yemen and Honduras. The \$100 million "communities of opportunity" component of PIEI will specifically augment basic education by providing after-school activities in ten countries for 100,000 disadvantaged students, 8-14 years of age, who have high potential. The objective of this component is to lessen the student's vulnerability to poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements.

At the outcome level, this increased support is expected to raise the net enrollment rate (NER) of primary level students in U.S. Government-assisted countries. The NER is affected by not only U.S. Government interventions, but also by those of the host governments and the broader donor community, as well as the country context itself (witness declines in the percent of Kenyan youth attending school since the outbreak of civil strife in the country) and thus the U.S. is not solely responsible for the net enrollment rate. Because the U.S. Government is particularly interested in actual learning, not just in enrollment, and as there are currently no global indicators for learning outcomes, part of the increase in funding in FY 2008 will be devoted to the development of learning outcome indicators, and other broader, more meaningful aggregate indicators of education performance.

One of the many outputs leading to the NER is illustrated by the number of learners enrolled in U.S. Government-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings, as shown in the performance indicator below. The target increase from FY 2007 to FY 2008 is in part a reflection of the expected budget increase, and the decrease from FY 2008 to FY 2009 a reflection of reduced budget expectations.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Basic Education					
Performance Indicator #43		Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex					
Indicator Justification: This indicator tracks individuals formally enrolled in U.S. Government-supported primary schools and other equivalent non-school based settings, such as individuals receiving education via radio and/or TV programs for the purpose of acquiring basic education skills or knowledge. Increases in the number of learners contribute directly to the United Nations Millennium Development Goal of 100% primary school net enrollment rate by the year 2015.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			23,408,3565 (Girls 48%)	27,105,514 (Girls 48%)	▲ Above Target	31,817,634 (Girls 48%)	24,590,844 (Girls 49%)
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Burkina Faso, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Africa Regional, and Latin America and Caribbean Regional as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Additional countries have set FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets for this indicator.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* Due to the Department of State and USAID transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results.

Program Area: Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People (\$ in thousands)	6,659,862	8,317,841	7,709,726
Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations	199,743	299,266	113,939
Policies, Regulations & Systems	6,574	10,076	5,729
Social Services	150,171	102,228	73,440
Social Assistance	42,998	186,962	34,770

Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization, helping populations manage their risks and gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so that they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. Different accounts support different interventions and beneficiary groups. For example, the Economic Support Fund (ESF) supports disability services and the provision of wheelchairs; Development Assistance supports war victims; and the Child Survival and Health (CSH) account supports services for displaced children and orphans. Different cost-

per-beneficiary rates exist for each category of assistance, and by extension, each funding account. This means that a decrease in one account is not programmatically offset by an increase in another account, and the impact (in terms of beneficiary numbers) of an increase or decrease in total funding will depend on the specific accounts and programs affected. For example, the dramatic increase in FY 2008 for Social Assistance is explained by a new ESF-funded program for West Bank/Gaza, which will impact FY 2009 and FY 2010 targets.

Due to the transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results. The future year targets were set by aggregating specific country targets as reported in the FY 2007 country performance reports and are estimated to be significantly more modest than expected due to the budget shortfall.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE							
Program Area		Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People					
Performance Indicator #44ab		Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Social Services and Assistance					
Indicator Justification: USAID programming efforts in this area seek to address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect or victimization. This indicator tracks improvement in the coverage of a nation's social assistance and social service programs for vulnerable people and is also a proxy indicator of a government's commitment to poverty reduction.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			1,563,428	1,851,949	▲ Above Target	2,768,353	3,000,000
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Russia, Rwanda, West Bank and Gaza, and Africa Regional (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* Due to the Department of State and USAID transition to a new foreign assistance performance reporting system, prior year data for this indicator, which are based on cumulative, multi-year results, cannot be compared to the current year data, which are based on annual results.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR

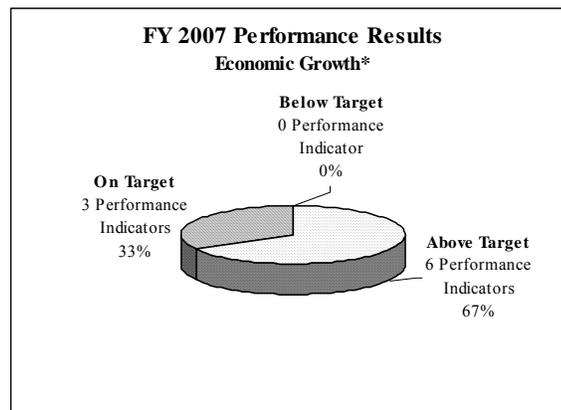
ECONOMIC GROWTH

One key objective of U.S. foreign assistance programs is to achieve sustained and broad-based economic growth for developing countries. Global economic growth is a key U.S. foreign policy priority and is essential for the reduction and eventual elimination of extreme poverty, poor health, and inadequate education among developing countries. Countries that offer their citizens hope for increasing prosperity are less prone to extremism, more inclined to favor democracy, more willing to settle disputes peacefully, and more likely to be constructive partners with the United States in the international community.

The U.S. derives enormous benefits from a stable, resilient and growing world economy and plays a leadership role to promote economic growth and prosperity. The U.S. Government's assistance to support private sector growth helps build people's capacity to take advantage of expanding economic freedom and promotes effective public-private partnerships. This cutting-edge blend of assistance programs aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, higher productivity and wages, improved working conditions, more effective protection of labor rights, and more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

There are eight key priorities, known as foreign assistance program areas, under this objective, including macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, financial sector, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and the environment.

Resources for economic growth programs totaled just over \$3.2 billion in FY 2007, approximately 13% of the total foreign assistance budget. Economic Growth (EG) programs are producing concrete results throughout the developing world. For example: in Liberia, U.S. assistance helped the new, democratically-elected government build an efficient revenue system that, within one year, doubled the locally-generated resources available to support education, health and other essential services. In Georgia, EG programs helped eliminate 750 redundant licensing requirements and reduced the cost of registering property by 70%, generating over \$100 million in concrete economic benefits in the first year alone. In East Africa, U.S. programs worked with public-private partnerships to develop warehouse-receipt systems, transportation services, and other critical market infrastructure. Regional trade in selected agricultural products has increased by 57%.



Total Number of Indicators = 10

* FY 2007 results for one additional indicator were not available

More detailed budget and performance information for each of these program areas is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. Of the nine measures for which results were reported in FY 2007, 100% of them met or exceeded their targets.

Economic Growth			
By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure			
	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 estimate	FY 2009 request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	24,678,051	22,067,296	22,665,113
Of Which: Economic Growth	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	591,466	219,167	253,730
<i>#27 Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
Trade and Investment	331,638	177,179	237,477
<i>#23 Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods</i>			
Financial Sector	176,832	188,436	127,843
<i>#26 Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
Infrastructure	723,851	428,479	339,635
<i>#24a Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#24b Number of People with Access to Cellular Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#24c Number of people with Access to Internet Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#24d Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i>			
Agriculture	538,095	413,296	522,527
<i>#25 Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture</i>			
<i>#31 Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as Due to U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
Private Sector Competitiveness	385,446	347,899	434,659
<i>#30 Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Government Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment</i>			
Economic Opportunity	127,044	131,822	80,118
<i>#22 Percent of U.S. Government Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability</i>			
Environment	337,788	329,424	333,184
<i>#28 Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>#29 Number of Hectares Under Improved Natural Resource or Biodiversity Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	591,466	219,167	253,730

Macroeconomic stability, including sound fiscal policy, is essential for sustainable economic growth. The U.S. Government strengthens foundations for growth at both the national and international level by encouraging low inflation, stable financial markets, and smooth balance of payments adjustments.

The following indicator from the World Bank illustrates performance in a nation’s debt and fiscal policy. To maintain a healthy macroeconomic environment and foundation for growth, countries must strike a fiscal policy that balances maintaining stability and growth without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH			
Program Area:	Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth		
Performance Indicator #27	Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)		
Indicator Justification:			
Using a deficit to GDP ratio is one of the most accepted measures of assessing a nation's debt and fiscal policy. Countries with open, competitive economies tend, on average, to experience more rapid growth, and do so without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Countries with greater debt burdens are often forced into prioritizing budget expenditures resulting in spending cuts on programs for those parts of society whose voice is under-represented – most frequently the poor.			
USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) lends technical assistance to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms including: money and banking policy; fiscal policy; trade/exchange rate policy; and national income accounting, measurement and analysis. To maintain a healthy macroeconomic environment and foundation for growth, countries must strike a fiscal policy that balances maintaining stability and continuing to spend on development. The following data represents results for the three year period of 2004-2006. The data is not yet available for the FY 2007-2009 reporting period and therefore is marked “N/A.”			
2004-2006 Results	2007-2009 Target	2007-2009 Results	2015 Target
3.2%	3.1%	N/A	2.7%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION			
Data Source:			
World Bank, World Development Indicators. The value is the three year average of expense (as a percent of GDP) less revenue, excluding grants (as a percent of GDP). The country target set is the World Bank’s Low Income Countries group.			
Data Quality:			
World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.			

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Trade and Investment	331,638	177,179	237,477

The U.S. Government promotes increased trade and investment, a powerful engine for growth, both on a multilateral and bilateral level. Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which the global market forces of competition, human resource development, technology transfer, and technological innovation generate growth in developing and developed countries. These U.S. Government-assisted program activities include providing critical support in negotiating and implementing trade agreements, and helping the citizens of developing countries' participate in and benefit fully from expanded bilateral, regional and global trade and investment opportunities.

The following indicator from the World Bank assesses one measure of how easily a given U.S. Government-assisted country is able to take advantage of opportunities created by trade. During the 1990s, developing countries that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases averaging five percent annually. Countries that limited their participation in the global economy saw their economies decline. Thus, decreasing the amount of time needed to export and import goods leads to greater and more efficient participation in the global economy. As in the past, the U.S. Government will continue to work and give priority to the most marginalized countries with reform minded leadership.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area:		Trade and Investment					
Performance Indicator #23		Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods					
Indicator Justification:							
When procedures required to export/import goods take less time, businesses can become more efficient, and consequently increase their integration into the global economy. Developing countries in the 1990s that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases while countries that limited their participation in the global economy saw their economies decline. Research has shown that countries can boost the ability of the companies located in their territory to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business.							
The following data represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for seven countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance in this area. Monitoring this average across countries will allow the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that are striving to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	89.9 days	36.6 days	34 days	34 days	◀▶ On Target	33 days	28 days

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Data Source:	World Bank, Doing Business Report for Afghanistan, Egypt, Georgia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Morocco, and the Philippines. The value is the average of the time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005. Countries selected for this indicator receive over \$1 million in funds and have a specific Trade Facilitation focus.
Data Quality:	World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Financial Sector	176,832	188,436	127,843

A sound financial system is critical to economic development - it provides resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care while at the same time providing capital for productive private sector investment. The U.S. Government is committed to improving corporate governance, accounting, and financial transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. The U.S. Government also seeks to improve financial sector governance, the quality of financial services, and access to financial services for entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Ability to access private credit is one predictor of whether a person will live comfortably or in poverty. Those who are rich tend to have access to credit, and thus, have are more easily able to increasing their wealth. Comparative analysis of average annual growth rates in poverty, private credit and gross domestic product (GDP) over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit reduced poverty more rapidly. Private credit raises the amount of money available to all entrepreneurs, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes among the poor. The following indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. Government-assisted countries worldwide in this area.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area:	Financial Sector
Performance Indicator #26	Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
Indicator Justification: A sound financial system is critical to economic development - it provides resources needed to fund essential government services while at the same time providing capital for productive private sector investment. Research shows that not only is credit to the private sector considered one of the keys to financial growth, but that the poor get a bigger income boost from growth where private credit accounts for a bigger share of GDP. Meanwhile, poor people living in countries with the same growth rate, but in which private credit accounts for a smaller share of GDP, stay poorer. Therefore, by seeking to increase the level of credit as a percent of GDP, U.S. Government programs are spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater emphasis to alleviating poverty.	

FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	54.9%	54.4%	58.0%	57.7%	◀▶ On Target	58.5%	59.0%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators. The 2007 World Bank results are based on FY 2006 data. Data refers to the weighted average for the countries defined by the World Bank as low and middle income countries.							
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published.							

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Infrastructure	723,851	428,479	339,635

Access to competitively priced, modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements to economic growth. The U.S. Government promotes sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. Countries that are rich in energy resources but also have efficient markets are more likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure that subsequent benefits are enjoyed widely. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where the dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

One vehicle for more efficient markets and overall economic growth is increasing access to modern telecommunications services and infrastructure. Rural telecommunications and internet services have not penetrated much of the developing world, limiting access to information on markets, costs and prices, technology innovation and resources, health advice and political awareness. Thus, access to modern technology and infrastructure services is critical to increased economic growth, trade, and human development. The following indicator illustrates program performance in 13 U.S. Government-assisted countries regarding access to modern energy services, cellular and internet service, as well as transportation infrastructure projects. The data clearly show that these efforts have been very successful at increasing access to modern telecommunications technology as well as increasing access to broader markets through infrastructure projects.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH						
Program Area		Infrastructure				
Performance Indicator #24abcd		Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy and Infrastructure Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance				
Indicator Justification: Increasing access to modern energy and infrastructure services are crucial components for developing countries' efforts to improve the conditions for political and economic stability, better public health and a vibrant civil society. This indicator looks at four aspects of energy and infrastructure and aggregates the results to look at broad trends of improvement in countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance. The four aspects evaluated are: a) Access to modern energy services including electricity and fuels for cooking, heating and business purposes; b&c) Access to cellular and internet services as a way to spur economic growth and transform social and economic activity by alleviating obstacles to information; and d) Number of people who benefit from transportation infrastructure projects which, for example, increase access to markets and services in neighboring regions for isolated communities						
Energy and Infrastructure Services	FY 2004-2006 Results	FY 2007 Targets	FY 2007 Result	FY 2007 Overall Rating	FY 2008 Targets	FY 2009 Targets
Modern Energy Services	No data available*	• 933,002	• 1.87 million ▲	▲ Above Target	• 436,280	Pending
Cellular Service		• 3.3 million	• 4.8 million ▲		• 5.7 million	
Internet Service		• 6.53 Million	• 6.55 million ◀▶		• 6.68 million	
Transportation Infrastructure Projects		• 1.46 Million	• 1.77 million ▲		• 459,467	
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION						
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports as follows: Modern energy services – Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Liberia, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan, EGAT, and South Asia Regional. Access to cellular service – Africa Regional, EGAT. Access to internet services – Armenia, Philippines, Africa Regional, EGAT. Transportation infrastructure projects – Madagascar, Philippines. Note: the goals and objectives herein do not encompass water and wastewater services as they are reflected under the Strategic Objective, Investing in People. All data is reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS.						
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).						

Program Area: Agriculture

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Agriculture	538,095	413,296	522,527

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. In this sector, the U.S. Government promotes expanded agricultural trade and market systems, broadened application of scientific and technological advances, including biotechnology, and sustainable natural resource management.

Increased agricultural productivity is an important goal for nearly all the countries in which the U.S. Government provides assistance. The indicator below assesses program performance of agricultural interventions in 30 U.S. Government-assisted countries.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Agriculture					
Performance Indicator #25		Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture					
Indicator Justification: The majority of people living in developing countries rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. Rural farmers have opportunities to increase their share of domestic, regional, or international markets through the new opportunities provided by globalization. But to become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to be integrated into the chain of production—from the farm to the grocer's shelf. To bring about this integration, the U.S. Government is working to develop product standards and quality control, improve infrastructure, and increase access to market information. This indicator tracks access to services in targeted areas.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			1.74 million	1.88 million	▲ Above Target	2.15 million	2.20 million
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), and West Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional countries have set targets against this indicator in FY 2008 and 2009.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

* This year marks the Department of State's and USAID's first reporting cycle under the new Foreign Assistance Framework, which fundamentally recast the agencies' goals and strategic objectives and introduced a new set of performance measures for the U.S. Government's foreign assistance programs. A full cycle of performance data for indicators under the framework, including past year results, will be available for the FY 2008 reporting period.

Not only does the U.S. Government work with farmers individually, but U.S. Government agricultural assistance also extends to lowering barriers of trade between countries. For example, the U.S. Government is helping Nicaragua take advantage of the opportunities offered through the Central America-Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) through an emphasis on rural economic diversification and trade capacity building. The U.S. assisted over 5,200 micro-farmers to graduate from food-aid recipients to supplying food for international fresh produce markets. For the first time, the farmers can count on a stable monthly income for their families. Overall, U.S. Government-assisted programs in Nicaragua provide technical and financial support to more than 20,000 producers. Programs like these are reflected in the following indicator which assesses results in linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets in seven U.S.-assisted country programs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Agriculture					
Performance Indicator #31		Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities Due to U.S. Government Assistance					
Indicator Justification: This indicator measures a key objective of this program area - linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets. Increased agricultural trade is one of the end results of efficient markets and of integration into global markets. By becoming participants in the global economy, farmers in developing countries will be able to raise their incomes and in the long run, achieve food security for their families and rural populations in general. Measuring the increase in value of exports after receipt of foreign assistance provides clear insight into the impact that these programs have on connecting families and communities to broader markets.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			26.3%	41.1%	▲ Above Target	37.8%	42.0%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from Bolivia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional countries have set FY 2008 and 2009 targets against this indicator.							
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

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Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Private Sector Competitiveness	385,446	347,899	434,659

U.S. Government support to the private sector helps build people’s capacity to take advantage of expanding economic freedom and promotes effective public-private partnerships. This cutting-edge blend of diplomacy and development aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, higher productivity and wages, improved working conditions, more effective protection of labor rights, and more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets. One approach to achieving this goal is to assist countries with drafting and implementing laws that foster a robust private sector. The following indicator reflects U.S. efforts to help put such laws in place and therefore streamline business regulations and implement other steps to improve commercial governance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Private Sector Competitiveness					
Performance Indicator #30		Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Government Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment					
Indicator Justification: Programs in this area are established to strengthen a business enabling environment by putting into place commercial laws that address any of 11 core legal areas established by USAID. These 11 areas, listed below, constitute the framework of a healthy business climate. Therefore, a country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of them indicates systemic changes are underway to strengthen the private sector in the countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance. The data represent the number of laws enacted annually across the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			37	41	▲ Above Target	47	TBD
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Senegal, South Africa, and Caribbean Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional Bureaus have set FY 2008 and 2009 targets against this indicator.							
Eleven Legal Categories:							
1. Company Law				6. Bankruptcy Law			
2. Contract Law & Enforcement				7. Competition Policy			
3. Real Property				8. Commercial Dispute Resolution			
4. Mortgage Law				9. Foreign Direct Investment			
5. Secured Transactions Law				10. Corporate Governance			
				11. International Trade Law			
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).							

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Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Economic Opportunity	127,044	131,822	80,118

Economic opportunity includes targeted efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro and small enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights.

MFIs help the poor to obtain start-up capital to open micro- or small-sized businesses, expanding their choices and reducing the risks they face. The ability of U.S. Government supported MFIs to impact the lives of the poor depends on the MFI's ability to become sustainable. U.S. Government support is

helping MFIs throughout the developing world achieve operational sustainability (the point at which they are covering their costs) and ultimately financial sustainability (the point at which they are able to finance their own growth). The following indicator reflects the consistent success U.S.-led efforts have had on achieving this level of operational sustainability for MFIs.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area:		Economic Opportunity					
Performance Indicator #22		Percent of U.S. Government Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability					
Indicator Justification:							
<p>Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide access to financial services to those who would otherwise not have such access. This performance indicator reflects the share of U.S. Government-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (interest payments, fees, etc.) exceeds their cash operating costs (personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses). Operational sustainability represents an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability, at which point the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The indicator captures the average among a mix of MFIs ranging from new to more mature institutions, as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. Government assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less). As a result, the indicator is not expected to show an upward trend.</p>							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
62%	71%	71%	70%	69%	◀▶ On Target	70%	70%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source:							
<p>USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) Annual Report to Congress, FY 2006 and earlier editions. The indicator is the number of MFIs reporting either operational or financial sustainability, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs, expressed in percent. The FY 2006 value represents 143 operationally sustainable MFIs out of a total of 206 U.S. Government-supported MFIs. Of this total, 202 MFIs operated in 46 countries, two on a regional basis in Asia, and two on a worldwide basis</p> <p>The indicator value shown for FY 2007 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFI operations in FY 2006. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID operating units on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.</p>							
Data Quality:							
<p>Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).</p>							

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)	3,212,160	2,235,702	2,329,173
Environment	337,788	329,424	333,184

Environmental issues such as climate change, the protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The U.S. Government remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other co-benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation/biodiversity, and expand low carbon energy sources.

The indicator below measures a key aspect of U.S. foreign assistance in this area.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Environment					
Performance Indicator #28		Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance					
Indicator Justification: The U.S. Government has funded environmental programs that have reduced growth in greenhouse gas emissions while promoting energy efficiency, forest conservation, biodiversity, and other development goals. This “multiple benefits” approach to climate change helps developing and transition countries achieve economic development without sacrificing environmental protection. This indicator, a standard measure of climate mitigation, helps assess U.S. Government climate change activities in more than 40 developing and transition countries.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
111 million metric tons	117 million metric tons	129 million metric tons	139 million metric tons	180 million metric tons	▲ Above Target	149 million metric tons	159 million metric tons
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: USAID Office of Global Climate Change							
Data Quality: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in CO2 equivalent is the standard measure of climate mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be added up to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO2 equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/forestry/conservation sector. More disaggregated estimation tools will be available in FY 2008.							

Bolivia and El Salvador are two environmental management success stories. In Bolivia, programs have renewed efforts to work at the municipal level to help local governments meet their increasing responsibilities related to local planning, territorial management and economic development. As a result of this work, Bolivia’s largest municipal protected area (more than 600,000 hectares) was created. In El Salvador over, 20,000 hectares came under improved natural resource management, exceeding the goal of 15,000 hectares by 33%. This achievement was largely due to successful coffee farm certification which helps coffee producers implement conservation measures. The following indicator assesses the impact of natural resources and biodiversity interventions in 21 countries receiving U.S. Government assistance.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH							
Program Area		Environment					
Performance Indicator #29ab		Number of Hectares Under Improved Natural Resource or Biodiversity Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance					
<p>Indicator Justification: The U.S. Government's biodiversity conservation activities not only protect the environment in developing countries but also have significant economic value for the target countries and the United States. By promoting sound natural resource and biodiversity management, countries can achieve economic growth that is more lasting and that uses agricultural techniques that have a lesser impact on the environment. The results of these assistance programs are measured using a spatial indicator which monitors the impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard of 'improved' management is defined by implementation of best practices and approaches and demonstrates progress and results from a potentially wide range of tailored and relevant interventions.</p>							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
No data available*			69.8 million hectares	121.6 million hectares	▲ Above Target	113 million hectares	150 million hectares
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
<p>Data Source: FY 2007 Performance Reports from: Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mexico, Namibia, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Africa Regional, Caribbean Regional, Central Africa Regional, Central America Regional, Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), Latin America and Caribbean Regional, Regional Development Mission – Asia, and West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System – FACTS. Additional countries have set FY 2008 and 2009 targets against this indicator.</p>							
<p>Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).</p>							

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FIVE

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

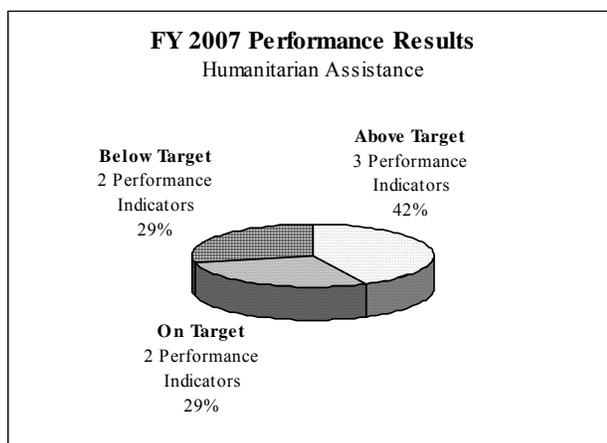
The United States Government commitment to humanitarian response demonstrates America's compassion for victims of natural disasters, armed conflict, forced migration, persecution, human rights violations, widespread health and food insecurity, and other threats. It requires urgent responses to rapid-onset emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crisis situations, and the ability to build capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters. The Department of State and USAID Joint Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2007-2012 detail the U.S. Government commitment to providing humanitarian assistance.

U.S. Government emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters has strong links to aspects of all other foreign assistance objectives, including the protection of civilian populations, programs to strengthen support for human rights, provision of health and basic education, and support for livelihoods of beneficiaries. The United States provides substantial resources and guidance for humanitarian programs worldwide through international and non-governmental organizations, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting responsibility-sharing and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

Three foreign assistance program areas fall within this objective: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for migration management. Regional priorities include addressing the acute and ongoing needs in Iraq, Darfur/Chad, Burma, Somalia, Colombia, and the West Bank/Gaza, and achieving durable solutions to long-term refugee situations in Nepal/Bhutan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Sudan, and Afghanistan.

U.S. Government programs providing protection, assistance, and solutions to victims of disaster or persecution, whether armed conflict, natural disasters, or other threats, performed on or above target in five of the seven areas monitored by performance measures. Notably, the FY 2007 performance results related most directly to saving and sustaining lives by measuring global acute malnutrition (GAM) for vulnerable populations were both above target, including those for dispersed populations as well as for those in controlled settings, such as refugee camps. While programs providing emergency food aid and refugee protection performed marginally below target in FY 2007, they nevertheless performed well above the levels achieved in previous years.

Performance was on or above target for U.S. Government humanitarian non-food aid assistance reaching targeted individuals and households as well as for refugee admissions to the United States.



Total Number of Indicators = 7

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is presented below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. These measures illustrate Department of State and USAID progress toward and effectiveness in responding to natural disasters and complex emergencies and provide a link between requested resources and expected performance.

Humanitarian Assistance			
By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure			
	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)	24,678,051	22,067,296	22,665,113
Of Which: Humanitarian Assistance	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,963,713	2,401,226	2,011,720
<i>#48-i Percent of Monitored Sites With Controlled Populations (Refugee Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i> <i>#48-ii Percent of Monitored Sites With Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i> <i>#49 Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</i> <i>#50 Percent of Projects Funded by the Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration that Include Activities Focused on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence</i> <i>#46 Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Food for Peace Programs</i> <i>#47 Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity</i> <i>#45 Percent of Refugees Admitted to the United States Compared to Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</i>			
Disaster Readiness	78,226	69,720	81,591
Migration Management	55,510	52,194	40,910

Program Area: Provide Protection, Assistance and Solutions

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,963,713	2,401,226	2,011,720

The U.S. Government provides life-saving disaster relief, including protection, food aid and other humanitarian assistance, to people affected by natural disasters and complex, human-made crises. U.S. Government assistance advances the humanitarian assistance strategic goal by protecting these vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, forcible recruitment, and other threats, to ensure that their full rights as individuals are safeguarded. Assistance activities include distributing food aid and other relief supplies to affected populations, providing health services, including feeding centers, providing clean water and shelter

materials. If the scope of the disaster merits, the U.S. Government dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, and oversee the provision of commodities and services. Certain refugee and internally displaced populations require support for many years, and humanitarian assistance is used to support livelihoods and other efforts toward making populations as self-supporting as possible. The U.S. Government also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees and other persons displaced by crises, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, reintegration among local communities or resettlement to the United States.

In most crisis situations, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) provides funding for assistance to refugees and conflict victims, and USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) within the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), provides assistance to internally displaced persons and other populations affected by natural and human-made disasters. The majority of PRM funding is provided multilaterally to international organizations, whereas most of OFDA assistance is provided bilaterally. DCHA's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. Government food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, internally displaced persons and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, PRM and DCHA coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Humanitarian assistance, including humanitarian assistance for Iraq and Afghanistan, among others, requested as part of recent Global War against Terrorism (GWOT) supplementals, has been funded by both base and supplemental funding. In FY 2008, \$310 million in emergency supplemental funding was appropriated on top of the full-year base funding. An additional FY 2008 supplemental request of \$350 million for P.L. 480 Title II food aid and \$30 million for Migration and Refugee Assistance is pending congressional action. For FY 2009, the Administration did not include a detailed FY 2009 supplemental request within the Budget. When needs are better known, the Administration may request additional funds. The primary humanitarian assistance accounts, P.L. 480 Title II (Emergency), Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA), International Disaster Assistance (IDA), and the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Account (ERMA), are contingency funds that are programmed in the year they are implemented. Because their eventual use is not planned ahead in the field, the means used to respond must be clearly laid out and understood by those implementing the programs. DCHA and PRM have invested heavily in establishing and then using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their own staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are done professionally and reliably.

Nutritional Status Indicators

Establishing mechanisms and procedures for emergency response and standards for sustaining refugee and displaced populations is crucial for humanitarian assistance (HA) funds in order to ascertain the quality of the response. Nutritional status, together with Crude Mortality Rate, are established indicators for determining the adequacy of any HA response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations, which is affected not only by food aid, but also by non-food assistance, including water and sanitation, primary health care, shelter, and support to livelihoods wherever possible.

The following performance measures highlight GAM for controlled populations (*refugee camps*) and dispersed populations (*internally displaced persons and victims of conflict*) worldwide. An internationally accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the U.S. Government is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, internally displaced persons, and other victims of conflict. There are hundreds of locations worldwide in which the United States is providing direct

assistance or working multilaterally with other donors to ensure that the assessed need for humanitarian aid is met, thus achieving the established target is an important accomplishment. Given the difficulties inherent in assisting dispersed populations (as opposed to those in the more controlled environment of a refugee camp) the results and targets for the second indicator below are lower.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance and Solutions					
Performance Indicator #48-i		Percent of Monitored Sites With Controlled Populations (<i>Refugee Camps</i>) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition Rate					
Indicator Justification: Nutritional status is an indicator for assessing the severity of humanitarian crisis, together with Crude Mortality Rate. In emergencies, weight loss among children 6-59 months is used as a proxy indicator for the general health of the entire community. Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) includes all malnourished children whether they have moderate wasting, severe wasting or edema, or some combination of these conditions. GAM is defined as weight-for-height ratios less than two standard deviations below the mean (Z score of less than -2), or less than 80% median weight-for-height, or the presence of nutritional edema.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
92%	94%	98%	90%	91%	▲ Above Target	92%	95%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Reports from the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.							
Data Quality: The Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration is collaborating with USAID and international organizations and non-governmental partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting nutritional status data. Because humanitarian agencies have not yet adopted a common, standard methodology for collecting data on nutritional status, the reliability of these data varies. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites.							

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance and Solutions					
Performance Indicator #48-ii		Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (<i>Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict</i>) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate					
Indicator Justification: Nutritional status is an indicator for assessing the severity of humanitarian crisis, together with Crude Mortality Rate. In emergencies, weight loss among children 6-59 months is used as a proxy indicator for the general health of the entire community. Global Acute Malnutrition includes all malnourished children whether they have moderate wasting, severe wasting or edema, or some combination of these conditions. GAM is defined as weight-for-height ratios that are less than two standard deviations below the mean (Z score of less than -2), or less than 80% median weight-for-height, or the presence of nutritional edema.							
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target
N/A	20%	23%	30%	41%	▲ Above Target	50%	55%

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION

Data Source: Data was compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Of the sites monitored by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) in FY 2007, 80% were in Somalia, Sudan, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Ethiopia. These countries also suffer from the highest overall rates of violence, baseline malnutrition, internal displacement and insecurity.

Data Quality:

Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology, complying with international agreed standards (i.e., World Health Organization, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, Medecins sans Frontieres). The following studies were not taking. Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which assessed children aged between 6 and 59 months and between 65 to 110 centimeters tall). USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance and the Department of State’s Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration are supporting the further refinement of the SMART Methodology within the United Nations Nutrition Cluster, and also support non-governmental organizations to perform surveys within health and nutrition interventions.

Protection Indicators

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection aspect, in that populations affected by crisis are vulnerable to threats that are not normally in their lives. Protection efforts derive from international refugee, human rights and humanitarian laws, and include activities to assist internally displaced persons, refugees and other vulnerable populations in reducing or managing risks associated with violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse and exploitation.

USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) strongly encourages implementing partners to mainstream protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible and appropriate. The following indicator highlights OFDA’s performance in supporting protection and solution activities in FY 2007.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	
Program Area:	Protection, Assistance and Solutions
Performance Indicator # 49	Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
Indicator Justification: This indicator reflects the gross number of beneficiaries that have benefited from protection activities provided by USAID’s Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). There is a growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has focused efforts to place greater emphasis on protection across all levels of relief planning and implementation. Examples of activities under this program can include advocacy training and the provision of child-friendly spaces, women’s centers, psychosocial activities, family reunification and child-tracing programs, and initiatives that combat sexual and gender-based violence. Tracking whether eligible candidates for these programs are receiving these types of support during a humanitarian crisis is a key indicator of whether the program area goals of protection, assistance and solutions are being met.	

FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			70%	70%	◀▶ On Target	80%	90%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Annual Reports, monitoring systems, and implementing partner reporting based on individual response settings.							
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group. The result was determined by polling individual Cognizant Technical Officers on their portfolios and averaging the results across all OFDA-funded programs.							

* This is a new indicator for OFDA and has only been measured since FY 2007

The following indicator tracks U.S. Government activities that focus on the prevention of and response to gender-based violence (GBV), an increasingly recognized tactic of warfare as well as a preventable and intolerable result of the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies. Although the FY 2007 result was slightly below target, the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugee and Migration (PRM) nevertheless increased the proportion of projects that include GBV in multi-sector programs, from 23% to 27.5%. PRM devoted over \$16 million to combating GBV in FY 2007 through both multi-sector and stand-alone programs. Within this amount, PRM funding for targeted GBV programs significantly increased, from \$3.5 million in FY 2006 to \$5.3 million in FY 2007, demonstrating the priority that the Bureau places on this issue.

The most important development in combating gender-based violence will occur when multi-sector programs address GBV by protecting individuals, providing them the assistance they require, and allowing them the possibility to seek justice. The ability to achieve this integration is dependent on funding being available for the expansion of existing programs to incorporate this holistic approach to combating GBV. It is also likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs addressed gender-based violence than can currently be calculated. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregating multi-sector assistance programs to better identify GBV programming.

The following indicator highlights U.S. Government programs that focus on the prevention of gender-based violence toward refugees.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance, and Solutions					
Performance Indicator #50		Percent of Projects Funded by the Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration that Include Activities Focused on Prevention and Response to Gender-based Violence					
Indicator Justification: Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in gender-based violence (GBV), particularly sexual violence. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV should be integrated into multisectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. This indicator measures the extent to which programs funded by the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) combat gender-based violence, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
N/A	23%	23%	30%	27.5%	▼ Below Target	33%	33%
Reason for Shortfall Performance improved significantly from previous years but was slightly below target in FY 2007. Targeted PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased significantly. However, funding availability for international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multisectoral programs. As a result of ongoing database implementation, the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregating multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs addressed gender-based violence than can currently be calculated.							
Steps to Improve PRM includes GBV as a priority area in announcements for funding opportunities and guidelines for NGO proposals. The Bureau continues to urge its NGO and other international organization partners to mainstream GBV in multisectoral programs. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 targets reflect a gradual increase in the proportion of PRM funding to non-governmental organizations and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. Results will depend on funding availability.							
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: Department of State Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration							
Data Quality: Data quality is acceptable, but its accuracy could be improved. The accuracy of the data depends on the quality of the information that is entered into PRM's project tracking database, which PRM plans to improve through increased staff training. A Data Quality Assessment for this indicator was completed in November FY 2007. (For details, refer to the Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide at http://www.spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm)							

Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households

The final set of three indicators demonstrates the impact of U.S. government humanitarian assistance on the individuals and households that comprise the millions of victims of conflict, disaster, and displacement worldwide.

In FY 2007, U.S. Government emergency humanitarian assistance programs provided emergency food aid in 30 countries. P.L. 480 Title II food aid continued to play a critical role in the prevention of famine in Darfur, Sudan, with USAID's Office of Food for Peace providing 50% of the United Nations World

Food Program's (WFP) 2007 Sudan appeal, more than 67% of all donor contributions received. Sizeable and timely contributions from USAID ensured that WFP was able to meet 100% of its pre-positioning targets for Darfur and Southern Sudan in FY 2007. This achievement prevented WFP from having to airlift any commodities to the region, lowering costs and ensuring timely commodity deliveries during the most critical time of the year.

The following indicator reflects the percentage of targeted populations worldwide who received emergency food aid from programs managed by USAID's Office of Food for Peace. Due to the increased cost to purchase and transport Title II food aid, fewer commodities reached beneficiaries in FY 2007 than anticipated.

In fact, over the last year the cost of commodities has been increasing dramatically worldwide. While the budget for P.L. 480 Title II is based on need, it is also developed within the parameters of a multilateral system in which the United States is the major donor, but not the sole support, to the principal organizations that provide emergency food aid. In the past five years, the base request for P.L. 480 Title II has remained steady and supplemental funding has been requested to cover emergency gaps that may emerge. In addition, small amounts of cash from other contingency accounts have also been used to fill certain gaps in vulnerable populations that are dependent on international assistance, such as many refugees. The Administration continues to support the use of up to 25% of P.L. 480 funds for local and regional purchases of food commodities in developing countries, which in some cases is much faster and less costly than shipping commodities from the United States, would build up local agriculture markets, and would help break the cycle of famine.

The U.S. Government has implemented a number of steps to improve program efficiency and effectiveness, such as better beneficiary targeting as well as more selective commodity purchasing, in an attempt to maintain adequate support to countries in need of emergency food aid. For example, the USAID Famine Early Warning System Network provides information related to emergence, scope, and impact of potential humanitarian emergencies, and the food security statistics of vulnerable populations. These efforts support USAID decision-making and programming in a variety of ways, but are particularly cost-effective in helping to prioritize the allocation and timing of Title II food aid resources.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Humanitarian Assistance					
Performance Indicator #46		Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs					
Indicator Justification: By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is not only meeting its mission of saving lives and reducing hunger, but also providing a long-term framework from which to protect lives and livelihoods. This indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of the programs by measuring the numbers of targeted beneficiaries who receive food aid.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
94%	85%	84%	93%	86%	▼ Below Target	93%	93%
Reason for Shortfall The cost to purchase and transport Title II commodities increased by 35% between 2006 and 2007. As detailed below, DCHA/FFP has implemented a number of steps to improve program efficiency and effectiveness to mitigate the impact of such price increases and to ensure its continued support to countries in need of Title II emergency food aid. Program efficiency increased by less than the price increase.							

<p>Steps to Improve: DCHA/FFP has been more selective in the commodities it chooses to purchase, including switching commodities to acceptable alternatives at a lower price. It also has been more strategic in the timing of program funding and in using pre-positioned stocks more effectively to decrease transportation costs. In addition, to increase both the efficiency and effectiveness of Title II food aid, the Administration has requested the authority to use part of Title II as cash for local and regional procurement in developing countries to address emergency food security needs. DCHA/FFP is also focusing on improved beneficiary targeting, concentrating resources for greater impact through strengthened emergency needs assessments, as well as a refined emergency needs allocation process, actions which have improved targeting assistance within WFP appeals.</p>
<p>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</p>
<p>Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.</p>
<p>Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. The methodology for conducting DQAs must be well documented by each operating unit. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf)</p>

USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) is charged with providing basic inputs for survival, recovery and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. The U.S Government maintains stockpiles of emergency relief commodities, such as plastic sheeting, blankets, water containers, and hygiene kits, in three warehouses around the world. To ensure that disaster-affected populations receive sufficient relief supplies, OFDA manages the provision and delivery of these warehoused commodities and also provides funding to implementing partners to procure relief supplies locally. These supplies are distributed based on detailed needs assessments, often in coordination with other donors and/or non-governmental organizations. The following indicator highlights OFDA assistance to targeted disaster-affected households worldwide.

STRATEGIC GOAL: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance and Solutions					
Performance Indicator #47		Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity					
Indicator Justification: The U.S. Government's primary objective during a humanitarian crisis is to alleviate human suffering and reduce the social and economic impact of these emergencies. Providing affected households with the inputs necessary for basic survival and recovery is the first and most significant step toward restoring the social and economic capabilities of the affected areas. Tracking the percentage of households that receive this support in a crisis is a strong indicator of how effective the overall U.S. Government effort will be at providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
Data not available*			75%	85%	▲ Above Target	80%	85%
DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION							
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).							
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group (TAG).							

* This is a new indicator for OFDA and has only been measured since FY 2007

This program area also focuses on durable solutions for vulnerable populations, including voluntary return to their homes, integration into the local community, and resettlement in other countries - efforts that advance transformational diplomacy by promoting stability after conflict and protecting human dignity. For some refugees, resettlement may be an appropriate durable solution in order to provide them international protection, or because neither local reintegration nor returning home is possible. For these individuals fleeing persecution, the U.S. Government continues its tradition of providing refuge.

The refugee admissions budget is comprised of: the net costs of the services needed to identify and refer candidates for resettlement, process them, provide medical clearances, anti-fraud and security checks overseas; provide (through loans) the cost of transportation to the United States; and support, through U.S. non-governmental organizations, the initial reception and placement of refugees in their new communities. Two major operations, processing of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal and Iraqi refugees in neighboring countries, combined with large increases in transport costs to increase the refugee admissions budget from \$166.0 million in FY 2007 to admit 48,281 refugees to the request of \$213.4 million in FY 2009 to increase the overall number of refugees to be resettled in the United States.

The following indicator measures the percentage of refugees admitted to the United States for resettlement compared to the regional ceiling established by Presidential Determination. The exact number of refugee admissions authorized for FY 2009, including regional ceilings, will be determined by the President prior to the beginning of the fiscal year. With the development of new overseas processing capacity in Nepal, Syria, and Jordan this year, the U.S. Government is launching two new major resettlement initiatives that are expected to continue into FY 2009 and beyond. In Nepal, programs will admit a significant number of Bhutanese refugees who have been languishing in camps for a number of years, unable to return to Bhutan or fully integrate into Nepalese society. In Syria and Jordan and other neighboring countries, Iraqi refugees will be resettled to the United States, especially those who are at risk due to their association with the U.S. Government. The U.S. Government will also continue to improve the efficiency of overseas processing and reduce delays in arrivals while ensuring the integrity of the process with appropriate security procedures and anti-fraud activities.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE							
Program Area		Protection, Assistance & Solutions					
Performance Indicator #45		Percent of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. Compared to the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination					
Indicator Justification: Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. This indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program by tracking the number of refugees who arrive in the United States as a percentage of those permitted by Presidential Determination. To the extent that the Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM) has control of the process, it also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.							
FY 2004 Results	FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Target	FY 2007 Results	FY 2007 Rating	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target
106% of 50,000	108% of 50,000	69% of 60,000	100% of 50,000	97% of 50,000	◀▶ On Target	100% of allocation	100% of allocation

DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION	
Data Source:	The U.S. Department of State's Refugee Processing Center.
Data Quality:	PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S.

Program Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
Disaster Readiness (total)	78,226	69,720	81,591
Child Survival and Health	200	0	0
Development Assistance	7,217	18,749	23,570
Economic Support Fund	6,200	910	1,910
FREEDOM Support Act	0	300	100
International Disaster Assistance	56,375	42,974	29,805
International Organizations and Programs	990	992	1,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	7,244	5,795	25,206

U.S. Government assistance builds and strengthens the capacity of affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks, prepare for rapid response, and increase the affected population's ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. It is estimated that 90% of disaster responders in the Western Hemisphere have been trained by USAID in programs that have been ongoing for more than thirty years.

Several accounts fund disaster readiness. The amount of funding anticipated to be used for disaster readiness out of the International Disaster Assistance (IDA) budget may not be the amount actually spent, particularly in years with significant disaster levels, when funding may be shifted toward disaster response. USAID missions in the field frequently fund disaster mitigation activities as a means to advance development by reducing the risks that disasters pose to the country's economy. More than a dozen missions are investing their own development budgets in mitigation activities and programs. In FY 2009, 96 percent of Disaster Readiness will be funded out of three accounts: IDA (37 percent), P.L. 480 (31 percent), and Development Assistance (29 percent), with the remainder from Economic Support Fund, FREEDOM Support Act, and International Organizations and Programs.

Program Area: Promote Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management

	FY 2007 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)	3,097,449	2,523,140	2,134,221
Migration Management	55,510	52,194	40,910

People migrate for many reasons, including escaping from conflict or persecution, avoiding natural disasters and environmental degradation, seeking economic opportunities, and reuniting with family. The U.S. Government remains committed to building the capacity of host governments to manage migration

effectively and to ensure full respect for the human rights of vulnerable migrants in accordance with the law.

The decrease in budget for FY 2009 is in part the result of a negotiated and agreed decrease in U.S. support for the reception and placement of humanitarian migrants to Israel, which will be budgeted at \$30 million in FY 2009.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL 480	Other *
Total	23,169,499	19,922,979	1,740,425	1,508,760	2,468,375	273,900	452,000	3,246,520	472,616	721,500	833,033	405,999	4,560,800	223,250	85,877	1,214,711	4,961,733
Africa	4,769,822	2,490,623	548,140	609,984	163,529	-	-	2,279,199	19,700	-	-	29,703	14,820	107,500	10,463	986,784	-
Angola	42,060	40,740	25,682	8,044	1,875	-	-	1,320	-	-	-	4,850	-	-	289	-	-
Benin	14,384	14,384	10,165	4,036	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183	-	-
Botswana	64,751	698	-	-	-	-	-	64,053	-	-	-	20	-	-	678	-	-
BurkinaFaso	19,225	19,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	19,061	-
Burundi	20,146	20,146	3,780	3,943	1,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	281	-	-	196	10,071	-
Cameroon	1,777	1,777	660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319	798	-
CapeVerde	177	177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	-	-
Central African Republic	14,267	14,267	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118	14,149	-
Chad	30,681	30,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	795	-	-	392	29,494	-
Comoros	113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	63	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	73,808	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	68,708	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	5,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	99,390	96,390	30,681	18,065	8,868	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	1,375	-	-	263	37,138	-
Djibouti	8,496	8,196	75	-	2,625	-	-	300	-	-	-	356	3,800	-	345	995	-
Ethiopia	474,057	243,876	33,713	26,710	3,000	-	-	230,181	-	-	-	1,150	1,900	-	472	176,931	-
Gabon	263	263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	263	-	-
Gambia	103	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	103	-	-
Ghana	60,712	60,412	21,672	15,451	4,000	-	-	300	-	-	-	38	500	-	643	18,108	-
Guinea	17,797	17,797	7,844	5,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	331	4,093	-
Guinea-Bissau	674	674	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	578	-	-	96	-	-
Kenya	437,174	99,256	18,950	23,327	5,066	-	-	337,918	-	-	-	4,565	-	-	45	47,303	-
Lesotho	23,143	16,743	3,000	-	-	-	-	6,400	-	-	-	50	-	-	57	13,636	-
Liberia	102,081	101,131	8,503	30,499	30,000	-	-	950	1,000	-	-	-	1,520	13,250	212	16,147	-
Madagascar	47,719	47,719	17,005	9,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	239	21,396	-
Malawi	73,137	70,237	40,415	10,466	4,000	-	-	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	356	15,000	-
Mali	45,177	45,177	19,140	18,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	-	52	6,103	-
Mauritania	8,201	8,201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	190	7,511	-
Mauritius	665	665	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	520	-	-	145	-	-
Mozambique	212,268	63,865	29,265	15,602	-	-	-	148,403	-	-	-	690	-	-	248	18,060	-
Namibia	93,467	6,537	1,180	5,275	-	-	-	86,930	-	-	-	45	-	-	37	-	-
Niger	14,253	14,253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	58	13,763	-
Nigeria	349,950	68,006	32,389	25,184	6,475	-	-	281,944	400	-	-	1,862	1,000	-	696	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Republic of the Congo	1,381	1,381	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	1,197	-
Rwanda	140,498	48,637	28,021	5,893	-	-	-	91,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	324	14,399	-
Sao Tome and Principe	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
Senegal	58,755	58,455	29,116	14,846	4,000	-	-	300	-	-	-	3,975	500	-	1,120	4,898	-
Seychelles	166	166	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	126	-	-
Sierra Leone	26,450	26,450	780	3,820	11,875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	235	9,740	-
Somalia	44,372	44,372	500	9,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,600	-	24,701	-
South Africa	398,288	26,856	5,704	19,529	975	-	-	371,432	500	-	-	100	-	-	48	-	-
Sudan	494,746	491,746	23,791	70,000	45,000	-	-	3,000	9,800	-	-	3,725	-	84,000	96	255,334	-
Swaziland	8,896	2,696	2,600	-	-	-	-	6,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Tanzania	247,965	71,423	43,030	14,294	-	-	-	176,542	-	-	-	2,302	-	-	66	11,731	-
Togo	81	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	-	-
Uganda	332,145	121,485	33,960	28,445	-	-	-	210,660	-	-	-	27	-	-	283	58,770	-
Zambia	234,646	52,749	20,678	16,783	4,257	-	-	181,897	-	-	-	127	-	-	254	10,650	-
Zimbabwe	41,157	37,157	14,001	2,900	2,250	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,006	-
Africa Regional - State	38,088	38,088	-	-	23,688	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	150	5,600	650	-	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	137,532	137,532	20,416	113,416	3,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	16,000	16,000	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	27,422	27,422	7,621	19,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	121,702	121,702	2,611	16,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,601	-
West Africa Regional	49,296	49,296	11,192	38,104	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	533,990	467,255	104,984	73,459	177,675	-	-	66,735	8,400	-	-	28,836	53,631	-	7,147	13,123	-
Burma	12,990	12,990	2,100	-	10,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	57,276	55,676	27,826	7,922	14,850	-	-	1,600	-	-	-	3,987	990	-	101	-	-
China	15,710	13,760	4,800	5,000	3,960	-	-	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	158,686	158,436	27,507	29,524	69,300	-	-	250	4,700	-	-	8,881	6,175	-	1,398	10,951	-
Laos	4,865	4,865	1,000	-	375	-	-	-	900	-	-	2,550	-	-	40	-	-
Malaysia	3,272	3,272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,401	-	-	871	-	-
Mongolia	11,371	11,371	-	-	6,625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,791	-	955	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1,741	1,741	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	241	-	-
Philippines	113,104	113,104	24,362	15,448	24,750	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	4,198	39,700	-	2,746	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Singapore	694	694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	694	-	-	-	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Solomon Islands	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	5,390	5,390	1,400	-	990	-	-	-	900	-	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	22,711	22,711	1,000	-	18,810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	475	-	254	2,172	-
Tonga	622	622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	122	-	-
Vanuatu	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-
Vietnam	70,874	7,939	-	2,480	1,980	-	-	62,935	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	279	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	27,395	27,395	-	-	25,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	2,000	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	26,574	26,574	13,489	13,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	855,145	847,462	5,390	-	34,630	273,900	351,082	7,683	-	-	-	23,412	132,072	-	26,976	-	-
Albania	26,748	26,748	-	-	-	21,100	-	-	-	-	-	1,604	3,054	-	990	-	-
Armenia	63,792	63,792	-	-	-	-	58,000	-	-	-	-	1,005	3,883	-	904	-	-
Azerbaijan	39,368	39,368	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	4,578	3,883	-	907	-	-
Belarus	11,337	11,337	-	-	-	-	11,187	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	42,844	42,844	-	-	-	32,100	-	-	-	-	-	1,238	8,550	-	956	-	-
Bulgaria	11,059	11,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,625	-	1,434	-	-
Croatia	814	814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	75	-	-
Cyprus	18,074	18,074	-	-	17,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	274	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	5,111	5,111	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,245	-	1,866	-	-
Estonia	5,084	5,084	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,905	-	1,179	-	-
Georgia	74,685	73,975	-	-	-	-	58,000	710	-	-	-	5,115	9,700	-	1,160	-	-
Greece	558	558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	558	-	-
Hungary	3,818	3,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,358	-	1,460	-	-
Ireland	16,830	16,830	-	-	16,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	77,750	77,750	-	-	-	77,700	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4,980	4,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,799	-	1,181	-	-
Lithuania	6,545	6,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,349	-	1,196	-	-
Macedonia	33,944	33,944	-	-	-	28,100	-	-	-	-	-	1,784	3,420	-	640	-	-
Malta	647	647	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	616	-	-	31	-	-
Moldova	17,768	17,768	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	-	-	-	308	474	-	986	-	-
Montenegro	8,915	8,915	-	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	415	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	30,528	30,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,478	-	2,050	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Portugal	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-
Romania	15,897	15,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,417	-	1,480	-	-
Russia	67,240	61,895	2,970	-	-	-	58,387	5,345	-	-	-	439	-	-	99	-	-
Serbia	61,333	61,333	-	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,258	-	-	75	-	-
Slovakia	4,986	4,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	3,753	-	1,038	-	-
Slovenia	1,302	1,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	447	-	855	-	-
Turkey	19,791	19,791	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,059	14,232	-	3,500	-	-
Ukraine	96,514	94,886	2,170	-	-	-	80,000	1,628	-	-	-	1,360	9,500	-	1,856	-	-
Eurasia Regional	39,508	39,508	-	-	-	-	39,508	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	46,875	46,875	250	-	-	46,400	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	5,142,124	5,142,124	-	11,985	1,110,900	-	-	-	21,048	-	-	31,883	3,911,302	21,000	13,430	20,576	-
Algeria	1,837	1,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,031	-	-	806	-	-
Bahrain	16,390	16,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	776	14,998	-	616	-	-
Egypt	1,757,748	1,757,748	-	-	455,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,545	1,300,000	-	1,203	-	-
Iraq	157,112	157,112	-	-	122,800	-	-	-	20,048	-	-	13,200	-	-	1,064	-	-
Israel	2,460,240	2,460,240	-	-	120,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	2,340,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	457,563	457,563	-	-	245,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,741	207,900	-	2,922	-	-
Kuwait	1,025	1,025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	48,749	48,749	-	-	39,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	4,800	-	905	444	-
Morocco	35,194	35,194	-	5,400	13,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,412	12,000	-	1,882	-	-
Oman	15,889	15,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,284	13,494	-	1,111	-	-
Qatar	1,120	1,120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,120	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	10,774	10,774	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	474	8,385	-	1,915	-	-
United Arab Emirates	1,581	1,581	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,581	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	69,488	69,488	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,488	-
Yemen	23,735	23,735	-	1,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,004	9,725	-	1,006	-	-
MERC - Middle East Regional Cooperation	6,000	6,000	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MFO - Multilateral Force and Observers	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	-	-
Middle East Regional	5,585	5,585	-	5,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	50,794	50,794	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	644	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHA1	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHA1	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL 480	Other *
South and Central Asia	2,138,770	2,128,493	225,581	302,237	781,757	-	100,918	10,277	233,740	-	-	44,656	304,110	-	10,226	125,268	-
Afghanistan	1,008,785	1,008,785	100,772	166,800	478,709	-	-	-	209,740	-	-	21,575	-	-	1,193	29,996	-
Bangladesh	84,232	84,232	29,935	10,430	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,575	990	-	934	35,618	-
India	116,576	107,605	53,411	15,676	4,875	-	-	8,971	-	-	-	1,108	-	-	1,501	31,034	-
Kazakhstan	26,798	26,528	-	-	-	-	20,000	270	-	-	-	2,106	3,205	-	1,217	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	34,262	34,102	-	-	-	-	30,183	160	-	-	-	1,333	1,425	-	1,161	-	-
Maldives	169	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-
Nepal	42,476	42,476	18,090	10,447	6,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	840	-	-	793	6,056	-
Pakistan	734,354	734,354	22,385	95,327	283,673	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	9,977	297,000	-	1,992	-	-
Sri Lanka	23,166	23,166	-	3,557	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	990	-	483	14,086	-
Tajikistan	36,360	36,006	-	-	-	-	23,915	354	-	-	-	3,004	250	-	359	8,478	-
Turkmenistan	10,874	10,624	-	-	-	-	9,350	250	-	-	-	600	250	-	424	-	-
Uzbekistan	15,528	15,488	-	-	-	-	15,000	40	-	-	-	488	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	3,690	3,458	988	-	-	-	2,470	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,552,973	1,447,032	138,823	238,800	124,221	-	-	105,941	57,328	660,465	-	10,675	102,790	-	12,772	101,158	-
Argentina	1,605	1,605	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	1,205	-	-
Bahamas	861	861	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	42	80	-	239	-	-
Barbados	42	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	970	970	485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	310	-	-
Bolivia	122,191	122,191	16,885	14,700	4,500	-	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	57	20,049	-
Brazil	15,970	15,970	3,200	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	742	-	-	28	-	-
Chile	1,437	1,437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	500	-	662	-	-
Colombia	561,090	561,090	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465,000	-	4,086	85,500	-	1,646	4,858	-
Costa Rica	322	322	242	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	-	-
Cuba	13,300	13,300	-	-	13,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	34,323	33,323	11,891	17,009	2,150	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	500	725	-	1,048	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,693	1,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	990	-	703	-	-
Ecuador	32,037	32,037	2,000	8,144	4,500	-	-	-	-	17,300	-	50	-	-	43	-	-
El Salvador	33,208	33,208	8,425	13,557	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,225	-	1,824	177	-
Guatemala	51,280	51,280	14,010	18,465	3,000	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	-	-	-	467	13,138	-
Guyana	29,739	4,433	-	4,000	-	-	-	25,306	-	-	-	-	75	-	358	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHA1	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHA1	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL 480	Other *
Haiti	224,862	147,577	19,800	29,700	49,500	-	-	77,285	14,850	-	-	-	990	-	215	32,522	-
Honduras	43,851	43,101	12,034	15,540	175	-	-	750	-	-	-	268	675	-	1,404	13,005	-
Jamaica	12,707	12,707	2,810	7,391	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	300	500	-	806	-	-
Mexico	65,382	65,382	3,720	12,282	11,350	-	-	-	36,678	-	-	1,295	-	-	57	-	-
Nicaragua	36,870	36,770	7,738	13,396	3,000	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	500	-	631	11,505	-
Panama	9,205	9,205	458	3,180	-	-	-	-	-	4,000	-	115	775	-	677	-	-
Paraguay	9,314	9,314	3,100	4,130	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	540	-	-	44	-	-
Peru	136,174	136,174	12,736	11,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	103,165	-	325	-	-	44	5,904	-
Suriname	509	509	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	80	-	139	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,295	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,255	-	-	40	-	-
Uruguay	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Venezuela	2,625	2,625	-	-	1,625	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional	17,840	16,340	6,640	8,200	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	23,919	23,919	1,669	17,475	4,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	41,611	41,611	10,980	30,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	24,696	24,696	-	-	18,346	-	-	-	2,200	-	-	150	4,000	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism (CT)	46,422	46,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,422	-	-	-	-	-
Coordinator for Counterterrorism	46,422	46,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,422	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	94,050	94,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,050
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	94,050	94,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,050
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	193,435	193,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,400	61,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	193,435	193,435	-	-	-	-	-	-	132,400	61,035	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations (IO)	303,888	303,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303,888
International Organizations	303,888	303,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	303,888
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	169,800	169,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,800	-	-	-	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
International Security and Nonproliferation	169,800	169,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,800	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	27,000	27,000	-	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	27,000	27,000	-	-	27,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (GTIP)	8,500	8,500	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	8,500	8,500	-	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political and Military Affairs (PM)	162,300	162,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,612	42,075	94,750	4,863	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	162,300	162,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,612	42,075	94,750	4,863	-	-
Population Refugees and Migration (PRM)	888,033	888,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833,033	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
Population, Refugees, and Migration	888,033	888,033	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	833,033	-	-	-	-	-	55,000
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)	776,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	776,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	776,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	776,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	14,806	14,806	3,594	11,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	14,806	14,806	3,594	11,212	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	501,539	501,539	3,000	92,624	37,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-32,198	400,950
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	100,589	100,589	3,000	92,624	37,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-32,198	-
International Disaster Assistance	361,350	361,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	361,350
Transition Initiatives	39,600	39,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,600
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	158,393	158,393	-	155,393	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	158,393	158,393	-	155,393	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health (GH)	710,913	710,913	710,913	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	297,057	297,057	297,057	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	413,856	413,856	413,856	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Earmarks	3,066	3,066	-	3,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expense	739,897	739,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	739,897
Capital Investment Fund	69,300	69,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69,300
Development Credit Authority Admin	7,920	7,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,920
Inspector General Operating Expense	35,845	35,845	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,845
Operating Expense	626,832	626,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	626,832
Independent Department and Agencies	2,094,729	2,094,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,094,729
Export-Import Bank	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-192,000	-192,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-192,000
Trade and Development Agency	50,432	50,432	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,432
Peace Corps	319,700	319,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	319,700
Inter-American Foundation	19,347	19,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,347
African Development Foundation	22,800	22,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,800
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,752,300	1,752,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,752,300
Treasury Technical Assistance	19,800	19,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,800
Debt Restructuring	64,350	64,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64,350
International Financial Institutions	1,273,219	1,273,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,273,219
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	79,200	79,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,200
African Development Bank	3,602	3,602	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,602
African Development Fund	134,343	134,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,343
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2007 Actual

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Asian Development Fund	99,000	99,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	1,724	1,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,724
International Development Association	940,500	940,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940,500
International Fund for Agricultural Development	14,850	14,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,850

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
TOTAL	25,206,631	20,544,701	1,829,152	1,623,622	2,989,838	293,553	396,497	4,661,930	556,405	319,848	1,023,178	483,055	4,550,482	261,381	85,181	1,210,864	4,921,645
Africa	5,194,780	2,025,201	741,312	684,656	183,249	-	-	3,169,579	21,642	-	-	23,717	6,457	130,222	13,004	220,942	-
Angola	38,022	38,022	27,946	3,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	476	-	-
Benin	28,630	28,630	22,187	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-
Botswana	79,158	658	-	-	-	-	-	78,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	658	-	-
Burkina Faso	10,026	10,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	9,930	-
Burundi	18,950	18,950	6,031	7,413	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	191	4,965	-
Cameroon	1,770	1,770	1,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-
Cape Verde	596	596	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Central African Republic	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Chad	5,060	5,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	4,965	-
Comoros	95	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	100,895	95	-	-	-	-	-	100,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	95	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	105,589	105,589	45,578	23,418	18,846	-	-	-	1,488	-	-	-	397	5,455	477	9,930	-
Djibouti	4,611	4,611	496	1,500	-	-	-	-	298	-	-	-	1,983	-	334	-	-
Ethiopia	455,744	118,744	53,889	38,567	-	-	-	337,000	-	-	-	-	843	-	620	24,825	-
Gabon	191	191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	-
Gambia	115	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-
Ghana	72,803	72,803	35,074	29,412	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	298	-	572	6,951	-
Guinea	13,580	13,580	7,758	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	334	2,979	-
Guinea-Bissau	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Kenya	585,946	84,067	38,492	32,125	-	-	-	501,879	-	-	-	5,777	198	-	524	6,951	-
Lesotho	8,877	8,877	8,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-	-
Liberia	161,572	161,572	23,235	29,863	43,192	-	-	-	4,096	-	-	-	298	51,664	287	8,937	-
Madagascar	58,248	58,248	33,445	9,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	14,895	-
Malawi	81,221	81,221	47,560	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	17,874	-
Mali	59,123	59,123	30,998	25,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	239	1,986	-
Mauritania	5,590	5,590	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	4,965	-
Mauritius	144	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	144	-	-
Mozambique	279,567	65,867	34,864	10,856	-	-	-	213,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	287	19,860	-
Namibia	107,059	4,559	1,438	3,025	-	-	-	102,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Niger	17,891	17,891	-	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	14,895	-
Nigeria	490,628	80,628	47,627	29,710	-	-	-	410,000	1,190	-	-	-	1,339	-	762	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Republic of the Congo	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Rwanda	152,704	42,704	28,672	3,720	-	-	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	9,930	-
Sao Tome and Principe	687	687	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	191	-	-
Senegal	55,917	55,917	29,279	22,115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,048	3,475	-
Seychelles	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Sierra Leone	26,817	26,817	-	2,120	12,399	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	11,916	-
Somalia	13,448	13,448	748	10,419	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,281	-	-	-
South Africa	574,258	17,058	6,951	9,250	-	-	-	557,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	857	-	-
Sudan	334,772	334,772	17,488	127,721	100,876	-	-	-	13,578	-	-	4,000	-	70,822	287	-	-
Swaziland	8,428	8,428	8,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Tanzania	348,481	77,481	51,806	25,239	-	-	-	271,000	-	-	-	149	-	-	287	-	-
Togo	96	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	-	-
Uganda	345,767	90,767	39,851	27,600	-	-	-	255,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	477	22,839	-
Zambia	300,168	68,168	31,995	17,917	-	-	-	232,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	382	17,874	-
Zimbabwe	22,890	22,890	18,161	4,729	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional - State	16,196	16,196	-	-	7,936	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,141	992	-	127	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	120,274	120,274	18,197	102,077	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	15,500	15,500	-	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	21,648	21,648	8,550	13,098	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	11,812	11,812	1,984	9,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	32,833	32,833	11,868	20,965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	667,682	581,682	104,724	154,831	230,552	-	-	86,000	10,217	-	-	26,648	47,621	-	7,089	-	-
Burma	15,695	15,695	2,083	717	12,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	54,994	54,994	27,826	8,087	14,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,937	198	-	67	-	-
China	19,839	19,839	4,960	9,919	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	247	247	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	247	-	-
Indonesia	189,674	189,674	25,737	70,953	64,474	-	-	-	6,150	-	-	5,861	15,572	-	927	-	-
Laos	5,474	5,474	992	-	298	-	-	-	1,567	-	-	2,550	-	-	67	-	-
Malaysia	2,874	2,874	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,998	-	-	876	-	-
Marshall Islands	57	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-
Mongolia	6,493	6,493	-	4,577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	993	-	923	-	-
North Korea	53,000	53,000	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,746	2,746	2,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	266	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
2008 Estimate
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Philippines	116,618	116,618	24,967	27,321	27,773	-	-	-	794	-	-	4,531	29,757	-	1,475	-	-
Samoa	38	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	-	-
Singapore	725	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	143	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	-
Taiwan	635	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	635	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	6,452	6,452	992	-	-	-	-	-	1,686	-	-	2,483	149	-	1,142	-	-
Timor-Leste	23,263	23,263	1,000	5,000	16,862	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	381	-	-
Tonga	383	383	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	185	-	-
Vanuatu	109	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109	-	-
Vietnam	102,294	16,294	-	2,420	10,613	-	-	86,000	-	-	-	3,075	-	-	186	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	26,405	26,405	-	-	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	853	754	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	39,524	39,524	13,687	25,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	783,712	783,712	11,960	-	31,742	293,553	313,947	-	298	-	-	18,804	88,673	-	24,735	-	-
Albania	21,825	21,825	500	-	-	17,854	-	-	-	-	-	785	2,115	-	571	-	-
Armenia	62,388	62,388	500	-	-	-	58,026	-	-	-	-	600	2,976	-	286	-	-
Azerbaijan	26,345	26,345	1,494	-	-	-	18,846	-	-	-	-	2,077	2,976	-	952	-	-
Belarus	10,192	10,192	-	-	-	-	10,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,260	33,260	-	-	-	27,773	-	-	-	-	-	1,243	3,292	-	952	-	-
Bulgaria	8,502	8,502	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	6,584	-	1,618	-	-
Croatia	765	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	-	-	170	-	-
Cyprus	10,911	10,911	-	-	10,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	3,275	3,275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,975	-	1,300	-	-
Estonia	2,552	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,505	-	1,047	-	-
Georgia	64,308	64,308	1,246	-	-	-	50,091	-	-	-	-	3,210	9,000	-	761	-	-
Greece	512	512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	512	-	-
Hungary	2,082	2,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	940	-	1,142	-	-
Ireland	15,871	15,871	-	-	15,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	147,182	147,182	-	-	-	146,801	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	381	-	-
Latvia	2,552	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,505	-	1,047	-	-
Lithuania	2,552	2,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,505	-	1,047	-	-
Macedonia	26,052	26,052	-	-	-	21,822	-	-	-	-	-	932	2,822	-	476	-	-
Malta	43	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Moldova	15,299	15,299	-	-	-	-	14,184	-	-	-	-	74	470	-	571	-	-
Montenegro	8,630	8,630	-	-	-	7,935	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	95	-	-
Poland	28,980	28,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,980	-	2,000	-	-
Portugal	607	607	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	607	-	-
Romania	12,811	12,811	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,098	-	1,713	-	-
Russia	78,042	78,042	4,296	-	-	-	71,640	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	606	-	-
Serbia	55,954	55,954	-	-	-	53,563	-	-	-	-	-	2,105	-	-	286	-	-
Slovakia	2,082	2,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,035	-	1,047	-	-
Slovenia	1,218	1,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	376	-	842	-	-
Turkey	12,159	12,159	-	-	-	-	-	-	298	-	-	2,187	6,819	-	2,855	-	-
Ukraine	82,908	82,908	1,891	-	-	-	72,409	-	-	-	-	2,100	4,700	-	1,808	-	-
Eurasia Regional	21,684	21,684	-	-	3,125	-	18,559	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	22,169	22,169	2,033	-	1,835	17,805	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	5,257,499	5,257,499	-	20,797	1,137,653	-	-	-	5,356	-	-	56,809	3,998,780	24,798	13,306	-	-
Algeria	1,677	1,677	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	813	-	-	666	-	-
Bahrain	5,827	5,827	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,240	3,968	-	619	-	-
Egypt	1,705,891	1,705,891	-	-	411,639	-	-	-	1,984	-	-	1,561	1,289,470	-	1,237	-	-
Iran	21,623	21,623	-	-	21,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	21,177	21,177	-	-	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,975	-	-	242	-	-
Israel	2,380,560	2,380,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,560	-	-	-	-
Jordan	687,770	687,770	-	-	361,412	-	-	-	1,488	-	-	23,571	298,380	-	2,919	-	-
Kuwait	14	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-
Lebanon	58,248	58,248	-	-	44,636	-	-	-	496	-	-	4,745	6,943	-	1,428	-	-
Libya	633	633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	333	-	-
Morocco	26,661	26,661	-	4,136	15,374	-	-	-	496	-	-	1,317	3,625	-	1,713	-	-
Oman	8,229	8,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,089	4,712	-	1,428	-	-
Qatar	282	282	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	14	-	-
Saudi Arabia	113	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	14	-	-
Tunisia	11,745	11,745	-	-	992	-	-	-	198	-	-	497	8,345	-	1,713	-	-
United Arab Emirates	314	314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	14	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	217,986	217,986	-	-	217,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	17,555	17,555	-	7,796	1,500	-	-	-	496	-	-	4,034	2,777	-	952	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
MERC - Middle East Regional Cooperation	4,960	4,960	-		4,960												
MFO - Multilateral Force and Observers	24,798	24,798	-											24,798			
Middle East Regional	11,841	11,841	-	8,865	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	49,595	49,595	-	-	49,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,144,949	2,144,949	215,751	233,059	897,090	-	82,550	-	294,644	-	-	56,649	301,141	-	9,946	54,119	-
Afghanistan	1,057,918	1,057,918	65,900	145,768	540,502	-	-	-	272,574	-	-	21,626	-	-	1,618	9,930	-
Bangladesh	105,009	105,009	37,181	29,190	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	6,301	595	-	761	30,783	-
India	86,821	86,821	58,947	10,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,684	-	-	1,237	13,406	-
Kazakhstan	22,251	22,251	893	-	-	-	14,879	-	-	-	-	4,188	1,339	-	952	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	30,610	30,610	595	-	-	-	25,046	-	-	-	-	2,984	843	-	1,142	-	-
Maldives	186	186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186	-	-
Nepal	40,373	40,373	19,891	9,136	9,423	-	-	-	30	-	-	1,141	-	-	752	-	-
Pakistan	738,096	738,096	29,816	29,757	347,165	-	-	-	21,822	-	-	10,063	297,570	-	1,903	-	-
Sri Lanka	7,397	7,397	-	5,241	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	1,143	422	-	571	-	-
Tajikistan	31,914	31,914	1,239	-	-	-	25,789	-	-	-	-	3,976	372	-	538	-	-
Turkmenistan	7,188	7,188	397	-	-	-	5,455	-	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	286	-	-
Uzbekistan	10,190	10,190	892	-	-	-	8,405	-	-	-	-	893	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,976	2,976	-	-	-	-	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	1,320	1,320	-	720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,467,388	1,355,388	134,201	240,427	406,413	-	-	112,000	87,763	319,848	-	12,141	66,249	-	11,389	76,957	-
Argentina	2,015	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	198	-	-	916	-	-	901	-	-
Bahamas	1,182	1,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	496	-	-	190	-	-
Belize	223	223	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	-
Bolivia	99,456	99,456	16,936	21,991	16,862	-	-	-	397	29,757	-	425	-	-	179	12,909	-
Brazil	14,880	14,880	3,200	9,983	-	-	-	-	-	992	-	526	-	-	179	-	-
Chile	1,467	1,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	797	-	-	571	-	-
Colombia	541,130	541,130	-	-	194,412	-	-	-	41,907	244,618	-	3,715	55,050	-	1,428	-	-
Costa Rica	178	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	-
Cuba	45,330	45,330	-	-	45,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Dominican Republic	37,634	37,634	10,411	12,403	12,399	-	-	-	992	-	-	496	-	-	933	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,592	1,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	496	-	-	600	-	-
Ecuador	25,200	25,200	2,000	9,855	5,951	-	-	-	99	6,943	-	174	-	-	178	-	-
El Salvador	28,584	28,584	8,425	12,951	-	-	-	-	744	-	-	104	4,761	-	1,599	-	-
Guatemala	62,939	62,939	14,623	18,067	11,903	-	-	-	3,472	-	-	-	496	-	476	13,902	-
Guyana	23,988	3,988	-	3,750	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-
Haiti	234,239	142,239	19,805	15,196	62,881	-	-	92,000	8,927	-	-	-	982	-	190	34,258	-
Honduras	39,191	39,191	12,035	15,149	-	-	-	-	744	-	-	-	496	-	837	9,930	-
Jamaica	12,087	12,087	1,190	8,690	-	-	-	-	992	-	-	501	-	-	714	-	-
Mexico	50,637	50,637	2,678	8,215	11,903	-	-	-	26,553	-	-	919	-	-	369	-	-
Nicaragua	28,620	28,620	7,753	12,891	-	-	-	-	972	-	-	74	496	-	476	5,958	-
Panama	4,410	4,410	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	992	-	1,242	-	-	176	-	-
Paraguay	8,308	8,308	2,100	5,472	-	-	-	-	278	-	-	268	-	-	190	-	-
Peru	90,286	90,286	12,785	10,911	29,757	-	-	-	-	36,546	-	109	-	-	178	-	-
Suriname	199	199	-	61	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,364	1,364	-	-	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	883	-	-	84	-	-
Uruguay	178	178	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178	-	-
Venezuela	4,542	4,542	-	1,519	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	-
Caribbean Regional	9,810	9,810	5,703	4,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	11,939	11,939	3,374	8,565	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	67,789	67,789	11,183	56,606	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	1,984	1,984	-	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	16,007	16,007	-	-	12,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,968	-	-	-	-
Counter-terrorism (CT)	41,261	41,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,261	-	-	-	-	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	41,261	41,261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,261	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	166,640	166,640	-	-	3,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,672
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	166,640	166,640	-	-	3,968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,672
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	136,485	136,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL 480	Other *
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	136,485	136,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	136,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations (IO)	316,897	316,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,897
International Organizations	316,897	316,897	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	316,897
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	183,826	183,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,826	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	183,826	183,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,826	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	17,656	17,656	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	17,656	17,656	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (GTIP)	11,903	11,903	-	-	11,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	11,903	11,903	-	-	11,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	216,834	216,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,200	41,561	106,361	5,712	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	216,834	216,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,200	41,561	106,361	5,712	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	-	-	-	-	44,636
Population, Refugees, and Migration	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	-	-	-	-	44,636
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)	1,294,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	1,294,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,294,351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	21,179	21,179	4,682	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	21,179	21,179	4,682	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,471,186	1,471,186	13,044	86,235	38,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,846	474,375
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	996,811	996,811	13,044	86,235	38,686	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,846	-

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
International Disaster Assistance	429,739	429,739															429,739
Transition Initiatives	44,636	44,636															44,636
Office of Development Partners (ODP)																	
Office of Development Partners	8,500	8,500	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	8,500	8,500	-	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)																	
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	116,328	116,328	-	116,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	116,328	116,328	-	116,328	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health (GH)																	
Global Health	603,478	603,478	603,478	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	289,504	289,504	289,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Avian Influenza	115,000	115,000	115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	198,974	198,974	198,974	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Management Initiatives																	
Program Management Initiatives	11,000	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Management Initiatives	11,000	11,000	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Earmarks																	
Unallocated Earmarks	82,218	82,218	-	51,292	30,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expense																	
USAID Administrative Expense	783,730	783,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,730
Capital Investment Fund	87,287	87,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,287
Development Credit Authority Admin	8,094	8,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,094
Inspector General Operating Expense	37,692	37,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,692
Operating Expense	650,657	650,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650,657
Independent Department and Agencies																	
Independent Department and Agencies	1,862,046	1,862,046	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862,046
Export-Import Bank	992	992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-165,000	-165,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-165,000
Trade and Development Agency	49,992	49,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,992
Peace Corps	330,799	330,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,799
Inter-American Foundation	20,830	20,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,830
African Development Foundation	29,757	29,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,757

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

2008 Estimate

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,544,388	1,544,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544,388
Treasury Technical Assistance	20,234	20,234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,234
Debt Restructuring	30,054	30,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,054
International Financial Institutions	1,277,289	1,277,289															1,277,289
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	81,101	81,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,101
African Development Bank	2,021	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021
African Development Fund	134,585	134,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,585
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	74,544	74,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,544
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,797	24,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,797
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
International Development Association	942,305	942,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942,305
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	17,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,926
Arrears	[3,131]	[3,131]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[3,131]

* Other: IDA, TI, ERMA, DF, USAID Administrative expenses, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Request
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
TOTAL	27,367,218	22,588,218	1,577,830	1,639,055	3,153,743	275,625	346,108	4,779,000	1,202,061	406,757	764,000	499,000	4,812,000	247,200	90,500	1,225,900	6,348,439
Africa	5,297,732	2,128,153	580,418	651,020	461,815	-	-	3,169,579	37,380	-	-	31,425	12,550	104,250	13,795	235,500	-
Angola	42,107	42,107	22,657	12,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300	-	-	400	-	-
Benin	11,958	11,958	9,084	2,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Botswana	79,100	600	-	-	-	-	-	78,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	600	-	-
Burkina Faso	15,250	15,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	150	15,000	-
Burundi	30,254	30,254	6,754	17,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	200	6,000	-
Cameroon	1,785	1,785	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-
Cape Verde	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Central African Republic	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Chad	7,475	7,475	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	7,000	-
Comoros	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	103,600	2,800	-	-	2,700	-	-	100,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	95,119	95,119	33,519	-	41,000	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	300	600	5,500	500	12,000	-
Djibouti	6,394	6,394	994	2,000	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	2,800	-	300	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	45	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-
Ethiopia	472,704	135,704	30,739	69,765	-	-	-	337,000	500	-	-	-	4,000	-	700	30,000	-
Gabon	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-
Ghana	48,962	48,962	19,862	23,200	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	300	-	600	4,500	-
Guinea	20,462	20,462	6,104	11,043	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	300	-	415	2,500	-
Guinea-Bissau	800	800	-	600	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Kenya	569,440	67,561	18,361	42,750	-	-	-	501,879	100	-	-	5,500	100	-	750	-	-
Lesotho	8,950	8,950	8,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-
Liberia	179,076	179,076	12,201	12,000	90,245	-	-	-	4,130	-	-	-	1,500	49,650	350	9,000	-
Madagascar	34,526	34,526	12,706	6,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	220	15,000	-
Malawi	76,306	76,306	40,406	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	18,000	-
Mali	53,246	53,246	15,511	27,485	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,950	6,950	-	1,520	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	130	5,000	-
Mauritius	340	340	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Mozambique	290,197	76,497	29,592	26,305	-	-	-	213,700	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	20,000	-
Namibia	103,800	1,300	1,200	-	-	-	-	102,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2009 Request
(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Niger	18,505	18,505	-	3,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	15,000	-
Nigeria	486,722	76,722	35,822	37,500	-	-	-	410,000	1,200	-	-	50	1,350	-	800	-	-
Republic of the Congo	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Rwanda	161,648	51,648	24,408	16,840	-	-	-	110,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	10,000	-
Sao Tome and Principe	175	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-
Senegal	49,993	49,993	25,593	19,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	3,500	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Sierra Leone	23,650	23,650	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	400	12,000	-
Somalia	40,330	40,330	8,480	-	20,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,600	-	-	-
South Africa	575,527	18,327	3,427	14,000	-	-	-	557,200	-	-	-	50	-	-	850	-	-
Sudan	332,630	332,630	20,230	-	254,100	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	4,000	-	30,000	300	-	-
Swaziland	8,500	8,500	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Tanzania	335,730	64,730	39,540	24,440	-	-	-	271,000	450	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Togo	220	220	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Uganda	345,778	90,778	31,778	35,150	-	-	-	255,000	350	-	-	-	-	-	500	23,000	-
Zambia	296,328	64,328	17,955	28,023	-	-	-	232,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	18,000	-
Zimbabwe	45,433	45,433	19,433	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Africa Regional - State	43,125	43,125	-	-	16,520	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	14,925	1,600	7,500	80	-	-
Africa Regional - USAID	151,805	151,805	56,355	95,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	12,300	12,300	-	12,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	32,985	32,985	6,425	26,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	19,600	19,600	2,000	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	56,482	56,482	10,482	46,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	542,847	456,847	93,161	251,640	26,150	-	-	86,000	15,930	-	-	25,060	36,971	-	7,935	-	-
Burma	15,850	15,850	2,100	-	13,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	45,371	45,371	23,135	17,226	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,200	750	-	60	-	-
China	7,000	7,000	5,000	-	1,400	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	186,304	186,304	30,883	122,021	-	-	-	-	9,450	-	-	6,750	15,700	-	1,500	-	-
Kiribati	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Laos	4,250	4,250	1,000	250	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	1,900	-	-	100	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Request

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Malaysia	2,690	2,690	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	1,540	-	-	750	-	-
Marshall Islands	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Mongolia	10,440	10,440	-	6,800	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	250	2,000	-	970	-	-
Nauru	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
North Korea	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,780	2,780	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-
Philippines	99,221	99,221	20,043	56,703	-	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	4,625	15,000	-	1,700	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,100	11,100	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	1,400	-	-	2,000	800	-	1,400	-	-
Timor-Leste	9,450	9,450	-	8,140	-	-	-	-	1,010	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Tonga	695	695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	195	-	-
Tuvalu	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-
Vanuatu	115	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-
Vietnam	99,515	13,515	-	10,700	-	-	-	86,000	200	-	-	1,920	500	-	195	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	11,821	11,821	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	300	-	-	800	1,721	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission - Asia	32,800	32,800	7,500	25,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	734,028	734,028	14,650	-	11,000	275,625	262,768	-	300	-	-	18,850	125,285	-	25,550	-	-
Albania	25,035	25,035	-	-	-	18,910	-	-	-	-	-	1,275	4,000	-	850	-	-
Armenia	27,900	27,900	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	600	3,000	-	300	-	-
Azerbaijan	24,700	24,700	-	-	-	-	19,500	-	-	-	-	1,300	3,000	-	900	-	-
Belarus	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	37,845	37,845	-	-	-	29,485	-	-	-	-	-	1,775	5,585	-	1,000	-	-
Bulgaria	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	9,000	-	1,600	-	-
Croatia	2,800	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	1,800	-	500	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Request

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	5,050	5,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-	1,550	-	-
Estonia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,000	-	-
Georgia	67,050	67,050	850	-	-	-	52,000	-	-	-	-	2,200	11,000	-	1,000	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Hungary	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,100	-	-
Kosovo	127,670	127,670	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-	-	-	670	1,500	-	500	-	-
Latvia	4,050	4,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	1,050	-	-
Lithuania	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100	-	1,050	-	-
Macedonia	23,773	23,773	-	-	-	19,003	-	-	-	-	-	770	3,500	-	500	-	-
Malta	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	50	-	-
Moldova	16,950	16,950	-	-	-	-	15,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,200	-	550	-	-
Montenegro	8,700	8,700	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	550	1,000	-	150	-	-
Poland	29,200	29,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27,000	-	2,200	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Romania	16,900	16,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	15,000	-	1,600	-	-
Russia	56,300	56,300	8,000	-	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	850	-	-	450	-	-
Serbia	50,524	50,524	-	-	-	46,274	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	1,500	-	1,000	-	-
Slovakia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	1,000	-	-
Slovenia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	700	-	-
Turkey	18,710	18,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	3,410	12,000	-	3,000	-	-
Ukraine	86,475	86,475	5,350	-	-	-	69,575	-	-	-	-	1,800	8,000	-	1,750	-	-
Eurasia Regional	26,643	26,643	450	-	-	-	25,493	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	29,953	29,953	-	-	-	29,953	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	5,524,133	5,524,133	18,622	48,965	1,065,064	-	-	-	112,250	-	-	53,600	4,187,617	21,750	16,265	-	-
Algeria	2,265	2,265	-	965	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	800	-	-
Bahrain	20,950	20,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	800	19,500	-	650	-	-
Egypt	1,505,400	1,505,400	-	-	200,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	1,100	1,300,000	-	1,300	-	-
Iran	65,000	65,000	-	-	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	397,000	397,000	-	-	300,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
Israel	2,550,000	2,550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	535,441	535,441	13,144	-	263,547	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	19,150	235,000	-	3,100	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Request

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Kuwait	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Lebanon	142,430	142,430	-	-	67,500	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	4,600	62,200	-	2,130	-	-
Libya	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	350	-	-
Morocco	28,505	28,505	-	21,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	625	3,655	-	1,725	-	-
Oman	14,400	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	12,000	-	1,450	-	-
Qatar	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Saudi Arabia	365	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	15	-	-
Tunisia	4,387	4,387	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	2,262	-	1,700	-	-
United Arab Emirates	940	940	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	-	-	15	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	100,000	100,000	-	-	75,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	33,753	33,753	5,478	21,000	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	2,525	3,000	-	1,000	-	-
MERC - Middle East Regional Cooperation	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MFO - Multilateral Force and Observers	21,750	21,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,750	-	-	-
Middle East Regional	5,500	5,500	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional	87,000	87,000	-	-	87,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TSCTP - Trans-Sahara Counter- terrorism Partnership	4,917	4,917	-	-	4,017	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,216,618	2,216,618	186,043	46,660	1,178,715	-	83,340	-	293,550	-	-	55,690	305,625	-	9,495	57,500	-
Afghanistan	1,053,950	1,053,950	52,000	-	707,000	-	-	-	250,000	-	-	31,550	-	-	1,400	12,000	-
Bangladesh	106,835	106,835	29,575	39,060	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	3,600	1,000	-	800	32,000	-
India	77,382	77,382	59,682	900	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	1,700	-	-	1,200	13,500	-
Kazakhstan	18,950	18,950	800	-	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	1,900	2,000	-	750	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	27,565	27,565	675	-	-	-	23,400	-	-	-	-	1,590	900	-	1,000	-	-
Maldives	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-
Nepal	38,182	38,182	13,667	-	13,015	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	700	-	-	800	-	-
Pakistan	826,255	826,255	27,855	-	453,200	-	-	-	32,000	-	-	11,250	300,000	-	1,950	-	-
Sri Lanka	6,500	6,500	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	650	900	-	600	-	-
Tajikistan	28,582	28,582	724	-	-	-	25,233	-	-	-	-	1,450	675	-	500	-	-
Turkmenistan	9,475	9,475	275	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	750	150	-	300	-	-
Uzbekistan	7,940	7,940	790	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	6,607	6,607	-	-	-	-	6,207	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Request

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
South and Central Asia Regional	5,500	5,500	-	-	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	2,048,612	1,936,612	105,518	356,570	281,566	-	-	112,000	605,551	406,757	-	14,045	92,531	-	12,574	61,500	-
Argentina	1,655	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	-	305	-	-	450	-	-	900	-	-
Bahamas	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	150	-	125	-	-
Belize	865	865	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	200	-	-
Bolivia	100,399	100,399	10,251	58,948	-	-	-	-	-	31,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-
Brazil	8,647	8,647	1,997	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	400	-	-	250	-	-
Chile	1,575	1,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	750	-	525	-	-
Colombia	542,863	542,863	-	-	142,366	-	-	-	-	329,557	-	3,150	66,390	-	1,400	-	-
Costa Rica	660	660	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	32,164	32,164	8,764	20,700	-	-	-	-	1,150	-	-	-	750	-	800	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	2,150	2,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	1,000	-	650	-	-
Ecuador	32,536	32,536	2,001	22,585	-	-	-	-	-	7,200	-	-	500	-	250	-	-
El Salvador	36,950	36,950	5,275	24,475	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	4,800	-	1,600	-	-
Guatemala	62,260	62,260	12,095	28,795	-	-	-	-	5,320	-	-	-	500	-	550	15,000	-
Guyana	24,780	4,780	-	4,305	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	225	-	250	-	-
Haiti	245,876	153,876	17,356	-	84,200	-	-	92,000	15,000	-	-	-	1,600	-	220	35,500	-
Honduras	49,128	49,128	10,147	25,731	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	800	-	700	11,000	-
Jamaica	10,564	10,564	1,200	6,804	-	-	-	-	1,010	-	-	-	800	-	750	-	-
Mexico	500,995	500,995	2,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	477,816	-	-	3,845	2,000	-	834	-	-
Nicaragua	38,071	38,071	6,100	28,221	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	850	800	-	500	-	-
Panama	8,200	8,200	500	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	150	2,250	-	300	-	-
Paraguay	8,406	8,406	2,700	5,056	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-
Peru	103,023	103,023	11,430	53,293	-	-	-	-	-	37,000	-	-	900	-	400	-	-
Suriname	380	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	150	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Uruguay	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caribbean Regional	12,060	12,060	5,750	6,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	16,696	16,696	996	15,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Request

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	34,098	34,098	2,951	31,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	4,200	4,200	2,700	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	142,786	142,786	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	4,900	7,886	-	-	-	-
Counter-terrorism (CT)	46,200	46,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,200	-	-	-	-	-
Coordinator for Counter-terrorism	46,200	46,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,200	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	60,000	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	129,333	129,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	129,333	129,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,333	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations (IO)	276,900	276,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,900
International Organizations	276,900	276,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	276,900
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	183,900	183,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,900	-	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation	183,900	183,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,900	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	62,250	62,250	-	-	62,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs	62,250	62,250	-	-	62,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (GTIP)	14,950	14,950	-	-	7,183	-	-	-	7,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	14,950	14,950	-	-	7,183	-	-	-	7,767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	247,737	247,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,230	51,421	121,200	4,886	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	247,737	247,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70,230	51,421	121,200	4,886	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	809,000	809,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	764,000	-	-	-	-	-	45,000

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Request

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Population, Refugees, and Migration	809,000	809,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	764,000	-	-	-	-	-	45,000
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC)	1,411,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	1,411,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,411,421	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	36,558	36,558	2,458	34,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia and Near East Regional	36,558	36,558	2,458	34,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,336,200	1,336,200	10,000	116,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	871,400	338,050
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	998,150	998,150	10,000	116,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	871,400	-
International Disaster Assistance	298,050	298,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	298,050
Transition Initiatives	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	11,050	11,050	-	11,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	11,050	11,050	-	11,050	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	122,300	122,300	-	122,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	122,300	122,300	-	122,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health (GH)	566,960	566,960	566,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	410,048	410,048	410,048	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	156,912	156,912	156,912	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expense	986,384	986,384	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	986,384
Capital Investment Fund	171,000	171,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,000
Development Credit Authority Admin	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,600
Inspector General Operating Expense	40,600	40,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,600
Operating Expense	767,184	767,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	767,184

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary

FY 2009 Request

(\$000)

	TOTAL	TOTAL without GHAI	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL. 480	Other *
Independent Department and Agencies	2,630,800	2,630,800															2,630,800
Export-Import Bank	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Export-Import Bank offsetting collections precluded from obligation	-41,000	-41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-41,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-170,000	-170,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-170,000
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	50,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
Peace Corps	343,500	343,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343,500
Inter-American Foundation	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	2,225,000	2,225,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,225,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	29,000	29,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,000
Debt Restructuring	141,000	141,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141,000
International Financial Institutions	2,071,305	2,071,305															2,071,305
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
Fund	400,000	400,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	400,000
African Development Fund	156,055	156,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,055
Asian Development Fund	115,250	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
International Development Association	1,277,000	1,277,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,277,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Arrears	[42,000]	[42,000]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[42,000]

* Other: IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations and Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Supplemental
(\$000)

	TOTAL	CSH	IDA	ESF	SEED	DF	INCLE	MRA	ERMA	NADR	FMF	PKO	PL 480	USAID OE	Treasury
FY 2007 Supplemental	4,879,250	161,000	165,000	2,649,300	189,000	260,000	252,000	130,500	55,000	57,500	265,000	230,000	450,000	12,200	2,750
Africa	496,100	-	-	20,000	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	230,000	236,100	-	-
Chad	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	41,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,100	-	-
Liberia	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	40,000	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	55,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	10,000	-	-
Sudan	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000	100,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	33,000	-	-	33,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	25,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe	189,000	-	-	-	189,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	189,000	-	-	-	189,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,626,800	-	-	1,859,300	-	255,000	210,000	-	-	37,500	265,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,961,000	-	-	1,554,000	-	250,000	150,000	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	80,300	-	-	10,300	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	45,000	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	585,500	-	-	295,000	-	5,000	60,000	-	-	5,500	220,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	824,000	-	-	737,000	-	-	42,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Afghanistan	819,000	-	-	732,000	-	-	42,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	30,000	-	-
Nepal	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Refugees and Migration (PRM)	185,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,500	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Refugees and Migration	185,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	130,500	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	348,900	-	165,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,900	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance 1/	348,900	-	165,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,900	-	-
Global Health (GH)	161,000	161,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health (GH)	161,000	161,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expense	12,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,200	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2007 Supplemental
(\$000)

	TOTAL	CSH	IDA	ESF	SEED	DF	INCLE	MRA	ERMA	NADR	FMF	PKO	PL. 480	USAID OE	Treasury
Operating Expense	8,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,700	-
Inspector General Operating Expense	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500	-
Treasury	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750
Technical Assistance	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,750

1/ FY 2007 non-supplemental funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the Administrator would waive the sub-minimum mandate through official procedures sometime after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year.

Country/Account Summary
FY 2008 Supplemental Request
(\$000)

	TOTAL	CSH	IDA	ESF	SEED	DF	INCLE	MRA	ERMA	NADR	FMF	PKO	PL. 480	USAID OE	Treasury
FY 2008 Supplemental Request	3,169,000	-	-	2,009,000	-	-	734,000	30,000	-	5,000	-	-	350,000	41,000	-
Africa	145,000	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
Sudan	145,000	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-	-
East Asia & Pacific	53,000	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	53,000	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	1,176,000	-	-	992,000	-	-	184,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	956,000	-	-	797,000	-	-	159,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	220,000	-	-	195,000	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	899,000	-	-	894,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	839,000	-	-	834,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	60,000	-	-	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	550,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	737	-	-	-	-	-	737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	2,656	-	-	-	-	-	2,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	5,909	-	-	-	-	-	5,909	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	8,248	-	-	-	-	-	8,248	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	7,379	-	-	-	-	-	7,379	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	1,952	-	-	-	-	-	1,952	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,332	-	-	-	-	-	2,332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	20,787	-	-	-	-	-	20,787	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Refugees and Migration (PRM)	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population Refugees and Migration	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance 1/	275,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	275,000	-	-
USAID Operating Expense	41,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41,000	-

1/ FY 2008 non-supplemental funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the Administrator would waive the sub-minimum mandate through official procedures sometime after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year.

Table 4: Objectives, Program Areas – Summary
FY 2007, 2008 and 2009
(\$000)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2009 Request
TOTAL	19,801,551	22,067,296	22,665,113
1 Peace and Security	6,775,121	6,782,357	7,683,566
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	191,309	170,508	191,070
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	227,957	240,160	232,165
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,117,382	5,176,314	5,521,127
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	966,083	897,747	1,385,420
1.5 Transnational Crime	50,903	61,763	98,768
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	221,487	235,865	255,016
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,154,493	1,376,768	1,719,780
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	332,776	396,138	475,185
2.2 Good Governance	355,410	371,272	533,308
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	147,132	173,273	313,254
2.4 Civil Society	319,175	436,085	398,033
3 Investing in People	6,467,312	8,317,841	7,709,726
3.1 Health	5,540,344	7,168,124	6,837,922
3.2 Education	737,225	850,451	757,865
3.3 Social Services/Protection for Vulnerable People	189,743	299,266	113,939
4 Economic Growth	2,265,410	2,235,702	2,339,173
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	193,466	219,167	253,730
4.2 Trade and Investment	311,638	177,179	237,477
4.3 Financial Sector	176,832	188,436	127,843
4.4 Infrastructure	331,851	428,479	346,635
4.5 Agriculture	449,095	413,296	522,527
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	365,446	347,899	437,659
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100,794	131,822	80,118
4.8 Environment	336,288	329,424	333,184
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,280,229	2,523,140	2,134,221
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,151,193	2,401,226	2,011,720
5.2 Disaster Readiness	77,526	69,720	81,591
5.3 Migration Management	51,510	52,194	40,910
6 Program Support	858,986	831,488	1,078,647
6.1 Program Support	858,986	831,488	1,078,647

Table 5a: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2007 Actual
(\$000)

	TOTAL	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL 480	Other *
TOTAL	19,801,551	1,740,425	1,508,760	2,468,375	273,900	452,000	3,246,520	472,616	721,500	833,033	405,999	4,560,800	223,250	85,877	1,214,711	1,593,785
1 Peace and Security	6,775,121	-	51,072	237,677	68,011	84,004	-	381,140	640,305	4,260	405,999	4,559,200	223,250	85,877	-	34,326
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	191,309	-	13,340	7,200	-	500	-	8,808	-	-	134,625	11,750	13,750	-	-	1,336
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	227,957	-	-	400	-	30,185	-	-	-	-	197,372	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,117,382	-	2,371	31,460	34,636	22,427	-	69,509	38,150	-	74,002	4,547,450	209,500	85,877	-	2,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	966,083	-	9,000	65,592	-	6,250	-	284,741	600,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	50,903	-	4,035	15,398	3,362	4,111	-	18,082	1,655	4,260	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	221,487	-	22,326	117,627	30,013	20,531	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,990
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,154,493	-	195,233	469,245	88,736	151,777	-	89,476	35,436	-	-	-	-	-	2,005	122,585
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	332,776	-	38,919	82,757	30,911	26,537	-	81,308	27,809	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,535
2.2 Good Governance	355,410	-	80,068	198,280	18,570	27,920	-	8,168	6,495	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,909
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	147,132	-	30,982	83,958	6,539	15,977	-	-	1,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,544
2.4 Civil Society	319,175	-	45,264	104,250	32,716	81,343	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,005	53,597
3 Investing in People	6,467,312	1,735,990	388,844	642,842	13,870	73,414	3,246,520	-	31,050	-	-	1,600	-	-	199,452	133,730
3.1 Health	5,540,344	1,729,508	51,562	180,795	2,327	53,853	3,246,520	-	-	-	-	1,600	-	-	148,449	125,730
3.2 Education	737,225	-	311,380	373,496	11,307	12,221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,821	8,000
3.3 Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	189,743	6,482	25,902	88,551	236	7,340	-	-	31,050	-	-	-	-	-	30,182	-
4 Economic Growth	2,265,410	-	768,934	994,338	90,256	117,829	-	2,000	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	114,803	173,050
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	193,466	-	3,606	168,808	9,097	9,955	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	311,638	-	93,241	186,170	3,791	18,593	-	-	4,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,643
4.3 Financial Sector	176,832	-	18,447	128,373	6,578	14,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,500
4.4 Infrastructure	331,851	-	76,769	220,302	10,319	20,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600	-
4.5 Agriculture	449,095	-	238,822	68,769	12,208	24,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,163	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	365,446	-	62,718	133,004	38,894	20,921	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,009	108,900
4.7 Economic Opportunity	100,794	-	43,864	33,296	9,155	7,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,024	4,703
4.8 Environment	336,288	-	231,467	55,616	214	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,007	45,304
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,280,229	350	66,108	88,065	700	13,137	-	-	-	828,773	-	-	-	-	898,451	384,645
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,151,193	150	58,891	82,565	700	12,787	-	-	-	777,613	-	-	-	-	891,207	327,280
5.2 Disaster Readiness	77,526	200	7,217	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,244	57,365
5.3 Migration Management	51,510	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	51,160	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Program Support	858,986	4,085	38,569	36,208	12,327	11,839	-	-	10,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	745,449
6.1 Program Support	858,986	4,085	38,569	36,208	12,327	11,839	-	-	10,509	-	-	-	-	-	-	745,449

Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2008 Estimate
(\$000)

	TOTAL	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL 480	Other *
TOTAL	22,067,296	1,829,152	1,623,622	2,989,838	293,553	396,497	4,661,930	556,405	319,848	1,023,178	483,055	4,550,482	261,381	85,181	1,210,864	1,782,310
1 Peace and Security	6,782,357	-	68,088	424,216	70,151	66,790	-	427,612	311,918	2,045	483,055	4,550,482	261,381	85,181	-	31,438
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	170,508	-	14,068	465	-	-	-	6,198	-	-	148,366	-	-	72	-	1,339
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	240,160	-	-	-	-	25,899	-	3,775	-	-	210,486	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,176,314	-	2,637	26,875	56,867	17,226	-	75,392	-	-	122,738	4,550,482	236,583	85,014	-	2,500
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	897,747	-	31,600	237,007	-	3,102	-	314,904	311,134	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	61,763	-	2,922	15,154	3,832	8,218	-	27,343	784	2,045	1,465	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	235,865	-	16,861	144,715	9,452	12,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,798	95	-	27,599
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,376,768	-	190,964	610,851	93,993	156,972	-	128,743	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	194,345
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	396,138	-	29,752	131,417	34,871	29,411	-	123,915	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,772
2.2 Good Governance	371,272	-	74,395	240,731	22,693	24,625	-	4,828	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	173,273	-	37,789	99,905	5,773	18,905	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,901
2.4 Civil Society	436,085	-	49,028	138,798	30,656	84,031	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	132,672
3 Investing in People	8,317,841	1,829,152	529,176	905,532	23,677	68,887	4,661,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,589	134,898
3.1 Health	7,168,124	1,814,273	115,910	259,598	8,570	52,636	4,661,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120,309	134,898
3.2 Education	850,451	-	384,934	424,711	14,930	8,080	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,796	-
3.3 Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	299,266	14,879	28,332	221,223	177	8,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,484	-
4 Economic Growth	2,235,702	-	767,191	962,303	104,232	92,796	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155,724	153,456
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	219,167	-	8,657	191,665	11,121	7,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	177,179	-	87,760	69,286	2,230	11,208	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,695
4.3 Financial Sector	188,436	-	22,927	146,529	4,886	14,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	428,479	-	148,119	236,329	23,848	19,197	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	986	-
4.5 Agriculture	413,296	-	150,319	82,318	11,973	18,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,953	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	347,899	-	67,302	122,834	41,364	18,034	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	97,365
4.7 Economic Opportunity	131,822	-	63,444	49,329	7,886	3,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,222	5,356
4.8 Environment	329,424	-	218,663	64,013	924	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,563	44,040
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,523,140	-	36,824	84,637	1,500	11,052	-	-	-	1,021,133	-	-	-	-	889,651	478,343
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,401,226	-	18,075	83,727	1,500	10,752	-	-	-	968,939	-	-	-	-	883,856	434,377
5.2 Disaster Readiness	69,720	-	18,749	910	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,795	43,966
5.3 Migration Management	52,194	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,194	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Program Support	831,488	-	31,379	2,299	-	-	-	50	7,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,830
6.1 Program Support	831,488	-	31,379	2,299	-	-	-	50	7,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	789,830

Objectives, Program Areas by Account
FY 2009 Request
(\$000)

	TOTAL	CSH	DA	ESF	SEED	FSA	GHAI	INCLE	ACP	MRA	NADR	FMF	PKO	IMET	PL 480	Other *
TOTAL	22,665,113	1,577,830	1,639,055	3,153,743	275,625	346,108	4,779,000	1,202,061	406,757	764,000	499,000	4,812,000	247,200	90,500	1,225,900	1,646,334
1 Peace and Security	7,683,566	-	137,204	342,263	63,660	62,701	-	1,008,721	394,507	2,060	499,000	4,812,000	247,200	90,500	-	23,750
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	191,070	-	30,168	4,017	565	-	-	710	-	-	148,550	550	5,000	160	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	232,165	-	-	-	670	22,070	-	-	-	-	209,425	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,521,127	-	5,859	31,634	36,385	14,116	-	154,441	15,047	-	139,825	4,810,800	220,450	90,270	-	2,300
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,385,420	-	52,856	166,679	-	3,378	-	783,376	378,581	-	-	550	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	98,768	-	5,418	11,083	2,215	5,619	-	70,194	879	2,060	1,200	100	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	255,016	-	42,903	128,850	23,825	17,518	-	-	-	-	-	-	21,750	70	-	20,100
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	1,719,780	-	344,208	948,658	79,328	137,940	-	170,790	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,406
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	475,185	-	70,787	164,860	32,267	26,228	-	153,687	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,906
2.2 Good Governance	533,308	-	141,943	325,505	21,703	25,804	-	13,103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	313,254	-	69,044	220,676	4,251	17,283	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	398,033	-	62,434	237,617	21,107	68,625	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,250
3 Investing in People	7,709,726	1,577,830	369,961	616,482	18,181	45,626	4,779,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178,146	124,500
3.1 Health	6,837,922	1,567,830	22,521	176,634	5,588	32,469	4,779,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,380	124,500
3.2 Education	757,865	-	333,120	389,588	12,372	6,889	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,896	-
3.3 Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People	113,939	10,000	14,320	50,260	221	6,268	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,870	-
4 Economic Growth	2,339,173	-	731,002	1,124,727	113,056	94,096	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151,148	125,144
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	253,730	-	8,315	207,578	31,966	5,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	237,477	-	128,831	84,904	4,300	13,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,250
4.3 Financial Sector	127,843	-	26,197	84,310	5,720	11,616	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	346,635	-	47,027	268,260	13,745	17,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	522,527	-	183,994	159,383	12,687	17,315	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149,148	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	437,659	-	129,273	166,263	37,837	26,986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	75,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	80,118	-	27,688	44,945	5,456	1,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950
4.8 Environment	333,184	-	179,677	109,084	1,345	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,644
5 Humanitarian Assistance	2,134,221	-	48,370	74,110	1,400	5,745	-	-	-	761,940	-	-	-	-	896,606	346,050
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,011,720	-	24,800	72,200	1,400	5,645	-	-	-	721,030	-	-	-	-	871,400	315,245
5.2 Disaster Readiness	81,591	-	23,570	1,910	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,206	30,805
5.3 Migration Management	40,910	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,910	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 Program Support	1,078,647	-	8,310	47,503	-	-	-	22,550	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	992,484
6.1 Program Support	1,078,647	-	8,310	47,503	-	-	-	22,550	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	992,484

ANNEX A

President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
PEPFAR	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976

The vision of the Emergency Plan is to turn the tide against the global pandemic of HIV/AIDS. On May 30, 2007, President George W. Bush announced his intention to work with Congress to reauthorize the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The five-year, \$30 billion proposal would build upon the United States’ initial five year \$15 billion commitment made in 2003; enacted levels over the first five years have totaled \$18.8 billion. To achieve this vision, the new plan emphasizes continuation and expansion.

Continuation – Supporting a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners, is central to PEPFAR and serves as the foundation for future support. People in care and treatment programs have life-long needs, and the American people will continue to support those served during PEPFAR’s first five years. In addition, PEPFAR will continue its rigorous focus on performance and results.

Expansion– PEPFAR will expand efforts to strengthen health systems and to leverage programs of the U.S. Government (USG) and other partners that address malaria, tuberculosis, child and maternal health, clean water, food and nutrition, education, and other needs. The Emergency Plan will emphasize transitioning from an emergency response to a more sustainable response with support for health workforce and systems capacity-building in both the governmental and non-governmental sectors. The response will also continue to expand life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention programs, and care for those in need, including three new specific goals, set by the President, of support for:

- (1) Treatment for 2.5 million people;
- (2) Prevention of more than 12 million new infections; and
- (3) Care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs).

Power of Partnerships –The President’s proposal includes the development of a “Partnership Compact” model, with a goal of strengthening the commitment of host countries to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In select countries, USG resources will contribute to host countries’ efforts to fight their HIV epidemics through:

- Increasing their own resources, according to economic ability, for HIV/AIDS and health systems so that the combined resources can achieve the new prevention, treatment and care goals; and
- Implementing policies and practices to optimize effectiveness of resources in key areas, e.g. health workforce expansion, gender equity, protection of the rights of orphans,

effective HIV counseling and testing, and others to be identified as compacts are developed, including benchmarks for progress.

As PEPFAR is a performance-driven initiative, the compacts are expected to include mutually-agreed upon targets in prevention, treatment and care to demonstrate achievement of the joint PEPFAR and host country goals.

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Department of State	3,248,120	4,661,930	4,779,000
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative/Global Health and Child Survival Account	3,246,520	4,661,930	4,779,000
Country Programs (Including Other Bilateral)	2,469,835	3,640,602	4,087,000
Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	316,688	382,733	424,000
International Partnerships, <i>of which:</i>	407,200	580,262	235,000
<i>GHAI Global Fund Contribution</i>	377,500	545,545	200,000
<i>UNAIDS</i>	29,700	34,717	35,000
Oversight and Management	52,797	58,334	33,000
Foreign Military Financing Account	1,600	0	0
United States Agency for International Development /1	688,233	523,362	439,119
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival HIV/AIDS	325,000	347,165	342,030
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival TB	80,773	141,840	84,500
Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival Global Fund Contribution	247,500	0	0
Bilateral HIV - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	20,869	23,964	0
Bilateral TB - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	14,091	10,393	12,589
Department of Health and Human Services	581,670	777,250	784,857
CDC Global AIDS Program	120,985	118,863	118,727
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	361,685	363,628	366,130
NIH Global Fund Contribution	99,000	294,759	300,000
Department of Defense	0	8,000	0
Total, President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976

Country Programs

The Emergency Plan request will continue programs built over the first five years in 15 focus countries: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam and Zambia. These funds will finance individual country budgets and central programs that carry out activities in the countries; strategic information and evaluation activities; and central technical oversight and management.

During FY 2009, PEPFAR will continue to strengthen USG bilateral HIV/AIDS programs beyond the current 15 focus countries by working across all country programs to improve HIV/AIDS leadership, coordination, collaboration, and adherence to best practices. The Emergency Plan offers an opportunity to develop and implement consistent HIV/AIDS policies and programs across bilateral prevention, care, and treatment initiatives and to harmonize and standardize reporting. Additionally, the request supports over 90 bilateral programs outside of the current 15 focus countries.

International Partners

The contributions of multilateral institutions and international organizations to combating HIV/AIDS remain vital to a comprehensive response to the disease. The diverse drivers and consequences of HIV/AIDS necessitate leadership from international partners with wide-ranging expertise. The U.S. Government will continue to strengthen its relationships with multilateral institutions and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the World Bank, in order to amplify global action against HIV/AIDS by encouraging coordination and seeking to leverage comparative strengths to fill gaps in current activities and ensure efficient and effective use of funds.

As part of the Emergency Plan, the request includes contributions to both the Global Fund (\$500 million total) and UNAIDS (\$35 million total).

HIV/AIDS Research Activities

The FY 2009 Emergency Plan budget request maintains support for biomedical and behavioral research to combat HIV/AIDS, and continues the fight against tuberculosis, a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. This request includes support for HHS/NIH research. A detailed budget request for all HHS HIV/AIDS research is included in the HHS/NIH Office of AIDS Research Congressional Budget Justification.

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

Objective	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Enacted	FY 2009 Request
Investing in People	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976
Total	4,518,023	5,970,542	6,002,976

The entire PEPFAR budget request falls within the Investing in People functional objective, health program area, and HIV/AIDS program element of the Foreign Assistance Framework.

Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART)

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has evaluated the Emergency Plan using three PARTs, of: The Focus Countries, Other Bilateral Country Programs, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund). The programs were evaluated on program purpose and design, strategic planning, program management, and program results and accountability. Each of the three programs is demonstrating results and progress through each PART update.

The Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC) updates the Emergency Plan PART assessments every spring and fall as instructed by OMB. Each PART assessment outlines specific areas of improvement for the programs. PEPFAR has made significant progress in addressing those recommendations.

For the focus countries, the Emergency Plan has achieved the PART recommendation to undertake an internal review of focus country budget allocations based on performance data and pipeline capacity during the development of FY 2007 and FY 2008 allocations. It also has developed and implemented a system to capture expenditures by focus country. PEPFAR is implementing the "Staffing for Results" model of workforce planning, implementing new instructions to reduce the reporting burden of country teams, and developing standardized portfolio review tools for partner performance reviews.

For other bilateral country programs, the Emergency Plan has already achieved the following PART recommendations: (1) USAID completed implementation of its new financial management system; (2) PEPFAR has provided an aggressive target as a measure of the program's long-term success, which now is included as a required PART measure; and (3) PEPFAR developed a system that Other Bilateral country programs use to plan annual programming and to report on past results. Currently, PEPFAR is working with Other Bilateral country programs to improve data quality through training and developing a distance-learning platform for continued technical assistance.

PEPFAR has also worked with the Global Fund to improve its financial management practices, and is currently: conducting an evaluation of Technical Assistance provided directly by the USG to support implementation of Global Fund grants; helping improve the Global Fund's policies governing Local Fund Agent responsibilities and performance; and working with the Global

Fund Secretariat to improve its performance-based systems to include reporting on program activity by budget amount and reporting on sub-recipient activity.