

Congressional Budget Justification

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS



Fiscal Year 2010

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**Overview of the Congressional Budget Justification  
Foreign Operations  
FY 2010 Budget Request**

The FY 2010 Foreign Operations budget request reflects: improved strategic focus and data quality and information on topics of greater Congressional interest.

**Highlights:**

**Improved Bureau and Country Narratives:** For programs that have significant funding increases over the previous year, narratives now contain new sections called “Focus on Performance” that link performance analyses to those program increases. These analyses link resource requests to measurable results to ensure that program goals are being achieved effectively. The indicators support the Standardized Program Structure, and are organized accordingly, falling under one of the five foreign assistance objectives, and within the Objective, under a specific Program Area. This represents an unprecedented effort to incorporate past and expected future performance into the foreign assistance budget process. Approximately 400 separate analyses on how the FY 2010 request would impact the achievement of future results in more than 125 operating units worldwide are incorporated into the CBJ. As this is the first year we are undertaking this effort, we expect to continue to review the methodology and revise as appropriate.

**Two Volume Set:** With the enhanced focus on performance, the FY 2010 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) moves the regional and country narratives into a separate volume called “Regional Perspectives” for easier reference and management.

**New Key Interest Areas:** Beginning with the FY 2009 Foreign Operations CBJ, a greater emphasis was placed on providing detail on issues of shared Congressional and Administration interest with a new Key Interest Areas section. The FY 2010 CBJ expands on those analyses by adding two new Key Interest Areas: Food Security and Higher Education. The Selected Key Interest Area chapter succinctly describes U.S. assistance programs in each interest area and lists specific program funding in separate budget tables.

**Foreign Operations Account Alignment:** The FY 2010 Foreign Operations CBJ reorganizes and aligns the Request by Account chapters to match the order in which accounts are presented in the Foreign Operations appropriations bill.

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May 22, 2009

On behalf of President Obama, it is my pleasure to submit the Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification for Fiscal Year (FY) 2010.

The United States confronts threats more diffuse and complex than at any time in our history: Iraq and Afghanistan, terrorism, climate change, pandemic disease, extreme poverty, weapons proliferation, and global criminal networks all represent the transnational and sub-national challenges we face. The key to America's security and prosperity is a stable and secure world. Our power does not come from our military might alone, but also from our values, our capacity to form strong partnerships, and our ability to improve the lives of others so we do not have to pay the price of global poverty, instability, and ultimately, conflict in the long run.

The President's FY 2010 Foreign Operations budget for the U.S. Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and other foreign affairs agencies totals \$53.9 billion, an increase of 9 percent over the FY 2009 total, which includes both enacted and requested emergency supplemental funding. With these resources, we will begin to fulfill the President's urgent priority of strengthening foreign assistance as a central tool – alongside diplomacy and defense – in addressing current and future challenges that impact America's security and in renewing our leadership role in the international community. To that end, the FY 2010 request strengthens the U.S. foreign assistance capacity by significantly increasing the core programming, policy, and management capabilities of the State Department, USAID, and other foreign affairs agencies and puts America on a path to double foreign assistance funding by 2015.

Central to this year's request is our effort to rebuild America's civilian foreign assistance capacity. As the lead agency in delivering development knowledge and assistance, USAID must have the capacity to meet the challenges of the 21st century. Our lead agency is short on staff and on the modernized systems necessary to support the most effective delivery of development assistance. The request accelerates the work of rebuilding and revitalizing USAID's workforce and systems, enabling the agency to add an additional 350 Foreign Service Officers to its ranks and putting it on a path to double its permanent Foreign Service Officer corps over the next several years.

Another focus of the budget is supporting the implementation of the President's strategies for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. The budget provides significant funding for non-military assistance for Afghanistan and Pakistan focused on countering the insurgency and improving good governance, especially in the south and east of Afghanistan and the frontier regions of Pakistan. For Iraq, the request continues our realignment of U.S. assistance to help responsibly end the war, consolidate the security gains our troops have made, and enable Iraqis to assume more control of their country.

A third priority is renewing America's leadership on the pressing global challenges that face our world in the 21st century. The FY 2010 budget provides significant investments to address health, food security, climate change, basic education, and humanitarian needs around the world. The request also prioritizes funding to fight global poverty through programs that spur economic growth and strengthen democratic governance. A particular focus of these efforts is Africa, where we have targeted assistance to address development gaps and support economic opportunity and governance programs.

In addition, the resources requested in the FY 2010 Foreign Operations budget are fundamental to addressing security needs around the globe. We will respond to global security threats by expanding counterterrorism and law enforcement aid to crucial partner nations, including those in our hemisphere, increasing security assistance for our friends and allies, and supporting nonproliferation efforts to secure nuclear materials at vulnerable sites.

No country benefits more than the United States when there is greater security, democracy, and opportunity in the world: our economy grows when our allies are strengthened and people thrive and no country carries a heavier burden when things go badly. Every year, we spend hundreds of billions of dollars dealing with the consequences of war, disease, violent ideologies, and vile dictatorships. This budget request represents an investment in the type of world that we want. We have no shortage of challenges or opportunities. The world is looking for leadership and looking to see how this new Administration meets this moment. If we follow our plans and our principles, we can lead the world in creating a century that we and our children will be proud to own, a century of progress and prosperity for the whole world, but especially for our country.

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

Hillary Rodham Clinton  
Secretary of State

## Acronym List

AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
AGCI	African Global Competitiveness Initiative
AGOA	African Growth and Opportunity Act
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
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
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CICIG	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
CSO	Civil Society Organization
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
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Democracy Fund
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOS	Department of State
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course protocol
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
DTO	Drug Trafficking Organization
EAF	Egyptian Armed Forces
EAP	Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
EARSI	East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State
EG	Economic Growth
EGAT	Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID
ERMA	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTA	Free Trade Agreement
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHCS	Global Health and Child Survival
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically

G/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
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 of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Department of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
MSME	Micro-, Small- and Medium Enterprise
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
ODP	Office of Development Partners, USAID
OE	USAID Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PfP	NATO Partnership for Peace Program
PISCES	Personal Identification Secure Comparison Evaluation System
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
P.L. 480	Public Law 480 Title II Food Assistance Program
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMTCT	Prevention of mother-to-child transmission
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
P&S	Peace and Security
QIZ	Qualifying Industrial Zone
RDMA	Regional Development Mission Asia, USAID
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
S/CT	Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism, Department of State
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SICA	Central American Integration System
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SOA	Summit of the Americas

SSP	Shared Security Partnership
TB	Tuberculosis
TCB	Trade Capacity Building
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organization

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## **UNITED STATES FOREIGN ASSISTANCE: STRENGTHENING U.S. GLOBAL LEADERSHIP**

*And so, to all the other peoples and governments who are watching today, from the grandest capitals to the small village where my father was born, know that America is a friend of each nation, and every man, woman and child who seeks a future of peace and dignity. And we are ready to lead once more...To the people of poor nations, we pledge to work alongside you to make your farms flourish and let clean waters flow; to nourish starved bodies and feed hungry minds.*  
**- President Barack Obama, January 20, 2009**

*Always and especially in the crucible of these global challenges, our overriding duty is to protect and advance America's security, interests and values, to keep our people, our nation and our allies secure, to promote economic growth and shared prosperity at home and abroad, and to strengthen America's position of global leadership so we remain a positive force in the world, whether in working to preserve the health of our planet or expanding opportunity for people on the margins whose progress and prosperity will add to our own.*

**Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, Senate Confirmation Hearing, January 13, 2009**

### **Introduction**

Nine years into a new century, Americans know that our nation and our world face great perils: from ongoing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan to the continuing threat posed by terrorist extremists and the spread of weapons of mass destruction; from the dangers of climate change to pandemic disease; from a financial crisis unlike any other the world has seen to worldwide poverty and food insecurity. The first five months of 2009 offer fresh evidence of the urgency of these challenges. Examples include the continued conflict in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq; terrorist attacks in Mumbai; mass killings and rapes in the Congo; cholera in Zimbabwe; reports of record high greenhouse gasses and rapidly melting glaciers; and even an ancient form of terror – piracy – asserting itself in modern form off the Horn of Africa.

Always, and especially in the crucible of these global challenges, our overriding duty is to protect and advance America's security, interests, and values by keeping our people, our nation, and our allies secure; by promoting economic growth and shared prosperity at home and abroad; and by strengthening America's position of global leadership – ensuring that we remain a positive force in the world, whether in working to preserve the health of our planet or expanding dignity and opportunity for people on the margins whose progress and prosperity will add to our own.

The U.S. Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) must be fully empowered and funded to confront the multi-dimensional challenges that face the United States today – from working with allies to thwart terrorism, to spreading health and prosperity in places of human suffering. To meet these challenges, the FY 2010 request reflects the President's commitment to strengthen U.S. foreign assistance capacity by significantly increasing the core programming, policy, and management capabilities of the State Department and USAID. The resources in this request put the United States on a path to double U.S. foreign assistance by 2015, thereby providing the resources needed to help the world's weakest states reduce poverty, combat global health threats, develop markets, govern peacefully, and expand democracy worldwide.

The FY 2010 Function 150 International Affairs request totals \$53.9 billion, an increase of 9 percent over the FY 2009 total, which includes both enacted and requested emergency supplemental funding. The FY 2010 Foreign Operations request for the Department of State and

USAID and other foreign affairs agencies totals \$36.7 billion, an increase of 8 percent over the FY 2009 total.

### **Strategic Priorities of the Foreign Assistance Budget Request**

**Rebuild Civilian Foreign Assistance Capacity:** As the lead agency in delivering development knowledge and assistance, USAID must have the capacity to meet the challenges of the 21st century. USAID is short on staff and on the modernized systems necessary to support the most effective delivery of development assistance. The FY 2010 request accelerates the work started through funds appropriated by Congress in FY 2009 to rebuild and revitalize USAID's workforce and systems to become again the global development leader. The request includes \$1.7 billion for USAID's personnel, training, infrastructure, and systems, enabling the agency to continue its expansion by adding an additional 350 Foreign Service Officers to its ranks and putting it on a path to double its permanent Foreign Service Officer corps over the next several years. In addition, the resources requested in the FY 2010 budget will enhance our ability to meet emerging needs through two new mechanisms: a Stabilization Bridge Fund (\$40 million) that will provide immediate infusions into critical transition and stabilization programs and lessen the need for long-term deployments of military forces or peacekeepers; and a Rapid Response Fund (\$76 million) that will respond quickly to unforeseen opportunities to address divisive issues and reconcile competing interests in new and fragile democracies.

**Support the President's Strategies for Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq:** The FY 2010 request provides \$4.4 billion for Afghanistan and Pakistan, including significant increases for non-military assistance, focused on countering the insurgency, supporting counternarcotics efforts, and improving good governance, especially in the south and east of Afghanistan and the frontier regions of Pakistan. The request also expands the number of civilian personnel in Afghanistan and Pakistan in an effort to stabilize strategic areas of the countries, build government capacity, and successfully manage expanded assistance programs. In Iraq, the FY 2010 request of \$500 million strengthens our assistance to those who have been displaced from their homes because of the war and continues the realignment of our assistance efforts in Iraq to help responsibly end the war, consolidate the security gains our troops have made, and ensure that Iraqis can assume more responsibility for their own political and economic future.

**Provide U.S. Leadership on Key Global Issues:** The FY 2010 budget makes a significant investment in programs to address the complex, multidimensional challenges of the current era. Significant funding is requested for programs that further economic growth and democratic progress, both critical to reducing poverty through the promotion of sustainable development and accountable governance. A particular focus of these efforts is Africa, where funding is targeted to ensure the success of the investments made through the Millennium Challenge Corporation and the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. To mitigate global food insecurity, the request includes \$3.4 billion in assistance, including emergency and non-emergency food aid and assistance focusing on increasing agricultural production and productivity. To address climate change, \$579 million in assistance will promote the adoption of clean energy technology, help countries adapt to climate change, and encourage sustainable land management around the world. The budget increases funding for global health programs to \$7.6 billion, including \$5.6 billion for HIV/AIDS activities, \$585 million to support malaria programs, and significant funding for maternal and child health, family planning, neglected tropical diseases, and tuberculosis programs. The request expands our efforts to help all girls and boys access quality basic education, providing \$981 million in assistance focused on at-risk and out-of-school youth and ensuring that students master basic skills. The FY 2010 request includes \$4.1 billion for humanitarian response

(including efforts to address global food insecurity), budgeting fully for needs rather than continuing to rely on emergency supplemental appropriations.

**Build Global Security Capacity:** The FY 2010 budget includes \$8.4 billion in funding to reinvigorate efforts to counter nuclear proliferation, terrorism, and transnational crime and to strengthen global security. Specifically, the request includes funding for a new, multi-year counterterrorism and law enforcement assistance program that will strengthen the capabilities of our partners in critical regions around the world. The budget also provides additional nonproliferation and counter-proliferation funding to help secure nuclear materials and promote safe civilian uses of nuclear energy. To continue efforts through the Mérida Initiative to combat narcotics trafficking in the Western Hemisphere, the request includes \$550 million to strengthen law enforcement and narcotics interdiction capacity in Mexico and Central America. The request includes a significant increase in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) for Israel. In addition, the FY 2010 request also continues funding for the Global Peace Operations Initiative, which is on track to complete its target of training 75,000 peacekeepers worldwide, and shifts its focus from the direct training of peacekeepers to building sustainable, indigenous capacity.

### **Regional Overviews**

**Africa:** The United States remains 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 2010 request places a priority on interventions critical to achieving sustainable progress and transformation in key African countries. Under the FY 2010 budget for Africa resources will be concentrated in countries critical to the continent's stability, including the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Liberia, Nigeria, South Africa, and Sudan. In addition, the request includes additional funds to address evolving needs in Somalia and Zimbabwe. Together, these key countries account for nearly 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 2010 request also calls for significant increases in funding for democracy and governance, education, and economic growth. In particular, responding to growing food security concerns on the continent, the proposed budget substantially increases funding for agriculture. These resources complement the major U.S. investments in the health sector and the Millennium Challenge Corporation 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:** Support for Indonesia, the world's third largest democracy, will continue to be our highest priority in FY 2010 and will constitute over one quarter of the East Asia and Pacific region request. Priority will be given also to supporting peace and development in the Philippines, to the peaceful denuclearization of North Korea, and to seizing opportunities to advance economic and governance reform in Vietnam, with 40 percent of the request dedicated to these three countries. In addition, this year's request will seek to continue the upsurge in assistance to Burma, including the Thailand-Burma border, and includes new resources for assistance inside Burma. Funding requested under the Investing in People Objective constitutes 35 percent of the request for the region, with programs concentrated in basic and higher education, HIV/AIDS, and maternal and child health. Economic Growth assistance constitutes 36 percent of the request and will support a full range of activities to achieve rapid, sustained, and broad-based economic growth with a particular focus on combating climate change and promoting clean energy. Peace and Security assistance will support key U.S. partners in efforts to counter terrorism and support stabilization operations, particularly with Indonesia, the Philippines, and

Mongolia. Assistance in Governing Justly and Democratically will seek to further consolidate democratic gains in the region, with a focus on Indonesia, Cambodia, and the Philippines.

**Europe and Eurasia:** The FY 2010 request recognizes that there is significant work to be done to help stabilize the Balkans, help Westward-oriented countries complete and consolidate democratic and economic reforms, and facilitate the critical participation of European friends and allies in U.S. security operations in Afghanistan, Iraq, and around the world. Ensuring the success of newly-independent Kosovo will entail helping its nascent institutions adjust to the challenges of governance, developing strong democratic institutions, and driving economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors. Throughout this critical period, deep U.S. engagement will be aimed at consolidating progress achieved in Albania, Macedonia, and Montenegro, strengthening reforms in Serbia, and assuring that Bosnia and Herzegovina gets back on the path to Euro-Atlantic integration. In Eurasia, U.S. assistance in FY 2010 must try to do more than encourage the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies; it will aim to mitigate recent backsliding on democracy in several countries of the former Soviet Union. The request prioritizes assistance to continue work begun last year to help Georgia recover from its conflict with Russia. Another key focus is helping Ukraine – particularly hard hit by the global financial crisis – and Moldova to diversify export markets, lessen their energy dependence and improve democratic governance. The United States has a vital interest in an open and democratic Russia that is a stable geopolitical partner and will use assistance to engage where it can do so productively, while continuing to support those Russians trying to nurture an open and pluralistic society.

**Near East:** In the Near East region, U.S. assistance fosters the peace, security and economic prosperity of our allies and mitigates the influence of extremists. Regional and bilateral foreign assistance will support the U.S. strategy for the region, which includes sustaining the security of Israel; enhancing the defensive capabilities of our other partners in the region; countering the Iranian threat; expanding counterterrorism cooperation with the states of North Africa; supporting Lebanese sovereignty; stability in Yemen. FY 2010 will be a critical time for Iraq, where our assistance request will help us transition out of a military and reconstruction focus towards a civilian and capacity building focus. Funds are requested to help strengthen Iraq's democracy, build capacity in Iraqi institutions, help millions of displaced Iraqis reintegrate into their communities, promote economic growth and diversification, and improve security. In the West Bank and Gaza, U.S. assistance will help foster the conditions in which a Palestinian state can be realized and advance a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and continue our response to humanitarian needs in Gaza. In addition, through the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), the United States will continue to promote political, economic, and educational reform in the region, which contributes to our long term efforts to support peaceful solutions to regional problems and to strengthen the hand of responsible leaders against extremists. Expansion of the Near East Regional Democracy Fund will allow us to support democratic initiatives and promote mutual understanding throughout the region. The region will also receive support in building economic and private investment opportunities, negotiating and implementing trade agreements, and taking advantage of resulting economic opportunities that help counter terrorist influence. Funding requests for the USAID Middle East Regional Program will address the exploding youth population and regional water issues. In addition, Trans Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) funding will address the spread of al-Qaeda and other extremists groups through a combination of bilateral and regional civilian and military programs to provide a counterweight to extremist ideology and reach at-risk populations that are susceptible to their rhetoric.

**South and Central Asia:** The FY 2010 budget request for South and Central Asia will continue to support regional stabilization and security through reconstruction, health, education and democracy development programs. The cornerstone, nearly 90 percent, of the region's total request is funding to support the President's new strategy for Afghanistan and Pakistan. These two countries are pivotal to U.S. national security, overall progress in fostering peace, and achieving sustainable development throughout South and Central Asia. As promoting greater security and economic stability in these two countries – and throughout the region – is a primary goal, funding under the Peace and Security and Economic Growth objectives each comprise more than a third of the total requested for South and Central Asia. This includes funding for counterterrorism, counter-narcotics, and border security programs, as well as increased investments in agriculture development and reform, job creation, clean energy programs, and promoting the rule of law. 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 Nepal in order to provide critical support for the consolidation of peace and the country's recent democratic transition. Increased funding for post-conflict stabilization and development programs in Sri Lanka's Eastern and Northern provinces will allow the United States to help bring a peaceful end to the conflict that has plagued the area for over 26 years.

**Western Hemisphere:** The FY 2010 request for the Western Hemisphere represents a significant increase over the FY 2009, primarily due to regional security programs like the Merida Initiative and Operation Enduring Friendship that promote regional security cooperation with Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean. 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, Haiti, and Peru account for a significant portion of the region's FY 2010 budget request and remain priorities for the Administration's efforts to strengthen democracy, sustain economic growth and promote security in the region. The FY 2010 foreign assistance request continues support for labor and environment programs as part of the Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR).

### **Budget and Performance**

In FY 2010 Congressional Budget Justification, the Department of State and USAID provide an unprecedented level of information to demonstrate how past performance and projected impact of future resources have influenced the FY 2010 request. Performance information in this budget submission can be found in two contexts: the FY 2008 Annual Performance Report and FY 2010 Performance Plan, and in specific Budget Performance Analyses conducted for each Operating Unit that is requesting a significant increase in funds from FY 2009 to FY 2010.

As in last year's submission this year the Foreign Assistance CBJ is following the Office of Management and Budget's *Pilot Program for Alternative Approaches to Performance and Accountability Reporting*. With this approach, the FY 2008 Annual Performance Report and FY 2010 Performance Plan are incorporated into the CBJ and can be found in Section IV. This section describes in detail performance from FY 2008 across foreign assistance for each strategic objective. Additionally, specific analysis was devoted to determining what impact a change in funding would have on the ability of the U.S. to achieve its objectives.

New to this year's submission is a process called Budget Performance Analysis (BPA). This process requires that any operating unit requesting an increase in funds at the program area level (or element level for the Investing in People objective) for FY 2010 that exceeds the FY 2009 estimate by greater than \$1 million and 10 percent requires a BPA. A BPA consists of the

operating unit selecting a representative performance indicator, setting a target against this indicator for what can be achieved with the increase in funds, and drafting a short narrative that explains the impact on performance of this increase. Due to size constraints of the CBJ the maximum number of BPAs to be submitted by any operating unit was capped at five. For FY 2010 Foreign Assistance CBJ, there are almost 400 BPAs submitted. BPAs are located in the operating unit narratives under the heading “Focus on Performance.”

### **Conclusion**

*Those of us who manage the public's dollars will be held to account – to spend wisely, reform bad habits, and do our business in the light of day – because only then can we restore the vital trust between a people and their government.*

### ***President Barack Obama***

Consistent with the Secretary’s and President’s commitment to revitalizing the role of foreign assistance as a cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy, so too is their commitment to managing these resources wisely to ensure that the greatest impact is received. The Department and USAID have worked to strengthen their oversight and management of taxpayer dollars and will continue to increase the role of program evaluation and assessment, as well as robust performance management to ensure both accountability and accomplishment of objectives.

To accomplish this, both USAID and the Department of State need to revitalize their workforces and develop the tools, skills, and capacity to implement programs effectively, efficiently, and responsibly. The challenges are great. Afghanistan and Pakistan will require long-term investments in resources and energy; easing the burden of the global financial crisis on the most needy is an imperative for both U.S. prosperity and security; it is long past time the United States took a leading role in combating global climate change; and the United States must continue its efforts to fight diseases worldwide while simultaneously improving the quality and accessibility of health care.

This request represents the Administration’s best judgment of the assistance resources needed for FY 2010. As part of our commitment to improving fiscal discipline and transparency, funding for predictable and recurring programs, previously funded in emergency supplemental appropriations, has been budgeted in the FY 2010 request. Nevertheless, even with our best efforts to plan appropriately, there will continue to be budget uncertainty in the face of unforeseen challenges.

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 promoting our unique responsibility of global leadership.

**FY 2010**  
**Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2008 Actual <sup>1,2</sup>	FY 2008 Supplementals <sup>3</sup>	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	FY 2009 Recovery Act	FY 2009 Pending Supp Request	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS</b>	<b>36,399,897</b>	<b>6,514,108</b>	<b>42,914,005</b>	<b>37,892,884</b>	<b>4,074,500</b>	<b>382,000</b>	<b>7,148,144</b>	<b>49,497,528</b>	<b>53,872,901</b>
<b>FOREIGN OPERATIONS</b>	<b>23,996,268</b>	<b>3,773,500</b>	<b>27,769,768</b>	<b>24,772,359</b>	<b>2,644,800</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>4,511,000</b>	<b>31,966,159</b>	<b>34,847,665</b>
<b>U.S. Agency for International Development</b>	<b>775,636</b>	<b>154,500</b>	<b>930,136</b>	<b>916,359</b>	<b>94,000</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>201,100</b>	<b>1,249,459</b>	<b>1,698,300</b>
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	650,657	150,500	801,157	808,584	93,000	-	152,600	1,054,184	1,438,800
Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI)	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	87,287	-	87,287	35,775	-	38,000	48,500	122,275	213,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	37,692	4,000	41,692	42,000	1,000	-	-	43,000	46,500
<b>Bilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>16,852,342</b>	<b>3,448,500</b>	<b>20,300,842</b>	<b>17,151,000</b>	<b>2,153,300</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,159,500</b>	<b>23,463,800</b>	<b>24,871,347</b>
Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)	6,498,025	-	6,498,025	7,114,000	75,000	-	-	7,189,000	7,595,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	[1,836,095]	-	[1,836,095]	[1,955,000]	[75,000]	-	-	[2,030,000]	[2,336,000]
Global Health and Child Survival - State	[4,661,930]	-	[4,661,930]	[5,159,000]	-	-	-	[5,159,000]	[5,259,000]
Development Assistance (DA)	1,623,622	-	1,623,622	1,800,000	200,000	-	38,000	2,038,000	2,733,803
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	429,739	240,000	669,739	350,000	200,000	-	200,000	750,000	880,000
Transition Initiatives (TI)	44,636	-	44,636	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	126,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[21,000]	-	[21,000]	[25,000]	-	-	-	[25,000]	[25,000]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,094	-	8,094	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	8,600
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	2,989,838	2,372,500	5,362,338	3,018,500	1,124,800	-	2,874,500	7,017,800	6,504,096
Democracy Fund	162,672	76,000	238,672	116,000	-	-	-	116,000	-
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	[690,050]	-	[690,050]	650,000	-	-	242,500	892,500	762,253
Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States (AEEB)	293,553	-	293,553	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (FSA)	396,497	-	396,497	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	556,405	400,300	956,705	875,000	199,000	-	389,500	1,463,500	1,947,451
Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) <sup>4</sup>	322,328	-	322,328	315,000	-	-	-	315,000	-
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining (NADR)	483,055	13,700	496,755	525,000	4,500	-	122,000	651,500	765,430
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,023,178	315,000	1,338,178	934,500	350,000	-	293,000	1,577,500	1,480,444
U.S. Emergency Refugee & Migration Assistance (ERMA)	44,636	31,000	75,636	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	75,000
<b>Independent Agencies</b>									
Peace Corps	330,799	-	330,799	340,000	-	-	-	340,000	373,440
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,544,388	-	1,544,388	875,000	-	-	-	875,000	1,425,000
Inter-American Foundation	20,830	-	20,830	22,500	-	-	-	22,500	22,760
African Development Foundation	29,757	-	29,757	32,500	-	-	-	32,500	30,000
<b>Department of Treasury</b>	<b>50,290</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,290</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>142,070</b>
Treasury Technical Assistance	20,235	-	20,235	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	31,440
Debt Restructuring	30,055	-	30,055	60,000	-	-	-	60,000	110,630

1/ FY 2008 Actual include all the funding from Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161) - both the regular appropriations and the funds designated as emergency appropriations.

2/ FY 2008 Actual does not include \$100 million transferred from the Department of Defense pursuant to Sec. 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA), (P.L. 109-163), as amended by Sec. 1210 of the FY 2008 NDAA, (P.L. 110-181).

3/ FY 2008 Supplementals include funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252) and Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 110-329).

4/ The account levels do not reflect the transfer of \$2.48 million from ACP to FMF in FY 2008, allowed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161).

5/ FY 2008 Supplementals include \$26.0 million transferred in to D&CP from funding provided by the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007, (P.L. 110-28).

**FY 2010**  
**Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2009	FY 2010
	Actual <sup>1,2</sup>	Supplementals <sup>3</sup>	Total	Estimate	Bridge Supplemental	Recovery Act	Pending Supp Request	Total	Request	
<b>International Security Assistance</b>	<b>4,894,564</b>	<b>170,500</b>	<b>5,065,064</b>	<b>4,976,200</b>	<b>397,500</b>	-	<b>150,400</b>	<b>5,524,100</b>	<b>5,681,073</b>	
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	261,381	-	261,381	250,200	95,000	-	50,000	395,200	296,400	
International Military Education & Training (IMET)	85,181	-	85,181	91,000	-	-	2,000	93,000	110,283	
Foreign Military Financing (FMF) <sup>4</sup>	4,548,002	170,500	4,718,502	4,635,000	302,500	-	98,400	5,035,900	5,274,390	
<b>Multilateral Economic Assistance</b>	<b>1,587,243</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,587,243</b>	<b>1,845,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,845,500</b>	<b>2,697,855</b>	
<b>International Organizations &amp; Programs (IO&amp;P)</b>	<b>309,954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>309,954</b>	<b>352,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>352,500</b>	<b>356,550</b>	
<b>International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</b>	<b>1,277,289</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,277,289</b>	<b>1,493,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,493,000</b>	<b>2,341,305</b>	
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	81,101	-	81,101	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	86,500	
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000	
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000	
International Development Association	942,305	-	942,305	1,115,000	-	-	-	1,115,000	1,320,000	
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,798	-	24,798	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670	
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Asian Development Fund	74,544	-	74,544	105,000	-	-	-	105,000	115,250	
African Development Bank	2,021	-	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	
African Development Fund	134,585	-	134,585	150,000	-	-	-	150,000	159,885	
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	10	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	-	17,926	18,000	-	-	-	18,000	30,000	
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Export &amp; Investment Assistance</b>	<b>(113,516)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(113,516)</b>	<b>(116,700)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(116,700)</b>	<b>(100,910)</b>	
Export-Import Bank	992	-	992	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	380	
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(164,500)	-	(164,500)	(170,000)	-	-	-	(170,000)	(156,490)	
Trade and Development Agency	49,992	-	49,992	50,800	-	-	-	50,800	55,200	
<b>STATE OPERATIONS &amp; RELATED ACCOUNTS</b>										
<b>DEPARTMENT OF STATE</b>	<b>10,474,657</b>	<b>2,026,608</b>	<b>12,501,265</b>	<b>11,021,219</b>	<b>1,028,700</b>	<b>344,000</b>	<b>2,337,144</b>	<b>14,731,063</b>	<b>16,256,249</b>	
Administration of Foreign Affairs	<b>7,404,259</b>	<b>1,586,900</b>	<b>8,991,159</b>	<b>7,821,069</b>	<b>803,200</b>	<b>344,000</b>	<b>1,500,244</b>	<b>10,468,513</b>	<b>12,069,539</b>	
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP) <sup>5</sup>	5,326,686	1,491,700	6,818,386	5,360,318	704,900	90,000	594,315	6,749,533	8,960,016	
Capital Investment Fund	59,575	-	59,575	71,000	-	252,000	-	323,000	160,000	
Embassy Security, Construction & Maintenance	1,425,574	76,700	1,502,274	1,706,569	41,300	-	898,728	2,646,597	1,815,050	
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	-	-	-	45,000	-	-	-	45,000	323,272	
Office of Inspector General	33,733	18,500	52,233	37,000	57,000	2,000	7,201	103,201	100,000	
Educational & Cultural Exchange Programs	501,347	-	501,347	538,000	-	-	-	538,000	633,243	
Representation Allowances	8,109	-	8,109	8,175	-	-	-	8,175	8,175	
Protection of Foreign Missions & Officials	22,814	-	22,814	22,814	-	-	-	22,814	27,159	
Emergencies in the Diplomatic & Consular Service	8,927	-	8,927	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	10,000	

1/ FY 2008 Actual include all the funding from Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161) - both the regular appropriations and the funds designated as emergency appropriations.

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3/ FY 2008 Supplementals include funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252) and Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 110-329).

4/ The account levels do not reflect the transfer of \$2.48 million from ACP to FMF in FY 2008, allowed in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-161).

5/ FY 2008 Supplementals include \$26.0 million transferred in to D&CP from funding provided by the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007, (P.L. 110-28).

**FY 2010**  
**Table 1: INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST**  
(\$000)

	FY 2008 Actual <sup>1,2</sup>	FY 2008 Supplementals <sup>3</sup>	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	FY 2009 Recovery Act	FY 2009 Pending Supp Request	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,275	-	1,275	1,353	-	-	-	1,353	1,450
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,219	-	16,219	16,840	-	-	-	16,840	21,174
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	10,000
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[157,100]	-	-	-	[157,100]	[158,900]
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>3,033,946</b>	<b>439,708</b>	<b>3,473,654</b>	<b>3,046,400</b>	<b>225,500</b>	-	<b>836,900</b>	<b>4,108,800</b>	<b>4,057,000</b>
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,343,429	66,000	1,409,429	1,529,400	75,000	-	-	1,604,400	1,797,000
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,690,517	373,708	2,064,225	1,517,000	150,500	-	836,900	2,504,400	2,260,000
<b>Related Appropriations</b>	<b>36,452</b>	-	<b>36,452</b>	<b>153,750</b>	-	-	-	<b>153,750</b>	<b>129,710</b>
The Asia Foundation	15,374	-	15,374	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	16,230
National Endowment for Democracy (NED) (funded by Democracy Fund in FY 2008)	[99,190]	-	[99,190]	115,000	-	-	-	115,000	100,000
East-West Center	19,342	-	19,342	21,000	-	-	-	21,000	11,730
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	868	-	868	875	-	-	-	875	875
Israeli Arab and Eisenhower Exchange Programs	868	-	868	875	-	-	-	875	875
<b>BROADCASTING BOARD OF GOVERNORS</b>	<b>682,004</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>684,004</b>	<b>709,483</b>	<b>6,000</b>	-	-	<b>715,483</b>	<b>745,450</b>
International Broadcasting Operations	671,343	2,000	673,343	698,187	6,000	-	-	704,187	732,187
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	10,661	-	10,661	11,296	-	-	-	11,296	13,263
<b>OTHER PROGRAMS</b>	<b>94,804</b>	-	<b>94,804</b>	<b>107,923</b>	-	-	-	<b>107,923</b>	<b>134,037</b>
United States Institute of Peace	24,798	-	24,798	31,000	-	-	-	31,000	49,220
International Trade Commission	68,400	-	68,400	75,100	-	-	-	75,100	82,700
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,606	-	1,606	1,823	-	-	-	1,823	2,117
<b>DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>1,310,164</b>	<b>850,000</b>	<b>2,160,164</b>	<b>1,325,900</b>	<b>395,000</b>	-	<b>300,000</b>	<b>2,020,900</b>	<b>1,889,500</b>
P.L. 480 Title II	1,210,864	850,000	2,060,864	1,225,900	395,000	-	300,000	1,920,900	1,690,000
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	99,300	-	99,300	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	199,500
<b>RESCISSION OF PRIOR YEAR BALANCES</b>	<b>(158,000)</b>	<b>(138,000)</b>	<b>(296,000)</b>	<b>(44,000)</b>	-	-	-	<b>(44,000)</b>	-
Economic Support Fund	(133,000)	-	(133,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export-Import Bank	(25,000)	-	(25,000)	(44,000)	-	-	-	(44,000)	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	(10,000)	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andean Counterdrug Program	-	(20,000)	(20,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund	-	(50,000)	(50,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Millennium Challenge Corporation	-	(58,000)	(58,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## USAID Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	801,156	901,584	152,600	1,054,184	1,438,800
Other Sources***	10,431	198,097	-	198,097	88,569
<b>Total</b>	<b>811,587</b>	<b>1,099,681</b>	<b>152,600</b>	<b>1,252,281</b>	<b>1,527,369</b>

\* FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\* FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

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

The Administration's commitment to a strengthened and enhanced role for foreign assistance and development in U.S. foreign policy means a reinvigorated USAID, playing a central role in the formulation and implementation of critical development strategies. It is imperative that USAID meet the challenges the nation faces today, while anticipating those in the months and years ahead.

USAID will continue investing in human capital to improve and manage performance, ensure accountability, and generate results. The Agency will continue to implement reforms to align staff with key organizational goals, such as building agency capacity to design and monitor/evaluate projects, prepare for emerging priorities, such as food security, climate change, education, and building host-country capacity, and motivate the workforce to advance the Agency's mission. In addition, USAID will modernize information technology (IT) systems and infrastructure in response to technology advances and changes in business model, staff structure, and assistance methods. IT systems and infrastructure must support USAID as it becomes part of a global community of real-time information exchange, coordination, and partnership among public and private donors, agencies, host governments, and civil society. Furthermore, USAID will incorporate the baseline operational requirements of the four critical priority countries into its budgeting processes to reflect the commitment to providing long-term foreign assistance.

With an international development arena significantly changed to incorporate diverse partners and stakeholders, USAID's role has expanded substantially, thus providing the challenge for the Agency to meet its global responsibilities. While the United States has tripled official development assistance in this decade alone, private donations now represent over 80 percent of total resource flows to developing countries. In response, USAID will devote more management, technical expertise, and financial resources to coordinating international development -- to avert duplication of effort, break down silos, and build partnerships that accelerate the pace of progress against poverty, hunger, disease, and oppression.

It is both right and smart for the U.S. to renew its leadership in the promotion of opportunity and security around the world. In addition to increased accountability and transparency, as well as innovation, efforts to modernize U.S. foreign assistance will pay significant returns in global security and prosperity.

## Uses of Funds:

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Development Leadership Initiative	12,284	140,697	-	140,697	256,748
Overseas Capital Space Expansion	-	-	-	-	245,000
Active & Standby Response Corps	-	25,000	-	25,000	-
Overseas Operations	419,658	517,832	152,600	670,432	592,479
Washington Operations	209,406	242,898	-	242,898	252,214
Central Support	170,239	173,254	-	173,254	180,928
<b>Total Uses</b>	<b>811,587</b>	<b>1,099,681</b>	<b>152,600</b>	<b>1,252,281</b>	<b>1,527,369</b>

## USAID Workforce:

Categories	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>U.S. Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses</b>					
End-of-year On-board	2,266	2,624	107	2,731	3,080
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	2,001	2,167	27	2,184	2,510
<b>Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments</b>					
End-of-year On-board	184	230	0	230	230
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	184	230	0	230	230

## Development Leadership Initiative

The FY 2010 request supports USAID's Development Leadership Initiative (DLI), a multi-year effort to augment and develop the Agency's USDH overseas workforce and strategically align staff with FY 2010 program funding levels. Under the DLI, USAID will recruit, hire, and train 350 new Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) in FY 2010 to meet the U.S. government's development objectives more effectively and demonstrate good stewardship of resources.

In FY 2010, the DLI will continue to focus on the Agency's critical staffing needs, strengthening technical capabilities, and improving the stewardship of foreign assistance funding. USAID will continue to hire officers in the areas of program management and planning; contracting; financial management; legal; health; economic growth and trade; alliance building; education, etc. Increased staffing levels, with the necessary expertise and skill sets, will enable USAID to deploy to the areas most in need and create sustainable results in the countries it serves. Strengthening field presence allows the Agency to build the capacity of people and institutions and enhances USAID's ability to influence host countries in achieving development results.

The FY 2010 request will cover the salaries and other operational expenses for the recruitment, hiring and training of 350 new FSOs and the annualized, recurring costs of the 420 FSOs hired between FY 2008 and 2009. These costs include salaries and benefits, support costs, training, facilities, space, IT reconfiguration, and background investigations.

<b>DLI Request Categories (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
Personnel Compensation	87,702
Travel & Transportation	22,384
Rental Payments	39,529
Other Services	24,592
Facilities Operation & Maintenance	54,104
Furniture & Equipment	28,437
<b>Total</b>	<b>256,748</b>

### FSO Backstops

The 350 FSOs hired in FY 2010 will fill critical stewardship and technical backstops. Notionally, USAID expects to hire the following officers:

- 70 Program and Planning Officers
- 54 Democracy, Conflict, Governance, and Humanitarian Assistance Officers
- 52 Public Health Officers
- 39 Financial Management Officers
- 49 Contract Officers
- 10 Engineers
- 8 Energy and Environment Officers
- 44 Economic Growth and Agriculture Officers
- 10 Executive Officers
- 8 Education Officers
- 6 Legal Advisors

With these additional FSOs, USAID will continue to rebuild the quantity and quality of human capital required to meet the development challenges today and in the future.

### **Overseas Capital Space Expansion**

As part of the DLI, USAID must also increase its overseas office space to accommodate the significant increase of the permanent FSO workforce over the next several years. An assessment of overseas workspace availability found that planned overseas staffing levels under the DLI cannot be accommodated in current facilities. Many critical USAID locations are already at capacity; in particular, 60% of the Africa region missions are at capacity.

The request for overseas capital space expansion in FY 2010 will provide the majority of the funding required to support the growth in USAID's workforce. This request will create space for approximately 900 new desks needed over the next several years. The request for capital expansion includes office space for an increase in Foreign Service National staff to support the larger FSO workforce. Due to the long lead times required for capital expansion (more than two years) and the need to accommodate future

growth, this investment will make significant strides in meeting USAID’s growing overseas space demands.

USAID identified the overseas locations targeted for expansion based on projected strategic workforce planning levels for FY 2012; security issues; support for training and permanent positions; and strategic importance to the development goals of the National Security Strategy. All regions will require increased space – some through construction of new buildings and others through expanded or new leases.

The following depicts the current estimated capital investment by region, including regional platform missions:

<b>Region</b>	<b>Total Estimated Need (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>% of Total Request</b>	<b># Desks Created</b>
AFR	133,220	54%	380
ASIA	13,128	5%	150
E & E	53,101	22%	100
LAC	25,089	10%	180
ME	20,462	9%	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>900</b>

Note: The CPC and regional platform investments within these regions will use approximately 42% of the requested funds for approximately 260 new seats & incremental lease cost for 100 seats. Of the requested amount, \$8.5 million will fund 55 seats in Iraq. The regional platforms are located in Egypt, El Salvador, Peru, Senegal, South Africa, and Thailand.

As part of the coordination with the Department of State (DOS), USAID is working in concert with the DOS Office of Overseas Building Operations (OBO) and the Office of Rightsizing to manage overseas facilities expansion. A Joint State/USAID Space Expansion Working Group has been created to coordinate worldwide facilities assessments, planning, requests for funding, and implementation of facilities construction and maintenance activities. The space plan will be refined as the working group thoroughly assesses and reviews options and evaluates overall mission impacts and strategic national security objectives.

During the initial requirements definition phase, projects were grouped by various categories and the cost associated with each solution (i.e. reconfiguration, lease, new construction, etc). The following chart depicts the estimated requirements by category of mission configuration:

<b>FY 2010 Estimated Overseas Capital Space Costs (\$ in thousands)</b>	
New Embassy Compound (NEC)/Chancery Reconfiguration	1,261
NEC New Construction	132,614
NEC Increase Size	14,865
New Office Annex (NOX) Reconfiguration	910
Interim Office Building (IOB) Owned Construction	59,015
IOB Leased Reconfiguration	5,361
NOX Lease Outside of NOX	10,248
IOB Leased Additional/New Space (includes make ready)	12,778

Incremental Yearly Lease Costs	7,948
<b>Total</b>	<b>245,000</b>

OBO is expected to complete the work for the funding associated with the New Embassy Compound construction and reconfiguration while USAID will complete the Interim Office Buildings.

### Overseas Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Field Missions	296,048	353,185	123,921	477,106	430,158
USDH Salaries & Benefits	117,844	123,625	28,679	152,304	135,590
NEP/IDI/JO Support	4,366	5,922	–	5,922	5,000
Facility Relocations	1,400	26,500	–	26,500	7,000
FS Pay Modernization	–	8,600	–	8,600	14,731
<b>Total Overseas Operations</b>	<b>419,658</b>	<b>517,832</b>	<b>152,600</b>	<b>670,432</b>	<b>592,479</b>

### Field Missions

The request will fund all operations for the four critical priority countries (CPCs) -- Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Sudan – eliminating the need for future supplemental appropriations. 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 772 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/Junior Officer Support

These funds support assignment to post travel and training expenses for New Entry Professional (NEP), International Development Intern (IDI), and junior officer (JO) staff. The Agency centrally supports these officers to allow the widest breadth of experience and training before assignment overseas. In addition, these funds will support IDI and junior officer training positions overseas. In exceptional circumstances, the Agency also funds NEP positions overseas.

## Facility Relocations

This category includes funding for secure interim office buildings for two missions vulnerable to vehicle-borne attacks. The planned New Embassy Compounds and/or embassy annex buildings at these missions are not scheduled to begin construction until FY 2012 – FY 2018. Funding will enable the two missions to move to alternate facilities and install the needed security countermeasures until the NECs are completed.

## Foreign Service Pay Modernization

USAID requests \$14.7 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 force for worldwide-availability and addresses the pay disincentive to overseas service.

## Washington Operations

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	34,465	22,881	-	22,881	23,989
Office of Security	10,232	15,619	-	15,619	15,619
USDH Salaries & Benefits	164,709	204,398	-	204,398	212,606
<b>Total</b>	<b>209,406</b>	<b>242,898</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>242,898</b>	<b>252,214</b>

## 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 FY 2010 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.

<b>Categories (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2009 Pending Supp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
Physical Security	7,806	14,244	-	14,244	14,244
Personnel Security	1,960	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Information Security	20	25	-	25	25
Counterterrorism	446	350	-	350	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,232</b>	<b>15,619</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,619</b>	<b>15,619</b>

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 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, including an interactive teleconferencing system for overseas training sessions.

Counter-terrorism

Funding will primarily cover costs associated with maintaining and enhancing information technology systems that support expanded terrorist screening processes.

**USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington**

The request will fund hiring an additional 16 Civil Service personnel in Washington plus inflation. This budget item also includes salaries and the Agency’s share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and social security, health, and life insurance for approximately 1465 Civil Service and Foreign Service employees.

These new positions are essential to restoring adequate oversight to procurement, financial management, and other management functions; as well as providing technical support. USAID cannot accomplish its rebuilding efforts and support FSOs hired under the DLI without an increase in CS staff, who play a critical role in supporting the delivery of foreign assistance.

### Central Support

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Information Technology	84,493	77,162	-	77,162	91,900
Rent & General Support	50,443	56,152	-	56,152	54,271
Staff Training	10,419	12,128	-	12,128	10,300
Personnel Support	1,579	4,980	-	4,980	1,560
HR Reform	4,970	4,000	-	4,000	4,100
Other Agency Costs	18,335	18,832	-	18,832	18,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>170,239</b>	<b>173,254</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>173,254</b>	<b>180,928</b>

### Information Technology (IT)

The USAID Information Technology (IT) budget covers essential on-going IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture that support USAID staff in their work to fulfill the Agency's mission. The FY 2010 budget increase includes funding for a critical IT modernization to refresh aging agency IT infrastructure and applications.

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
IT Systems	31,873	20,332	-	20,332	26,621
IT Infrastructure	37,921	46,330	-	46,330	43,404
IT Architecture	10,113	10,500	-	10,500	11,389
Tech. Modernization	4,586	-	-	-	10,486
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,493</b>	<b>77,162</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>77,162</b>	<b>91,900</b>

#### IT Systems

This funding will support the operation and maintenance of the suite of enterprise-wide, legacy, and database systems, such as the Agency's financial, knowledge management, time and attendance, and other essential systems. It will fund the current level of design, development, programming, and implementation of small, automated information-management systems.

#### IT Infrastructure

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

## IT Architecture, Planning and Program Management

This funding will support: strategic planning; systems engineering; IT governance; and configuration, contract, and program management.

## Technology Modernization

The funding for Technology Modernization represents a commitment to support necessary Agency technology refresh activities to reduce the risk and processing interruptions of network and telephone interruptions. This funding will allow desktop refresh, Washington and mission LAN server upgrades, mission network upgrades, and a Washington telephone system upgrade, all of which will directly and noticeably contribute to the Agency's ability to accomplish its mission at a higher level of performance.

## **Personnel Support**

Funding will cover mandating Agency-wide personnel support and workforce planning initiatives. It will also support travel and allow Human Resources (HR) staff 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. Further, additional funding will support Agency HR 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 request will ensure staff has the essential job skills and leadership training to carry out the Agency's development mission. USAID has renewed emphasis on core competencies and training on diversity, private-sector alliances, management, and technical skills for all staff.

The staff training strategy will strengthen the core management and technical skills of the Agency's workforce. USAID will establish itself as a center of excellence and continue close collaboration with the DOS to build a more flexible workforce and increase its capacity to respond to ever-increasing demands. Training programs will focus on:

- Identifying the skills needed for a 21st century workforce
- Analyzing the gap between skills needed and those available within the Agency
- Implementing cost-effective training models to close the identified skills gaps through classroom and distance-learning approaches
- Eliminating duplication in a variety of skills, project management, and leadership courses
- Deploying and maintaining a learning management system with a supporting database to accurately capture employee training data

- Continuing the After Hours tuition assistance programs

The staff training 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

The request will fund mandatory rent and general support costs. In FY 2010, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area, are estimated at \$41.4 million, approximately 76% of the General Support budget. The remainder of the request is relatively fixed, including costs required for building and equipment maintenance; contracts for mail distribution, printing, records maintenance, travel management services, and the Continuity of Operation Plan; postal fees; 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 spending 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 a breakdown of these resources.

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>Appropriated Funds</b>					
Enacted Level/NOA	655,800	808,584		808,584	1,438,800
<i>of which Emergency</i>	20,800	-	-		-
Rescission	(5,144)	-	-		-
Supplemental	150,500	93,000	152,600	245,600	-
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>801,156</b>	<b>901,584</b>	<b>152,600</b>	<b>1,054,184</b>	<b>1,438,800</b>
<b>Trust and Program Funds</b>					
Local Currency Trust Funds	19,367	19,789	-	19,789	19,260
Reimbursements	8,064	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
PEPFAR Reimbursements	30,000	20,000	-	20,000	29,409
Space Cost Reimbursements	4,787	4,800	-	4,800	4,800
IT Cost Reimbursements	14,817	18,600	-	18,600	18,600
Program Authorities	6,738	-	-	-	-

Unobligated Balance - Start of Year	44,909	17,445	-	17,445	12,500
Unobligated Supplemental Balance-Start of Year	8,700	113,463	-	113,463	-
<b>Subtotal – Trust, Program and Other Funds</b>	<b>137,382</b>	<b>198,097</b>		<b>198,097</b>	<b>88,569</b>
Recovery of Prior-Year Obligations	3,957	15,000	-	15,000	12,500
Ending Balance – Current-Year Recoveries	(3,957)	(15,000)	-	(15,000)	(12,500)
Ending Balance – OE Funds	(13,488)	-	-	-	-
Ending Balance – Supplemental Funds	(113,463)	-	-	-	-
<b>Subtotal –Trust, Program and Other Funds (Less Ending Balance carried into FY 2009)*</b>	<b>10,4311</b>	<b>198,097</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>198,097</b>	<b>88,569</b>
<b>Total Available</b>	<b>811,587</b>	<b>1,099,681</b>	<b>152,600</b>	<b>1,252,281</b>	<b>1,527,369</b>

\*Amount reflected on summary table is other sources less ending balance carried into FY 2009

### Program-Funded U.S. Direct Hire Authority

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Washington & Overseas	60,000	81,000	-	81,000	81,000

The FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act provides USAID with a Non-Career Foreign Service Officer (FSO) hiring authority through September 30, 2010. USAID is requesting the extension of this authority through September 30, 2011 to use up to \$81 million in program funds to convert up to 75 personal services contractors, or other non-U.S. direct hire positions, into limited-term direct-hire appointments, *i.e.* Foreign Service Limited. 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, and support the human resource requirements of critical priority countries, such as Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, and Sudan.

Within the overall \$81million 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.

## USAID Capital Investment Fund

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 ARRA	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Information Technology	12,287	35,775	10,200	38,000	83,975	78,500
Overseas Facility Construction	75,000	-	38,300	-	38,300	134,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>87,287</b>	<b>35,775</b>	<b>48,500</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>122,975</b>	<b>213,000</b>

USAID utilizes the Capital Investment Fund (CIF) to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of USAID buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State (DOS). 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 permitted by the annual OE appropriation. Separate improvement and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational cost fluctuations.

### Information Technology (IT)

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 ARRA	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>IT Systems</b>						
Phoenix			-	-	-	-
Global Acquisition & Assistance System	2,607	10,000	-	38,000	48,000	-
Joint Financial Management System	5,000	10,800	-	-	10,800	5,550
Time & Attendance System	984	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assistance Coordination & Tracking System (FACTS)	-	2,000	-	-	2,000	342
Knowledge Management	-	-	-	-	-	4,347
IT Transition	-	-	-	-	-	9,850
Small IT Systems	-	-	-	-	-	3,877
Electronic Government	3,696	5,738	-	-	5,738	20,776
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>12,287</b>	<b>28,538</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>66,538</b>	<b>44,742</b>
<b>IT Infrastructure</b>						
USAID/DoS Infrastructure	-	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
IT Infrastructure Enhancement	-	2,237	10,200	-	12,437	27,405
Security and Web Services Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	-	2,733
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,237</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,437</b>	<b>30,138</b>
<b>IT Architecture and Planning</b>						
Program Management	-	-	-	-	-	620
Records Management	-	-	-	-	-	3,000
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,620</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,287</b>	<b>35,775</b>	<b>10,200</b>	<b>38,000</b>	<b>83,975</b>	<b>78,500</b>

In FY 2010, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

**IT Systems (<http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/exhibit300s/>)**

Joint Financial Management System (JFMS): JFMS provides the basic financial management systems that DOS and USAID use to produce accurate and timely financial information. As 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. JFMS furthers DOS and USAID goals of improving both financial systems' efficiency, furthering strategic planning, and enhancing joint operations. Through JFMS, USAID supports the Financial Management Line of Business (FMLoB) Center of Excellence (COE), a shared service solution for financial management. JFMS is available to support other foreign affairs agencies on a Fee for Service basis, supporting FMLoB activities. JFMS also supports the generation of auditable financial statements from a common application and helps USAID meet the E-Gov goal by providing users a web-based interface worldwide. Funding will support upgrades to the Phoenix system, hardware replacement, new modules and interfaces, security upgrades, shared technical support, with the DOS, and disaster recovery support.

Foreign Assistance Coordination & Tracking System (FACTS): FACTS is the central data repository 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 U.S. agencies at the country level to ensure that foreign assistance funds are allocated in alignment with U.S. foreign policy objectives and to enhance DOS and USAID capabilities to monitor performance. Interface between FACTS II and the Country Operational Plan and Report System (COPRS II) will be a joint effort between the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and the Director of Foreign Assistance. Thus, FACTS will be responsible for costs associated with the build for data alignment and interface design/build.

Knowledge Management: This investment funds the overall quality, structural integrity, reliability, and currency of USAID's knowledge resources. It is the central hub and first point of contact for locating, distributing, and distilling meaning and importance from USAID's work with its foreign affairs partners. Funding will connect individuals and work teams with knowledge, information, lessons learned from experience, and institutional expertise, to more productively accomplish the USAID mission. This includes: extending the Development Experience Clearinghouse capabilities to include the collection of GIS data and maps, establishing content management policies and tool-sets to include search engine for public-share drives, extending the use of content management systems for Intranet as well as the Agency Extranet, implementing an expert locator system that would include partners and retirees to support knowledge transfer to new generations of DLIs; promoting and nurturing the use of a Wiki for sharing development best practices, collaboration tools, and search engine tools; ensuring and updating procedures, guidance, and standards; and managing and maintaining institutional knowledge repositories, such as libraries, data, reference information, economic and demographic data, analytical support resources, and archives.

IT Transition: The components of the IT Transition project fill gaps in the existing business systems architecture and/or meet requirements identified during the Information Technology Strategy formulation. The project also provides for the planning activities necessary to set up the follow-up activities called for under the Long Term Efficient Business Systems goal: 1) mission information system; 2) vertical integration of existing business systems; 3) Agency operating-year budget tool for tracking budget execution; 4) common business systems reference tables; 5) support for regionalization; 6) data quality assurance unit; and 7) long-term planning.

Small IT Systems: The small IT systems investment provides critical enhancements to several existing applications and their environments, as well as improvements in the management of the data that resides on them. Data management upgrades include the consolidation of the Agency database server environment that will result in decreased hardware maintenance costs, reduced operating system costs, reduced database administration costs, and enhanced failover and data recovery capabilities. This investment also will fund hardware and software to expand storage, which will be share among many projects and corporate systems, for Agency-wide reporting. Overall, these investments will result in improved operational efficiency and security of Agency staff.

Electronic Government: Funding for this investment will ensure USAID participation in and implementation of government-wide Electronic Government (E-Gov) initiatives and Lines of Business (LOB) to standardize processes, apply new technologies and reduce redundancy in systems Agency-wide. The total for all FY 2010 E-Government and Line of Business contributions is not currently projected by the Federal CIO Council to change significantly from the FY 2009 level. Specific initiative contribution levels presented here are subject to change, as redistributions to meet changes in the Administration's priorities are addressed.

- Budget Formulation and Execution Line of Business (BFEM LoB)  
FY10 Agency Contribution (\$ in thousands): \$95  
Agency funding for this Line of Business will provide access to a modern, interoperable, flexible, cost-effective, and optimized solution supporting all phases of the formulation and execution of the Federal budget and linking budget formulation, execution, planning, and performance and financial information.
- E-Rulemaking:  
FY10 Agency Contribution (\$ in thousands): \$6  
This initiative provides easy access to the government-wide rule making process. Funding will provide USAID with the opportunity to share in the application of new technologies for publishing procurement rules and regulations.
- E-Training:  
FY10 Service Fee (\$ in thousands): \$500  
This initiative continues to benefit USAID in the form of USAID computer-based training services via the Internet. The program offers numerous courses more cost effectively than sending an on-site trainer.
- E-Travel (E2):  
FY10 Service Fee (\$ in thousands): \$70  
This initiative will continue to provide employees with a web-enabled travel management system. E-Travel allows staff to make travel reservations on-line via the Internet in a paperless, fast, and efficient manner.
- Enterprise Human Resources Integration (EHRI):  
FY10 Service Fee (\$ in thousands): \$62  
This initiative will provide USAID with automated solutions for manual human resources processes. Funding will provide standardized automated tools for manual personnel processes.

- Financial Management Line of Business (FM LoB):  
 FY10 Agency Contribution (\$ in thousands): \$44  
 The FM LoB is dedicated to reducing redundancy in core financial management systems Government-wide. Funding this initiative will benefit USAID through migration to standardized centralized financial centers.
- Geospatial Line of Business (Geo LoB):  
 FY10 Agency Contribution (\$ in thousands): \$15  
 Through the standardization of the representation of geo-spatial data, the Geo LoB is designing common solutions to the problem of linking geographic and demographic information. USAID funding will provide the benefit of access to standardized solutions and systems for presenting Agency results by region, host country and locality.
- Grants.gov:  
 FY10 Agency Contribution (\$ in thousands): \$258  
 This initiative is the Federal Government's single site for the Federal grant agencies to post and the public to access competitive, discretionary Federal grant opportunities. Funding will continue to simplify USAID grant management, eliminates system redundancies and provide transparency to the Agency's grant process.
- Grants Management Line of Business (GM LoB):  
 FY10 Agency Contribution & Service Fee (\$ in thousands): \$60  
 The GM LoB is focused on reducing redundancy in Grants Management systems Government-wide. Funding will enable USAID to take advantage of common systems and solutions for automated grant posting, discovery, application, award and management.
- Human Resources Line of Business (HR LOB):  
 FY10 Agency Contribution (\$ in thousands): \$65  
 The HR LOB is standardizing Federal hiring, training, and retaining the highest quality workforce. This effort will benefit USAID by providing standardized systems for strategic management of human capital, operational efficiencies, and customer service and increased cost savings/avoidance.
- Information Technology Infrastructure Line of Business (ITI LoB):  
 FY10 Agency Contribution (\$ in thousands): \$40  
 Funding for this LoB will enable the Agency to leverage the computing and buying power of the Federal government to reduce overall IT costs. USAID will be able to standardize and economize portions of its IT operations and maintenance by outsourcing portions to centralized service centers.
- Integrated Acquisition Environment (IAE):  
 FY10 Agency Contribution & Service Fee (\$ in thousands): \$265  
 This initiative, managed by GSA, consists of nine government-wide integrated systems facilitating, unifying, and streamlining each phase of the Federal acquisition process. When fully implemented, IAE will provide USAID with a secure business environment that will facilitate and support cost-effective acquisition of goods and services, while eliminating inefficiencies in the current acquisition environment.

- **Recruitment One-Stop:**  
 FY10 Service Fee (\$ in thousands): \$6  
 This initiative provides economical, outsourced, state-of-the-art on-line functionality for USAID job seekers and HR staff. Funding will continue intuitive job searching, on-line resume submission, applicant data mining, and feedback on status and eligibility.

**IT Infrastructure**

**IT Infrastructure Enhancement:** This investment provides critical 24/7 worldwide IT infrastructure and support to Agency staff and missions. This includes the local, metropolitan, and wide area networks and satellite communications for approximately 8,000 Agency end users. In addition to steady-state funding, several cost-related components impact IT infrastructure above and beyond the current funding level. Additional funds are required for planned technical modernization, and project-related upgrades. Ongoing capital investment in Agency IT infrastructure ensures that all staff is provided with a critical voice/data network; operational support to fulfill the Agency mission; and planning and engineering for the Trusted Internet Connection Initiative.

**Security and Web Services Infrastructure:** This request will upgrade security network and all websites around the world. The Security and Web Services infrastructure upgrades include FDCC scanning, wireless intrusion detection, configuration compliance and list technology, E-discovery tools, and E-authentication.

**IT Architecture and Planning**

**Program Management:** This investment will fund implementation of a financial system module that will allow for better IT management, financial planning, and reporting by linking IT budgeting and spending to the Agency financial system.

**Records Management:** This investment will improve USAID's ability to respond to legislative and regulatory requirements, such as OMB E-Government mandates, FOIA, Federal e-discovery laws, or internal USAID policy requirements that support development, implementation, and operation of an Agency-wide records management system with search capabilities. Systematic, enforceable, and consistent document-retention policies, systems for managing unstructured information, and consistent records-management practices are all key requirements.

**Facilities Construction**

Categories (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Overseas Facility Construction	75,000	-	38,300	38,300	134,500

Note: The full cost of the fifth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program in the FY 2009 USAID CIF request was appropriated to the State Department.

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counter-terrorism Act of 1999 required the collection of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2010 estimate of \$134.5 million will support full USAID participation in the sixth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (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 right-size 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 New Embassy Compounds (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.

The CSCS Program established per capita charges that reflect the costs of construction of the various types of space in NECs. The proportional amount of those construction costs are then multiplied by the target annual budget amount of \$1.4 billion. This determines the actual dollar amounts for those proportional construction costs. These dollar amounts are divided by the total number of billable positions overseas and results in the per capita charges for each category. These per capita charges are fixed, so each agency's bill will vary directly with changes in the number of its overseas positions.

The CSCS Charges were phased-in over the first five years from FY 2005 to FY 2009. The FY 2010 per capita charges are fully phased.

In FY 2010, four new embassy compounds scheduled for completion in countries with USAID presence: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Antananarivo, Madagascar; Lusaka, Zambia; and Sarajevo, Bosnia.

## USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	41,692	43,000	–	43,000	46,500
Other Sources***	10,097	12,021	–	12,021	10,446
<b>Total Sources</b>	<b>51,789</b>	<b>55,021</b>	–	<b>55,021</b>	<b>56,946</b>

\* FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009. (P.L. 110-329).

\*\*FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

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

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is committed to focusing its oversight efforts where they will have the greatest impact, leading to improved programs and operations that successfully achieve the U.S. Government’s foreign assistance goals. OIG’s work is essential in increasing the transparency, credibility, and effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance.

The FY 2010 request of \$46.5 million for OIG for the USAID funds salaries and benefits for Washington and overseas staff and operating expenses, which supports audit and investigative coverage of USAID, African Development Foundation (ADF), and Inter-American Foundation (IAF) programs and activities. The request will fund OIG’s mandatory work, such as reviewing USAID’s implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5), auditing USAID, ADF, and IAF annual financial statements, and providing oversight for high-priority development programs. These programs include promoting economic growth, good governance, and democracy in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan; preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other worldwide epidemic diseases; expanding access to education in developing countries; providing food security to nations devastated by natural and economic crises; and furthering environmental programs that decrease greenhouse gases and prevent the loss of ecological systems.

In FY 2010, OIG will continue to effectively coordinate its audit and investigative activities with other Government agencies responsible for oversight in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This request will allow OIG to establish a permanent long-term presence of 4 auditors and 1 investigator in Kabul, Afghanistan, and 2 auditors and 1 investigator in Islamabad, Pakistan. This permanently assigned staff will continue to be supplemented with auditors and investigators from OIG’s regional office in Manila, the office that currently oversees these programs. OIG will also continue to work with the Office of the Auditor General in Pakistan to oversee financial audits of direct cash transfers of U.S. Government assistance to the Government of Pakistan. Further, OIG will devote substantial resources to auditing funds provided to development and humanitarian assistance activities in the West Bank/Gaza region.

OIG will devote a greater percentage of its personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud in FY 2010, which makes up approximately 90 percent of the entire investigative workload. 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.

Approximately 43 percent of OIG's audit work is mandatory including the review of USAID financial statements and information technology systems (including those mandated by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009) as well as the financial management audits of the African Development Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation. This requires OIG to take a risk-based approach in prioritizing its audit and investigative activities.

## Office of Inspector General

Obligations by Object Class  
(\$000)

OCC	Category	FY 2007 Actual			FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Plan			FY 2010 Request		
		Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total
11.1	Compensation, full-time permanent U.S. Direct Hire	11,239	5,567	16,806	11,239	5,403	16,642	11,684	5,821	17,505	13,044	7,246	20,290
11.5	Other personnel compensation U.S. Direct Hire [ awds, diffs, hazard]	145	722	867	140	1,186	1,326	946	448	1,394	1,200	444	1,644
11.8	Other Compensation PSCs	0	878	878	0	1,076	1,076		912	912		930	930
12.1	Personnel benefits U.S. Direct Hire:												
	Retirement Costs	2,471	1,589	4,060	2,853	1,715	4,568	3,262	1,543	4,805	4,137	1,529	5,666
	Health and Life Insurance	800	494	1,294	592	409	1,001	715	338	1,053	907	335	1,242
	Education Allowances	0	538	538	0	388	388		716	716		904	904
	Other Benefits [metro + aecc + term lv + rigs other]	251	550	801	237	378	615	263	402	665	160	425	585
	Sub-Total	3,522	3,171	6,693	3,682	2,890	6,572	4,240	2,999	7,239	5,204	3,193	8,397
	<b>Total Personnel Compensation</b>	<b>14,906</b>	<b>10,338</b>	<b>25,244</b>	<b>15,061</b>	<b>10,555</b>	<b>25,616</b>	<b>16,870</b>	<b>10,180</b>	<b>27,050</b>	<b>19,448</b>	<b>11,813</b>	<b>31,261</b>
21.0	Travel and Transportation of Persons												
	Operational Travel	279	1,689	1,968	281	1,272	1,553	434	2,269	2,703	442	2,169	2,611
	Training Travel	7	0	7	90	171	261	47	179	226	48	182	230
	Sub-Total	286	1,689	1,975	371	1,443	1,814	481	2,448	2,929	490	2,351	2,841
22.0	Transportation of Things												
	Post Assignment/Home Leave Freight	0	728	728	0	898	898	0	954	954	0	773	773
	Shipment of Furniture and Equipment	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub-Total	0	731	731	0	898	898	0	954	954	0	773	773
	<b>Total Travel and Transportation</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>2,341</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>481</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>3,124</b>	<b>3,614</b>
23.1	Rental Payments to GSA	2,339	0	2,339	2,347		2,347	2,369	0	2,369	2,416	0	2,416
23.2	Rental Payments to Others	0	1,212	1,212		1,103	1,103		1,506	1,506	0	1,686	1,686
	Sub-Total	2,339	1,212	3,551	2,347	1,103	3,450	2,369	1,506	3,875	2,416	1,686	4,102

## Office of Inspector General

Obligations by Object Class  
(\$000)

OCC	Category	FY 2007 Actual			FY 2008 Actual			FY 2009 Plan			FY 2010 Request		
		Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total	Hq.	Field	Total
23.3	Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges												
	Office and Residential Utilities	0	218	218		236	236		236	236	0	241	241
	Telephone Costs	31	83	114	43	39	82	16	32	48	17	32	49
	Other	50	8	58	9	7	16	0	4	4	0	5	5
	Sub-Total	81	309	390	52	282	334	16	272	288	17	278	295
	<b>Total Rent, Communications, and Utilities</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>3,941</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>1,385</b>	<b>3,784</b>	<b>2,385</b>	<b>1,778</b>	<b>4,163</b>	<b>2,433</b>	<b>1,964</b>	<b>4,397</b>
24.0	<b>Printing and Reproduction</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53</b>
25.1	Advisory and Assistance Services:	166	3	169	908	0	908	1,561	0	1,561	1,592	0	1,592
25.2	Other Services												
	Office and Residential Security Guards	0	174	174		112	112		114	114	0	116	116
	Staff Training	276	11	287	356	17	373	376	1	377	529	1	530
	Other	901	599	1,500	180	1,041	1,221	380	44	424	388	45	433
	Sub-Total	1,177	784	1,961	536	1,170	1,706	756	159	915	917	162	1,079
25.3	Purchase of Goods and Svcs from Gov't. Accts.												
	International Cooperative Admin. Supp. Svcs	285	1,438	1,723	317	1,356	1,673	303	1,081	1,384	309	1,303	1,612
	Other Services	1,111	1,683	2,794	1,529	1,375	2,904	2,107	2,003	4,110	2,149	2,043	4,192
	Audits	0	0	0	0	493	493	0	500	500	0	510	510
	Sub-Total	1,396	3,121	4,517	1,846	3,224	5,070	2,410	3,584	5,994	2,458	3,856	6,314
25.4	Operations and Maintenance of Facilities	62	67	129	18	103	121	3	55	58	3	56	59
25.6	Medical Care	0	53	53		<b>55</b>	<b>55</b>						
25.7	Operation/Maintenance of Equipment & Storage												
	Office & Residential Furniture and Equipment	32	54	86	57	14	71	270	20	290	275	20	295
	<b>Total Contractual Services</b>	<b>2,833</b>	<b>4,082</b>	<b>6,915</b>	<b>3,365</b>	<b>4,566</b>	<b>7,931</b>	<b>5,000</b>	<b>3,818</b>	<b>8,818</b>	<b>5,245</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>9,340</b>
26.0	Supplies and Materials	98	31	129	112	30	142	151	41	192	154	42	196
31.0	Purchase of Equipment												
	ADP Hardware/Software	271	44	315	614	26	640	1,132	9	1,141	1,155	9	1,164
	Other Office/Residential Furniture/Equip.	9	158	167	59	412	471	7	85	91	7	87	94
	Sub-Total	280	202	482	673	438	1,111	1,139	94	1,233	1,162	96	1,258
	<b>Total Acquisition of Assets</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>785</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>1,253</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>1,425</b>	<b>1,316</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,454</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,841</b>	<b>18,598</b>	<b>39,439</b>	<b>22,032</b>	<b>19,315</b>	<b>41,347</b>	<b>26,077</b>	<b>19,314</b>	<b>45,391</b>	<b>28,985</b>	<b>21,133</b>	<b>50,118</b>

Office of Inspector General

Funding and Obligations by Category  
(\$000)

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Request	FY 2010 Request
Appropriation	36,000	38,000	42,000	46,500
Rescission	(155)	(308)		
Transfer & supplementals	4,500	4,500	1,000	
Disaster Assistance funds carried-over from prior years	214	201	201	201
No-Year/multi-year funds carried-over from prior year	5,801	7,951	10,241	9,429
Prior-Year Obligations Recovered	1,566	836	775	
Lapse of multi-year funds	(7)	0		
Collections other	356	609	804	816
<b>Total Available Funds</b>	<b>48,275</b>	<b>51,789</b>	<b>55,021</b>	<b>56,946</b>
Obligations - OE funds [includes collections]	(33,630)	(33,853)	(27,434)	(41,089)
Obligations - transfer & supplementals	(431)	(3,904)	(6,941)	
Obligations - Disaster Assistance	(13)	0	0	0
Obligations - No-year/multi-year funds	(5,365)	(3,590)	(11,016)	(9,029)
<b>Total Obligations</b>	<b>(39,439)</b>	<b>(41,347)</b>	<b>(45,391)</b>	<b>(50,118)</b>
<b>End-of-year Carry Forward</b>	<b>8,836</b>	<b>10,442</b>	<b>9,630</b>	<b>6,828</b>

Obligations by Location

	FY 2007 Actual	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Request	FY 2010 Request
Washington Costs	5,595	6,971	9,207	9,537
Centrally Funded Personnel Costs	23,828	23,774	25,020	29,001
<b>TOTAL WASHINGTON</b>	<b>29,423</b>	<b>30,745</b>	<b>34,227</b>	<b>38,538</b>
Regional Inspector Generals				
Baghdad	1,623	1,782	1,916	1,927
Pretoria, South Africa	1,152	2,126	2,211	2,225
Dakar, Senegal	1,362	1,483	1,607	1,616
Manila, Philippines	1,466	641	547	398
Cairo, Egypt	1,367	1,390	1,341	1,302
Frankfurt, Germany	997	425	0	0
San Salvador, El Salvador	1,248	1,107	1,228	1,235
Disaster Assistance	13	0	0	0
West Bank Gaza, Afghanistan and Pakistan	788	1,648	2,314	2,877
<b>TOTAL OVERSEAS</b>	<b>10,016</b>	<b>10,602</b>	<b>11,164</b>	<b>11,580</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>39,439</b>	<b>41,347</b>	<b>45,391</b>	<b>50,118</b>

## Office of Inspector General

## Staffing Levels

Organization	FY 2007 Actual				FY 2008 Actual				FY 2009 Estimate				FY 2010 Request			
	U.S. Direct Hire	Foreign		Total												
		U.S. PSCs	National PSCs			U.S. PSCs	National PSCs			U.S. PSCs	National PSCs			U.S. PSCs	National PSCs	
Washington Offices																
Inspector General and Legal Management	7			7	8			8	10			10	10			10
Audit	28			28	26			26	26			26	31			31
Investigations	65			65	56			56	66			66	74			74
	15			15	22			22	20			20	22			22
<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>137</b>
Overseas Regions																
<b>Africa</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>25</b>
Pretoria	10		3	13	8		3	11	8		3	11	12		3	15
Dakar	5		4	9	6		4	10	4		4	8	6		4	10
<b>Asia/Near East</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>34</b>
Manila	11		5	16	12		5	17	12		5	17	14		5	19
Cairo	11		3	14	11		3	14	12		3	15	12		3	15
<b>Europe/E&amp;E</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Frankfurt	5	1	2	8												
<b>Latin American &amp; Caribbean</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>
San Salvador	7	1	4	12	8	1	4	13	8	1	4	13	8	1	4	13
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>												
Baghdad	9			9	9			9	9			9	9			9
<b>Total Overseas</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>81</b>
<b>Total Worldwide</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>218</b>
on board fte	177				167				165				189			

## Global Health and Child Survival

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Global Health and Child Survival – USAID	1,836,095	2,030,000	—	2,030,000	2,336,000
Global Health and Child Survival - State	4,661,930	5,159,000	—	5,159,000	5,259,000
Global Health and Child Survival – Total	6,498,025	7,189,000	—	7,189,000	7,595,000

\*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

The Global Health and Child Survival account is requested for the first time in FY 2010. This account combines the Child Survival and Health and Global HIV/AIDS Initiative accounts. The Global Health and Child Survival account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The request therefore is divided into two sections: USAID-managed and State-managed. The FY 2010 budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy that increases overall global health activities.

### Global Health and Child Survival – USAID

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID managed programs (GHCS – USAID) of \$2.336 billion reflects the President’s commitment for a comprehensive approach to improved health interventions that address critical Maternal and Child Health, HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, Malaria, and Family Planning and Reproductive Health needs worldwide. Because global health problems are interconnected, the solutions must be integrated across various activities.

Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve people’s health, especially that of women, children, and other vulnerable populations. Investing in the health of the developing world contributes to economic growth, poverty reduction, strengthened governance and civil society, a sustainable environment, and regional security. In addition, in the modern era infectious diseases know no borders, and so the United States is directly affected by the global public health system. USAID will continue to focus on scaling-up proven interventions that respond effectively and efficiently to the largest public health challenges and developing key life-saving technologies for the future. Programs will continue to emphasize quality assurance in health care delivery, eliminating waste and inefficiency, strengthening strategic planning and management systems, and developing host-country capacities.

#### **Highlights:**

**\$585 million to support Malaria programs** to reduce malaria deaths by 50 percent in each of the fifteen priority countries after three years of full implementation. USAID uses a comprehensive strategy that combines prevention and treatment approaches, including interventions to reduce malaria among pregnant women.

These approaches are effective in reducing sickness and death from this disease especially in Africa. Activities include prevention (indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated nets, and intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy) and treatment. In the areas of intermittent preventive treatment during pregnancy, treatment of malaria, and the distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated nets, our malaria programs are part of an integrated package of interventions to improve the health of mothers and children. Funding will also support malaria drug and vaccine development and the scale-up of malaria treatment and prevention activities in other high-burden countries such as Nigeria, Democratic Republic of Congo, and South Sudan that are beyond the fifteen priority countries.

**\$525 million for Maternal Health and Child Health programs**, focusing on increasing the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, such as newborn care, immunization, pneumonia and diarrhea prevention and treatment, oral rehydration, treatment and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage, antenatal care, nutrition, polio eradication, micronutrient deficiencies, and the U.S. Government contribution to Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization. About 6 million of the nearly 9 million annual child deaths can be prevented simply by extending coverage of proven interventions which are the core of USAID's child survival program.

**\$475 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health**, focusing on programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care. USAID will expand access to family planning information, services, and contraceptive commodities. Such access will reduce unintended pregnancies, pregnancy-related illness and death, and reliance on abortion. It will also reduce infant and child mortality and contribute to sustainable population growth rates. Family planning and reproductive health services are often integrated with other health programs such as maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS, such as in the funding of community health workers who are trained to provide counseling and services to women in their communities.

**\$350 million to fight the global HIV/AIDS epidemic** by supporting USAID field programs, providing critical technical leadership, and conducting essential operational research. Funding will contribute to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) to focus on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care interventions in over 90 countries worldwide - including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. government agencies to ensure that HIV/AIDS-related interventions funded under this account complement and enhance efforts funded through the State Department.

**\$173 million for Tuberculosis (TB) programs**, which address a disease that is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Country level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's tuberculosis program including increasing and strengthening human resources to support Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV as well as partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, activities to address resistant and extensively drug resistant TB will continue to be accelerated, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, TB infection control and, where appropriate, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy.

**\$125 million for Avian Influenza** programs which will focus on continuing efforts to contain and control H5N1 and other emerging diseases of animal origin that pose significant public health threats. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training; strengthen laboratory ability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic capable virus.

**\$70 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)**, which will focus on providing integrated treatments for seven of the highly prevalent NTDs through targeted mass drug administration, and training of community-based and professional health care workers. NTD programs will fund the targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs, the vast majority of which are donated through partnerships with the private sector that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of support, to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes.

**\$21.5 million for Other Public Health Threats**, which will enable USAID to provide a robust response to infectious disease outbreaks, provide improvements in infectious disease surveillance, expand efforts to control antimicrobial resistance, and global and country level activities to monitor the quality of drugs.

**\$13 million for Vulnerable Children programs** to support the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund which strengthens the capacity of families and communities to provide care, support, and protection for orphans, street children, and war-affected children.

### **Global Health and Child Survival - State**

The Global Health and Child Survival – State managed (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR). The request includes funding for country-based activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. The Administration will undertake a comprehensive review of global health strategies, including HIV/AIDS, and seek to move PEPFAR from an emergency effort to a sustainable plan. It will focus additional efforts on prevention and capacity building, the keys to solving the HIV/AIDS problem in the long term.

The FY 2010 GHCS-State managed request is \$5.259 billion, \$100 million above the FY 2009 estimated level. FY 2010 programs will capitalize on the demonstrated capacity-building and programmatic successes of prevention, care, and treatment activities during the first five years of PEPFAR. PEPFAR implementation involves other State bureaus, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private-sector entities, and host-country governments.

## **Highlights:**

**\$4.122 billion for integrated prevention, care, and treatment programs in all PEPFAR supported countries.** This request includes support for the ongoing development of a “Partnership Framework” model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of host governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Frameworks will outline reciprocal commitments, linking USG, host country and other partner resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform and financing for HIV/AIDS, and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized, and more sustainable HIV/AIDS response.

Within PEPFAR-supported prevention, treatment, and care programs, activities focus on scaling up existing successful programs. Programs work by expanding partnerships and building capacity for effective, innovative, and sustainable services; creating a supportive and enabling policy environment for combating HIV/AIDS; and implementing strong monitoring and evaluation systems to identify best practices, determine progress toward goals, and ensure compliance with PEPFAR policies and strategies. PEPFAR programs support scaling up HIV/AIDS services within the context of strengthened health systems, particularly in terms of human resources in nations with severe health worker shortages, in order to effectively implement HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care programs. In addition, PEPFAR is linking its efforts to important programs in other areas of global health and development, including the Millennium Challenge Corporation, Malaria programs, the Peace Corps, and other activities in the areas of education, women's justice and empowerment, and economic development.

**\$635 million for international partnerships,** including a contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, the Department of Health and Human Services’ National Institutes of Health budget request includes a contribution to the Global Fund.)

**\$131.4 million for support 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 U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

## Development Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Development Assistance	1,623,622	2,000,000	38,000	2,038,000	2,733,803

\*FY 2008 actual includes funding from P.L. 110-161, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008, and supplementals from P.L. 110-252, Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, and P.L. 110-329 Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009.

\*\*FY 2009 estimate includes P.L. 111-8, Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009, and supplemental bridge funding from P.L. 110-252, Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008.

The FY 2010 request for Development Assistance (DA) will fund programs in countries that face a complex range of long-term development challenges. DA-funded programs are carefully coordinated with programs funded by the Millennium Challenge Corporation account and other foreign assistance agencies. They 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 support other forms of U.S. engagement with developing countries, including global efforts to improve food security and to address the causes and impacts of climate change. They represent the core U.S. contribution to international efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Programs funded under the DA account will contribute to an expanded community of well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people and act responsibly within the international system. They will 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. Requests for significant increases in individual bilateral DA programs will be focused on countries that demonstrate commitment to improving transparent, accountable and responsible governance, where U.S. assistance is most likely to produce significant, sustainable development results.

### Highlights:

The Administration's principal strategic priorities for increases in DA funding in FY 2010 are:

- Long-term development programs that add value to agriculture, particularly in well-governed but food insecure countries in Africa and other low-income regions. Support for policy reform and improved governance, expanded agricultural research and extension, improved rural infrastructure, and other related development programs will increase agricultural productivity, raise the incomes both of farmers and the landless rural poor, increase the supply and lower the cost of high-quality food products in both rural and urban markets, improve nutrition and health, stimulate rapid, broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction, and reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance over time.
- Helping vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions and other factors that contribute to climate change. Programs will improve monitoring and analysis of local climate changes, and help countries develop and implement effective strategies for mitigating the impacts on vulnerable populations. They

will support reforms and capacity building to promote the rapid adoption of renewable and other clean energy technologies -- reducing greenhouse gas emissions while improving local environmental conditions. Support for sustainable forestry and land use practices will preserve and expand natural carbon sinks, reduce emissions, and protect biodiversity.

- Long-term democratic governance (DG) 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. Increased support for DG 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.
- Expanding access to quality basic education for all will enable societies to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to grow and prosper. Targeted to countries with the most need, including states weakened by conflict, disease and other sources of fragility, investments in quality basic education will support learning opportunities for a billion disadvantaged children, out-of-school youth and adults, especially girls and women worldwide. Basic education interventions will help facilitate national education plans in targeted countries; improve early learning competencies; support more effective monitoring, evaluation and information systems; improve instructional quality through textbooks and other education resources; and expand literacy, numeracy and basic skills training for all learners. Collectively, these interventions represent the "next generation" in a global effort to strengthen educational quality, build capacity, promote accountability, inclusiveness, and life-long learning in a changing social and economic environment.

## International Disaster Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Disaster Assistance	669,739	550,000	200,000	750,000	880,000

\*FY 2008 actual includes supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

The FY 2010 request for International Disaster Assistance (IDA) will provide humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, as well as support for disaster mitigation, disaster risk reduction, prevention, and preparedness. The request will fund relief programs such as emergency health and nutrition interventions, livelihoods, 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.

On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to USAID.<sup>1</sup> USAID is now responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs. Recurring costs are estimated at up to \$2 million annually for IDA<sup>2</sup>.

The request improves fiscal discipline and transparency by shifting funding for recurring programs, previously funded in supplemental appropriations, into this base request.

### Highlights:

- The request includes \$300 million for emergency food security, which will be used for local and regional purchase of food, and other interventions, such as cash voucher and cash transfer programs to facilitate access to food.
- The request includes \$50 million for continued humanitarian assistance to Iraqi IDPs.

<sup>1</sup> Under the new statutory framework of P.L. 108-188, as amended, and P.L. 110-229, FEMA is unable to provide funding for USAID unless the threshold damage for a Presidential Disaster Declaration occurs and a declaration is made. USAID is responsible for costs incurred in anticipation of and/or in response to an event that does not result in declaration as well as for necessary recurring costs not attributable to a declaration.

<sup>2</sup> The USAID request includes additional recurring costs in Development Assistance for the Asia Bureau (see country entries for RMI and FSM).

## Transition Initiatives

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Transition Initiatives	44,636	50,000	—	50,000	126,000

The FY 2010 request for 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; examples include: increased responsiveness of central governments to local needs; community self-help programs; grass-roots democratic media programs; and conflict resolution measures.

**Highlights:**

Rapid Response Fund (RRF): The FY 2010 request includes \$76 million for a fund to respond quickly to unforeseen opportunities by focusing on development requirements related to shoring up new and fragile democracies. The RRF will be designed to serve as a flexible mechanism for the United States Government to respond to opportunities worldwide to address divisive issues and help societies heal, establish collaborative democratic processes and institutions, reconcile competing interests, and help set a common agenda to assure the provision of basic services and support economic activity.

**Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)**  
**Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2008-2010**  
(\$ in Thousands)

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2008 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS	FY 2009 ESTIMATE	FY 2010 REQUEST
<b>AFRICA</b>					
<b>Kenya</b>	Increase the capacity of Kenyan state and non-state actors to promote and enable broad-based recovery from election-related violence and address underlying causes of instability.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	5,749	5,000	-
<b>Liberia</b>	Strengthen good governance, community reintegration, and media activities in a post-conflict environment.	Start: 1/2004 Exit: 12/2007	61	-	-
<b>Somalia</b>	Assist U.S. Government efforts to strengthen governance capacity and support reconciliation.	Start: 4/2007 Exit: 1/2008	27	-	-
<b>Sudan</b>	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	8,985	5,000	-
<b>Uganda</b>	Support the voluntary return of displaced northern Ugandans by increasing confidence in the government and in the ongoing transition process.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	5,337	4,413	-
<b>Zimbabwe</b>	Provide short-term technical support to help prepare for a reform-minded government coming to power.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD	290	1,975	-
<b>ASIA / NEAR EAST</b>					
<b>Lebanon</b>	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	4,778	4,500	-
<b>Nepal</b>	Support the peace process and conflict mitigation.	Start: 6/2006 Exit: 8/2009	6,264	3,000	-
<b>Pakistan</b>	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	1,423	657	-
<b>West Bank/Gaza</b>	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	429	-	-
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b>					
<b>Colombia</b>	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: 9/2010	4,089	2,000	-
<b>Cuba</b>	Support youth-led independent media initiatives (funded with ESF).	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	33	150	-
<b>Venezuela</b>	Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions.	Start: 8/2002 Exit: TBD	3,649	2,000	-
<b>New Countries</b>			-	11,292	40,695
<b>Program Support - Worldwide</b>			5,033	7,208	6,500
<b>Adjustment*</b>			(1,511)	2,805	2,805
<b>TOTAL TI FUNDS</b>			<b>44,636</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>

\*The negative balance for FY 2008 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than FY 2008 appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations. Adjustments to FY 2009 and FY 2010 levels may include 1) funds from the prior fiscal year; 2) funds used in the next fiscal year; and 3) collections, recoveries, and reimbursements.

**FY 2008:** In addition to the TI funds above, OTI managed the following non-TI funds: **Uganda:** \$1.9 million Development Assistance (DA); **Nepal:** \$130,000 DA, \$500,000 Transfer from the Department of Defense pursuant to Sec. 1207 of the National Defense Authorization Act (1207); **Pakistan:** \$25 million Economic Support Fund (ESF); **Colombia:** \$4.0 million 1207, \$2.0 million Andean Counterdrug Program, \$4.0 million ESF; **Cuba:** \$7.6 million ESF; **Venezuela:** \$5.8 million DA, \$4.7 million ESF.

**FY 2009:** In addition to the TI funds above, OTI is managing the following non-TI funds: **Sudan:** \$11.1 million ESF, \$1.2 million UK Department for International Development; **Nepal:** \$3.05 million DA; **Pakistan:** \$32 million ESF; **Colombia:** \$4.9 million 1207; **Cuba:** \$0.6 million ESF.

## Development Credit Authority

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Development Credit Authority – Administrative Expenses	8,094	8,000	—	8,000	8,600
Development Credit Authority – Transfer Authority	(21,000)	(25,000)	—	(25,000)	(25,000)

The FY 2010 request includes \$25 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and \$8.6 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. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA augments grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects, and 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, the DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$1.5 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$55 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 63 USAID missions to enter into 204 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. DCA projects have proven very effective in channeling resources to micro-enterprises, small and medium-scale businesses, farmers, mortgage markets, and certain infrastructure sectors, most notably energy.

In FY 2010, DCA will support much needed financing of water and sanitation facilities in Nigeria, Tanzania, Philippines, and Uganda. DCA will continue to work closely with the African Development Bank to support small- and medium-sized enterprises 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 accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. sec. 661), 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 \$20 billion.

## Economic Support Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Economic Support Fund	5,362,338	4,143,300	2,874,500	7,017,800	6,504,096

\* FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\* FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

The FY 2010 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, from countering terrorism and extremist ideology to increasing the role of the private sector in the economy to assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems to supporting transparent and accountable governance and the empowerment of citizens, for example.

The FY 2010 request for the ESF account represents a decrease of \$513.7 million, or 7 percent, from FY 2009, including the enacted bridge supplemental and the pending spring supplemental. While funding for some ESF programs is increasing, the overall account is decreasing for three reasons: 1) amounts requested in the FY 2009 pending supplemental do not have a corresponding request in FY 2010, particularly the supplemental request of \$448 million for assistance to developing countries affected by the global financial crisis; 2) some programs, such as Indonesia and the Philippines, which are funded with ESF FY 2009 are being requested solely out of the Development Assistance account in FY 2010; and 3) there are significant decreases in the FY 2010 request for specific programs, such as Iraq and West Bank and Gaza. Within this decrease, the FY 2010 request does increase funding for Global Climate Change as well as the State Department's Human Rights and Democracy Fund.

### Highlights:

The Administration's strategic priorities for ESF funding in FY 2010 include:

*Sub-Saharan Africa:* \$647.9 million for programs that support reconstruction, recovery, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries.

- Sudan: The FY 2010 request of \$296 million will continue to support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement as well as peace processes in Darfur. Funds will mainly support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, consensus building between leaders and constituencies, good governance, anti-corruption efforts, basic education, and rebuilding of infrastructure.
- Liberia: The FY 2010 request of \$148.7 million will be focused mainly on basic education, agriculture and food security, access to electricity, and governance activities that support the 2011 elections.

- Democratic Republic of the Congo: The \$59.1 million request will support conflict mitigation, basic education, agriculture, decentralization reforms, legislature capacity building, and rule of law and human rights programs to support a democratic Congo that provides for the basic needs of its citizens.
- Somalia: The FY 2010 request of \$28.3 million will be focused on peace and political reconciliation, community security initiatives, stabilization reforms, institutional capacity building, and civil society development to support the achievement of lasting political stability.

*East Asia and the Pacific:* \$157.8 million to strengthen democracy and economic development in the region.

- North Korea: The FY 2010 request of \$98 million will support the earliest possible denuclearization of North Korea and seek to improve human rights through external documentation and increased access to independent sources of information.
- Burma: The request of \$34.8 million will focus on U.S. assistance inside and outside of the country to increase human rights, civic participation, and access to information; aid displaced persons, refugees, and migrants who have been driven from their homes; and, address the need for humanitarian assistance and educational opportunities inside and outside Burma.
- EAP Regional: The FY 2010 request of \$14.5 million will shape partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF). These programs will help fulfill the President's commitments to APEC leading up to the U.S. host year in 2011, as well as the U.S.-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

*Europe and Eurasia:* The FY 2010 request of \$11 million for Cyprus will encourage the eventual reunification of the island by building support for the peace process, increase the capacity of civil society to advocate for reconciliation and reunification, and further the economic integration of the island.

*Near East:* \$1.677 billion to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East and to target the economic despair and lack of opportunity exploited by extremists.

- Iraq: The FY 2010 request of \$415.7 million in ESF funds will assist with the transfer of full responsibility to the Iraqi government. This request will support capacity building efforts in the central and provincial governments, assist with reintegration for Iraqis returning to their communities, fund anti-corruption programs, provide technical assistance and election support, and promote broad based economic growth and diversification including through agriculture programs and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy. The programs ESF supports are critical to building on the significant progress already made toward an Iraq that is sovereign, stable, and self-reliant.
- Jordan: The FY 2010 request of \$363 million will advance political reforms, build technical capacity of the local and national governments, and support improvements in basic education, health, youth and water, and sanitation services in Jordanian

communities. Of this amount, \$360 million is provided as under the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding with the Government of Jordan and \$3 million is provided for Global Climate Change, which is considered separate from the MOU.

- Egypt: The ESF request of \$250 million will support development objectives in Egypt as well as United States – Egypt engagement on political and economic reforms. Funds will improve coverage of primary health care among underserved populations and sustainable systems to expand and enhance education, and support Egypt's transition to a market-oriented, private-sector led economy. Funding will also support increased public participation, while promoting human rights, civic education, and administration of and access to justice.
- Lebanon: The FY 2010 request of \$109 million supports Lebanon's democracy by fostering credible, transparent institutions at all levels; strengthening the role of an active civil society; supporting the independence and efficiency of the judicial system; and promoting tolerance and rejecting extremism. Funds will also be used to educate youth, create employment opportunities, and expand access to microfinance.
- West Bank and Gaza: The ESF request of \$400.4 –million will strengthen the Palestinian Authority (PA) as a credible partner in Middle Eastern peace and continue to respond to humanitarian needs in Gaza. Assistance will provide significant resources to support the stability of the Palestinian Authority, economic development of the West Bank, and provide funding to increase the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of their people.

*South Asia:* \$3.268 billion for economic reconstruction and development, democracy building, good governance, and stabilization initiatives.

- Afghanistan: The request of \$2.158 billion will align with the President's new strategy and will focus on countering the insurgency and improving the ability of the government of Afghanistan to extend the reach of good governance at the national and sub-national levels. Particular emphasis will be placed on stabilization activities in the south and east of Afghanistan.
- Pakistan: \$1.074 billion comprises the majority of the request to triple non-military assistance to Pakistan. These funds will support the President's strategy by focusing on strengthening the Government of Pakistan's capacity, promoting a vibrant economy, and increasing our development assistance to Pakistan's Western Frontier Region.

*Western Hemisphere:* \$447.7 million to bolster security, strengthen democratic institutions, promote prosperity and invest in people.

- Colombia: The ESF request of \$200.7 million will help consolidate the gains made to date by the Government of Colombia in its fight against illegal armed groups and narcotics trafficking by strengthening its institutional capacity to provide security, economic, and social development. U.S. assistance will focus on carefully identified strategic geographic zones where violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.
- Cuba: The FY 2010 request of \$20 million will continue to promote self-determined democracy in Cuba. Funds will be used to: provide humanitarian assistance to political

prisoners, their families and other victims of repression; advance human rights; strengthen independent civil society organizations; support information sharing into and out of Cuba; and advance political competition in Cuba.

- Haiti: \$125 million of ESF will support a comprehensive program to strengthen government institutions, encourage democratic reform, foster long-term stability, and promote social and economic development.
- Venezuela: The 2010 ESF request of \$6 million 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.
- WHA Regional: The ESF request of \$91.1 million will, in part, support Presidential pledges made at the Fifth Summit of the Americas. These funds will allow the President to advance partnerships, networks, and joint approaches that respond to our common interests in promoting social and economic investment, energy and climate change partnerships, and citizen safety in the hemisphere. Meeting these Summit goals will ensure U.S. leadership in strengthening its relationships throughout the hemisphere and in achieving development objectives of mutual interest.

*Global Programs: \$294.8 million*

- Stabilization Bridge Fund: The FY 2010 request of \$40 million will allow the U.S. government to deliver critical resources aimed at influencing the dynamics of a stabilization crisis and potentially lessening the need for long-term deployments of military forces, international peacekeepers or police. When used in coordination with an interagency civilian response engagement, this fund would provide a wide range of programs to allow reconstruction work to begin quickly, bridging the gap until other funds can be identified and made available.
- Human Rights and Democracy Fund: The FY 2010 request of \$70 million 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.
- Oceans, Environment, and Science Partnerships: The FY 2010 request of \$177.7 million will promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development. As part of the FY 2010 Global Climate Change Initiative, ESF funds will support multilateral and bilateral efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote sustainable land use, and help developing countries adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.

## Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia***	690,050	650,000	242,500	892,500	762,253

\* FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\* FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

\*\*\* Includes funds appropriated in FY 2008 under the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account (\$293.6 million) and under the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account (\$396.5 million).

The FY 2010 budget requests funding in the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account, which merges the authorities and appropriations for the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account. The request reflects the vital U.S. national interest in helping the independent states of the former Soviet Union become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries and in continuing to stabilize and transition Southeast Europe, which is still contending today with the effects of the violent breakup of Yugoslavia and its aftermath in the 1990s.

### *Europe*

For Southeast Europe, ensuring the success of newly-independent Kosovo is essential for the region's future and is the top priority for AEECA funding, followed closely by the need to facilitate progress on reform in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in Serbia. Programs will focus on integrating Southeast Europe into the Euro-Atlantic community and institutions, while promoting democracy, rule of law, individual freedom and market economies. AEECA funding will support programs that fight international crime, trafficking, and corruption; build regional integration and socio-economic bridges among ethnic communities; and consolidate the region's democratic and economic progress. In the FY 2010 request, country levels are rebalanced to maintain robust funding for Kosovo, while providing increases to consolidate progress achieved in Albania and Macedonia, to strengthen reforms in Serbia and assure that Bosnia and Herzegovina gets back on the path to Euro-Atlantic integration.

### *Eurasia*

U.S. assistance programs in Eurasia support a long-standing U.S. policy aimed at encouraging the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies in the region. The United States rejects the notion that any country has special privileges or a "sphere of influence" in this region; instead the United States is open to cooperating with all countries in the region and where appropriate providing assistance that helps develop democratic and market institutions and practices. The FY 2010 AEECA request prioritizes work begun last year to help Georgia recover from its conflict with Russia. Another key focus is on helping Ukraine and Moldova diversify export markets, lessen their energy dependence and improve democratic governance. For Russia, the AEECA request focuses on programs to promote democracy and rule of law, which constitute the bulk of the budget request for that country, but also includes funding for programs that will promote cooperation with Moscow in areas of mutual interest, such as health, counternarcotics, and non-proliferation.

### *Central Asia*

Central Asia remains 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. For this region, where good relations play an important role in supporting our military and civilian efforts to stabilize Afghanistan, the AEECA request prioritizes assistance for the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

### *Regional*

The increased request for the Europe and Eurasia regional budgets includes funding for the U.S. contribution to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe to support its operations and programs.

### **Highlights:**

- Kosovo (\$100 million): Funding will help nascent institutions adjust to the challenges of governance; support international structures assisting the Government of Kosovo; develop judicial and law enforcement systems; drive economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors in particular energy; strengthen democratic institutions; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance.
- Ukraine (\$90.1 million): Funding aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community in the face of major challenges – namely, the global financial crisis and a factionalized political environment. U.S. programs will promote sound economic policy to deal with the ongoing financial challenges; strengthen energy security; strengthen democratic institutions and accountable governance; support civil society, justice sector reform, and anti-corruption efforts; and improve Ukraine’s health care system.
- Georgia (\$62.1 million): Funding will continue the work begun last year to help Georgia recover from the conflict. U.S. programs will focus on work to enable Georgia’s economic recovery; strengthen the separation of powers; develop a more vibrant civil society and political plurality; bolster independent media and access to information; continue to improve social sector reforms; and increase the country’s energy security.
- Russia (\$56.1 million): As relations with Russia enter a new phase, U.S. assistance efforts will continue to address democratic development and security concerns. U.S. assistance will provide solid support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, and human rights. Funding will also support programs to work with the Russian government to combat trafficking in persons and other transnational threats. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus will help stem the spread of instability and foster this region’s development.
- Serbia (\$51 million): U.S. assistance focuses on keeping Serbia’s progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration on track, particularly in the wake of Kosovo’s declaration of independence. Given Serbia’s still-developing democracy, increased funding would be used to strengthen the rule of law and civil society; programs will also support the reform of Serbia’s agricultural and financial sector.

- Bosnia and Herzegovina (\$38.6 million): Funding is focused on helping the country regain momentum on Euro-Atlantic integration and remedy uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will help Bosnia to develop its state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and business regulatory environment friendly to investment; improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic issues.
- Tajikistan (\$46.5 million): Funding will help increase the stability of Tajikistan, situated on the frontline of our ongoing military stabilization efforts in Afghanistan. U.S. programs will help strengthen border security and counter-narcotics efforts; promote democratic and economic reform; combat extremism; and improve education. The FY 2010 AEECA request includes significant new resources to help solve problems related to chronic winter electricity and food shortages that threaten Tajikistan's stability.
- Kyrgyz Republic (\$41.5 million): Similar to our efforts in Tajikistan, U.S. assistance will work to improve security, combat drug trafficking and other transnational threats, and address social issues such as education and health. U.S. programs will also focus on areas where progress has stalled, in particular, supporting programs to strengthen democratic institutions and combat corruption. The FY 2010 AEECA request seeks a significant increase for programs to stabilize and reform the Kyrgyz economy and address chronic food insecurity.

## International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement ***	1,279,033	1,389,000	389,500	1,778,500	1,947,451

\*FY 2008 actual includes supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

\*\*\* Includes funds previously requested under the Andean Counterdrug Programs (ACP) account: \$322.328 million in FY 2008 and \$315 million in FY 2009. Does not include the transfer of \$2.48 million to the Foreign Military Financing account in FY 2008 authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-101).

The FY 2010 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request supports country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. 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. INCLE resources are also focused in countries to help overcome specific challenges, such as drug trafficking and criminal cartels in Mexico, drug production and law enforcement in Afghanistan, police reforms in the Democratic Republic of Congo, justice sector improvements in Haiti, law enforcement capacity in Indonesia, and training, infrastructure, and equipment for police units in Liberia.

New in the FY 2010 INCLE request is funding for the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative, a multi-account, multi-year effort to forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats. SSP utilizes an integrated approach aimed at reaching global and regional partnerships, while also providing bilateral support to further enable the capacity of partner nations to cooperate and coordinate on regional and global law enforcement and terrorism concerns. The INCLE component of SSP provides funding for expanded training centers, including a new Regional Security Training Center for West, Central and North Africa, and enhancing the capacity of the International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEA). Through these centers, the U.S. Government (USG) will provide training and coordination to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement (including specialized counterterrorism skills) and judicial institutions. Funding specifically expands the capacity of the Lima, Peru regional center, provides capabilities to track ILEA alumni, and may support an additional ILEA as the United States engages with partner nations that have expressed interest in hosting.

The FY 2010 INCLE request will support counterdrug programs in the seven Andean countries previously funded through the Andean Counterdrug Programs account, although the main focus remains 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 assets.

## Highlights:

- **Afghanistan (\$450 million):** Funding will be used to accelerate and expand counternarcotics, civilian law enforcement, and administration of justice programs in order to overcome critical security, governance, and rule of law challenges. Funds will support the U.S. counternarcotics strategy, which combats opium production and trafficking; seeks to sustain and expand the poppy free status of the northern and eastern provinces of Afghanistan; increases coordination between counternarcotics and counterinsurgency activities in the South; amplifies the effects of the incentivized approach to reducing poppy cultivation through the Good Performers Initiative; expands public information, outreach, and demand reduction efforts; and continues to build the capacity and capability of the Counternarcotics Police of Afghanistan to interdict major traffickers and disrupt Taliban financing.

Funds will support the National Justice Sector Strategy and the Provincial Justice Coordination Mechanism which work towards an Afghan justice system with competent prosecutors, functioning courts, and humane prisons.

- **Merida Initiative (\$550 million in total, with \$525 million in INCLE and \$25 million in ESF):**
  - Merida Initiative (Mexico) (\$450 million): Funding will be used to develop the Government of Mexico's (GOM) institutional capacity to detect and interdict illicit drugs, explosives and weapons, and trafficked/smuggled persons. To support counternarcotics operations, the newly restructured federal police force (SSP) will be equipped with helicopters, fixed-wing aircraft and surveillance systems, and the Mexican Navy will likewise be provided with helicopters. Mobile gamma ray non-intrusive inspection equipment will be provided to SSP, the Mexican military and Customs for use at interior checkpoints. Specialized law enforcement training will be provided and will include seminars such as ethics in government, criminal investigative techniques, and crime scene search and preservation of evidence methods. Funds will support the implementation of integrated information technology equipment and software to expand an existing case-tracking system used by Mexico's Office of the Attorney General, the PGR. Programs also will support rule of law reforms, as well as support for anti-corruption initiatives, including training to watchdog agencies within the PGR and SSP.
  - Merida Initiative (Central America) (\$75 million): Funding will continue to support the regional capability to protect citizen security, combat illegal trafficking, and build strong justice sector institutions. Programs will strengthen law enforcement and security by increasing law enforcement knowledge of criminals and their operations through vetted units and increased information sharing within the region, as well as training and equipment for police. Trafficking in arms and drugs will be confronted through advanced training on border and mobile inspections, police training, and equipment. Funding will also support the U.S. anti-gangs strategy, establishing a region-wide capability for investigations, law enforcement, preventative policing, and community activities. Funds will be used to strengthen other justice sector institutions by working with prosecutors and courts to ensure rapid and transparent procedures and increased convictions, as well as providing equipment and technical assistance for community policing and juvenile justice systems. Finally, anti-corruption measures will increase transparency and credibility of justice sector operations.

- **Colombia (\$237.8 million):** Funding will continue to support eradication and interdiction activities, provide technical assistance and training for Colombian police, military and judicial personnel, promote Government of Colombia presence throughout the country and dismantle major trafficking organizations and associated infrastructure by seizing their assets and imprisoning their leaders. The USG will look to maximize savings and encourage further action in the sustainable nationalization of several U.S.-supported programs.
- **Pakistan (\$155.2 million):** Funding will support expanded law enforcement assistance and expanded border security aviation support to civilian agencies under the Ministry of Interior. This critical support will provide training, equipment, and air support for civilian law enforcement agencies that are responsible for maintaining peace and security following military operations. Funds will also continue current border security, law enforcement and judicial system reform, as well as counternarcotics programs, including support for the USG commitment to the Federally Administered Tribal Areas.
- **West Bank/Gaza (\$100 million):** Funding will support ongoing efforts to reform the security sector by training and equipping National Security Forces associated with the Palestinian Authority.
- **Iraq (\$52 million):** Funding will support programs to further criminal justice sector reform and capacity-building, including training, advising and supporting the courts and judiciary and Iraqi Corrections Service, to address the problems of corruption and illegal drugs, to increase USG engagement in the Iraqi law enforcement development and reform efforts, as well as to provide administrative oversight.
- **Peru (\$40 million):** Funding will support the Government of Peru as it works to eliminate the illicit drug industry, including its efforts against subversive groups working with drug traffickers, stepping up interdiction and eradication operations, increasing precursor chemical seizures, augmenting training for new anti-drug units, improving controls at ports and airports, and preventing major trafficking organizations from regaining a foothold by dismantling them via arrests and prosecutions.
- **Sudan (\$24 million):** Funding will support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and assist programs aimed at stabilizing Darfur. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions as well as contribute to United Nations civilian police and formed police units in Southern Sudan and Darfur.
- **Bolivia (\$26 million):** To help address increasing quantities of cocaine resulting from Government of Bolivia policies that support expansion of coca cultivation, funds will support expanded interdiction efforts, including training for police. Support will continue for the official government eradication program to avoid unchecked cultivation. Extensive training programs for counternarcotics policing and other police will continue, as will public diplomacy efforts that focus on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.

- **Haiti (\$18.5 million):** Funding will focus on transforming the Haitian National Police (HNP) into a competent law enforcement institution capable of providing security for Haitians and enforcing the rule of law. Assistance will support the UN stabilization mission and related activities through civilian police, counternarcotics, rule of law, and corrections programs, as well as efforts to rebuild the operational capacity of the HNP with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training. Counterdrug funding will support coastal interdiction efforts and specialized anti-drug police units.
- **Global Programs (\$189.7 million) –** Funding will counter transnational crime and counternarcotics challenges. Some of the specific components include:
  - **Inter-regional Aviation Support (\$60.1 million):** Funding provides centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.
  - **ILEAs (\$36.7 million):** Funding will fully support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador (Phase 2 construction) and the Regional Training Center in Lima and will be used to explore the possibility of extending the ILEA program to the Middle East region.
  - **Demand Reduction (\$12.5 million):** Funding supports programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime, and high-risk HIV behavior. Funding also will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional/global knowledge exchange forums, development of national/regional drug-free community coalitions, and research/demonstration program development, including development of specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.
  - **Program Development and Support (\$24.5 million):** Funding provides for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.

## Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs	496,755	529,500	122,000	651,500	765,430

\*FY 2008 actual includes supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

The FY 2010 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request will support critical security and humanitarian-related priority interventions. The request includes increases for the Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF), in part to support dismantlement activities in North Korea and other critical locations; the Global Threat Reduction Program to strengthen bio-security and nuclear smuggling programs; the Export Control and Related Border Security program to strengthen border security and help states implement United Nations (UN) Security Council Resolution 1540 related to nonproliferation of weapons of mass destruction. It fully funds the U.S. Government's (USG) contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and begins the effort to eventually double U.S. voluntary contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

New in the FY 2010 NADR request is funding for the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative, a multi-account, multi-year effort which will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats. The SSP utilizes an integrated approach aimed at reaching global and regional partnerships, while also providing bilateral support to further enable the capacity of partner nations to cooperate and coordinate on regional and global law enforcement and terrorism concerns. The NADR component of SSP includes enhanced funding for the Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI), provided for the first time outside of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative programs (EARSIS), as well as regional counterterrorism and global border security funding to be provided to priority countries and regions to enhance their capacity to cooperate and coordinate on global terrorism and crime issues.

### Highlights:

#### *Nonproliferation Activities*

- The NDF (\$75 million) 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. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe and can be used to support multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. NDF funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.

- The Global Threat Reduction Program (\$68.6 million) supports specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or proliferant state acquisition of WMD materials, equipment, and expertise, through such activities as scientist redirection and engagement, security upgrades at biological and chemical agent laboratories and facilities, and the prevention of nuclear smuggling.
- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (\$65 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. These funds allow the USG to target programs of specific interest.
- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program (\$55 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMDs, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons, by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive export and border control systems. The program builds capacity to ensure transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.
- The contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (\$26 million) helps to fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System.
- The WMD Terrorism program (\$2 million), new in FY 2009, will continue to undertake specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction. This program will advance the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and help develop international partnership capacity.

#### *Anti -Terrorism Programs*

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$228.4 million) includes funding for critical partner countries, supports the RSI by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges, and permits the continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security. 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.
- Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$54.6 million) 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 request provides critical biometrics enhancements to assist 18 partner nations and supports continued system expansion into critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand and Kenya), allows development of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures the PISCES system maintains standards in accord with international norms.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$21.9 million) assists frontline 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 U.S. initiative. In addition, CTF funding supports Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, East Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives. CTF funds will also be used to support regional efforts through the RSI.
- Counterterrorism Engagement (\$6 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts, including the RSI, to build political will at senior levels in partner nations for shared counterterrorism challenges.

*Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance*

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$163.1 million) advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air Defense Systems, 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**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	496,755	529,500	122,000	651,500	765,430
<b>Africa</b>	27,512	31,498	-	31,498	47,225
<b>Angola</b>	7,483	6,300	-	6,300	7,500
Humanitarian Demining Program	5,800	5,800	-	5,800	6,500
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	1,683	500	-	500	1,000
<b>Burundi</b>	170	373	-	373	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	300	-	300	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	170	73	-	73	-
<b>Cote d'Ivoire</b>	-	-	-	-	300
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	100
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	-	-	-	200
<b>Democratic Republic of the Congo</b>	-	300	-	300	1,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	300	-	300	1,000
<b>Ethiopia</b>	1,000	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Ghana</b>	75	-	-	-	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	75	-	-	-	-
<b>Guinea-Bissau</b>	244	-	-	-	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	244	-	-	-	-
<b>Kenya</b>	6,211	5,500	-	5,500	8,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,455	5,000	-	5,000	8,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	458	500	-	500	500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	298	-	-	-	-
<b>Mauritania</b>	700	-	-	-	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	700	-	-	-	-
<b>Mozambique</b>	-	-	-	-	2,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	-	-	-	2,000
<b>Nigeria</b>	-	50	-	50	50
Counterterrorism Financing	-	50	-	50	50
<b>Republic of the Congo</b>	675	-	-	-	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	675	-	-	-	-
<b>Somalia</b>	754	-	-	-	2,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	754	-	-	-	2,000
<b>South Africa</b>	-	50	-	50	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	-	-	1,000
Counterterrorism Financing	-	50	-	50	500
<b>State Africa Regional (AF)</b>	5,451	14,925	-	14,925	20,475
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,451	11,025	-	11,025	15,225
Counterterrorism Financing	-	1,200	-	1,200	2,650
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	2,700	-	2,700	2,600
<b>Sudan</b>	4,400	4,000	-	4,000	3,900
Humanitarian Demining Program	3,400	3,400	-	3,400	3,400
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	1,000	600	-	600	500
<b>Tanzania</b>	149	-	-	-	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	149	-	-	-	-

**Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>Uganda</b>	200	-	-	-	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	200	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	25,717	24,810	47,000	71,810	28,370
<b>Cambodia</b>	4,060	4,200	-	4,200	3,290
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	-	-	275
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	120	-	-	-	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	3,890	4,000	-	4,000	2,940
Terrorist Interdiction Program	50	200	-	200	75
<b>Indonesia</b>	5,117	6,450	-	6,450	6,750
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,166	5,800	-	5,800	6,100
Counterterrorism Financing	461	50	-	50	50
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	600	-	600	600
<b>Laos</b>	2,953	1,900	-	1,900	1,900
Humanitarian Demining Program	2,953	1,900	-	1,900	1,900
<b>Malaysia</b>	1,254	1,340	-	1,340	1,350
Antiterrorism Assistance	764	800	-	800	800
Counterterrorism Financing	-	50	-	50	50
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	490	490	-	490	500
<b>Mongolia</b>	-	250	-	250	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	250	-	250	250
<b>North Korea</b>	-	-	47,000	47,000	-
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	-	-	47,000	47,000	-
<b>Philippines</b>	4,562	4,175	-	4,175	5,625
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,472	3,500	-	3,500	4,950
Counterterrorism Financing	340	50	-	50	50
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	480	625	-	625	625
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	270	-	-	-	-
<b>Singapore</b>	725	500	-	500	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	725	500	-	500	500
<b>Taiwan</b>	635	575	-	575	575
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	635	575	-	575	575
<b>Thailand</b>	2,483	2,700	-	2,700	2,050
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,686	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Counterterrorism Financing	-	50	-	50	50
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	550	-	550	550
Terrorist Interdiction Program	397	900	-	900	250
<b>Vietnam</b>	3,075	1,920	-	1,920	2,020
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	600	-	600	700
Humanitarian Demining Program	2,575	1,320	-	1,320	1,320
<b>State East Asia and Pacific Regional</b>	853	800	-	800	4,060
Antiterrorism Assistance	714	800	-	800	4,060
Counterterrorism Financing	139	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	20,753	18,550	-	18,550	25,135
<b>Albania</b>	3,125	1,275	-	1,275	2,975
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	325	-	325	325

**Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	485	650	-	650	650
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	2,640	300	-	300	2,000
<b>Armenia</b>	600	600	-	600	1,010
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	-	-	260
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	600	-	600	750
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	2,077	1,300	-	1,300	1,865
Antiterrorism Assistance	397	300	-	300	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,200	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	480	-	-	-	365
<b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b>	1,243	1,400	-	1,400	2,100
Antiterrorism Assistance	645	600	-	600	550
Counterterrorism Financing	198	100	-	100	350
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	700	-	700	700
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	-	-	-	500
<b>Bulgaria</b>	300	400	-	400	400
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	300	400	-	400	400
<b>Croatia</b>	595	500	-	500	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	595	500	-	500	450
<b>Georgia</b>	3,210	2,200	-	2,200	2,150
Antiterrorism Assistance	560	500	-	500	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,200	1,100	-	1,100	1,100
Humanitarian Demining Program	700	-	-	-	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	750	600	-	600	600
<b>Kosovo</b>	500	795	-	795	1,070
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	670	-	670	670
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	125	-	125	400
<b>Macedonia</b>	932	895	-	895	1,295
Antiterrorism Assistance	397	250	-	250	275
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	535	520	-	520	520
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	125	-	125	500
<b>Malta</b>	-	125	-	125	400
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	125	-	125	400
<b>Montenegro</b>	777	550	-	550	650
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	-	-	150
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	550	-	550	500
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	477	-	-	-	-
<b>Russia</b>	1,500	850	-	850	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,500	850	-	850	1,000
<b>Serbia</b>	855	1,750	-	1,750	1,175
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	150	-	150	175
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	855	850	-	850	650
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	750	-	750	350
<b>Turkey</b>	2,443	3,410	-	3,410	2,995
Antiterrorism Assistance	744	885	-	885	945
Counterterrorism Financing	99	875	-	875	700

**Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	750	-	750	850
Terrorist Interdiction Program	1,000	900	-	900	500
<b>Ukraine</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,100	800	-	800	1,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
<b>Eurasia Regional</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>3,100</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	496	700	-	700	2,200
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	900
<b>Near East</b>	<b>57,648</b>	<b>58,100</b>	<b>61,000</b>	<b>119,100</b>	<b>84,680</b>
<b>Algeria</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>950</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	200	-	200	400
Counterterrorism Financing	317	200	-	200	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	100	-	100	150
<b>Bahrain</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,100</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	744	500	-	500	800
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	-	-	-	300
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>895</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>51,100</b>	<b>2,800</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	367	1,000	-	1,000	2,600
Counterterrorism Financing	198	100	-	100	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	330	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	-	-	50,000	50,000	-
<b>Iraq</b>	<b>20,363</b>	<b>24,500</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>35,500</b>	<b>30,300</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	2,500	6,000	8,500	5,000
Counterterrorism Financing	1,091	1,000	-	1,000	1,450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,200
Global Threat Reduction	-	-	1,000	1,000	615
Humanitarian Demining Program	13,892	20,500	-	20,500	18,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	-	-	1,500	1,500	1,500
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	4,180	-	-	-	2,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	1,200	500	500	1,000	535
<b>Jordan</b>	<b>23,571</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,150</b>	<b>24,650</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	22,174	18,000	-	18,000	23,000
Counterterrorism Financing	397	150	-	150	150
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
<b>Lebanon</b>	<b>4,745</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,600</b>	<b>6,800</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,646	3,700	-	3,700	4,000
Counterterrorism Financing	99	-	-	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	400	-	400	800
Humanitarian Demining Program	1,000	500	-	500	2,000
<b>Libya</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>500</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	200	-	200	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	250	-	250	500
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	300	-	300	-
Terrorist Interdiction Program	700	300	-	300	-
<b>Morocco</b>	<b>1,119</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>1,200</b>

**Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Antiterrorism Assistance	496	325	-	325	800
Counterterrorism Financing	198	100	-	100	100
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	425	200	-	200	300
<b>Oman</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>950</b>	<b>2,000</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	893	500	-	500	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	450	-	450	1,000
<b>Qatar</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	268	-	-	-	-
<b>Saudi Arabia</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>400</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	99	-	-	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	350	-	350	400
<b>Tunisia</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>300</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	325	-	325	-
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	100	100	-	100	100
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>230</b>
Counterterrorism Financing	-	725	-	725	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	200	-	200	230
<b>West Bank and Gaza</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,500</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	-	-	2,000
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	500
<b>Yemen</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,525</b>	<b>3,550</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	744	790	-	790	900
Counterterrorism Financing	298	100	-	100	350
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	410	-	410	1,000
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	400	-	400	500
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	400	-	400	500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	992	425	-	425	300
<b>Near East Regional</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,800</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	-	-	1,300
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	500
<b>Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>5,600</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	900	-	900	3,800
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	1,300
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	-	-	-	500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>57,279</b>	<b>60,690</b>	<b>14,000</b>	<b>74,690</b>	<b>99,945</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	<b>28,096</b>	<b>36,550</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>48,550</b>	<b>57,755</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	6,289	12,000	12,000	24,000	18,500
Counterterrorism Financing	595	1,000	-	1,000	3,100
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	750	750	-	750	825
Humanitarian Demining Program	15,000	20,000	-	20,000	15,000
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	4,470	2,500	-	2,500	20,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	992	300	-	300	330
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>4,813</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>4,700</b>
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,521	2,500	-	2,500	3,000

**Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Counterterrorism Financing	992	700	-	700	1,625
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	400	-	400	75
<b>India</b>	1,692	1,700	-	1,700	1,700
Antiterrorism Assistance	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	-	700	700
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	2,992	1,900	-	1,900	1,900
Antiterrorism Assistance	992	400	-	400	500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	2,000	1,500	-	1,500	1,400
<b>Kyrgyz Republic</b>	2,488	1,590	-	1,590	1,590
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,488	650	-	650	650
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	940	-	940	940
<b>Nepal</b>	1,242	700	-	700	1,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	992	700	-	700	1,100
Terrorist Interdiction Program	250	-	-	-	200
<b>Pakistan</b>	9,725	11,250	2,000	13,250	22,650
Antiterrorism Assistance	7,935	9,750	2,000	11,750	21,000
Counterterrorism Financing	397	150	-	150	165
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	750	-	750	825
Terrorist Interdiction Program	893	600	-	600	660
<b>Sri Lanka</b>	647	650	-	650	650
Antiterrorism Assistance	397	200	-	200	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	450	-	450	450
<b>Tajikistan</b>	3,164	1,450	-	1,450	1,725
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,984	650	-	650	750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	800	-	800	975
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	180	-	-	-	-
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	1,050	750	-	750	1,075
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	200	-	200	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,050	550	-	550	825
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	200	150	-	150	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	200	150	-	150	600
<b>State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)</b>	1,170	400	-	400	4,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	570	400	-	400	2,800
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	-	-	-	500
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	16,345	12,845	-	12,845	26,545
<b>Argentina</b>	871	450	-	450	300
Antiterrorism Assistance	421	-	-	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	450	-	450	300
<b>Brazil</b>	-	400	-	400	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	400	-	400	400
<b>Chile</b>	737	300	-	300	450
Antiterrorism Assistance	287	-	-	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	300	-	300	450
<b>Colombia</b>	3,288	3,150	-	3,150	6,495

**Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Antiterrorism Assistance	3,288	2,750	-	2,750	4,395
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	100
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	400	-	400	2,000
<b>Dominican Republic</b>	436	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	436	-	-	-	-
<b>Eastern Caribbean</b>	496	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	496	-	-	-	-
<b>Ecuador</b>	174	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	174	-	-	-	-
<b>Jamaica</b>	471	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	471	-	-	-	-
<b>Mexico</b>	1,348	3,845	-	3,845	7,075
Antiterrorism Assistance	548	3,000	-	3,000	6,000
Counterterrorism Financing	-	175	-	175	175
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	670	-	670	900
<b>Nicaragua</b>	-	850	-	850	850
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	350	-	350	850
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	500	-	500	-
<b>Panama</b>	498	150	-	150	150
Antiterrorism Assistance	248	-	-	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	150	-	150	150
<b>Paraguay</b>	433	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	233	-	-	-	-
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	200	-	-	-	-
<b>Peru</b>	109	-	-	-	2,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	109	-	-	-	-
Humanitarian Demining Program	-	-	-	-	2,000
<b>The Bahamas</b>	401	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	401	-	-	-	-
<b>Trinidad and Tobago</b>	883	-	-	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	883	-	-	-	-
<b>Uruguay</b>	-	-	-	-	200
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	-	-	-	-	200
<b>State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)</b>	6,200	3,700	-	3,700	8,625
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,100	3,500	-	3,500	6,000
Counterterrorism Financing	-	50	-	50	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	5,100	150	-	150	725
Terrorist Interdiction Program	-	-	-	-	1,300
<b>ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	186,006	207,700	-	207,700	257,100
CTBT International Monitoring System	26,306	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	17,962	17,700	-	17,700	22,600
Global Threat Reduction	56,930	61,000	-	61,000	68,000
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	51,083	61,000	-	61,000	63,500
NADR WMDT	-	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	33,725	41,000	-	41,000	75,000

**Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs**  
**Summary by Country and Sub-account**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>PM - Political-Military Affairs</b>	54,927	66,907	-	66,907	71,230
<b>PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction</b>	54,927	66,907	-	66,907	71,230
Humanitarian Demining Program	17,248	16,130	-	16,130	14,800
International Trust Fund	12,771	12,500	-	12,500	7,500
Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction	24,908	38,277	-	38,277	48,930
<b>S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	50,568	48,400	-	48,400	125,200
<b>S/CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative</b>	-	5,000	-	5,000	37,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	5,000	-	5,000	29,700
Counterterrorism Financing	-	-	-	-	2,500
CT Engagement with Allies	-	-	-	-	4,800
<b>S/CT - State Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	50,568	43,400	-	43,400	88,200
Antiterrorism Assistance	38,779	37,825	-	37,825	39,500
Counterterrorism Financing	497	1,575	-	1,575	2,000
CT Engagement with Allies	992	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Terrorist Interdiction Program	10,300	2,800	-	2,800	45,500

## Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>496,755</b>	<b>529,500</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>651,500</b>	<b>765,430</b>
<b>Nonproliferation Programs</b>	<b>218,771</b>	<b>234,000</b>	<b>101,500</b>	<b>335,500</b>	<b>291,575</b>
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	33,725	41,000	97,000	138,000	75,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	50,727	44,000	2,000	46,000	54,960
Global Threat Reduction	56,930	61,000	1,000	62,000	68,615
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	51,083	61,000	1,500	62,500	65,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	26,306	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	-	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
<b>Anti-terrorism Programs</b>	<b>153,916</b>	<b>161,000</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>181,500</b>	<b>310,800</b>
Anti-terrorism Assistance	128,412	141,300	20,000	161,300	228,385
Terrorist Interdiction Program	18,196	10,000	500	10,500	54,550
Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies	992	1,200	-	1,200	6,000
Counterterrorism Financing	6,316	8,500	-	8,500	21,865
<b>Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance/ Conventional Weapons Destruction</b>	<b>124,068</b>	<b>134,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>134,500</b>	<b>163,055</b>
Humanitarian Demining Program	66,938	75,000	-	75,000	73,575
International Trust Fund	12,771	12,500	-	12,500	7,500
Small Arms / Light Weapons Destruction	44,359	47,000	-	47,000	81,980

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	50,727	44,000	2,000	46,000	54,960
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	3,840	4,190	-	4,190	4,300
Cambodia	120	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	490	600	-	600	600
Malaysia	490	490	-	490	500
Mongolia	-	250	-	250	250
Philippines	480	625	-	625	625
Singapore	725	500	-	500	500
Taiwan	635	575	-	575	575
Thailand	400	550	-	550	550
Vietnam	500	600	-	600	700
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	9,870	9,540	-	9,540	9,840
Albania	485	650	-	650	650
Armenia	600	600	-	600	750
Azerbaijan	1,200	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	400	700	-	700	700
Croatia	595	500	-	500	450
Georgia	1,200	1,100	-	1,100	1,100
Kosovo	500	670	-	670	670
Macedonia	535	520	-	520	520
Montenegro	300	550	-	550	500
Russia	1,500	850	-	850	1,000
Serbia	855	850	-	850	650
Turkey	600	750	-	750	850
Ukraine	1,100	800	-	800	1,000
<b>Near East</b>	3,655	3,460	2,000	5,460	7,180
Algeria	-	100	-	100	150
Egypt	330	-	-	-	-
Iraq	-	-	2,000	2,000	1,200
Jordan	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
Lebanon	-	400	-	400	800
Libya	300	250	-	250	500
Morocco	425	200	-	200	300
Oman	700	450	-	450	1,000
Saudi Arabia	-	350	-	350	400
Tunisia	100	100	-	100	100
United Arab Emirates	300	200	-	200	230
Yemen	500	410	-	410	1,000
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	8,350	6,990	-	6,990	8,115
Afghanistan	750	750	-	750	825
Bangladesh	300	400	-	400	75
India	700	700	-	700	700
Kazakhstan	2,000	1,500	-	1,500	1,400
Kyrgyz Republic	1,000	940	-	940	940
Pakistan	500	750	-	750	825
Sri Lanka	250	450	-	450	450

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Tajikistan	1,000	800	-	800	975
Turkmenistan	1,050	550	-	550	825
Uzbekistan	200	150	-	150	600
State South and Central Asia Regional	600	-	-	-	500
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>2,925</b>
Argentina	450	450	-	450	300
Brazil	-	400	-	400	400
Chile	450	300	-	300	450
Mexico	800	670	-	670	900
Panama	250	150	-	150	150
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,100	150	-	150	725
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>17,962</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17,700</b>	<b>22,600</b>
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	17,962	17,700	-	17,700	22,600

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs Antiterrorism

### Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	128,412	141,300	20,000	161,300	228,385
<b>Africa</b>	11,906	16,025	-	16,025	24,225
Ethiopia	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5,455	5,000	-	5,000	8,000
South Africa	-	-	-	-	1,000
State Africa Regional	5,451	11,025	-	11,025	15,225
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	10,802	12,100	-	12,100	17,385
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	275
Indonesia	4,166	5,800	-	5,800	6,100
Malaysia	764	800	-	800	800
Philippines	3,472	3,500	-	3,500	4,950
Thailand	1,686	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	714	800	-	800	4,060
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	3,239	3,710	-	3,710	5,830
Albania	-	325	-	325	325
Armenia	-	-	-	-	260
Azerbaijan	397	300	-	300	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	645	600	-	600	550
Georgia	560	500	-	500	450
Macedonia	397	250	-	250	275
Montenegro	-	-	-	-	150
Serbia	-	150	-	150	175
Turkey	744	885	-	885	945
Eurasia Regional	496	700	-	700	2,200
<b>Near East</b>	29,431	28,940	6,000	34,940	45,600
Algeria	-	200	-	200	400
Bahrain	744	500	-	500	800
Egypt	367	1,000	-	1,000	2,600
Iraq	-	2,500	6,000	8,500	5,000
Jordan	22,174	18,000	-	18,000	23,000
Lebanon	3,646	3,700	-	3,700	4,000
Libya	-	200	-	200	-
Morocco	496	325	-	325	800
Oman	893	500	-	500	1,000
Qatar	268	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	99	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	-	325	-	325	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	-	-	-	2,000
Yemen	744	790	-	790	900
Near East Regional	-	-	-	-	1,300
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	900	-	900	3,800
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	25,160	28,450	14,000	42,450	49,750
Afghanistan	6,289	12,000	12,000	24,000	18,500
Bangladesh	3,521	2,500	-	2,500	3,000
India	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Kazakhstan	992	400	-	400	500

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs Antiterrorism

### Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Kyrgyz Republic	1,488	650	-	650	650
Nepal	992	700	-	700	1,100
Pakistan	7,935	9,750	2,000	11,750	21,000
Sri Lanka	397	200	-	200	200
Tajikistan	1,984	650	-	650	750
Turkmenistan	-	200	-	200	250
State South and Central Asia Regional	570	400	-	400	2,800
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>9,095</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>16,395</b>
Argentina	421	-	-	-	-
Chile	287	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,288	2,750	-	2,750	4,395
Dominican Republic	436	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	496	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	174	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	471	-	-	-	-
Mexico	548	3,000	-	3,000	6,000
Panama	248	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	233	-	-	-	-
Peru	109	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	401	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	883	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,100	3,500	-	3,500	6,000
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	<b>38,779</b>	<b>42,825</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,825</b>	<b>69,200</b>
Regional Strategic Initiative	-	5,000	-	5,000	29,700
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	38,779	37,825	-	37,825	39,500

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	18,196	10,000	500	10,500	54,550
<b>Africa</b>	1,422	2,700	-	2,700	2,800
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	200
Ghana	75	-	-	-	-
Kenya	298	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	700	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	-	2,700	-	2,700	2,600
Tanzania	149	-	-	-	-
Uganda	200	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	447	1,100	-	1,100	325
Cambodia	50	200	-	200	75
Thailand	397	900	-	900	250
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,000	1,275	-	1,275	1,800
Kosovo	-	125	-	125	400
Macedonia	-	125	-	125	500
Malta	-	125	-	125	400
Turkey	1,000	900	-	900	500
<b>Near East</b>	2,892	1,225	500	1,725	1,635
Bahrain	-	-	-	-	300
Iraq	1,200	500	500	1,000	535
Libya	700	300	-	300	-
Yemen	992	425	-	425	300
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	-	-	-	500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	2,135	900	-	900	1,190
Afghanistan	992	300	-	300	330
Nepal	250	-	-	-	200
Pakistan	893	600	-	600	660
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	-	-	-	-	1,300
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	-	-	-	1,300
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	10,300	2,800	-	2,800	45,500
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	10,300	2,800	-	2,800	45,500

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Counterterrorism Financing (CTF)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,316	8,500	-	8,500	21,865
<b>Africa</b>	-	1,300	-	1,300	3,300
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	100
Nigeria	-	50	-	50	50
South Africa	-	50	-	50	500
State Africa Regional	-	1,200	-	1,200	2,650
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	940	200	-	200	200
Indonesia	461	50	-	50	50
Malaysia	-	50	-	50	50
Philippines	340	50	-	50	50
Thailand	-	50	-	50	50
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	139	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	297	975	-	975	1,950
Bosnia and Herzegovina	198	100	-	100	350
Turkey	99	875	-	875	700
Eurasia Regional	-	-	-	-	900
<b>Near East</b>	2,598	2,375	-	2,375	5,150
Algeria	317	200	-	200	400
Egypt	198	100	-	100	200
Iraq	1,091	1,000	-	1,000	1,450
Jordan	397	150	-	150	150
Lebanon	99	-	-	-	-
Morocco	198	100	-	100	100
Tunisia	-	-	-	-	200
United Arab Emirates	-	725	-	725	-
West Bank and Gaza	-	-	-	-	500
Yemen	298	100	-	100	350
Near East Regional	-	-	-	-	500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	-	-	-	1,300
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	1,984	1,850	-	1,850	5,890
Afghanistan	595	1,000	-	1,000	3,100
Bangladesh	992	700	-	700	1,625
Pakistan	397	150	-	150	165
State South and Central Asia Regional	-	-	-	-	1,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	-	225	-	225	875
Colombia	-	-	-	-	100
Mexico	-	175	-	175	175
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	50	-	50	600
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	497	1,575	-	1,575	4,500
Regional Strategic Initiative	-	-	-	-	2,500
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	497	1,575	-	1,575	2,000

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Humanitarian Demining Program (HD)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	66,938	75,000	-	75,000	73,575
<b>Africa</b>	9,200	9,500	-	9,500	11,900
Angola	5,800	5,800	-	5,800	6,500
Burundi	-	300	-	300	-
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	2,000
Sudan	3,400	3,400	-	3,400	3,400
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	9,418	7,220	-	7,220	6,160
Cambodia	3,890	4,000	-	4,000	2,940
Laos	2,953	1,900	-	1,900	1,900
Vietnam	2,575	1,320	-	1,320	1,320
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	1,180	-	-	-	365
Azerbaijan	480	-	-	-	365
Georgia	700	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	14,892	21,400	-	21,400	20,500
Iraq	13,892	20,500	-	20,500	18,000
Lebanon	1,000	500	-	500	2,000
Yemen	-	400	-	400	500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	15,000	20,000	-	20,000	15,000
Afghanistan	15,000	20,000	-	20,000	15,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	-	750	-	750	4,850
Colombia	-	400	-	400	2,000
Nicaragua	-	350	-	350	850
Peru	-	-	-	-	2,000
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	17,248	16,130	-	16,130	14,800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	17,248	16,130	-	16,130	14,800

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

### Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction (SALW)

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	44,359	47,000	-	47,000	81,980
<b>Africa</b>	4,984	1,973	-	1,973	5,000
Angola	1,683	500	-	500	1,000
Burundi	170	73	-	73	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	300	-	300	1,000
Guinea-Bissau	244	-	-	-	-
Kenya	458	500	-	500	500
Republic of the Congo	675	-	-	-	-
Somalia	754	-	-	-	2,000
Sudan	1,000	600	-	600	500
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	270	-	-	-	-
Philippines	270	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	5,167	3,050	-	3,050	5,350
Albania	2,640	300	-	300	2,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	-	-	-	500
Bulgaria	300	400	-	400	400
Georgia	750	600	-	600	600
Montenegro	477	-	-	-	-
Serbia	-	750	-	750	350
Ukraine	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
<b>Near East</b>	4,180	700	-	700	2,500
Iraq	4,180	-	-	-	2,000
Libya	-	300	-	300	-
Yemen	-	400	-	400	500
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	4,650	2,500	-	2,500	20,000
Afghanistan	4,470	2,500	-	2,500	20,000
Tajikistan	180	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	200	500	-	500	200
Nicaragua	-	500	-	500	-
Paraguay	200	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	200
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	24,908	38,277	-	38,277	48,930
Conventional Weapons Destruction	24,908	38,277	-	38,277	48,930

## Migration and Refugee Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,338,178	1,284,500	293,000	1,577,500	1,480,444

\* FY 2008 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\* FY 2009 Estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

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 2010 request will fund key international humanitarian organizations as well as non-governmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. Administered by the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM), these funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees, stateless persons, and conflict victims; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in the U.S.; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration.

### Highlights:

- Overseas Assistance – A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the protection and 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. Funding also promotes orderly and humane means of international migration through regional processes and support for developing countries to improve management of mixed migratory flows.
- 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, transportation, and initial reception and placement 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 – PRM is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses covers the salary, benefits, and travel costs of a lean PRM staff of 130, in addition to 54 staff overseas who are either eligible family members or locally employed.

## OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

The majority of overseas assistance funds within the MRA and ERMA accounts (some 87 percent annually) are provided multilaterally as voluntary contributions to international organizations (IOs). Bilateral funding is also provided to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to fill gaps in the international community's multilateral response.

To ensure that the international system to which MRA and ERMA funds contribute is effectively and efficiently addressing humanitarian needs, the USG works closely with other key donor governments to achieve a common understanding of humanitarian requirements and what constitutes satisfactory performance in responding to them from the international humanitarian system. Through its engagement with governing boards, the USG actively promotes efforts to strengthen the UN system and increase the effectiveness of multilateral humanitarian action.

### **Primary International Organization Partners**

The majority of the FY 2010 MRA funding requests will provide U.S. contributions to the calendar year 2010 requirements of the four IOs listed below. To demonstrate continued USG leadership and commitment to these institutions, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20 percent to 25 percent of their funding requests, with the expectation that other donors will support the remaining 75 percent to 80%. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 116 countries) and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and monitoring for approximately 31.6 million persons of concern. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. It is an essential partner in seeking permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, local integration of refugees into host country communities, and third country resettlement. In FY 2010 UNHCR will mainstream its piloted Global Needs Assessment initiative into its annual budget to ensure that its appeals fully reflect the needs of beneficiaries, a portion of which will be covered through this budget request.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often affords ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that other IO or NGO partners are unable to reach. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict, trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law. In FY 2010, the ICRC will continue to respond to the specific needs of populations affected by conflict. In Sudan, ICRC will assist people in targeted areas where other humanitarian actors cannot operate. The same can be expected for ICRC operations in Afghanistan and Pakistan; ICRC expects to increase its assistance and protection to those affected by conflict in areas where ICRC is able to work across the many lines of confrontation

between armed groups. In Sri Lanka, ICRC will focus on protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) until they are able to return safely home.

The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) has a mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to the over 4.6 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. USG support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the USG continues to monitor UNRWA's obligations to take all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is the sole international organization with a global migration mandate and is an important partner in advancing the USG policy objective of facilitating orderly and humane migration. 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. As international migration issues continue to impact or be impacted by other global trends such as climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, active support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization will be important. IOM's new Director General William Lacy Swing has made strengthening member state ownership in IOM activities and fostering collaborative partnerships to meet challenges as priorities for his tenure.

MRA and ERMA funds 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 World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The six largest of the 46 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2008 were the International Rescue Committee, the International Medical Corps, Mercy Corps, Catholic Relief Services, International Relief and Development, and the American Refugee Committee. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

### **Assistance Programs in Africa**

The FY 2010 MRA request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees and conflict victims at minimum international standards by helping to maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Darfur, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Kenya, and Somalia. MRA funds also will continue to support reconstruction and stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and IDP return/reintegration operations to southern Sudan, Burundi, Mauritania, and the DRC. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay groundwork for development. Sustaining lasting solutions to displacement remains a high priority.

The resolution of conflict situations in Angola, Burundi, the DRC, Liberia, and southern Sudan is gradually reducing the number of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), even as new conflicts threaten to cause new displacements. Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 2.5 million and ICRC provides assistance in over 30 countries. The FY 2010 request will maintain support for programs that provide humanitarian assistance to some 500,000 refugees and IDPs in Chad who have fled violence in Darfur, the Central African Republic, and eastern Chad. Programs will also respond to the needs of new Congolese refugees, IDPs and conflict victims in the DRC who fled renewed fighting in North and South Kivu, as well as Somali refugees and conflict victims who continue to flee instability in their home country.

The FY 2010 request also builds in funding to promote durable solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2010 request continues support for repatriation/reintegration programs in southern Sudan, the DRC, and Burundi. In southern Sudan, reintegration programs will help ensure that Sudanese returns are durable in the run-up to a referendum on independence in 2011. Repatriation and reintegration to certain parts of the DRC will continue through 2010 as more than 300,000 DRC refugees remain in neighboring countries. In Burundi, it is anticipated that another 136,500 refugees will return home by the end of 2010.

### **Assistance Programs in East Asia**

The FY 2010 request will maintain strong support to UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the humanitarian assistance and protection needs of highly vulnerable populations such as unregistered refugees living outside camps in Bangladesh and North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK). In accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act, the State Department supports the UN's efforts to improve its access to and protection of this population.

Burmese refugees continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are over 191,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere as well as over 723,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2010 MRA request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and for vulnerable Rohingya in Burma. Strong support for the Thailand Burma Border Consortium (TBBC), which provides food to Burmese refugees on the Thai-Burma border, will help maintain the health and nutritional status of this population. The FY 2010 request will also meet immediate humanitarian needs of nearly 6,000 Lao Hmong asylum seekers who remain in detention in Petchabun and Nong Khai, Thailand.

### **Assistance Programs in Europe**

The FY 2010 request will support new needs in Georgia resulting from the August 2008 conflict with Russia as well as ongoing needs of protracted regional humanitarian situations in the Caucasus resulting from lingering post-Soviet separatist conflicts, including those in Chechnya, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia. In the North Caucasus, displaced populations suffer from elevated infant and under-5 mortality rates that are twice as high as the national averages. Programs will also seek to address the needs of over 800,000 IDPs who remain displaced in the South Caucasus, as well as significant populations of Chechen, Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the region.

In the Balkans, the FY 2010 request will support ongoing efforts to promote local integration of some 200,000 Kosovo IDPs in Serbia and local integration or return to Kosovo of IDPs and refugees in Montenegro and Macedonia. Additionally, UNHCR has identified the protracted refugee situation in Serbia as one that will be successfully addressed in 2010. Over 90,000 pre-Dayton refugees from Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina remain in Serbia waiting for durable solutions.

### **Assistance Programs in the Near East**

The FY 2010 request will continue support for activities of the UNHCR, ICRC and UNRWA. This request incorporates \$300 million in protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq which were supported in past years by supplemental appropriations. It seeks to continue critical humanitarian programs for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and other countries in the region, while increasing support for refugee returns to Iraq. It is based on an assumed environment of continued Iraqi refugee needs in host countries and continued IDP and conflict victim needs in Iraq, the improvement of security in an increasing number of areas inside Iraq, and the consequent gradual increase in returns of both refugees and IDPs.

The FY 2010 request also includes continuing strong support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.6 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is critical to meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The ongoing crisis in Gaza highlighted UNRWA's critical role in meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinian refugees and fostering regional stability. The Agency's funding needs have grown substantially in recent years as an increasing number of Palestinian refugees rely on UNRWA's emergency assistance in Gaza and the West Bank. Elsewhere in the region, USG support for UNRWA focuses on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees, elevating services to a level comparable to those provided by host governments, and maintaining the physical integrity of their shelters, schools, and clinics, many of which are decades old. At the same time, UNRWA has integrated management reform activities into its regular budget.

### **Assistance Programs in South Asia**

The FY 2010 request includes increased funding to address the needs of refugees and conflict victims in Afghanistan and Pakistan, and meet emergency needs of people displaced as a result of intensified conflict in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and North West Frontier Province in Pakistan. The request also will sustain Afghan refugee repatriation operations, the largest organized refugee repatriation in UNHCR's history and an important element of maintaining stability in the region. Assistance programs in South Asia will also provide support to Tibetans in Nepal and India, displaced Sri Lankans fleeing violence, and Bhutanese refugees in Nepal. In Sri Lanka, humanitarian needs caused by intensified fighting in FY 2009 in which 250,000 civilians were caught in the cross-fire are likely to continue into 2010. The FY 2010 request includes support to maintain humanitarian assistance programs for both conflict victims in Sri Lanka and refugees in India. In Nepal, the USG and other governments will proceed with large-scale resettlement of Bhutanese refugees. Those Bhutanese refugees who can be repatriated or locally integrated in Nepal will need integration assistance in FY 2010 to ensure a smooth transition to development.

## **Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere**

The FY 2010 request includes funding for emergency assistance to the rapidly growing number of persons newly displaced by the conflict in Colombia. The number of IDPs in Colombia continues to grow and totals between three and four million, making it the second largest displaced population in the world. There are also more than 450,000 Colombian refugees, asylum seekers and persons of concern that have been identified by UNHCR in the Western Hemisphere region (principally in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Venezuela). The request supports regional programs of UNHCR and ICRC, including protection and assistance for victims of conflict in Haiti, as well as refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers in the Caribbean. It also includes funds to meet the Department's commitment to support the needs of interdicted migrants at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. These migrants have been found to be in need of protection as well as their initial resettlement in third countries.

## **Strategic Global Priorities**

The FY 2010 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including UN management reform efforts that are critical to the USG's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities of key implementing partners, MRA funding ensures that international organizations and non-governmental organizations 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 and Congressional priorities, such as protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); 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 to measure the impact of humanitarian assistance programs.

## **Migration**

The FY 2010 MRA request will continue support for ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems in Latin America, Africa, Europe, and Asia. The FY 2010 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 those who may need protection and assistance through international return and reintegration programs. The Migration request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

## **REFUGEE ADMISSIONS**

Achieving durable solutions for refugees – including third country resettlement – is a critical component of the State Department's work. The FY 2010 request will continue support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world's most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. MRA funds will be used to fund costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-

related services for refugees admitted under the program, and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food and medical assistance, employment, and social service referrals.

The State Department implements the program by providing funding to U.S.-based NGOs involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening functions in some locations and for transportation-related services. MRA funds also support UNHCR's efforts to increase its capacity worldwide to screen refugees and refer those that are in need of this critical form of protection to the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2010 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007.

### **HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL**

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports the integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. In consultation with members of Congress and UIA, the FY 2010 request for the program is reduced to reflect the declining number of Jews outside of Israel in need of this assistance, largely as a result of this program's continued success. Nonetheless the request will continue to provide adequate funding to support a package of services designed to promote integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society, including transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, and vocational training to those still in need.

### **ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES**

The FY 2010 request includes a modest increase to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses and other necessary administrative costs to allow the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations.

As the numbers of displaced people increase, humanitarian programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded to respond to growing needs. Humanitarian programs managed by PRM have grown 30 percent from 2007 to 2008: in FY 2008 PRM obligated over \$1.4 billion as compared to \$1.08 billion in FY 2007. With an annual administrative operating level over \$26 million and an expected reduction in the amount of carryover funding that will be available in 2010, this modest increase will allow the Bureau to continue to provide necessary oversight and management of its programs. PRM staff bring humanitarian expertise and commitment to U.S. foreign policy when emergencies break, and their sound management of foreign assistance programs through responsible monitoring and evaluation demonstrates excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission on behalf of the world's refugees, conflict victims, and vulnerable migrants, allowing it to provide funding according to need, and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2010 request provides continued investment in an active and growing monitoring and evaluation training

program for staff to better assess the impact of USG funds. This request will also support increased staffing levels in areas of Africa, South Asia, and the Middle East, where there have been dramatic increases in programming levels as a result of increased humanitarian needs.

**Migration and Refugee Assistance and  
U.S Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund**  
(\$ in thousands)

	<b>FY 2008 Actual*</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate**</b>	<b>FY 2009 Pending Supp</b>	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>TOTAL MRA</b>	<b>1,338,178</b>	<b>1,284,500</b>	<b>293,000</b>	<b>1,577,500</b>	<b>1,480,444</b>
<b>Overseas Assistance</b>	<b>749,513</b>	<b>948,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>948,750</b>	<b>1,123,069</b>
Africa	244,895	304,380	-	304,380	286,961
East Asia	24,862	29,900	-	29,900	33,479
Europe	30,159	54,530	-	54,530	36,799
Near East	302,965	316,440	-	316,440	530,000
South Asia	51,926	87,170	-	87,170	106,718
Western Hemisphere	25,365	42,470	-	42,470	38,590
Migration	13,000	15,880	-	15,880	14,000
Strategic Global Priorities	56,341	97,980	-	97,980	76,522
<b>Administrative Expenses</b>	<b>22,318</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>27,000</b>
<b>Humanitarian Migrants to Israel</b>	<b>39,676</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>
<b>Refugee Admissions</b>	<b>211,671</b>	<b>282,750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>282,750</b>	<b>305,375</b>
<b>FY 2008 Supplemental</b>	<b>315,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>FY 2009 Supplemental</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>293,000</b>	<b>293,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA)</b>	<b>75,636</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>

\* FY 2008 Actual includes funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252), and Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 110-329).

\*\* FY 2009 Estimate includes Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 111-8), and supplemental funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252).

## U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	75,636	40,000	—	40,000	75,000

\* FY 2008 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond to humanitarian crises. The FY 2010 request will ensure the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

Over the past six years, more than \$60 million in ERMA funds have been expended annually to address urgent and unforeseen needs, and similar levels of draw downs may be expected in FY 2009 and FY 2010, depending on humanitarian needs and new population displacements. Replenishing the Fund is vital to maintaining this important emergency response tool.

In FY 2008, the President authorized \$77.9 million be drawn from the Fund to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs as follows:

January 29, 2008, Presidential Determination 2008-10: a total of \$32 million for the West Bank and Gaza (\$14 million), Somalia (\$10 million), the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Central African Republic and Darfur (\$4 million), and Chad (\$2 million), and to support returning refugees in Mauritania (\$2 million).

March 7, 2008, Presidential Determination 2008-14: \$4.9 million for Kenya and Kenyan refugees in neighboring countries.

June 20, 2008, Presidential Determination 2008-22: a total of \$32.8 million for conflict victims in Africa and Yemen (\$19.8 million) and to avert serious refugee food pipeline breaks around the world (\$11.6 million) and to provide food assistance to Burmese refugees in Thailand (\$1.4 million).

July 25, 2008, Presidential Determination 2008-23: \$2.5 million for Zimbabwean refugees and asylum seekers.

August 28, 2008, Presidential Determination 2008-25: \$5.75 million for victims of conflict and those displaced by violence in Georgia.

In early FY 2009 (through March 2009), four draw downs were authorized totaling \$42.6 million to meet unexpected and urgent refugee and migration needs as follows:

October 3, 2008, Presidential Determination 2009-1: a total of \$8.3 million for victims of conflict and refugees in Pakistan and Afghanistan (\$6.3 million) and in Georgia (\$2 million).

December 18, 2008, Presidential Determination 2009-9: \$6 million for Congolese refugees and internally displaced.

January 27, 2009, Presidential Determination 2009-15: \$ 20.3 million for Palestinians in the wake of the December/January conflict in Gaza.

March 11, 2009, Presidential Determination 2009-16: \$8 million for needs resulting from intensified conflict in Pakistan.

## Peace Corps

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Peace Corps	330,799	340,000	—	340,000	373,440

The FY 2010 budget request for the Peace Corps will support increased volunteer numbers, recruitment efforts and the entry of the Peace Corps into new countries in order to have 9,000 Americans enrolled in the Peace Corps by 2012 and 11,000 by 2016. Volunteers in 75 countries assist 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.

## Millennium Challenge Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,544,388	875,000	—	875,000	1,425,000

The FY 2010 request of \$1.425 billion for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) supports its continued use of internationally recognized best practices to maximize aid effectiveness. MCC is a strategic, “smart power” asset in America’s foreign assistance toolbox, an important complement to other economic and political tools that support prosperity and security with some of our key partners in the developing world.

MCC designs all programs to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC coordinates projects with other donors to avoid costly duplication, and considers the role of gender and the impact on the environment. MCC develops economic rate of return (ERR) estimates for all of the projects it supports, and posts ERRs on its website. MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans for compacts, and in FY 2010 MCC will track on its website the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes.

MCC assistance recognizes sound policy performance. MCC 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 public consultation. Such engagement bolsters democratic practices and transparency as well the country’s ownership of its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their development—country ownership—can be difficult in light of capacity constraints, but it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

Four compacts were signed in FY 2008, bringing the overall number of compacts to 18 at the end of the fiscal year, totaling over \$6.3 billion. MCC’s threshold program has invested in 21 programs in 19 countries around the world, with a total of approximately \$470 million in programming. Partner countries use MCC investments to train farmers, increase agriculture productivity, register property rights, build roads and bridges to provide better access markets, immunize children, open schools, irrigate lands and install water and sanitation systems. 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. Other countries are working with MCC to change their governments and improve the policy environments so that they may qualify for MCC’s poverty reducing grants.

MCC currently is developing compacts with eight countries drawn from Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. MCC projects that it will sign additional compacts with two countries in FY 2009, Moldova and Senegal, with a projected average compact size of \$350 million. The MCC budget request for FY 2010 is based on an estimate of the funds needed to conclude MCC compacts with Jordan, Malawi and the Philippines, with an average compact size of \$350 million. These investments will help to foster stability through economic growth and poverty reduction in these strategic partners.

## Inter-American Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Supp	FY 2010 Request
Inter-American Foundation	20,830	—	22,500	—	22,760

The FY 2010 request for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide grassroots development assistance for programs that support micro-entrepreneurship, self-reliance, and democratic governance as a way to foster economic progress for the poor. The IAF plays an important role in U.S. foreign policy by delivering U.S. government assistance *directly* to the poor of Latin America and the Caribbean and the groups that support them. The IAF invests in the ideas and energy of ordinary people, which continues to yield extraordinary returns in the form of economic advancement for families and better living conditions in communities throughout the hemisphere. In FY 2010, the IAF will support the economic development, increased civic participation, and local initiatives of marginalized groups, such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and African-descendant communities.

In FY 2010, the IAF will support the U.S. government’s priorities in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty and foster better economic development by supporting projects that provide loans to small businesses, create jobs, increase incomes, improve food security, promote sustainable agricultural practices, and improve access to water, utilities and basic housing. Additionally, the IAF’s projects will engage and strengthen civil society, promote stronger foundations for democracy and help create a culture of accountability among some of our closest neighbors and increase the participation of the poor in the development process so that ultimately they, too, can enjoy greater civic and economic prosperity.

The IAF has increased its focus on leveraging development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to capitalize on opportunities to maximize the impact of U.S. government dollars. The agency understands the necessity for its partners to mobilize resources in order for their development efforts to attain long-term sustainability and further their own advancement after IAF support ends. In FY 2010, the IAF will leverage additional resources for its grant program from a wide range of partners throughout the hemisphere that includes local governments, the private sector, beneficiary populations and other international donors. The IAF will also work with Latin American corporate foundations to direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF into grassroots development through the RedEAmérica initiative.

## African Development Foundation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
African Development Foundation	29,757	32,500	—	32,500	30,000

The FY 2010 request for the African Development Foundation (ADF) maintains ADF's ability to continue operations in 20 African countries to provide direct funding to marginalized and under-served communities engaged in solving local development problems.

ADF is an independent Federal agency established to support African-designed and African-driven solutions that address grassroots economic and social problems. ADF provides grants of up to \$250,000 directly to community groups, agricultural cooperatives, and small enterprises in Africa. These grants help organizations create tangible benefits such as increasing or sustaining the number of jobs in a community, improving income levels, and addressing social development needs. ADF also funds African non-governmental organizations in each country to provide technical assistance to grantees. This approach improves the successful outcome of each project grant.

## Department of the Treasury

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Treasury Technical Assistance	20,235	25,000	—	25,000	31,440
Debt Restructuring	30,055	60,000	—	60,000	110,630
<b>Total, Department of the Treasury</b>	50,290	85,000	—	85,000	142,070

### Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2010 request for the Department of Treasury’s International Affairs Technical Assistance Program 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 five core areas: budget and financial accountability; tax policy and administration; government debt issuance and management; banking and financial institutions; and economic crimes. The FY 2010 budget request will support approximately 70 technical assistance projects worldwide. This increase reflects the growing need for Treasury technical assistance from countries directly affected by the international financial crisis and to maintain support for low-income countries (primarily in Africa and Latin America), many of which are under increased stress due to the global economic downturn and other indirect effects of the financial crisis. There is strong demand for U.S. Treasury’s technical assistance because of the program’s ability to field highly experienced advisors quickly. Based on currently available information, Treasury foresees financial-crisis-related assistance needs in Central and Eastern Europe, Latin America, Africa, and certain parts of Asia. Funding to support Treasury technical assistance in Iraq and Afghanistan is not included in this request. Funding for Iraq and Afghanistan will be part of a broader interagency package that reflects the new administration’s strategy in these countries.

### Debt Restructuring

The FY 2010 request of \$110.63 million is for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative debt reduction, the HIPC Trust Fund, and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA).

The enhanced HIPC initiative was launched to provide deeper, broader, and faster debt reduction for the poor, heavily-indebted countries that have made a real commitment to economic reform and poverty reduction. For the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, the United States will continue support for bilateral debt relief through the Paris Club of official creditors and the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The request includes a total of \$90.63 million in funding for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral HIPC and poorest country debt reduction and the HIPC Trust Fund. Under the enhanced HIPC initiative, funding is needed to complete U.S. bilateral debt reduction for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) when the DRC reaches its HIPC Completion Point. Funding is also needed to help satisfy the \$75.4 million in outstanding U.S. pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund to support debt relief from the regional development banks. Twenty million dollars is requested for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) which authorizes debt relief for low and middle-income countries to support conservation of tropical forests. Under the program, treated debt is “redirected” to enable a forest

fund in the beneficiary country to make grants to local NGOs and other entities engaged in forest conservation. The United States uses appropriated funds to pay for the budget cost of this debt reduction/redirection.

## Peacekeeping Operations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Peacekeeping Operations	261,381	345,200	50,000	395,200	296,400

\*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

The FY 2010 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counter-terrorism threats, and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The FY 2010 PKO request supports two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia, and the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. The request will also: 1) support the ability of States to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative; 2) enhance the ability of States to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative programs (EARSIS); 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, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia; and, 4) address regional coastal and border security issues in Africa.

The PKO funding for TSCTP and EARSIS are included under the umbrella of the new Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative, a multi-account, multi-year effort which will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats utilizing an integrated approach aimed at reaching global and regional partnerships, while also providing bilateral support to further enable the capacity of partner nations to cooperate and coordinate on regional and global criminal and terrorism concerns.

### Highlights:

- The Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI) (\$96.8 million): With GPOI on track to meet its Phase I (FY 2005-2009) target of training 75,000 peacekeepers worldwide, the program emphasis for the first year of Phase II (FY 2010-2014) will shift from the direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building sustainable, indigenous capacity. While FY 2010 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustainment of peacekeeping troops, activities will focus on strengthening partner country capabilities to train their own peacekeeping units by supporting the development of indigenous peacekeeping trainer cadres, peacekeeping training centers, and other self-sufficiency oriented programs, events, and activities. Funds will also enable the United States to continue to enhance and contribute to the lift and sustainment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation/metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.
- The African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) (\$67 million): In FY 2010, PKO funds will be used to continue support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia, including training, equipment and transportation of current and new troop contributing countries, while also providing logistical support to sustain troops in AMISOM. Funds will also be used to professionalize the Somali security forces so they are capable of maintaining national peace and security in support of the peace process, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.

- Sudan (\$42 million): FY 2010 funds will be used to continue to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in South Sudan from a guerilla to a conventional military force. Funds will provide for the construction and operations and maintenance of divisional and sector headquarters, strategic and operational advisory assistance, unit and individual professional training, and communications and other equipment for the reforming military.
- Multinational Force and Observers (\$26 million): The FY 2010 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.
- Democratic Republic of the Congo (\$21 million): Funds will be used to continue efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include supporting and sustaining a rapid reaction force to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvement.
- Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) (\$20 million). The request continues support for the TSCTP, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. Funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.
- Liberia (\$10 million). The FY 2010 PKO request funds the remaining requirements to transform the Liberian military into a professional 2,000 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 primarily provide for operational support of existing infrastructure of the new military prior to transitioning those facilities to the control of the Government of Liberia, while also providing the final phases of training, advising, and equipment needs. Completion of this program will help facilitate the eventual departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.
- East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSIS) (\$10 million). The request continues support for EARSIS, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support the training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.
- Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security program (\$3.6 million). The request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa, the Horn of Africa, and spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment.

## International Military Education and Training

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Military Education and Training	85,181	91,000	2,000	93,000	110,283

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 professional and technical courses, and specialized instruction, IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations with 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 U.S. national security goals. The IMET program also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges collaboratively.

### Highlights:

- Africa (\$16 million): IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces to support efforts to respond to regional crises and provide for long-term stability on the continent. Major IMET programs are focused on Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa – states critical to long term regional peace and stability.
- East Asia and the Pacific (\$9.4 million): IMET programs focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in fighting terror. Priority recipients will include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Thailand.
- Europe (\$30.7 million): IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. The largest programs belong to Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.
- Near East (\$18.8 million): IMET programs focus on Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, and Tunisia with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, 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.
- South and Central Asia (\$12.9 million): IMET includes major programs in India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.
- Western Hemisphere (\$17.4 million): IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces, to include those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, to respond to regional security challenges.

## Foreign Military Financing

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Foreign Military Financing***	4,718,502	4,937,500	98,400	5,035,900	5,274,390

\* FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\* FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

\*\*\* Does not include transfer of \$2.48 million from the Andean Counterdrug Programs in FY 2008 authorized by the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-101).

The FY 2010 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. Increased military capabilities build and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance will also support ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2010 FMF request includes an increase in assistance for Israel and other countries in the Near East region. In addition, the request supports funding for coalition partners and allies and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremists and secure Middle East peace.

### Highlights:

- Near East region (\$4.545 billion): The majority of FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including 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; support for Lebanon's efforts to control its territory and enhance its counterterrorism capabilities; and support for Bahrain and Oman as part of the Gulf Security Dialogue.
- Pakistan (\$298 million): Funding will support Pakistan's security forces, by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- Western Hemisphere: (\$120.5 million): In the Western Hemisphere, FMF funding will support the Government of Colombia's efforts to make irreversible the gains made by its military in regaining and maintaining control of its national territory and will enhance the military's capacity and capabilities to sustain its forces and operations. Assistance for Mexico will further our military to military cooperation, which is critical to U.S. homeland defense and counternarcotics efforts. FMF funding will support Caribbean regional security objectives under the umbrella of the new Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative, a multi-account, multi-year effort which will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats utilizing an integrated approach aimed at reaching global and regional partnerships, while also providing bilateral support to further enable

the capacity of partner nations to cooperate and coordinate on regional and global law enforcement and terrorism concerns.

- Africa and East Asia and the Pacific (\$73.6 million): In Africa and the East Asia and Pacific regions, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, and further interoperability and capacity for countries to participate in peacekeeping operations.

## International Organizations and Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Organizations and Programs	309,954	352,500	—	352,500	356,550

The FY 2010 request for International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) voluntary contributions 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.

### Highlights:

- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$50.0 million) – In January 2009 the President announced he would work with Congress on U.S. funding support for UNFPA “to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and children, prevent HIV/AIDS and provide family planning assistance to women in 154 countries.”
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (\$128.0 million) – U.S. voluntary contributions support UNICEF’s core budget, which helps provide goods and services directly to the world’s neediest children and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity to meet their basic needs. UNICEF’s development work is closely coordinated with U.S. and international development agencies.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$75.3 million) – U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for UNDP’s regular budget, which supports its core development goals and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery.

**International Organizations and Programs**  
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>309,954</b>	<b>352,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>352,500</b>	<b>356,550</b>
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	942	950	-	950	950
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	298	300	-	300	600
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	397	400	-	400	400
International Conservation Programs	6,447	7,000	-	7,000	7,000
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	5,455	8,000	-	8,000	12,500
OAS Development Assistance	18,846	21,000	-	21,000	25,500
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	5,455	5,500	-	5,500	5,000
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)	3,472	3,500	-	3,500	3,000
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	4,464	-	-	-	-
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	1,413	1,400	-	1,400	1,400
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	992	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	-	-	-	-	5,000
UN Development Program (UNDP)	-	3,000	-	3,000	14,000
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	97,365	100,000	-	100,000	75,300
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	10,415	10,500	-	10,500	11,000
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	-	30,000	-	30,000	50,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	6,944	8,000	-	8,000	-
Trust Fund (UNIFEM)	127,955	130,000	-	130,000	128,000
UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	1,785	2,500	-	2,500	-
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	3,571	4,500	-	4,500	1,500
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	6,943	7,100	-	7,100	6,000
WTO Technical Assistance	1,885	1,900	-	1,900	2,200
	942	950	-	950	1,200

\* FY 2008 Actual includes funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252), and Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 110-329).

\*\* FY 2009 Estimate includes Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 111-8), and supplemental funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252).

## International Financial Institutions

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Development Association	942,305	1,115,000	—	1,115,000	1,320,000
Global Environment Facility	81,101	80,000	—	80,000	86,500*
Asian Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Development Fund	74,544	105,000	—	105,000	115,250
African Development Bank	2,021	—	—	—	—
African Development Fund	134,585	150,000	—	150,000	159,885
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,798	25,000	—	25,000	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	—	—	—	—	4,670
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	10	—	—	—	—
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	18,000	—	18,000	30,000
Climate Investment Funds	—	—	—	—	600,000
<b>International Financial Institutions**</b>	<b>1,277,289</b>	<b>1,493,000</b>	—	<b>1,493,000</b>	<b>2,341,305</b>

\*GEF request includes \$80 million for the U.S. annual commitment and \$6.5 million to pay a portion of GEF arrears.

\*\*Detail may not add due to rounding

International Financial Institutions (IFIs) provide loans, grants, and investments to developing and transitioning economies to promote growth and poverty reduction through their support of public and private projects, programs, and policy reforms. They also coordinate development programs with developing country governments as well as other donors, and provide professional advice and technical support designed to address impediments to economic growth. The IFIs target countries where risks are too high for private financing alone and where leverage is needed to encourage private financing. The work of the IFIs includes activities such as supporting the development of physical infrastructure with environmental and social safeguards, improving the functioning of governmental institutions, and investing in programs to increase human capital including health and education systems.

The United States leadership in the IFIs promotes effective and efficient operations at these institutions with sufficient resources to fulfill their core missions. The FY 2010 request for the

IFIs of \$2.341 billion is comprised of \$1.641 billion for scheduled annual commitments to the IFIs and \$100 million to pay a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears, which now exceed \$1 billion. The budget also includes \$600 million for the Climate Investment Funds, comprised of the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund.

**Responding to Financial and Food Crises:** The IFIs have responded aggressively to the financial and food crises of the last year and full funding of the FY 2010 request is necessary to help ensure that they continue to assist developing countries withstand the impact of these crises and meet other pressing needs. To counter the impact of the financial crisis, IFIs are taking a number of steps to support emerging market governments, the poorest countries, and the developing world's private sector. For example, to meet the critical needs of the poorest countries the IFIs are making up to \$3 billion in concessional resources available faster than these windows' replenishments originally planned. The IFIs have also made a concerted effort to support the private sector, including new investments of over \$13 billion in bank recapitalization and liquidity facilities, trade finance, and infrastructure financing.

The IFIs have also responded with a number of initiatives and programs to respond to emerging food and agricultural needs. The World Bank approved a \$1.2 billion Global Food Crisis Response Program in May 2008, the African Development Bank is seeking to provide up to \$600 million in support for food crisis response and prevention, and the Asian Development Bank is planning to provide up to \$500 million in budgetary support over the next year to strengthening social safety net programs and facilitate access to agricultural inputs. Finally, the International Fund for Agricultural Development approved approximately \$650 million in loans and grants in 2008, a 10 percent increase over 2007, including \$200 million to give poor farmers access to essential inputs such as seed and fertilizer.

**IDA15:** The request of \$1.32 billion includes the second installment of the U.S. three-year commitment to the IDA15 replenishment (\$1.2 billion) and \$85 million to pay down a portion of arrears to the International Development Associations (IDA). Through IDA, the World Bank supports 78 of the world's poorest countries by providing the largest source of interest-free loans, grants, and debt relief of any multilateral development institution. Major IDA15 initiatives and policy reforms include: an expanded results measurement system; improvements to World Bank engagement in fragile and post-conflict states; measures to further improve debt sustainability; and progress towards greater transparency and accountability at the institution. IDA funding is also necessary to meet the U.S. share of the costs of debt relief for the poorest indebted countries through the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI).

**AsDF10:** The request of \$115.3 million is for the first of four installments of the U.S. contribution to the ninth replenishment of the Asian Development Fund (AsDF10). The AsDF, the Asian Development Bank's (AsDB) concessional window, provides development financing for investments in infrastructure, health, education, environment, and private-sector development, as well as policy advice to the poorest countries in the Asia-Pacific region. In the AsDF10 Agreement, the United States secured a number of important policy reforms, including: the completion of a grants framework through which grants will comprise 25 percent or more of assistance; a significant improvement in the results framework governing AsDF and AsDB operations; strengthened internal oversight and safeguards; and increased transparency.

**IFAD8:** The request of \$30 million will cover the first of three payments of the U.S. contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD's) eighth replenishment. IFAD is the only multilateral development institution focused exclusively on reducing rural poverty and hunger through improving agricultural productivity. Because of its mission and expertise, IFAD

plays a key role in supporting the renewed focus on agricultural development, as well as responding to the food price crisis. Although prices have fallen from their peak, the rural poor remain profoundly vulnerable to the volatility of food, fertilizer, and food prices. IFAD8 makes key commitments to a number of U.S. priorities: a strengthened results measurement framework; human resources reform; a renewed performance-based allocation system; and a commitment to developing a comprehensive environmental strategy that will help poor farmers adapt to the likely impacts of climate change.

**AfDF11:** The request of \$159.9 million includes the second of three installments of the U.S. contribution to the AfDF11 replenishment (\$156.1 million) and \$3.8 million to pay down arrears to AfDF10. The African Development Fund (AfDF) is the African Development Bank's concessional window and serves 40 of the poorest countries in Africa, by providing interest-free loans, grants, and debt relief. Funding of the U.S. AfDF11 commitment is critical to ensuring that reforms championed by the United States during the replenishment process, such as the performance-based allocation system and the results-measuring system, are implemented fully. AfDF11 also created a Fragile States Facility to provide additional assistance to post-conflict countries to accelerate the transition process from conflict and decline to stability and growth. In addition, AfDF funding is necessary to meet the U.S. share of the costs of debt relief for the poorest indebted countries through the MDRI.

**Climate Investment Funds:** The request provides \$600 million for the Climate Investment Funds, two new multilateral funds at the World Bank. Funding of \$500 million is for the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), an effort to reduce the growth of greenhouse gas emissions in emerging economies by catalyzing large-scale private sector investments through financing the additional costs of commercially available cleaner technologies over dirtier, cheaper alternatives. Efforts to create the fund were led by the United States, the United Kingdom, and Japan with considerable input and support from other donor and potential recipient countries, including China, India, and Brazil. The remaining \$100 million is for the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF) which will help to pilot new, transformative approaches to adaptation, forestry, and energy for the poor in the most vulnerable countries. CTF and SCF will serve as interim measures to immediately address climate challenges in developing countries in advance of a post-Kyoto international climate agreement.

**International Monetary Fund:** Realigning IMF quotas is part of a larger effort to reform the Fund's governance structure to ensure country voting weights reflect the rapid growth and increasing significance of dynamic emerging economies. Because the Fund's overall quota resources will be expanded to facilitate the realignment, an increase in the U.S. nominal quota is necessary to keep the U.S. voting share constant at 16.7 percent of total voting power in the Fund, and thus maintain our leadership role and our ability to shape the future of the institution.

The present financial crisis demonstrates that, in a world of globalization and substantial international capital flows, the magnitude of crises can be larger than in earlier decades. The IMF does not have sufficient resources to cope with the problems facing member countries in today's world. The G-20 has called for a very substantial increase in the IMF New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) and expanding NAB membership to more G-20 countries. Consistent with the budgetary treatment recommended by the President's Commission on Budget Concepts in 1967, the U.S. transactions with the IMF under the quota and NAB are monetary exchanges that would not increase the deficit in any year.

## Export-Import Bank

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Export-Import Bank of the United States	992	2,500	—	2,500	380

The FY 2010 request is \$2.5 million to support the expenses of the Inspector General. The Export-Import Bank of the United States is a self-sustaining government agency. The FY 2010 budget estimates that the Bank's export credit support will total \$16.1 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Bank's customers. The Bank expects to collect \$194 million in receipts in excess of estimated losses in FY 2010. These receipts will be used to cover both the \$58.0 million for loan programs as well as the \$83.9 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 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	(164,500)	(170,000)	—	(170,000)	(156,490)

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 2010 budget is fully self-funded. From its estimated offsetting collections of \$237.8 million in FY 2010, OPIC is requesting \$52.3 million for administrative expenses and \$29 million for credit funding. This amount will support an estimated \$2.35 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 continue to support private sector investment in emerging markets and transitioning economies. In doing so, OPIC will place special emphasis on small business and microfinance (particularly U.S. small and medium enterprises seeking to invest overseas), and renewable energy and clean technology, as well as on the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, the broader Middle East and North Africa, and Asia.

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 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	49,992	50,800	—	50,800	55,200

The FY 2010 request maintains the ability of the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) to spur economic development and advance U.S. commercial interests in developing and middle-income countries, while creating jobs in the United States.

USTDA’s FY 2010 budget request will support key foreign policy objectives of the United States, including: 1) promoting energy and environmental programs to mitigate climate change; 2) supporting the framework for lasting peace in the Middle East and South Asia; 3) achieving the Millennium Development Goals in sub-Saharan Africa; and 4) opening export markets in the Americas.

USTDA’s strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates an enabling environment for sustainable economic development. Specifically, USTDA’s programs help to identify and prepare projects for implementation that will establish the infrastructure necessary for emerging economies to expand. In carrying out its mission, USTDA places particular emphasis on activities where there is a high likelihood for the export of U.S.-manufactured goods and services during project implementation. As such, USTDA plays an important role in the creation of jobs in the United States by providing immediate opportunities for U.S. businesses, particularly small businesses, and longer term employment and export opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing, research and development, and service sectors.

The agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace. This support comes in the form of feasibility studies, technical assistance, orientation visits, training grants and conferences. These programs have a proven record of success. To date, USTDA has generated over \$35 in U.S.-manufactured goods and services exports for every \$1 invested in program activities. USTDA has a proven capability to rapidly and effectively respond to U.S. foreign policy priorities and promote economic development overseas, while creating export opportunities for U.S. manufacturing and service companies.

## P.L. 480 - Title II

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
P.L. 480 Title II	2,060,864	1,620,900	300,000	1,920,900	1,690,000

\*FY 2008 actual includes supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance, and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

\*\*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Title II of the Food for Peace Act (P.L. 83-480, as amended, formerly the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954) authorizes the provision of U.S. food assistance in response to emergencies and disasters around the world, and funds non-emergency, development-oriented resources to help address the underlying causes of food security. P.L. 480 Title II funding is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and is primarily administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The request improves fiscal discipline and transparency by shifting funding for recurring programs (\$464 million), previously funded in supplemental appropriations, into this base request. The request also includes authorization to provide up to \$6.5 million of the P.L. 480 Title II appropriation for certain services provided by USDA for the Title II program.

**P.L. 480 Title II**  
(\$000)

	FY 2008 a/			FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 a/			FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 a/		
	Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency			Total Approp	Non- Emergency	Emergency
	1,210,864	354,287	856,577	850,000	1,225,900	375,000	850,900	395,000	300,000	1,690,000	400,000	1,290,000
<b>Africa</b>	<b>1,118,385</b>	<b>206,581</b>	<b>911,804</b>	<b>704,888</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	-	<b>361,043</b>	-	<b>272,500</b>	<b>272,500</b>	-
Burkina Faso	12,623	10,024	2,599	-	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Burundi	8,181	4,948	3,233	5,008	16,000	16,000	-	-	-	16,000	16,000	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	5,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	4,410	-	4,410	5,712	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	62,797	4,455	58,342	2,584	7,500	7,500	-	64,144	-	6,500	6,500	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	49,163	9,790	39,373	31,638	16,000	16,000	-	28,151	-	16,000	16,000	-
Djibouti	317	-	317	2,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	226,723	23,222	203,501	274,753	30,000	30,000	-	67,209	-	40,000	40,000	-
Gambia	-	-	-	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,946	6,946	-	-	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,993	2,993	-	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	54,010	9,422	44,588	20,045	-	-	-	40,896	-	-	-	-
Liberia	7,672	7,672	-	1,742	6,300	6,300	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Madagascar	11,751	11,751	-	-	17,000	17,000	-	-	-	17,000	17,000	-
Malawi	17,874	17,874	-	-	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	18,000	18,000	-
Mali	3,627	1,980	1,647	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
Mauritania	16,514	4,962	11,552	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	5,000	-
Mozambique	22,659	19,866	2,793	-	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	-
Niger	25,881	12,821	13,060	-	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	15,000	-
Rwanda	14,341	11,350	2,991	839	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	4,070	4,070	-	-	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,948	6,948	-	-	7,600	7,600	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Somalia	99,170	-	99,170	98,230	-	-	-	37,290	-	-	-	-
Sudan	327,917	-	327,917	185,000	-	-	-	94,039	-	30,000	30,000	-
Tanzania	5,324	-	5,324	9,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	60,830	26,366	34,464	11,819	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
Zambia	10,454	9,121	1,333	1,473	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	55,190	-	55,190	48,675	-	-	-	29,314	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia &amp; Pacific</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4,725</b>	<b>24,488</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	3,575	-	3,575	24,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,150	-	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>32,635</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,635</b>	<b>14,176</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	-	-	-	6,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	23,762	-	23,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,366	-	8,366	5,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	507	-	507	1,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**P.L. 480 Title II**  
(\$000)

	FY 2008 a/			FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 a/			FY 2009 Bridge Supp	FY 2009 Spring Supp	FY 2010 a/		
	Total Approp	Non-Emergency	Emergency		Total Approp	Non-Emergency	Emergency			Total Approp	Non-Emergency	Emergency
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	195,275	71,189	124,086	102,090	59,000	59,000	-	33,957	-	61,500	61,500	-
Afghanistan	68,106	9,886	58,220	86,624	13,500	13,500	-	33,957	-	15,500	15,500	-
Bangladesh	77,859	47,819	30,040	1,172	32,000	32,000	-	-	-	42,000	42,000	-
India	13,484	13,484	-	-	13,500	13,500	-	-	-	4,000	4,000	-
Nepal	11,347	-	11,347	7,486	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,551	-	2,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	21,755	-	21,755	6,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	173	-	173	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	134,008	76,517	57,491	4,358	68,500	68,500	-	-	-	60,500	60,500	-
Bolivia	8,985	8,985	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	7,165	-	7,165	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	-	-	-	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	13,881	13,881	-	-	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	-
Haiti	79,569	34,237	45,332	-	35,500	35,500	-	-	-	35,500	35,500	-
Honduras	10,150	10,150	-	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	14,258	9,264	4,994	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unallocated</b>	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	300,000	5,500	5,500	-
Unallocated	-	-	-	-	7,500	7,500	-	-	300,000	5,500	5,500	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>												
DCHA Bureau Unallocated Balance b/	-	-	-	-	781,600	781,600	-	-	-	1,220,700	1,220,700	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	10,000	10,000	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-
International Food Relief Partnership	8,137	8,137	-	-	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	8,000	-
Program Operations, Monitoring and Support c/	29,300	29,300	-	-	51,300	51,300	-	-	-	51,300	51,300	-
Funding adjustments d/	-321,601	-321,601	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

N.B. The country levels do not include funds from the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust (BEHT), a U.S. Department of Agriculture account, not part of the International Affairs Account, for emergency programs. BEHT for FY 2008 was used as follows: Ethiopia - \$59.982 million; Kenya - \$17.247 million; Zimbabwe - \$72.432 million; North Korea - \$93.716 million; and Afghanistan - \$ 22.405 million. FY 2009 BEHT to date is for North Korea - \$7.14 million.

a/ All individual country program totals include administrative and management costs paid through 202(e) authority.

b/ Non-supplemental funds may be used for emergency or non-emergency programs. To meet the sub-minimum mandate, sufficient funds will be used for non-emergency programs unless they are required for emergencies, in which case the USAID Administrator would waive the mandate after the beginning of the applicable fiscal year. FY 2009 supplemental funds will be used for emergencies.

c/ FY 2009 and FY 2010 increases are due to new Farm Bill (P.L. 110-246) authorities which provide for use of program funds for field monitoring, evaluations, early warning and other monitoring and oversight costs. This line item also includes the General Contribution (\$10 million) to the World Food Program.

d/ This adjusts for funding available outside current year appropriations (e.g., reimbursement for use of U.S. flagged carriers, prior year deobligations, unobligated prior year balances).

## McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	99,300	100,000	—	100,000	199,500

\* Excludes \$84 million in mandatory funding for FY 2009 provided in the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-246).

The FY 2010 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is \$199.5 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds USDA will provide the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in 16 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.

## State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2010, S/CT's key objective is to continue focusing counter-terrorism (CT) 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) regions. S/CT is also focused on expanding successful programs, notably the Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program with biometric capabilities, and Counter-terrorism Engagement (CTE) programs to increase the U.S. ability to engage senior leaders to build political will for U.S. government CT priorities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	50,568	48,400	-	48,400	125,200
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	50,568	48,400	-	48,400	125,200

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	50,568	48,400	-	48,400	125,200
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	50,568	48,400	-	48,400	125,200
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	50,568	48,400	-	48,400	125,200
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	42,200	-	42,200	42,000
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	11,800	-	11,800	13,800
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	30,400	-	30,400	28,200

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security:** The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) will provide significant biometrics enhancements in order to assist 18 partner nations to correctly identify and track individuals entering and departing their land, sea, and air ports of entry. Current TIP/PISCES host nation watch list capabilities are vulnerable to efforts by terrorists to disguise identity and avoid identity confirmation, and biometrics enhancements beginning in FY 2010 will overcome this vulnerability. TIP/PISCES also expects continuing site expansions in critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel, such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand, and Kenya, as well as system deployments to new participating countries. The FY 2010 S/CT bureau global request for TIP/PISCES is \$45.5 million.

Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) programs assist our frontline 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 U.S. initiative. The CTF Global account request of \$2 million provides for needed contract support to administer and implement world-wide programs (\$500,000), for travel of interagency assessment teams to ascertain training and mentoring needs (\$500,000), for program support to address those needs (\$500,000) and for the development of new counterterrorism finance curriculum (\$500,000). An additional \$2.5 million is being requested under the Regional Strategic Initiatives. The CTF program will support Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) in the Horn of Africa, East Asia, the Middle East and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives. The CTF program will also provide Cash Courier Interdiction training to over 20 priority countries worldwide, designed to reduce the international flow of money that finances terrorist activities; and expand regional training initiatives to reflect the inherently transnational nature of the terrorist finance threat. In FY 2010, CTF plans to deliver approximately 60 different training courses (including over 30 Cash Courier Interdiction courses) and to support RLAs in the UAE, Iraq, Turkey, Afghanistan, Kenya, and Bangladesh. CTF plans to significantly expand training programs in FY 2010, especially in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq. Long term counterterrorism capacity building is a key element for success against terrorism in these and other countries, to rapidly build the civilian counterpart to U.S. military actions against terrorism and insurgencies wherever they arise.

The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program builds international political will for common counterterrorism objectives, to include countering violent extremism, and facilitates key bilateral and multilateral counter-terrorism efforts. The CTE global request is \$1.2 million; \$4.8 million in additional funds is being requested under the Regional Strategic Initiatives. Funded programs could include: regional conferences on hostage and kidnapping responses, regional working groups on information sharing, and workshops on implementing the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) special recommendations.

Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) programs will continue in-country anti-terrorism training initiatives in critical partner nations and Presidential Initiative countries, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Pakistan, Jordan, Indonesia, and the Philippines. ATA programs will continue support in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security, such as the recently-expanded ATA program in Mexico providing training in VIP protection, computer forensics, and executive-level anti-terrorism seminars. ATA programs will continue 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. ATA programs also address the threat of terrorist outflow from Iraq and Afghanistan, which undermines stability throughout Europe and Asia. The overall program will also emphasize building self-sustainable partner capacity in anti-terrorism skills. During FY 2010, approximately 290 ATA training courses or events are expected to be delivered to over 70 participating Partner Nations. Some examples of these critical programs include the protection of the President of Afghanistan; VIP protection training for Iraqi government security forces in support of U.S. Embassy Baghdad; training for a premier Indonesian anti-terrorism unit which regularly performs major operations against terrorists in the region; support for advanced anti-terrorism training in Pakistan; continuing support of a regional anti-terrorism training center in Kenya; expanding Yemeni counterterrorism capabilities; assistance to Egypt in addressing its critical border security needs, incident response capabilities and investigative skills; the development of more robust antiterrorism ties with India in the aftermath of the Mumbai attacks by developing its critical incident response capabilities, law enforcement command and control, investigative and tactical skills; restarting a critical training assistance relationship with Algeria to counter the al-Qa'ida in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) threat; implementing training for Bangladesh's elite Rapid Action battalion and improve its border security, critical incident response capabilities; building on our success in developing Colombia's skill sets in VIP protection, anti-kidnapping, and cyber investigations by supporting sustainment efforts in those key areas.

The FY 2010 S/CT bureau global request of \$39.5 million includes:

- \$9,600,000 for the Training Curriculum Global Line to support new course development, course revision and rewrites, course evaluations, IT software for various visual specialist projects and curriculum development/oversight related travel. It will also support costs associated with the “pilot” iteration of the new and/or revised course work.
- \$25,500,000 for the Program Administration/Support Global Line to support all working capital fund accounts including, telecommunications, shipping, multimedia services, translations, and fleet management. It supports the ATA classroom and board room audio-visual equipment, various systems equipment, as well as general supplies for training activities. It also funds the on-staff contractor salaries, travel, systems support for the TRAIN database system now in development, the management and facility of the ATA warehouse, as well as the various costs for supporting foreign client nation representation at the International Association of the Chiefs of Police conference.
- \$2,700,000 for the Special Assessments/Program Review Global Line to support costs associated with an ATA Capabilities Assessment or Program Review including overseas logistical and administrative support, as well as the labor, travel, and other direct costs for subject matter experts from various commercial sources and/or government agencies/offices.
- \$1,700,000 for the Enabling/Grant Equipment to support replacement cyber computer labs for training, advanced new digital x-ray units for bomb disposal operations, replacement kits for critical training equipment, and other special high dollar equipment grants.

An additional \$29.7 million is being requested for ATA under the Regional Strategic Initiatives.

The Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSIs) enable Ambassadors and Country Teams to coordinate counter-terrorism strategies to help host nations understand the threat and strengthen their political will and capacity to counter it. At present, the RSIs cover eight different regions including Southeast Asia, Iraq and its Neighbors, the Horn of Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, South Asia, the Trans-Sahara, and South America. S/CT will significantly ramp up RSI activity in FY 2010, utilizing new funds to implement the recommendations of Ambassadorial-level agreed regional and bilateral activities that support USG regional CT strategies. RSI funds will be used to improve regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats with programs in areas such as border security, critical incident management, maritime security, crisis management, and forensic investigations. RSI funds will also be used to promote cooperation on terror financing, and to promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats. The FY 2010 request for RSI includes \$29.7 million for Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA), \$4.8 million for Counter-terrorism Engagement (CTE), and \$2.5 million for Counter-terrorism Financing (CTF).

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Peace and Security				
<b>Program Area</b>		1.1 Counter-Terrorism				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	50,568		48,400		125,200	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of proposals implemented by RSI Program Funds that meet S/CT's two most desired effects.**				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	10	40

\* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

\*\* S/CT's two most desired effects for RSI programs are that the programs are regional, instead of bilateral, and that they align directly with the desired effects of the Deputies-approved regional counter-terrorism strategies. Bilateral or non-aligned programs will be funded using RSI resources if they are identified as priorities by S/CT leadership or are responsive to a specific request, threat, or incident.

Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI) – The RSIs enable Ambassadors and the Country Teams to coordinate counter-terrorism strategies across eight different regions including Southeast Asia, Iraq and its Neighbors, the Horn of Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, Western Mediterranean, South Asia, the Trans-Sahara, and South America. RSI activities will be significantly enhanced in FY 2010, utilizing new funds to implement regional and bilateral activities that support U.S. regional Counterterrorism (CT) strategies. RSI programs will improve regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats in areas such as border security, critical incident management, maritime security, crisis management, and forensic investigations. RSI funding will also be used to promote cooperation on terror financing, and to promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats.

## State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Defending human rights and advancing democratic values around the world are key U.S. foreign policy goals. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL) has the policy lead within the U.S. Government for human rights and democracy. DRL also implements foreign assistance programs through partners outside the U.S. Government to take advantage of opportunities and to promote innovations as part of the overall U.S. effort to 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 strengthening the rule of law and human rights, including the rights of women and religious and ethnic minorities; fostering transparent, accountable, and representative political processes; and building robust and active civil societies in countries where egregious human rights violations occur and where governments are not democratic or in transition.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	167,890	79,000	-	79,000	70,000
Democracy Fund	162,672	79,000	-	79,000	-
Economic Support Fund	5,218	-	-	-	70,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	167,890	79,000	-	79,000	70,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	167,890	79,000	-	79,000	70,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	28,038	38,840	-	38,840	27,500
2.2 Good Governance	454	2,165	-	2,165	750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,961	6,055	-	6,055	7,000
2.4 Civil Society	136,437	31,940	-	31,940	34,750
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	1,200	-	1,200	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,200	-	1,200	-

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	70,000	-	70,000	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	70,000	-	70,000	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** DRL supports U.S.-based non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and a small number of NGOs based overseas that work with indigenous forces to promote human rights and democracy in countries across the globe. Funding requested for FY 2010 will support innovative programming, relying primarily on open grant competitions that are responsive to unforeseen developments and opportunities such as government transitions; political crises; snap elections and repression of human rights defenders, labor leaders, journalists and NGOs. DRL will fund efforts to promote tolerance and respect

for universal freedoms; strengthen civil society and independent media; increase participation of women, minorities and youth in political and civic life; advance judicial independence; foster democratic political processes and free and fair elections; and promote religious freedom as well as stronger legal protection for minorities and women. In FY 2010, continued support will be provided for 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 and regional organizations' efforts to promote human rights. DRL will also continue to be the lead agency that funds democracy and human rights programs in China, and will continue global forensic assistance efforts that promote justice and reconciliation in nations recovering from the devastation of war.

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

## State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) has responsibility for counter-narcotics, transnational crime, civilian police and criminal justice sector policy and programs worldwide, with significant programs and/or staffing in approximately 70 countries. These programs support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of Achieving Peace & 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 adaptive, requiring staff to constantly assess, develop, and refine its programs to identify vulnerabilities that can be addressed as effectively and efficiently as possible. This is accomplished primarily by strengthening conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict countries, building the capacities of the security sector, and supporting multilateral, regional and bilateral efforts to address transnational criminal activities, including counter-narcotics, money laundering, corruption and kleptocracy, cyber crime, and criminal gangs.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	130,534	134,015	-	134,015	189,711
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	130,534	134,015	-	134,015	189,711

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	130,534	134,015	-	134,015	189,711
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	121,296	124,512	-	124,512	179,461
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	20,028	22,839	-	22,839	44,172
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	82,567	81,962	-	81,962	114,544
1.5 Transnational Crime	18,701	19,711	-	19,711	20,745
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	9,238	9,503	-	9,503	10,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,827	9,114	-	9,114	9,822
2.2 Good Governance	411	389	-	389	428
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	22,791	-	22,791	24,973
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	22,791	-	22,791	24,973

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	189,711	179,461	10,250	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	189,711	179,461	10,250	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

Includes funds previously requested and appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account.

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

**Inter-regional Aviation Support:** Provides professional aviation services to counter-narcotics programs overseas and centralized core level aviation services in support of six overseas aviation programs. This includes central system management and oversight of technical functional areas, such as operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of the overseas locations.

**International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA):** Supports student participation and operations of existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center in Lima, and continuing construction of a permanent ILEA facility in San Salvador and the development of a web-based network for ILEA alumni.

**Program Development and Support:** Provides for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other support services (including procurement and financial management). These funds will ensure there are sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight for our programs in FY 2010.

**Anti-Crime Programs:** Supports efforts to combat transnational crimes including cyber crime (e.g., intellectual property rights & identity theft), money laundering and financial crimes, border security and alien smuggling. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations (e.g., the United Nations Office of Drug Control), participation in multilateral efforts (e.g., Financial Action Task Force), support for regional initiatives (e.g., assistance to the Organization of American States for border security programs in the Western Hemisphere) and bilateral assistance (e.g., training and assistance on intellectual property rights enforcement). FY 2010 funds will also be used to strengthen programs to address organized criminal networks.

**Civilian Policing (CIVPOL):** Augments our ability to quickly deploy and support civilian police and criminal justice experts to peacekeeping missions; to enhance pre-deployment training program through increased oversight over recruitment, selection and training of U.S. civilian police, justice and corrections experts participating in and supporting peacekeeping missions; add dedicated direct-hire staff to provide oversight and support for the pre-deployment training program; enhance and develop new curriculum to better prepare U.S. contingents for overseas deployment; continue to provide expert level support to the CIVPOL office to improve our ability to provide critical oversight for U.S. programs; and support outreach activities to further engage and educate domestic criminal justice partners.

**Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness:** Seeks to reduce drug use, related crime, and pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine and drug use methods that promote the spread of HIV/AIDS. Funding supports sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional/global knowledge exchange forums, drug-free community coalitions, research/demonstration program development, and initiatives to increase and improve drug treatment services for women.

**International Organizations:** Supports the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and its affiliated quasi-judicial International Narcotics Control Board (INCB). UNODC is the primary international organization that supports implementation of the three international drug control conventions, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention against Corruption. The United States was a primary architect of all five conventions, which mirror and globalize U.S. counter narcotics and anti-crime policies (including on anti-money laundering and bribery) and establish the first ever global framework for international legal cooperation to investigate and prosecute serious transnational offenses.

Also supports the Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission of the Organization of American States (CICAD). CICAD supports development of counter narcotics institutions and strengthens hemispheric cooperation against drugs using the UN conventions and regional action plans as a basis. UNODC, INCB and CICAD leverage U.S. contributions with those of other donors to conduct capacity-building programs and treaty implementation activities that directly support U.S. objectives. These programs strengthen foreign government judicial and law enforcement capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also enhance international cooperation among states and help close off safe havens to traffickers and other crime groups

**Criminal Youth Gangs:** Builds regional capacity to reduce crime by transnational criminal youth gangs operating in Central America and the United States. Improves prevention programs for youth, enhances preventative policing through work with communities, improves investigation to convict criminal leaders, and supports management of prisons to prevent gang control. Funds will support cross-country coordination, technical training and equipment for the region, with an emphasis on Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

**Global Peace Operations Initiative:** Supports training expenses at the Center for Excellence in Stability Policing (COESPU). COESPU is part of the Global Peace Operations Initiative, 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. Funds will also provide continued training and equipment support to Formed Police Units which provide crowd/riot control and other expert capabilities to help fill the security gap between civilian police and the military in peacekeeping missions.

**Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP):** Modernizes the air fleet through fleet management techniques (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot level maintenance) that are similar to those used by the Department of Defense and commercial airlines. The program is designed to ensure safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support the various country counter-narcotics aviation programs. CFSP will increase safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft; extend the service life of the aircraft; reduce excessively high costs for maintenance, components and parts; increase operational readiness rates; sustain mission success; and establish continuous long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the aircraft fleet.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Peace and Security				
<b>Program Area</b>		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	20,028		22,839		44,172	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of Officials Trained at International Law Enforcement Academies				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	On Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
2,856	2,800	3,400	3,400	3,400	3,600	3,400
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) program supports emerging democracies through the strengthening of criminal justice institutions and the creation of a new cadre of decision makers who will

work with U.S. and regional counterparts to fight transnational crime while promoting social, political, and economic stability. To date, the ILEAs have trained over 28,000 law enforcement officials from over 75 countries. Budget requests are directly tied to the number of students who can be trained and the number of courses that can be offered. The increase in funds requested for FY 2010 reflects a portion of the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative, which will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats, that focuses on providing training and equipment to build up partner country capacities. Since FY 2010 funding, including the increase, will focus mostly on infrastructure, construction, and refurbishment costs for a new training facility, the performance target will be lower in FY 2010. However, this focus on infrastructure will allow us to see a larger number of trained officials in the future.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Peace and Security				
<b>Program Area</b>		1.4 Counter-Narcotics				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	82,567		81,962		114,544	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Reduction in drug use by target treatment population by 25 - 30 percent				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0.6	0	0.9	25	40	30	35
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Demand reduction programs, which are supported around the globe, help countries progress along the development spectrum by stopping the devastating toll on health, welfare, stability, security, and economy that is associated with drug abuse. Funds will be used to support training, treatment, and community demand reduction efforts. The Department met or exceeded all FY 2008 Drug Demand Reduction goals. Most importantly, the percentage of the target population that has not used drugs after treatment ranged between 44– 89 percent in targeted countries. Overall drug use among women who received treatment at centers that had received INL sponsored training in Colombia was reduced by 34 percent and female drug and methamphetamine use in Thailand was reduced by 89 percent. By measuring the percentage of the target population no longer using drugs, the indicator gives a good sense of how effective the demand reduction intervention is.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** Anti-Crime Programs: Supports anti-corruption efforts, including continued work with international organizations such as the Council of Europe, Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, and Middle East and North Africa Governance for Development. Assistance will support participation in the United Nations continuing process to increase the number of countries to ratify the UN Convention against Corruption. FY 2010 funds will strengthen efforts to address kleptocracy and support international partners to dismantle transnational criminal networks.

Program Development and Support: Provides for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, ICASS and other support services (including procurement and financial management). These funds will ensure there are sufficient domestic management, contract, and financial oversight for our programs in FY 2010.

## International Organizations (IO)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2010 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 as diverse as protecting the ozone layer and 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.

The highest priorities for voluntary contributions include the following: United Nations' Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), under the area of Investing In People; the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and a number of other environmental and climate change programs, in the area of Economic Growth; and an array of democracy and human rights programs under the area of Governing Justly and Democratically.

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 organizations positions, which includes increasing American citizen employment in those organizations where Americans are currently not equitably represented.

#### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	309,954	352,500	-	352,500	356,550
International Organizations and Programs	309,954	352,500	-	352,500	356,550

#### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	309,954	352,500	-	352,500	356,550
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	5,803	1,350	-	1,350	1,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,339	1,350	-	1,350	1,350
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	4,464	-	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	18,772	23,000	-	23,000	24,400
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	18,772	23,000	-	23,000	24,400
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	127,955	162,500	-	162,500	178,000
3.1 Health	127,955	162,500	-	162,500	178,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	153,456	161,650	-	161,650	148,800
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,695	5,800	-	5,800	6,800
4.3 Financial Sector	-	-	-	-	5,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	97,365	100,000	-	100,000	75,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,356	4,500	-	4,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	44,040	51,350	-	51,350	60,200
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,968	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000

## Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	356,550	1,350	24,400	178,000	148,800	4,000
International Organizations and Programs	356,550	1,350	24,400	178,000	148,800	4,000

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security: International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) (\$950,000):** Aviation security activities at ICAO have been funded 2001-2007 entirely through voluntary contributions, not the regular budget. Beginning in CY 2008, ICAO began transitioning from voluntary funding to supporting activities by 2011 entirely from the Regular Program budget. The U.S. share for both assessed and voluntary contributions has been about 25 percent, based on GDP and civil aviation activity. In 2008, the U.S. share of voluntary contributions will be about 48 percent as fewer ICAO members are making voluntary contributions.

This voluntary contribution will be used entirely to fund aviation security. U.S. voluntary contributions are critical to the success of the ICAO security program. Since 9/11 the U.S. has been contributing slightly less than \$1 million per year through voluntary and reprogrammed funds. In addition, the U.S. has seconded two security experts to ICAO.

While the U.S. is the largest contributor, approximately 50 member States have made voluntary contributions in most years during 2002-2007. In 2008, 21 member States made voluntary contributions. The coordinated support of the G-8 and other international bodies has been instrumental in generating international financial support for the ICAO security program.

The U.S. State Department coordinates extensively with the Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration, and the Transportation Security Administration on both assessed and voluntary programs at ICAO.

The ICAO Aviation Security Fund aims to strengthen aviation security worldwide by preventing terrorism and unlawful interference with civil aviation and its facilities. ICAO's security audit program monitors compliance with security standards by identifying countries that do not adhere to the standards and helping them develop and implement actions to comply. The United States has a vital interest in ensuring the security of the civil aviation system. Benefits include the safety of the traveling public, including many American citizens, and prevention of property damage to passengers' baggage, air cargo, and aviation industry equipment and facilities. In view of the economic importance of air travel and transport to the U.S. economy, there are indirect benefits to the economy in addition to the direct benefits to those persons and organizations that are protected by enhanced aviation security.

**International Maritime Organization (IMO) (\$400,000):** This contribution will be used to support vital IMO technical assistance to help countries meet and maintain IMO mandated security standards that went into effect in 2004. The voluntary contribution will be used entirely for security related programs to support technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards and to fund IMO security audits.

Effective implementation of IMO standards has significant benefits for United States homeland security by enhancing the security of foreign vessels entering U.S. ports and by improving the security of foreign ports visited by U.S. vessels. Secure maritime transportation is vital to the U.S. and world economies because 90 percent of international trade is carried by sea.

U.S. contributions to IMO maritime security programs support 1) enforcement of the International Shipping

and Port Facility Security (ISPS) code, which promotes high standards of security for ships and port facilities through implementation of internationally agreed, IMO-approved standards originally proposed by the United States; 2) the Container Security Initiative, a U.S.-led effort to prevent shipping containers from being used as weapons; 3) initial implementation of a satellite-based Long Range Identification and Tracking System that informs Member States in real time of vessels' positions within 1000 miles of their coastlines; and 4) international cooperation to counter maritime piracy.

The United States has been a member of the IMO since its foundation and through the U.S. Coast Guard, has vigorously supported IMO activities to support maritime safety, environmental conservation, and security.

**Governing Justly and Democratically: Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy (\$3 million):** Strengthening democracy is at the heart of U.S. policy in the Western hemisphere, and the OAS is the critical multilateral institution through which these foreign policy objectives are realized. The OAS Democracy Fund provides readily available capital for essential programs where even small sums can make a difference. The 2010 contribution will enable the U.S. to support long-term processes to defend and consolidate representative democracy in Nicaragua, Venezuela, Ecuador, and Bolivia, and implement new pro-democracy initiatives and mandates adopted by the next Presidential-level Summit of the Americas scheduled for April 2009.

In recent years, the OAS has demonstrated new-found strength and purpose in promoting representative democracy, respect for human rights, good governance, and the rule of law. The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective investment in mobilizing hemispheric efforts to rapidly fortify democracy through conflict resolution, electoral observation missions and technical assistance, and strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties, grassroots democracy, and civil society.

The renewed OAS commitment to implement fully the Inter-American Democratic Charter has substantially increased demands on the OAS Democracy Fund to combat threats to democracy throughout the hemisphere. These initiatives include a Democracy Early-Warning System and an OAS-based “democracy practitioners” consultative group to preempt threats to democracy in the hemisphere, as mandated in the Declaration of Florida endorsed by 34 heads-of-state at the 2005 OAS General Assembly.

The Fund injected quick and early seed funding for critical programs where even small sums can alter the balance of democratic institutions. The Fund also supported the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, which monitors and adjudicates human rights complaints in the hemisphere, including the Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression and other thematic human rights programs.

The Fund supports new demands for an OAS-based “democracy practitioners” advisory body and a related early-warning system to preempt threats to democracy in the hemisphere, as mandated in the 2005 Declaration of Florida, endorsed by the 34 OAS heads-of-state.

Conflict resolution programs received Democracy Fund support, strengthening OAS facilitation efforts to resolve border disputes, particularly in Central America, and internal conflicts in various states, such as Guatemala and Peru.

**United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC) (\$1.4 million):** The Fund for Technical Cooperation supports the field activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to build strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. The OHCHR is in the process of expanding its field activities to have greater, direct impact. The U.S. contribution will assist the OHCHR to broaden its work and help sustain OHCHR technical assistance in over 55 countries, as well as leverage increased contributions from other governments.

Strong U.S. support for the Fund, led to an additional \$6.9 million in 2008 by other countries to be contributed directly to the OHCHR Secretariat's core resources.

Supporting the UN, and the OHCHR in particular, in its promotion and protection of human rights, and in the development of democratic institutions is an important vehicle by which we can further the U.S. goal of democracy promotion.

**UN Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture (UNFVT) (\$6 million):** The Fund continues to have strong appropriator backers from the Hill. The recommended funding amount will be used for general program activities to support victims of torture and their families.

The Fund is currently supporting 187 projects, which are being carefully monitored by OHCHR staff in the field and other UN partners. UN's Office of Internal Oversight Services reported on the positive impact on the thousands of torture victims who are assisted annually.

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. The fund also supports helping victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The number of projects is expected to rise to 200, with the increase mostly in developing countries. The Fund supports programs for the victims, and aims to rebuild communities where human rights violations have occurred.

As the Fund's primary contributor, the United States is sending a strong message to the world that it is serious about protecting human rights. U.S. support of the Fund demonstrates our continued commitment to rebuilding democracies, communities, and restoring the dignity of individual victims of torture.

**UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) (\$14 million):** The UN Democracy Fund plays an important role in increasing cooperation among democratic countries in the promotion of democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedom through the United Nations. To date UNDEF, which is funded through voluntary contributions, has funded over 200 projects in all regions of the world. The programs focus on civic education, voter registration, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues

Our support for UNDEF helps generate contributions from other democracies, assures our position on the Advisory Board that oversees the work of the Fund, and gives us leverage to press for important projects in countries such as Burma, Nicaragua, and China.

## Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Governing Justly and Democratically				
<b>Program Area</b>		2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	18,772		23,000		24,400	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Percentage of UNDEF projects awarded to non-UN entities that are operating efficiently and effectively				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	On Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	80	0	85	90
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for the U.S. contribution to the United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF) would 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 addition, this contribution supports the Millennium Development Goals of developing a global partnership for development. One goal of the UN Democracy fund is to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of projects funded by UNDEF to promote electoral democracy. \*Reporting on the status of projects is reported on a delayed basis, so results showing for FY 2008 represent 2007 data.

**Investing in People: United Nations Population Program (UNFPA) (\$50 million):** President Obama has signaled his intent to discuss with Congress the resumption of funding for the U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA), the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health. Family planning and reproductive health is a key element of global health and contributes to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. Improving the health and well-being of populations in other countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability and social and economic progress, thereby improving economic opportunities for Americans and reducing the potential for future global crises.

UNFPA has primary responsibility among the UN system agencies for population issues. It operates in over 150 developing countries and countries in transition. UNFPA funds programs in the key areas of the Program of Action agreed upon at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development, including support for women's health, access to family planning and reproductive health services, human rights and development around the world. These focal points are consistent with the U.S. foreign assistance objective of investing in people through improvements in health and well-being, including reducing unintended pregnancy, infant and maternal mortality; increasing the incidence of skilled care at birth and timely emergency obstetric care; preventing the spread of sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS; improving the economic, social and political status of women; supporting the family; decreasing the incidence of early marriage for girls; and increasing men's involvement in reproductive health and child-rearing. UNFPA does not support abortion as a means of family planning. This contribution to UNFPA would put the USG in line with other top donors and signal strong support for UNFPA's programs and activities.

**UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) (\$128 million):** UNICEF is the leading UN Development Agency for children with an excellent reputation worldwide. The U.S. has played a leadership role in UNICEF since its

inception. UNICEF strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. In this role it has well-developed capacities.

UNICEF is active in 156 countries, vaccinating children, providing them nutritional supplements and safe drinking water, catalyzing national governments to invest in the health and education of future generations, and working directly with communities to give children a good start in life. The most telling success story of UNICEF is that the worldwide mortality rate of children under the age of five has dropped by 27 percent since 1992 to 9.2 million in 2007 due to numerous and sustainable interventions. Since 1960 this key indicator has declined more than 60 per cent, and the new data shows that the downward trend continues. UNICEF also has a strong humanitarian response capability that it put to good use, most recently for example in responding to the Szechuan earthquake in China, to the cyclone in Bangladesh or to the situation in Ethiopia.

Within the UN system, UNICEF is a lead agency in pioneering reforms such as joint-programming and utilizing joint premises. Its record in accountability is good. UNICEF is also a leader in partnerships with civil society and the private sector. Unique among UN agencies, UNICEF receives nearly one-third of its financial support, or more than \$600 million per year, in the form of private sector contributions. Using “goodwill ambassadors” and donations-in-kind, UNICEF has leveraged these relationships in direct support of program activities. UNICEF has also made good progress in moving to results-based management. The 2006-2009 strategic plan for UNICEF sets specific measurable targets for both its programs and its internal management. It also recognizes coordination within the UN system as an area for improvement in UNICEF’s work.

Because of substantial private sector support to UNICEF and support from other governments, combined U.S. contributions from IO&P and other sources are well leveraged, and typically account for less than 20 percent of UNICEF’s total annual budget of roughly \$ 1.7 billion. The close ties between the U.S. and UNICEF, UNICEF’s successful work as well as our active participation on the Executive Board offer a strong rebuttal of critics who question the U.S. commitment to the UN and to multilateralism.

The success of UNICEF in addressing the needs of children and their caregivers clearly also advances US national interests, including international security, health, education, economic prosperity, democracy and human rights, humanitarian response, and crime and drugs. The U.S. has played a leadership role in UNICEF since its inception and continues to do so. UNICEF’s previous Executive Director, Carol Bellamy (American), completed her second five-year term in April of 2005 and was replaced by former U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Ann Veneman.

The United States is a partner and strongly supports UNICEF's Child Survival Partnership. The United States also supports the global Polio Eradication Initiative and the Roll-Back Malaria campaign that draw heavily on the field presence, technical expertise and logistical capabilities of UNICEF. U.S. partnerships with UNICEF extend into diverse areas including water and sanitation, protecting children against violence, ensuring educational opportunities and addressing children orphaned by HIV/AIDS.

In Child Protection, UNICEF continues to support the development and strengthening of national laws and institutions to create a more protective environment for children. As a result, a number of countries have put into effect national strategies to address violence against women and children. UNICEF’s programs build the capacity of families and communities to address the needs of vulnerable children. The United States strongly supports UNICEF’s efforts in this area, particularly as they reduce the number of children separated from their families. Strong U.S. support for core funding of UNICEF enables an institution central to our interests, and reflective of the humanitarian spirit of the American people, to go about its important work in partnership with the world.

UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection. We expect to see UNICEF to show further significant progress in the five priority areas.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		
	0	30,000		50,000		
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	60	60.1	60.2
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) will assist women in many developing countries and countries in transition with reproductive health and family planning. Family planning and reproductive health are key elements of global health and contribute to the U.S. comprehensive strategy for sustainable development, which integrates goals for health with those of protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. Improving the health and well-being of populations in other countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability and social and economic progress, thereby improving economic opportunities for Americans and reducing the potential for future global crises. In addition, UNFPA supports the Millennium Development Goals of promoting child and maternal health, including reducing childhood mortality and maternal mortality and increasing access to reproductive health care. Contraceptive prevalence rate is an indicator of health, population, development and women's empowerment. It also serves as a proxy measure of access to reproductive health services that are essential for meeting many of the Millennium Development Goals, especially those related to child mortality, maternal health, HIV/AIDS, and gender equality.

**Economic Growth: International Development Law Organization (IDLO) (\$600,000):** The International Development Law Organization (IDLO) is an inter-governmental organization based in Rome that provides training and technical assistance in the areas of the rule of law and good governance with the purpose of alleviating poverty. This \$300,000 increase in the FY 2010 request would allow IDLO to pursue its efforts in Afghanistan to strengthen the Legal Aid Organization of Afghanistan (LAOA), send a select group of Afghan lawyers on study tours to American public defender offices, develop a series of workshops involving judges, prosecutors, and lawyers covering their roles, ethics, and due process, and educate the Afghan public in basic legal rights and how to seek legal representation.

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's work in the Middle East complements the U.S. transformational diplomacy goal. 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.

IDLO has trained 13,000 judges, prosecutors, public defenders, and other legal professionals from 162 countries and provided training-related technical assistance in virtually all developing and transition economy countries. IDLO's work in the Middle East complements U.S. democracy goals. For example, in Afghanistan, IDLO trained 450 judges and provided technical assistance on legislative reforms. In East Timor, IDLO provided practical training and on-the-job mentoring for newly appointed judges, prosecutors, and public defenders. In Kosovo, IDLO trained judges and prosecutors. IDLO counts 38 Alumni Associations around the world that provide legal resources, advice and assistance to NGOs and the local legal community—thus ensuring a multiplier effect. Many of IDLO's alumni have risen to high-level positions in their governments. IDLO is a lean, effective organization with 17 Member States including the United States. Its budget for 2006 was approximately \$16 million. IDLO receives programmatic funding from USAID, but no core funding. IO believes that as a member of the organization, we should contribute to its core budget, which could be used to provide training to legal professionals from developing countries and developing cadres of IDLO alumni in the developing world.

In Afghanistan, IDLO trained 450 judges, and provided technical assistance on legislative reforms, assistance to the legal education systems, and support for development of civil society.

**International Conservation Programs (\$7 million):** The U.S. currently supports several organizations and programs under the international conservation programs line item, including (in alphabetical order) the:

- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)
- International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)
- National Forest Program Facility hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).
- Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)
- World Conservation Union (IUCN)

The additional \$1.1 million in this request, as compared to the FY2009 request, will fund additional scientific assessments and law enforcement components to help counter the rise in black markets for timber and wildlife products, as well as regain USG influence in these programs and the suite of conservation issues within their respective mandates. Our modest contributions maintain U.S. influence and leadership, leverage considerable project financing from other donors, promote U.S. exports and advance our interests in the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and legal and sustainable trade.

CITES monitors and regulates international trade in species, such as elephants, rhinoceros and tigers, which are threatened with extinction within their natural range. CITES also seeks to build the capacity of parties to meet CITES export documentation requirements for regulated species, which is critical to the US as a major importer of CITES regulated species.

ITTO is the only international forum which brings together both producing and consuming countries of tropical timber to address all aspects of the tropical timber economy, including promotion of market transparency and sustainable management of the tropical forest resource base. The ITTO is advised by trade and civil society advisory groups, on which the US forest industry and several US-based NGOs are represented. US tropical timber imports are valued at about \$1 billion annually. The National Forest Program Facility hosted by FAO was established in 2002 to integrate sustainable forest management into broader national policies to promote sustainable livelihoods and good governance. Cross-sectoral cooperation and improved forest law enforcement are top US objectives for international action on forests.

The Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR) is the only global framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetland resources. [ENRC note: Ramsar is based on national activities, the distinction is important]

UNCCD seeks to address the fundamental causes of famine and food insecurity, especially in Africa, by encouraging effective public-private partnerships and the broad dissemination of technical information. .

The U.S.-inspired UNFF was established in 2000 as a subsidiary body of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), with the mandate to facilitate sustainable forest management and enhance cooperation and coordination among international organizations and treaties with forest related mandates. IUCN is the foremost scientific forum for the advancement of conservation and sustainable development objectives. Its scientific and technical work complements and reinforces international environmental priorities of seven U.S. agencies: the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, Environmental Protection Agency, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife Service, and US Forest Service.

Many developing countries face the daunting challenge of improving their standard of living while at the same time preserving their natural resources. U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help address these problems by facilitating policy approaches and technical expertise to assist developing countries in building their capacity to conserve and sustainably manage vital ecological and economic natural resources. In some cases, modest U.S. contributions leverage millions of dollars in project co-funding. In addition, these programs offer mechanisms for the exchange of information and new environmental technologies, which have provided valuable market opportunities for U.S. expertise and technical know-how.

**Climate Change Programs (\$12.5 million):** U.S. contributions to climate change programs maintain our influence and leadership in these organizations. U.S. leadership is important in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEO).

The \$4.5 million increase above the FY 2009 estimate of \$8 million will allow stepped up support for the UNFCCC and the IPCC. The climate negotiations are entering an increasingly intensive phase. This already requires significantly greater financial resources for the UNFCCC to support a series of additional high-level negotiation sessions, prepare high-quality objective technical papers, and step up engagement with representatives of major emerging economies. Beginning in FY10, Parties will begin to implement the agreed outcome of the negotiations, which is expected to include enhanced reporting, monitoring, verification, and analysis activities, the integrity of which will depend on enhanced activities on the part of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

The United States also wants to ensure that the negotiations and implementation of an agreed outcome will be grounded in the best science. This will require a significant increase in funding to support the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in order to meet greater demand for assessments of climate change science, including in areas that are of particular interest to the United States such as technology-related options to reduce emissions.

The IPCC and UNFCCC are the premier international structures for scientific assessments of climate change and for multilateral efforts to address climate change. U.S. participation in the IPCC and UNFCCC helps ensure that U.S. approaches are reflected in global efforts against climate change, and that these efforts are science-based and consistent with U.S. environmental and economic interests. The U.S.-initiated GEO partnership has grown to include 60 countries, with the U.S. continuing to lead efforts toward the development of a Global Earth Observation System of Systems over the next decade. In addition to its ongoing climate science and research activities, the IPCC released two special reports in

2005, one of which was on carbon capture and storage, especially significant as this is a key technology in the U.S. approach to climate. U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC helps advance initiatives pertaining to climate change science and technology, including global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

The UNFCCC remains the only source for country by country global emissions inventory data. In addition to this ongoing achievement, the UNFCCC recently adopted and has begun to implement a 5 year program of adaptation activities covering both developed and developing nations. U.S participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps advance technology transfer and capacity building initiatives in developing countries. Voluntary contributions will also be used to help fund the Annex I Experts Group, an ad hoc group related to the UNFCCC that addresses implementation issues.

**Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund (\$25.5 million):** The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in protecting the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a complete phase out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances by 2025. This will also achieve additional climate benefits on the order of between 3 and 15 gigatons of carbon dioxide solely related to the recently accelerated phase out of HCFCs (Hydrochlorofluorocarbons.) The Fund provides among the best value for the dollar of any international program, leveraging other donors' money at a 4 to 1 ratio, and achieving developing country match of about 50 percent of project costs.

Depletion of the ozone layer allows excessive levels of ultraviolet radiation to reach the earth's surface. 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. Because people get most of their life-time exposure to cancer causing ultraviolet radiation before the age of 18, the current generation of American children is most at risk from this skin cancer threat. The United States has been the leader in developing this treaty regime and we have pushed hard for developing countries to take often difficult and costly measures to phase out ozone depleting substances. Under the Protocol, the U.S. 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. This funding has been successful in helping developing countries meet their obligations to phase out use of the major ozone depleting chemicals. When fully implemented, Fund projects will result in the permanent elimination of over 420,000 tons of production and consumption of ozone depleting substances. Obligations taken on by both developed and developing countries to the Protocol are expected to bring the ozone layer back to its pre-industrial state around 2050.

The \$4.5 million increase above the FY 2009 estimate of \$21 million will provide robust support for initiatives that would seek to provide financial incentives to achieve the maximum amount of climate gain from the HCFC transition by helping transition to low global warming potential substances for up to an additional 11 Gigatons of CO<sub>2</sub> benefit and to fund new efforts to gain ozone and climate benefits from destruction of unwanted refrigerants.

The U.S. will lead this new initiative to destroy obsolete banks of ozone depleting substances (ODS) that also significantly damage the climate system. Partnerships and demonstration projects to destroy these banks can provide significant, cost effective reductions in emissions by leveraging additional funds through the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund.

**Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Programs (\$5 million):** These Development Assistance contributions are important because the promotion of economic prosperity and sustainable development are essential underpinnings of stable democratic governments and are key U.S. policy objectives in the Western Hemisphere. Contributions 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.

The OAS Inter-American Council for Integral Development (CIDI) is implementing a strategic plan that aims to strengthen program execution and provide a mechanism for partnerships with private sector and non-governmental entities to develop projects that promote economic and social development. This includes projects in the areas of employment, education, economic diversification and trade liberalization, science and technology and sustainable development and the environment.

CIDI developed the now self-sustaining teacher training programs available online through the Education Portal of the Americas; advanced CAFTA implementation and is preparing Caribbean states for the Free Trade Area of the Americas; initiated engineering and science incubators that have enhanced workforce skills; expanded the Fellowships and Training program; and, consolidated the Governmental Best Practices program, which encourages horizontal cooperation among the region's governments.

CIDI continues to work with the OAS General Secretariat in discharging their joint commitments in support of the ministerial meetings. In particular, CIDI plays an active role in preparing and conducting regular meetings of the inter-American and ministerial committees responsible for tourism, labor, education, culture, and social development.

CIDI educational programs offer the hemisphere's poorest and most neglected rural areas opportunities for distance learning while demonstrating the benefits of science and technology, thereby preparing these populations for the challenges of globalization. By advancing Summit of the Americas mandates to promote economic growth and trade liberalization and improving the quality of education in the hemisphere, the U.S. is able to demonstrate its commitment to the region and improve overall economic conditions. Voluntary contributions from IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact, leveraging approximately \$3 from other donors for every \$1 in U.S. contributions.

**UN Human Settlements Program (\$2 million):** UN-HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all. Its mission is to work with governments and others to improve low income housing and reduce poverty in the world's vast, growing, and unsustainable slums. Its objective of building better cities complements many top USG policy priorities, including addressing terrorist breeding grounds, dealing with environmental degradation, and finding appropriate policy responses to health crises such as avian flu and HIV/AIDS.

This request includes an additional \$1 million over the FY 2009 request level: \$500,000 is for core funding to help UN-HABITAT implement key institutional reforms that will increase its capacity to act on its mandate; and an additional \$500,000 in earmarked funds is sought to advance the Middle East peace process by supporting the Special Human Settlements Program for the Palestinian People. This program enjoys Israeli and Palestinian support and addresses the difficult housing situation in the Palestinian territories by improving shelter and basic urban services.

UN-HABITAT is the lead United Nations agency for responding to the challenge of the urban poor. UN-HABITAT's strategic vision is anchored in a four-pillar strategy consisting of (1) advocacy of global norms, (2) analysis of information, (3) field-testing of solutions, and (4) financing. UN-HABITAT works as a catalyst to advance work on human settlements through research and capacity-building work. The agency's operational activities help governments create policies and strategies aimed at strengthening a self-reliant management capacity at both national and local levels. In addition, the agency has been successful in forging strategic partnerships with financial institutions for follow-up investment in housing and urban infrastructure.

**UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) (\$5 million):** UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

UNCDF has made significant progress in re-focusing its programs for greater development impact and to support U.S. policy interests. It provides access to financing and to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through “inclusive financial market” programs. It creates a friendly business and investment climate through “local governance and infrastructure” programs. These programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist African countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

**UN Development Program (UNDP) (\$75.3 million):** UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. These areas broadly mirror U.S. foreign policy interests.

U.S. financial contributions from the IO&P Account, about \$100 million a year, generally go to UNDP's “core budget,” an un-earmarked fund used to pay for: 1) organization support costs – around \$397 million per year; and 2) basic programming expenditures – around \$536 million a year allocated to countries according to a needs-based formula.

In addition to the IO&P contribution, the U.S. government makes targeted contributions from other accounts to UNDP to implement specific projects and activities in foreign-policy priority countries, such as Afghanistan. The size of these contributions depends on our policy priorities and program needs at the time, but has been around the \$150 to \$250 million per year range in the recent years.

Our objectives for contributing to UNDP from the IO&P account are to: 1) enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and 2) ensure UNDP delivers assistance programs effectively in key areas that support U.S. policy objectives. One such objective is to promote and maintain stability and economic growth in the 50 least developed countries (LDCs), where UNDP spends over 60 percent of program funds from its “core budget.” Many LDCs are also “fragile states” characterized by political, social, and economic turmoil that, if unchecked, could seriously destabilize their governments and societies.

We monitor and measure UNDP's program effectiveness in promoting stability and economic growth in the LDCs with a focus on good governance and private sector development. We also monitor and measure the degree to which UNDP's overall management practices meet recognized transparency and accountability standards.

**Program results:** We have been working with the Executive Board and management to improve results-based programming, including the establishment of a system to collect and report program results to the Executive Board. UNDP has committed to implement a robust system for monitoring and measuring UNDP program results, including those areas that support U.S. policy interests in LDCs. For the period 2008-11, UNDP has planned over 91 projects and clusters of activities in the 50 LDCs in three important governance work areas: elections, rule of law, and anti-corruption. UNDP has also planned over 31 projects or clusters of activities in private sector development.

**Management reform results:** We continued to work with UNDP management and other Board Members to implement the eight goals of our United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening governance. As of December 2008,

we rated UNDP's progress as follows: some progress for three goals (public access to information, "whistleblower" protections, public sector accounting standards), extensive progress for three goals (independent internal oversight, disclosure of internal audits, ethics function), and complete for two goals (financial disclosures and administrative support costs).

**UN Environmental Program (UNEP) (\$11 million):** The U.S. currently supports several programs and secretariats under this line item, including the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), UNEP Trust Funds, and various UNEP-related activities. UNEP is the primary environmental body of the UN, providing information and support for environmental Ministries and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environmental issues, including developing the international environmental agenda, advocating for environmental issues, promoting implementation and creation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. UNEP's Environment Fund provides core funding for its divisions and activities.

UNEP is facing increasing demand from developing countries for capacity building and policy support as concern for the impact of environmental quality on human health grows with rapid urbanization in the developing world and growing concern with the need to develop policies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change. At the same time, a number of European donor countries are pressing for transformation of UNEP into an assessed-contribution-supported UN Environmental Organization (UNEO) which the U.S. opposes. The additional \$1.1 million above the FY 2009 request level will enhance UNEP's ability to respond to this increasing demand and will bolster our efforts to resist creation of UNEO.

Important programs supported by this item include the UNEP Environment Fund; GRID monitoring and assessment program; the secretariats of the Montreal Protocol, Basel Convention, Cartagena Convention, SPREP Convention, and the Vienna Convention; and:

**Global Mercury Partnership:** The U.S. has been a strong supporter of the Partnership as a voluntary measure to facilitate cooperation and effective action to address mercury internationally.

**Rotterdam Convention:** Aims to ensure that information regarding safety, human health, and environmental impacts is made available to countries that import certain chemicals and pesticides, allowing countries to make informed decisions regarding any controls for imported chemicals.

**Stockholm Convention:** Aims to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic chemicals that are contaminants of global concern.

**SAICM:** This initiative has a goal of minimizing by 2020 the adverse effects from production and use of chemicals on human health and the environment. We support SAICM's "Quick Start Program," which helps developing countries to build and strengthen their chemical management regimes.

**Cartagena Convention/Caribbean Environment Program:** Protects the marine environment of the Wider Caribbean Region through regional cooperation and three related protocols to combat oil spills, protect special marine areas and wildlife, and combat pollution from land-based sources and activities.

**Pacific Regional Environmental Program (SPREP):** An intergovernmental organization that promotes regional cooperation, and provides assistance in environmental protection and sustainable development in the Pacific islands.

**Global Program of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities:** A voluntary program committing countries to develop their own national plans to reduce land-based sources of pollution.  
**International Coral Reef Initiative Secretariat:** Among other activities, the Secretariat helps launch national

coral conservation initiatives (including U.S., Mexico, Belize), encourages integrated coastal and wetland management and implements programs to improve coral reef management.

**Global Coral Reef Monitoring Network:** The Network aims to improve management and sustainable conservation of coral reefs by assessing the status and trends of the reefs and the use and value reef resources. It publishes the only global report on the “Status of Coral Reefs of the World.”

**Earth Negotiations Bulletin:** a low-cost reporting service that covers major multilateral environmental negotiations and other issues.

**Montreal Protocol:** a U.S.-backed treaty that has made strenuous and successful efforts to phase out the use of ozone depleting substances.

**Basel Convention:** This Convention aims to protect human health and the environment against the adverse effects from the generation, management, transboundary movement and disposal of hazardous and other wastes.

**Vienna Convention:** Aims to take appropriate measures to protect human health and the environment against adverse effects resulting from human activities which modify or are likely to modify the ozone layer.

**UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) (\$1.5 million):** UNIFEM works with affiliated networks of individual advisors and organizations in over 100 countries. Women's health, education, and access to political and economic opportunities are key to economic development. When women participate fully in a country's political, economic, and social life, they not only become more productive themselves, but also help pass these advantages and values onto the next generation, laying the foundation for a healthy and productive society.

UNIFEM's goal is to improve the status of and opportunities for women in the least developed countries through greater participation in political, economic, and social life. UNIFEM's goals broadly coincide with several U.S. interests in promoting gender equality and combating HIV/AIDS, trafficking, and violence against women.

UNIFEM's structure is currently under evaluation and possible restructuring, which will have implications for its work and programs in the coming years. The Secretary-General's High-level Panel on Coherence has recommended that UNIFEM merge with other UN gender offices to be led by an Under Secretary-General to coordinate UN-wide activities in gender. The discussion of this proposed transformation is on-going.

In recent years, UNIFEM's goals broadly coincide with several U.S. interests in promoting gender equality and combating HIV/AIDS, trafficking, and violence against women. UNIFEM works with affiliated networks of individual advisors and organizations in over 100 countries. Women's health, education, and access to political and economic opportunities are key to economic development.

UNFEM reports its work and progress toward achieving these goals: reducing feminized poverty; ending violence against women; halting and reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS; achieving gender equality.

**World Meteorological Organization (WMO) (\$2.2 million):** The U.S. contribution is intended to support expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting; address gaps in the Global Telecommunications system in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local users; and support meteorological capacity building activities in the Americas. An additional \$300,000 is requested to improve U.S. hurricane forecasting by increasing the capacity of national weather services in the Caribbean and Southern Africa.

The 2010 contribution will continue to support WMO Member State participation in WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch (WWW), which provides a framework for the continuous exchange of vital atmospheric and oceanic data. These data allow the U.S. National Weather Service to: (1) better forecast severe weather; (2) provide information needed by civil aviation, marine navigation, industry, and agriculture; (3) monitor climate change and freshwater availability; and (4) meet basic data needs for industry and U.S. agencies, including the Department of Defense.

The U.S. contribution is also expected to support capacity building activities in developing countries, with a focus on enhancing the collection, processing, and exchange of weather data, and improving their prediction of and preparation for severe weather events. The number, intensity, and human impacts of recent weather-related disasters, such as Hurricane Katrina and the Indian Ocean tsunami, have led to recognition that WMO Member States need better scientific information, equipment, expertise, and coordination to predict and prepare for weather-related natural disasters.

The WMO/VCP provides training and equipment to support WMO Member State participation in key WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch (WWW). The WMO/VCP complements other sources of assistance, and each of its projects involves several donors and benefits several recipients. The United States has supported the WMO/VCP since its inception in 1967. The WMO/VCP is an ongoing program with no specified “sunset” provisions.

The U.S. contribution to the WMO/VCP yields benefits to the United States through enhanced collection and exchange of weather data, improved communication and observation networks, and improved forecasting. The United States works closely with WMO, recipient countries, and international partners in developing projects. Active U.S. engagement in the WMO/VCP planning process coupled with our long-standing support for the program enables us to shape overall priorities for the VCP, ensure that projects funded are aligned with U.S. interests, and leverage U.S. contributions to these projects. Finally, the training and technical assistance programs funded by the U.S. contribution have strengthened our relationships with WMO Member States and built a strong sense of good will towards the United States in the meteorological community.

The Department of State coordinates extensively with the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA) on policy goals and funding of the WMO. The Department of Defense and other U.S. Agencies also have a shared interest in WMO programs.

**World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance (\$1.2 million):** The U.S. contribution to the WTO Global Trust Fund for trade-related technical assistance serves both to underscore our continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combating poverty, and increasing stability. In doing so, the U.S. contribution supports one of the President’s top economic foreign policy objectives, helping to generate economic growth, create jobs, increase prosperity, and promote stability in our country. The U.S. voluntary contribution also serves to silence our critics in the European Union (much larger contributors to the Global Trust Fund) and the developing world, who claim that our verbal commitments to trade and development are not matched by appropriate actions.

The \$250,000 increase over the FY 2009 request level will go to assist recipient countries, particularly African Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in adopting open and transparent rules and regulatory regimes.

Demonstrating a strong trade capacity building assistance program for developing countries is essential for successfully concluding and implementing the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) round of trade negotiations--a key U.S. international economic policy objective. The commitment by developed countries to provide capacity building assistance was integral in convincing developing countries to agree to launch the

Doha Round. For this reason, the WTO established the DDA Global Trust Fund and other trade-related technical assistance (TRTA) programs in 2001 to support developing countries' efforts to actively engage in WTO trade negotiations. The U.S. has been contributing almost \$1 million annually to the Global Trust Fund. Moreover, recognizing the importance of the subject and its centrality to WTO negotiations, the U.S. made a commitment at the December 2005 WTO Hong Kong Ministerial to double annual "Aid for Trade" from \$1.34 billion in 2005 to \$2.7 billion by 2010.

Developing countries assert that they are unable to make additional trade commitments, because they lack the negotiating expertise to secure meaningful, market-opening trade agreements. Full funding for the WTO Global Trust Fund and other TRTA programs will help to redress these concerns and ensure all WTO Members share in the benefits of world trade. A more robust U.S. contribution to the Global Trust Fund would assist recipient countries to better understand and adopt open and transparent rules and regulatory regimes; implement multilateral rules (which will help boost U.S. exports); and lay the foundations for sound economic reforms that contribute to global economic growth, prosperity, and stability. Trade offers a unique opportunity for developing countries to lift themselves out of poverty – and, in doing so, contributes directly to the national security of the U.S.

The U.S. contribution to the Global Trust Fund would help developing countries increase market-openings in the Doha Round, resulting in substantial benefits to American business, workers, farmers, and consumers. During the 1990s, the lowering of trade barriers helped U.S. exports reach approximately \$1 trillion annually, generating employment for 12 million Americans. Successful and timely conclusion of the Doha Round will help achieve our strategic goals of expanding market access, increasing U.S. exports, and broadening international growth and stability.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.8 Environment				
<b>Funding Levels</b>		<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
		44,040		51,350		60,200
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Total number of days of multilateral meetings supported by the UNFCCC				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
18	18	18	18	39	82	85
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested funding for environmental programs funded in the IO&P account includes requests for UN Human Settlements (HABITAT), the UN Environment Program (UNEP), the Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund, international climate change programs (IPCC and UNFCCC), and International Conservation Programs, including CITES, ITTO, FAO National Forest Program Facility, Ramsar Convention of Wetlands, UNCCD, UN Forum on Forests, and the World Conservation Union (IUCN). Additional funding for these programs will fund additional scientific assessments, provide for law enforcement components to help counter the rise in black markets for timber and wildlife products, and will bolster U.S. influence in these programs and the associated conservation issues within their respective mandates. The UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) seeks to address the fundamental causes of famine and food security, especially in Africa, by encouraging effective public-private partnerships and the broad dissemination of technical information. These international environmental programs promote the Millennium Development Goal of environmental sustainability, including reversing the loss of environmental resources, reducing

biodiversity loss, and improving the lives of slum dwellers.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.2 Trade and Investment				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	6,695		5,800		6,800	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Aid for Trade as a percentage (percent) of sector-allocable ODA.				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	On Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
32.8	34.4	32.2	32.2	32.2	32.3	32.4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested increase in funding for the U.S. contribution to the World Trade Organization (WTO) Global Trust Fund for trade-related technical assistance would provide for assistance to recipient countries, particularly African Least Developed Countries (LDCs), in adopting open and transparent rules and regulatory regimes. This contribution helps developing countries to take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combat poverty, and increase stability. In addition, this contribution supports the Millennium Development Goals of eradicating extreme poverty and developing an open, rules-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system. One goal of the WTO is to decrease barriers to trade from developing countries. WTO seeks to accomplish this through, among other things, increased technical cooperation for building trade capacity. One way to show progress toward increased trade capacity building technical cooperation is to compare it to total sector allocable ODA.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.3 Financial Sector				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	0		0		5,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of LDCs with UNCDF programs				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	35	36	37
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The requested funding would provide for an initial contribution to the UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF). This funding would assist individual entrepreneurs in numerous developing countries with access to financing through "inclusive financial market" programs. UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries. These programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and to assist African countries to accelerate their achieving the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. In particular, this program supports the MDG of developing a global partnership for development, which includes an open, rules-based,

predictable, non-discriminatory, trading and financial system. The UNCDF seeks to expand geographically to more Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including post-conflict LDC's. In addition, UNCDF seeks to increase the average investment per LDC per year.

**Humanitarian Assistance: UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) (\$3 million):** The U.S. contribution to OCHA is significant as it helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are critical to the effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance.

Increased U.S. funding for OCHA's core budget in 2010 would also strengthen its ability to persuade emerging regional and global economic powers to provide multilateral financial support for humanitarian operations. In addition, a strong OCHA will help mitigate the need to provide additional funding from emergency accounts to respond to humanitarian coordination needs.

OCHA coordinates the UN's effective humanitarian response to areas affected by man-made or natural disasters. They also manage the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) that is designed to provide funds in emergency situations within 72 hours to fill the gap between the onset of an emergency and more regular funding mechanisms (e.g., through the UN consolidated appeal process).

The mission of OCHA is to mobilize and coordinate effective and principled humanitarian action in partnership with national and international actors. In 2008, OCHA had a presence in 43 countries, supporting 22 major humanitarian operations, of which 14 were in Africa. OCHA facilitates the work of operational agencies that deliver humanitarian assistance to populations and communities in need. OCHA supports the UN's Humanitarian Coordinator in conducting needs assessments, contingency planning and the formulation of humanitarian programs. OCHA receives only 12 percent of its overall funding from the UN regular budget. The IO contribution to its core budget complements USAID's contribution to its extra-budgetary requirements (\$12,184,706 in FY 06 and \$26 million in FY2007-2008) and PRM's support of ReliefWeb (\$300,000 in FY 08).

OCHA chairs an Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), which works to develop common policies, guidelines and standards to assure a coherent interagency response to complex emergencies and natural and environmental disasters.

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Contributions to Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) (\$1 million):** U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO aid in the effort to achieve peace and security through the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC). IOC programs support research to improve forecasts, including tsunami warnings, for the protection of life and property.

U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO advance sustainable development and global interests through the World Heritage Committee and democracy initiatives. This request provides for continued U.S. participation in the World Heritage Committee (WHC), which supports technical assistance to countries for the protection and related preservation of their world heritage sites, as well as emergency assistance to stabilize World Heritage sites.

U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO promote international understanding through media and press freedom programs such as the International Program for the Development of Communication. This program is the only multilateral forum in the UN system designed to mobilize the international community to discuss and promote media development in developing countries.

U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO touch on other U.S. interests such as science and education as well as culture and the preservation of World Heritage Sites around the globe. These UNESCO activities promote investment in people and economic growth by helping nations develop and maintain the necessary infrastructure.

## State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is a direct and urgent threat to U.S. and international security. The Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) leads the Department's efforts to prevent the spread of WMD – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. The Bureau's foreign assistance programs are vital tools in this effort. ISN uses these programs to: strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, equipment, and technologies; destroy WMD and secure WMD-related materials; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and enhance foreign government and international capabilities and cooperation to counter terrorist acquisition or use of weapons or materials of mass destruction.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	186,006	207,700	-	207,700	257,100
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	186,006	207,700	-	207,700	257,100

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	186,006	207,700	-	207,700	257,100
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	186,006	207,700	-	207,700	257,100
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	186,006	207,700	-	207,700	257,100
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	22,800	-	22,800	7,150
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	22,800	-	22,800	7,150

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security:** The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) develops, negotiates, finances, and implements carefully-vetted programs to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD, WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe, most recently in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) in support of denuclearization activities. The NDF also has been used to support, on a case-by-case basis, multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. Over the past five years, NDF has funded 43 projects, to include WMD reduction in Libya and Iraq, weapons destruction in Albania, and provision of equipment to ten countries to detect and secure extant

radiological sources. Requested funding of \$75 million will allow the NDF to continue to address DPRK denuclearization activities and new opportunities at WMD and conventional threat reduction as they emerge. The Administration requests that NDF funding, as in previous years, be made available notwithstanding any other provision of law, be appropriated to remain available until expended, and be authorized for use in countries other than the independent states of the former Soviet Union and international organizations. The NDF requests five percent, or \$3,750,000, of its funds for administrative and operational costs.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program, first authorized in FY 2009, will undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, a terrorist attack involving WMD. Requested funding of \$2 million will allow work to continue with foreign governments on crisis resolution and management preparedness, risk assessment capacity building, private sector capacity engagement, and provide for administrative costs and travel in support of this program.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR) programs prevent terrorist, other non-state actor, and proliferant state access to WMD expertise, materials, and equipment, particularly in frontline states, such as Pakistan, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and in regions where the risk of terrorism and proliferation is greatest, including South and Southeast Asia, and the Middle East. GTR is a comprehensive effort to engage biological, chemical, nuclear, and missile scientists, technicians, and engineers worldwide. It includes initiatives to improve security for dangerous biological materials, improve chemical security best practices, and decrease the likelihood that terrorists could gain the expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. It also closes the most urgent gaps in other states' abilities to prevent and respond to nuclear smuggling and nuclear terrorism. Finally, GTR continues to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and applicable expertise in Iraq, Libya, and the former Soviet Union and serves as the cornerstone of the U.S. effort to transition the Science Centers in Moscow and Kyiv to self-sustainability. FY 2010 requested funding increases will: deepen global biosecurity and chemical security engagement programs to address emerging threats in Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Middle East; provide additional funding to engage nuclear scientists, technicians, and engineers in priority countries; expand engagement of Iraqi scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and applicable expertise; fund efforts to engage missile experts; fund and leverage foreign funding for an increased number of assistance projects to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling as GTR expands the number of vulnerable countries engaged; further our partnership with Libya to establish a nuclear medicine center; and maintain GTR's ability to address potential new critical opportunities as they arise.

GTR activities for FY 2010, utilizing requested global funding of \$68 million, will include:

- Strengthening pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and scientist engagement to reduce biological proliferation globally and to deny terrorist and other non-state actor access to potentially dangerous materials, equipment, and expertise;
- Increasing chemical security and safety to prevent terrorists and proliferant states from procuring expertise, materials, and technologies that could enhance a chemical weapons capability or increase the likelihood of a toxic industrial chemical attack;
- Engaging former WMD scientists, technicians, and engineers in Libya toward peaceful, sustainable employment with an emphasis on tangible benefits for Libya's decision to give up its WMD, including partnering with Libya toward the establishment of a nuclear medicine center;
- Providing support for research grant competitions and training for scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and applicable expertise in Iraq;
- Preventing and responding to nuclear smuggling, including by promoting international nuclear forensics cooperation and development of foreign capabilities, and by leveraging foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries;
- Engaging nuclear scientists, technicians, and engineers in priority countries;

- Engaging scientists, technicians, and engineers with missile expertise;
- Providing funding to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers in the former Soviet Union with WMD and applicable expertise; and
- Providing for \$3,400,000 in administrative costs and travel in support of GTR programs.

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is at the frontline of the Bureau's effort to prevent proliferation. It assists key countries, notably existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states, to strengthen their strategic trade and border security controls and thus their capabilities to detect and interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive materials, and other WMD components, as well as man-portable air defense systems and other conventional weapons at their borders and ports. EXBS activities focus on capacity-building through licensing and legal and regulatory workshops, enforcement training, provision of inspection and detection equipment, and assistance with government-industry outreach and interagency coordination. In the FY 2008-2009 timeframe, EXBS has expanded to new countries, including Cambodia, Kosovo, Lebanon, Libya, and Mongolia. The ISN bureau global request of \$22.6 million will provide for on-site program advisors to coordinate assistance; country assessments; the TRACKER automated licensing tool; specialized conferences; maintenance of U.S.-provided equipment; and administrative and travel support. As the EXBS program continues to expand, demand for on-site program support also rises, to include increased numbers of on-site advisors, additional locally-employed staff, amplified travel requirements, and greater numbers of participants at conferences and seminars. Requested FY 2010 funding would allow the EXBS program to assist in the development of the nascent strategic trade control system in Iraq, deploy new EXBS Program Advisors to cover South Asia, Indonesia (maritime security), and Mexico (engaging the Latin America region), and provide \$4,600,000 for training and equipment in support of the Shared Security Partnership.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent proliferation of WMD, and it depends heavily on voluntary contributions for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program, which monitors member countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are of a peaceful nature and are not diverting nuclear material for military purposes. U.S. efforts to end nuclear weapons activities in Iran and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea rely on IAEA assistance and support, and U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards program. Not only does the U.S. Voluntary Contribution assist the IAEA materially, but it also demonstrates U.S. political support for the Agency. Requested FY 2010 funding for the contribution to IAEA is \$63.5 million.

U.S. assistance will support the activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organization's Preparatory Commission, including the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the International Monitoring System (IMS), a worldwide system of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic and other types of sensing stations that will help detect nuclear explosive testing worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods for monitoring nuclear explosions. Since October 2006, 80 stations have been certified as meeting requirements for providing nuclear test monitoring data, bringing the total of certified IMS stations to 236 or 74 percent of the planned network. Requested funding of \$26 million will support continued progress on station installation as well as continued operations and maintenance of already installed stations.

## Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Peace and Security				
<b>Program Area</b>		1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	186,006		207,700		257,100	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	60	60	89	90	100
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. The Global Threat Reduction Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other non-state actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. A core objective of BEP is to conduct training and provide grants to increase pathogen security and laboratory biosafety. The goal of preventing proliferation of biological materials and expertise is difficult to measure directly because the program is ultimately successful if bio proliferation and bioterrorism do not occur. Instead, BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that measures the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can fund in priority countries and regions. This indicator is a proxy for programmatic impact because BEP-funded activities to engage bioscientists, technicians, and engineers and improve biosecurity and biosafety standard operating procedures are intended to reduce the risk that bio materials and expertise could be accessed for nefarious purposes. Since its inception, BEP has had a significant increase in interest from key states such as Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq for activities to improve biosecurity and biosafety. This increase is due to BEP's ability to develop and build upon long-term relationships and also reflects a growing demand for bio expertise and laboratory capacity in the key countries and regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and proliferation are high. Significantly more work needs to be done to reduce the global biological threat. The requested increase in GTR funding will enable an increase in BEP funding, allowing deepened engagement in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iraq; expanded activities throughout the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and Africa; and additional engagement opportunities in other regions where the risk of bio proliferation and terrorism is on the rise.

## State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Environmental and health cooperation is a core tool in applying smart power to world problems. In promoting sustainable growth, the United States reinforces good governance, addresses root causes of conflict, and advanced regional security and U.S. economic interests. OES programs are targeted to build partnerships on key transboundary, regional and global issues. These efforts assure U.S. leadership to address global climate change, protect fisheries vital to sustainable economic development, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, and leverage other partners to conserve critical natural resources and improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,656	48,725	-	48,725	177,650
Economic Support Fund	17,656	48,725	-	48,725	177,650

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,656	48,725	-	48,725	177,650
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	500	5,550	-	5,550	2,000
3.1 Health	-	550	-	550	2,000
3.2 Education	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	500	-	-	-	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	17,156	43,175	-	43,175	175,650
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	9,000	-	9,000	9,000
4.8 Environment	17,156	34,175	-	34,175	166,650
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	600	-	600	1,050
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	300	-	300	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	300	-	300	1,050

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	177,650	-	-	2,000	175,650	-
Economic Support Fund	177,650	-	-	2,000	175,650	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Investing in People:** Achieving water security is critical for the health, economic development, and peace and security of people throughout the world and is the goal of U.S. efforts to implement the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. U.S. activities will focus on building partnerships and catalyzing international efforts to increase reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water, and meeting human, livelihood, ecosystem, and production needs, while reducing the risks of extreme hydrological events to people, the environment, and economies. Key areas will include strengthening global reporting on water and sanitation challenges, building the capacity and strengthening institutions for the

management of transboundary waters, and reducing the incidence of water and sanitation-related diseases.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	0		550		2,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of Institutions Strengthened with USG Support				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	On Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	2	2	2	3	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The goals of OES water-related programs are to increase political will among donor and developing countries to address water and sanitation challenges; catalyze global action around proven approaches; and mitigate the tensions associated with shared water resources. In many cases, this is accomplished by developing new or strengthening existing institutions responsible for assessing and reporting on the global water and sanitation challenges; developing partnerships to support priority regions or key thematic approaches; and/or manage shared waters. Funding might also go towards projects and programs designed to strengthen the technical and scientific underpinnings of key policy approaches. The outcomes of these activities include a higher prioritization by donor and developing countries to water and sanitation issues, greater investment by government and non-government partners in proven approaches and in key regions, and strengthened regional cooperation on shared waters. In some cases OES funding catalyzes an activity that quickly transitions to other, more sustainable, funding sources. In other case (e.g., transboundary water issues on the Nile) it may take several years of support to build the trust necessary to even reach agreement on the formation of a regional institution.

**Economic Growth:** The FY 2010 funding request supports three initiatives that are key to coalescing a viable global response to global climate change:

**Clean Energy:** The Administration has established the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) process to engage key countries in helping produce a successful outcome in the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiating process and in exploring concrete initiatives and joint ventures that can advance green growth while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. intends for the MEF countries to agree upon initiatives and programs (Major Economies Initiatives and Programs – MEIP). The Department of State will use the MEIP as a tool to enhance U.S. engagement with major countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the largest and fastest growing developing countries who are responsible for a rapidly increasing percentage of global emissions, and with whom tangible progress is necessary to advance global efforts to combat climate change. The MEIP will provide valuable linkages with the international negotiating process in which commitments will be expected and will provide significantly greater leverage for sectoral commitments.

The U.S. expects the UNFCCC negotiations to result in commitments from advanced developing countries to undertake specific national climate action plans to reduce their emissions. The MEIP will work with key MEF and other countries to develop and implement these plans, which would subsequently be inscribed in an agreement under the UNFCCC. To do this, the MEIP will focus on implementing U.S. efforts on the MEF, designing the parameters and components of technologies and best practices initiatives launched by the MEF

process that aim to substantially transform energy technology applications so as to lead to significant decreases in greenhouse gas emissions.

This request will be used to fund activities in developing countries that will take advantage of sectoral or institutional coherence, and will feed into national commitments to be inscribed at the international level. U.S. assistance will promote policy and regulatory environments that foster efficient, market-based approaches to greenhouse gas emissions and build on the experience and capacity that has been developed in working in a partnership context. The U.S. will focus on a suite of technologies and practices that can have a substantial impact on the trajectory of future greenhouse gas emissions in the energy and land-use sectors. Foreign assistance funds will be used for developing country programs that will aim to develop cooperative activities at municipal and state levels, and undertake efforts to promote improved data for measuring climate change, including enhanced greenhouse gas measuring and reporting to support readiness in emerging economies to address greenhouse gas emissions efficiently at large scale.

**Forest and Land Use:** The U.S. will lead global efforts to curb deforestation, responsible for one-fifth of greenhouse gas emissions. U.S. assistance will support developing countries, through the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and bilaterally, in developing capacity and methodologies to account for emission reductions associated with improved forest management. We will also use the MEF to launch an initiative to reduce deforestation by bringing together major forestry consuming and producing nations.

**Adaptation:** Particularly vulnerable to climate change, poor developing countries are already suffering adverse impacts, and their situation will worsen. To gain international credibility on climate change, the U.S. needs to demonstrate leadership and compassion.

The U.S. will work with key donor countries to launch a coordinated multi-donor program (\$2 – \$4 billion over 2 – 3 years). Through the MEF and high-level bilateral engagement, we will ask other major donors to commit to significantly increase their bilateral funding for adaptation. Through this initiative, donor countries will coordinate their funding, and collaborate in identifying key countries and areas of opportunity. An advisory body of experts on developing country adaptation would be established to provide advice to the United States and other donors in developing priorities.

OES will work with the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and global partners to support developing country efforts to reduce impacts on water security and agriculture, improve disaster and coastal zone management capacity, and integrate climate resilience into development planning. These efforts will be closely coordinated with USAID funding to support development and implementation of national climate change plans of action.

OES funds will support two UN adaptation programs – the Least Developed Country Fund, which assists Least Developed Country Parties with the preparation and implementation of National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPAs), and the Special Climate Change Fund, which finances projects relating to adaptation; technology transfer and capacity building, and support for energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management; and economic diversification. The U.S. has not provided funds for these two initiatives for the last eight years and the absence has been noted, sending the wrong signal about U.S. engagement in the process and dedication to helping the developing countries most-impacted by climate change. U.S. assistance will also help poor developing countries integrate adaptation into their sectoral and development planning to improve their resilience to climate change.

**Trade and Environment (non-CAFTA-DR):** Building capacity of all U.S. trade partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of the Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and to ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are playing by environmental rules similar to the U.S. To date, two FTAs (CAFTA-

DR and Peru) have received dedicated funding to improve environmental laws and enforcement, foster public participation and transparency in decision-making, promote biodiversity and conservation, and leverage private sector environmental performance. The U.S. is working with technical agencies to develop similar programs with other trade partners, including Jordan, Morocco, Oman, as well as Chile, but without dedicated funding, efforts are limited. With other FTAs pending, funding to support environmental cooperation will be increasingly critical.

Oceans, Environment and Science Partnerships (OESP): U.S. leadership is critical to coalesce international partnerships to address key global and regional environmental and science challenges. We will continue U.S. global leadership to build governance capacity for the sustainable management of land and marine resources and promote transborder cooperation to reduce environmental problems. Capitalizing on the field expertise of regional officers, OES will seek to expand these thematic partnerships to other regions and will continue to use this funding to leverage other donors. The OESP program addresses such key issues as transboundary pollution, conservation, advancement of scientific partnerships and programs, and promoting transparent, participatory environmental decision-making.

South Pacific Tuna Treaty: OES requests funds to meet 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. The economic assistance agreement serves as a vital component of U.S. diplomacy by supporting research, public education and health care programs, responsible utilization of natural resources, and general economic and social welfare within the Pacific Islands.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.8 Environment				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	17,156		34,175		166,650	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of countries with programs initiated for increased adaptive capacity to cope with impacts of climate variability and change in communities, ecosystems, and/or economic sectors as a result of USG assistance.				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	0	8
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The funding levels above are for all environmental program areas, of which the major requested increase is in climate change/adaptation. The requested amount will support programs crucial to adaptation initiatives, particularly, for poor developing countries most vulnerable to climate change, and which are already suffering adverse impacts. FY10 funding will ensure strong donor contributions through multilateral negotiations and the development of national adaptation plans for developing countries. Under the UNFCCC, forty-eight countries are eligible for the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF), which has 62 approved projects and 8 under preparation. The Special Climate Change Fund (SCF) has 14 approved projects in 25 countries. Both funds target the needs of the most vulnerable. The \$50 million expected contribution from OES will play a crucial role in developing and implementing those action plans; however, the number of

countries impacted with those U.S. funds cannot be estimated because of the multilateral nature of the funds. Through the Major Economies Forum and high-level bilateral engagement, the Department of State will facilitate coordination with other major donors in an attempt to significantly increase international bilateral funding for adaptation and fill gaps not addressed by the SCF or LDCF. As a result, donor countries will be able to coordinate funding and collaborate in identifying key countries, and areas of opportunity, for adaptation initiatives. After coordination between donors and an identified funds advisory board, approximately \$10 million would be allocated to initiate adaptation programs or projects in at least eight countries. Reduced funding for adaptation in FY10 would not only diminish the U.S. government's ability to engage major donors on adaptation programs but would also send the wrong signal about U.S. engagement on climate change.

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

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trafficking in persons, a modern manifestation of slavery, poses a challenge to governments on many fronts – it is an affront to the basic human rights of each person, it is a transnational crime that undermines the rule of law, and it is a public and health menace. The underground nature of human trafficking makes it difficult to quantify its toll on men, women and children, and society at-large. Global estimates range from 800,000 to several million victims every year who are moved across international borders or from rural villages to cities for the purpose of exploitation.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,854	20,400	-	20,400	16,445
Economic Support Fund	11,903	12,000	-	12,000	7,183
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	5,951	8,400	-	8,400	9,262

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	17,854	20,400	-	20,400	16,445
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	17,854	20,400	-	20,400	16,445
1.5 Transnational Crime	17,854	20,400	-	20,400	16,445
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	1,020	-	1,020	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	1,020	-	1,020	-

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	16,445	16,445	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	7,183	7,183	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	9,262	9,262	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security:** The State Department's annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), compiled by the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP), serves as the guide for G/TIP's policy and program priorities. The report uses congressionally-mandated minimum standards to evaluate actions of governments to combat severe forms of trafficking in persons. Every year countries are added to this report based on new information. In the 2008 report, for example, 170 countries were ranked compared to 151 in 2007. Additionally, the 2008 TIP Report showed that there were 5,682 anti-trafficking prosecutions against traffickers and 3,427 convictions -- a two percent reduction in prosecutions and a seven percent increase in convictions, from the 2007 TIP Report numbers.

Funding will be directed towards two priority areas: increasing the capacity of the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers, Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watchlist as well as some weak countries on Tier 2

of the TIP Report. New countries continue to be added to the TIP Report which leads to an increased demand for training and technical assistance. G/TIP will augment monitoring and evaluation by an additional 10 percent of its more than 130 active projects to ensure effective programming and to develop models for best practices in combating human trafficking that can be replicated in other countries or regions.

Specifically, this foreign assistance is intended to help committed governments with limited resources to: develop comprehensive anti-trafficking 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 policies, protocols and practices; and, provide shelter and comprehensive protection and assistance services to victims. Assistance to governments may be carried out through non-governmental and international organizations. As G/TIP's information collection capacity increases every year, so does its ability to identify key weaknesses in countries' responses to human trafficking. This enhanced information collection capacity will in turn continue to generate greater demand for G/TIP's limited centrally-managed funding resources as more countries are added to the TIP Report.

The complex nature of human trafficking requires concerted effort on G/TIP's part to target foreign assistance funding to committed governments and civil society organizations to address aspects of prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention deficiencies.

## State Political-Military Affairs (PM)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focuses on achieving the Peace and Security Objective by building the capacity 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. PM does this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations. PM also promotes the Peace and Security Objective by responding to the security threat posed by: landmines, unexploded ordnance, Small Arms/Light Weapons (SA/LW), Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADs), and excess ammunition.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	207,394	246,163	-	246,163	247,599
Foreign Military Financing	41,561	51,420	-	51,420	54,464
International Military Education and Training	4,545	6,886	-	6,886	5,105
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	54,927	66,907	-	66,907	71,230
Peacekeeping Operations	106,361	120,950	-	120,950	116,800

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	207,394	246,163	-	246,163	247,599
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	207,394	246,163	-	246,163	247,599
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	9,919	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	197,475	246,163	-	246,163	247,599
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	59,081	-	59,081	59,569
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	59,081	-	59,081	59,569

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	247,599	247,599	-	-	-	-
Foreign Military Financing	54,464	54,464	-	-	-	-
International Military Education and Training	5,105	5,105	-	-	-	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	71,230	71,230	-	-	-	-
Peacekeeping Operations	116,800	116,800	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**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 respect for human rights. Annual security assistance plans reflect the regional and global policy priorities that drive the budget allocation and apportionment process. To determine strategic priorities, PM consults during the planning process with the Department of Defense, as well as with the U.S. Agency for International Development, State Department regional bureaus, and other State offices that manage security sector accounts.

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 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: 1) enhances the ability of States to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); 2) enhances the ability of States to address counter-terrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSII) programs; and, 3) reforms military forces in the aftermath of conflict, including those in southern Sudan, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law.

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. This includes clearance of landmines and unexploded ordnance, as well as destruction of excess, abandoned, loosely secured, or otherwise at-risk stockpiles of SA/LW, MANPADS, and conventional munitions. The program also enhances weapon and ammunition stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. The CWD program is funded through three separate Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) sub-accounts. The FY 2010 request for PM globally-managed funds for Humanitarian Demining (NADR-HD) is \$14.8 million; the FY 2010 request for PM globally-managed funds for Small Arms and Light Weapons Destruction (NADR-SALW) is \$48.9 million; the FY 2010 request for the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victim's Assistance (NADR-ITF) is \$7.5 million.

## State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The core mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to protect and assist the most vulnerable populations around the world – refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants – by integrating diplomatic engagement with humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. The Bureau's humanitarian diplomacy and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. government efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies. PRM also has primary responsibility within the U.S. government for international migration policy and population policy, including advocating for international child and maternal health initiatives and covering relations with the UN Population Fund. Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions – namely, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) – to share responsibility, leverage greater assistance from other countries, and encourage global partnerships to enhance international response to humanitarian crises.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,413,814	1,324,500	293,000	1,617,500	1,555,444
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	75,636	40,000	-	40,000	75,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,338,178	1,284,500	293,000	1,577,500	1,480,444

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,413,814	1,324,500	293,000	1,617,500	1,555,444
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	2,141	3,000	-	3,000	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	2,141	3,000	-	3,000	-
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,411,673	1,321,500	293,000	1,614,500	1,555,444
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,354,463	1,278,620	293,000	1,571,620	1,515,680
5.3 Migration Management	57,210	42,880	-	42,880	39,764
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	23,000	-	23,000	27,000
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	23,000	-	23,000	27,000

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,555,444	-	-	-	-	1,555,444
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	75,000	-	-	-	-	75,000
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,480,444	-	-	-	-	1,480,444

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Humanitarian Assistance:** PRM program goals are to provide protection, assistance and durable solutions on the basis of humanitarian need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, as well as to promote lawful, orderly and humane means of international migration. By addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees and others affected by conflict and abuse, PRM funding provides critical support for regional stability, contributes to reconstruction and stabilization in strategic areas, and helps prevent or mitigate extremism in failed or fragile states. U.S. assistance supports programs for vulnerable beneficiaries that provide physical and legal protection integrated with life-sustaining services such as water and sanitation, shelter, and health care in accordance with international standards. Programs also support durable solutions through programs that assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity or to integrate into their host communities as appropriate.

The increased FY 2010 funding request incorporates ongoing Iraq-related protection and assistance programs previously funded with supplemental resources, and is based on an assumed environment of continued substantial needs for Iraqi refugees in host countries and internally displaced persons (IDPs) and conflict victims in Iraq, the improvement of security in an increasing number of areas in Iraq, and the consequent gradual increase in returns of both refugees and IDPs. PRM funds protection efforts and the provision of food and non-food items, health assistance, psycho-social counseling, education and livelihoods support to Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and other countries in the region. Inside Iraq, PRM contributions to major international organization partners funded protection and assistance programs for conflict victims, internally displaced Iraqis and returnees that included the distribution of food and non-food items, mobile legal aid teams, water and sanitation programs, and support for emergency shelter, rental subsidies and livelihoods. The FY 2010 request also includes continuing support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.6 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. This funding is critical to meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would not be met or, more likely, would be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. PRM's request includes increased funds to address emerging needs of conflict victims in Pakistan and Afghanistan. In FY 2008, PRM funding supported the return home of nearly 280,000 Afghans. FY 2010 funds will sustain Afghan refugee repatriation operations, which helps foster stability in the region and provide life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani conflict victims and IDPs fleeing violence associated with military operations against armed insurgents. The FY 2010 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist over 500,000 refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Somalia. It strives to meet the increasing needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes and Sri Lankans fleeing conflict and violence. It supports new needs in Georgia resulting from the August 2008 conflict in that country as well as ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted situations in the Caucasus region. The request incorporates some funding for the rapidly growing Colombian IDP population, one of the largest displacement crises in the world. Funds will also address Congressional priorities such as targeted programs to protect vulnerable women and children and combat gender-based violence.

Assistance programs support permanent solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2010 request continues support for repatriation and reintegration programs in southern Sudan, the DRC, and Burundi. In 2008, PRM assistance supported reintegration programs as well as ongoing voluntary return operations for over one million refugees in Burundi (400,000), the DRC (over 150,000), Liberia (160,000), Mauritania (4,000), and southern Sudan (over 290,000). PRM funding enabled partners to complete organized returns of Sudanese refugees from the DRC and the Central African Republic.

The FY 2010 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds for anti-trafficking initiatives, primarily to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide and provide assistance to trafficking

victims, including those who may need protection.

Refugee admissions to the United States provide a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable people. The Bureau expects to see increased need for this form of international protection in FY 2010, and the budget request reflects increased processing and transportation costs for refugee admissions, as well as some additional support for reception and placement services in the U.S. in light of the economic downturn. The request also extends refugee benefits to an estimated 12,000 recipients of Iraqi Special Immigrant Visas.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports the integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. As a result of consultations with members of Congress and UIA, and in recognition of the declining number of Jews outside of Israel in need of this assistance, the FY 2010 request reduces total support to the program, while maintaining adequate funding to support transportation, Hebrew language instruction, transitional housing, education, and vocational training to those still in need.

A modest increase in administrative expenses resources allows the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly the growing number of humanitarian programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance account (MRA) and other appropriations.

**Focus on Performance:** PRM measures the impact of its overseas assistance programs by monitoring global acute malnutrition (GAM) in refugee camps – a measure which is indicative of overall performance. GAM measures the extent to which the U.S. government is helping to meet minimum requirements for the care of refugees and displaced people in camp settings. PRM recently disaggregated its GAM indicator into emergency and protracted refugee settings. In emergency refugee situations, results based on available data are slightly below target with 91 percent (target: 92 percent) of monitored refugee sites in emergency settings having fewer than 10 percent of children under age five suffering from GAM. In protracted refugee situations, PRM programs performed above target. In 94 percent (target: 90 percent) of protracted settings, less than 5 percent of children under five suffer from GAM. Since this is the first time PRM has disaggregated protracted situations from this indicator, the 2008 result for protracted situations serves as a baseline.

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a Bureau priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV should be integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. In FY 2008, the percent of projects the Bureau funded that included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV remained constant at 27.5 percent. While results were slightly below target, PRM overseas assistance funding dedicated to GBV programs increased to over \$6.3 million in FY 2008 from \$5.3 million in FY 2007; however, overall funding availability for other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multi-sectoral programs.

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the Bureau's work. In FY 2008, for the first time since the attacks of September 11, 2001, refugee admissions to the United States exceeded 60,000. The 60,192 refugee arrivals represented a 25 percent increase over FY 2007 arrivals, and utilized 86 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This achievement included the arrival of 13,823 Iraqi refugees, almost an eight-fold increase over FY 2007's level of 1,608.

## Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The President's FY 2010 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. Implementation of PEPFAR is coordinated by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC), which also continues to pursue management improvements that ensure greater program efficiencies and the quality of collected data, strengthen supply chains, enhance the adjustment of country and activity budgets based on performance, deepen oversight of bilateral programs, and reduce the amount of time that field staff dedicate to reporting.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,119,416	1,645,878	-	1,645,878	1,750,969
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,119,416	1,645,878	-	1,645,878	1,750,969

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,119,416	1,645,878	-	1,645,878	1,750,969
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	1,119,416	1,645,878	-	1,645,878	1,750,969
3.1 Health	1,119,416	1,645,878	-	1,645,878	1,750,969
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	-	-	-	381,728
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	-	-	207,339
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	174,389

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Investing in People:** OGAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Commerce, Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, and State, as well as the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and host country governments. In addition, OGAC 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, and the Women's Justice and Empowerment Initiative. OGAC also links PEPFAR support for HIV/tuberculosis (TB) programs with other U.S. TB programs.

International Partnerships (\$635 million): OGAC ensures that PEPFAR amplifies the effects of other

international HIV interventions by working closely with the policy and operational teams of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) (\$600 million requested here, in addition to \$300 million requested elsewhere for HHS/NIH) as well as providing annual contributions. OGAC also manages strategic relationships with key PEPFAR partners including the World Bank; United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations; other national governments; and the businesses and foundations of the private sector. In particular, OGAC emphasizes coordination between PEPFAR and all international partners to help ensure that all are working in support of national strategies.

This request supports a U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. Separate from this request, funding within the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget also supports a total U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. Funding for UNAIDS will support core work 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 (\$613.569 million): Additional funding for country programs will be allocated to successful existing Partnership Frameworks or utilized to fund new Partnership Frameworks.

The goal of a Partnership Framework is to advance the progress and leadership of host countries in the fight against HIV/AIDS. This is to be accomplished through long-term, consultative frameworks, which outline mutual, non-binding, political commitments and responsibilities for the U.S. and host country governments and set forth a progression of U.S. support and host country investment and policy change. While this is the overarching goal, negotiations at the country level will define each Partnership Framework and will reflect each country's unique situation, capabilities, and priorities.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation (\$370.961 million): Funding is planned for central technical support for activities in PEPFAR countries and for strategic information systems used to monitor program performance. This funding will support centrally-funded technical assistance activities in all programmatic focus areas in PEPFAR, including antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, and medical transmission), care (including orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS), and cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, twinning of U.S. and overseas institutions, and supply chain management. The request also supports strategic information activities and public health evaluations that monitor program performance, track progress toward goals, evaluate the efficacy of interventions, and provide descriptive information about PEPFAR activities.

Oversight and Management (\$131.439 million): Funding is planned to support the operational costs incurred by U.S. agency headquarters in support of PEPFAR. 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, including salaries and travel costs of technical assistance, monitoring, and managers. This funding also supports the administrative and management expenses of OGAC, intranet communications (PEPFAR.net), and the Country Operational Planning and Reporting System (COPRS).

## Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization (SCRS)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act (RSCMA) of 2008 (Title XVI of P.L. 110-417, the FY09 National Defense Authorization Act) for Fiscal Year 2009 (P.L. 110-417) provides additional tools to promote the security of the United States through improved coordination, planning and implementation of stabilization and reconstruction assistance to foreign states and regions at risk of, in, or in transition from conflict or civil strife. Under the RSCMA, the Secretary of State has the lead in coordinating interagency civilian efforts to strengthen U.S. capacity to plan, prepare and conduct stabilization and reconstruction operations. In FY 2009, the Department of State established the Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI), an effort to build the civilian capacity necessary to meet the reconstruction and stabilization challenges of the next decade. With the funding of the CSI, the Secretary can call on increased civilian expertise in eight civilian agencies to respond within 72 hours, with appropriate training, equipment and preparation. In FY 2009, CSI is putting in place the building blocks the U.S. Government needs to build this critical capacity. In FY 2010 the next step is to effectively deploy this capacity in the field, as needed, with quickly programmable funds in prevention of, or in quick reaction to a stabilization crisis, to bridge the gap until “normal” funding can be arranged, i.e. by regular budget request or supplemental appropriation, as appropriate.

As a result, the Department seeks stabilization “quick response” funding to position the major responders in the United States to meet the challenges of complex political crises in specific areas on the ground with the same effectiveness as the United States' ability to respond to humanitarian disasters. This funding is requested as Economic Support Funds (ESF) and will draw upon the ESF authorities in most cases to support the U.S. foreign policy objective of achieving Peace & Security. The Department seeks several specific additional authorities so that when necessary, the Secretary may transfer funds to the CSI account, under the authorities requested for that account, for assistance purposes to other accounts related directly to needs not able to be met by the ESF authorities and to provide for flexibility to use these funds quickly including being able to use the administrative authorities of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, and notwithstanding authorities.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	40,000
Economic Support Fund	-	-	-	-	40,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	-	-	-	40,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	-	-	-	-	40,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	-	-	-	-	20,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	-	-	-	-	20,000

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security:** The United States seeks to position itself to respond quickly and effectively to areas in crisis for responses outside regular humanitarian and military assistance. These interventions require a whole-of-government, multi-sectoral approach as evident by responses in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Darfur and Lebanon. In the past, the United States has often been able to respond urgently only through significant re-programming, which can be a time consuming and complicated process, before new funds could be requested. Such reliance on re-programming and the lengthy period of time before new funding is available, constrains U.S. policy options, and can seriously delay the immediate action necessary to consolidate gains of peace agreements or new peacekeeping efforts.

With the Stabilization Bridge Fund in ESF available to funnel immediate infusions of funding into critical transition and stabilization programs on those specific areas, the U.S. can immediately begin to capture opportunities to build lasting stability and peace. The Stabilization Bridge Fund will allow the U.S. government to accelerate delivery of critical resources that could influence the dynamics of a stabilization crisis and potentially shorten the overall period for deploying military forces, international peacekeepers or police. When used in coordination with an interagency civilian response engagement, this fund would provide a wide range of programs to allow reconstruction work to begin quickly, bridging the gap until other funds from the appropriate accounts can be identified and made available. This funding could be used to provide small grants or funding to communities and organizations to provide services or opportunities that help stabilize the situation, provide immediate security assistance to partner police forces, to support urgently-needed demining, to create post-conflict community reconciliation programs, and to support programs to reestablish or reform governance in post-crisis situations. This funding allows the Secretary of State to lead the interagency reconstruction and stabilization responses.

#### Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Peace and Security					
<b>Program Area</b>		1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform					
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		
	0		0		20,000		
<b>Performance Information*</b>							
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of stabilization operations and projects in S/CRS led civilian deployments.					
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>	
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available			
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>			
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	
<p>* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.</p>							

The United States has repeatedly been constrained by the inability to quickly direct funds to areas in crisis for responses outside regular humanitarian and military assistance, even though alleviation of crises requires a whole-of-government, multi-sectoral approach as evident by responses in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Darfur and Lebanon, to name just a few. Responses have required significant re-programming of already heavily-

earmarked funds, before new funds could be requested. The Stabilization Bridge Fund (SBF) funding will allow S/CRS, in its role of implementer of the Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act, to promote the security of the United States through improved coordination, planning and implementation of stabilization and reconstruction assistance to foreign states and regions at risk of, in, or in transition from conflict or civil strife. Accordingly, the indicator for the creation of the SBF is: The number of stabilization operations and projects in S/CRS led civilian deployments. Reference section 1.3 (Stabilizations Operations and Security Sector Reform) of F's Master List of Standard Indicators for illustrative indicators.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Peace and Security				
<b>Program Area</b>		1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	0		0		20,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of stabilization operations and projects in S/CRS led civilian deployments.				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	0	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The United States has repeatedly been constrained by the inability to quickly direct funds to areas in crisis for responses outside regular humanitarian and military assistance, even though alleviation of crises requires a whole-of-government, multi-sectoral approach as evident by responses in the Balkans, Afghanistan, Darfur and Lebanon, to name just a few. Responses have required significant re-programming of already heavily-earmarked funds, before new funds could be requested. The Stabilization Bridge Fund (SBF) funding will allow S/CRS, in its role of implementer of the Reconstruction and Stabilization Civilian Management Act, to promote the security of the United States through improved coordination, planning and implementation of stabilization and reconstruction assistance to foreign states and regions at risk of, in, or in transition from conflict or civil strife. Accordingly, the indicator for the creation of the SBF is the number of stabilization operations and projects in S/CRS led civilian deployments.

## Asia Middle East Regional

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Asia and Middle East regions are confronted by a daunting array of challenges that require national, regional, and global responses. These include terrorism, conflict, instability, burgeoning youth populations, high unemployment, poor governance, corruption, weak education and health systems, frequent natural disasters, and environmental degradation. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Regional Program provides additional technical expertise to U.S. missions confronting these problems, specifically those that cross borders and cannot be adequately addressed through bilateral programs alone.

FY 2010 assistance will focus on key themes through activities and expert advisors to: (1) increase the impact of USAID programs in Asia and the Middle East through technical leadership, analysis, and guidance on key technical issues and promotion of best practices; (2) support field missions in program design, implementation, assessment, and outreach; and (3) provide rapid deployment of assistance for post-emergency reconstruction and to societies experiencing democratic and/or economic openings, breakthroughs, or transitions from war to peace.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,179	40,471	-	40,471	45,771
Development Assistance	16,497	35,521	-	35,521	40,271
Global Health and Child Survival - State	-	650	-	650	650
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,682	4,300	-	4,300	4,850

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	21,179	40,471	-	40,471	45,771
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	634	493	-	493	1,546
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	634	493	-	493	1,546
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,111	986	-	986	2,200
2.2 Good Governance	904	493	-	493	1,125
2.4 Civil Society	2,207	493	-	493	1,075
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,876	35,434	-	35,434	35,700
3.1 Health	7,852	6,950	-	6,950	6,700
3.2 Education	2,024	28,484	-	28,484	29,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	7,558	3,558	-	3,558	6,325
4.2 Trade and Investment	2,685	493	-	493	1,800
4.4 Infrastructure	304	-	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,488	2,665	-	2,665	1,675
4.8 Environment	3,081	400	-	400	2,850
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	3,878	-	-	-	46
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,878	-	-	-	46

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	45,771	1,546	2,200	35,700	6,325	-
Development Assistance	40,271	1,546	2,200	30,200	6,325	-
Global Health and Child Survival - State	650	-	-	650	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	4,850	-	-	4,850	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security:** The Asia and Middle East Regional Program funds provide USAID field missions with expertise to ensure that assistance programs stay on the cutting edge of analysis, information, strategy, and program design in this rapidly evolving area. While USAID programs have become more sophisticated in helping states deal with peace and security issues, countries in the Asia and Middle East region continue to face challenges of extremism and separatist movements that threaten national and regional stability. USAID experts increasingly are engaging with other U.S. Government entities to construct and coordinate a whole of government approach to assist partner governments to provide effective, legitimate, and accountable security for their citizens. USAID also must rapidly consolidate and utilize lessons learned from operations in areas prone to high levels of insurgency and violence where the U.S. is engaged in stabilization operations. Given that support for more radical, intolerant strains of Islam is on the rise across the region, it is imperative that USAID continue on-going analytic efforts to understand what types of development interventions can mitigate the appeal of radical recruitment.

#### Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Peace and Security				
<b>Program Area</b>		I.1 Counter-Terrorism				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	634		493		1,546	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of pilot counter-extremism activities designed and implemented based on analysis				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
0	0	0	<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>	0	1
<p>* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.</p>						

Extremism is on the rise in the Middle East and parts of Asia. USAID is engaging in interagency counter-extremism planning. Additional funding will allow the United States to (1) continue to shape the analytic agenda on the role of development in counter-extremism; and (2) pilot targeted activities to test the analysis. Activities would continue the analytic agenda pioneered by USAID's Africa Bureau. Key issues in the Asia and Middle East regions include: youth susceptibility to extremist messages and recruitment; prison radicalization; and the role of religious and other traditional leaders in counter-extremism. Efforts will focus on developing programming recommendations via limited pilot efforts to test their counter-extremism – versus broader development – impact; to date, many programs justified on counter-extremism grounds have little evidentiary support for such claims. As a result, USAID and interagency awareness of more grounded approaches will increase. The FY 2009 target was not set because FY 2009 resources will continue to

support the Islam in Development Advisor position created with FY 2008 funding and a number of preliminary assessments and studies.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** In a number of Asian countries, democratic gains of the 1980s and 1990s have been rolled back. Non-democratic alternative governance models (e.g., China) have become popular as democratic institutions have not delivered security and development to citizens. For democracy to take hold, it must improve the lives of ordinary citizens. By any measure, the Middle East continues to be the least democratic region in the world as it is dominated by mostly stable, authoritarian regimes that are highly adept at alternating between cycles of small political opening and renewed repression without making adequate long-term progress. To meet these challenges, USAID will continue to provide crucial technical leadership and expertise to field missions to increase the impact of democracy and governance programs. As one example, funds will support the Enhancing Government Effectiveness (EGE) program, which strengthens the effectiveness of ministries and other government agencies that are essential for broad-based national development. EGE identifies and addresses the political and economic factors that affect service delivery by ministries and other key public sector organizations.

**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. USAID will seek to expand the Training Future Leaders (TFL) program, which provides master's level training opportunities in the U.S. to emerging leaders from Asia and the Middle East. TFL works with emerging young leaders and helps to cultivate technical expertise in development topics, develop stronger ties to the U.S., and foster national leadership in the region. Building human capacity and fostering leadership in the region will help to increase the impact and sustainability of USAID investments in development. FY 2010 resources will also provide at-risk and disadvantaged children with opportunities for employment, education, 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, USAID's technical experts assure that programs have the very latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results. Experts provide epidemiological data and trend analysis to develop sound strategies and make good decisions, as well as assure faster and wider adoption of best practices. One such activity scales up the field's use of best practices to reduce maternal and infant mortality and increase access to voluntary family planning. Thirteen countries have now also assembled problem solving teams and established public-private partnerships. USAID field missions will use the Global Development Commons, which aims to improve collaboration through the use of innovative technologies, to help disseminate information on best practices and lessons learned in these 13 countries and beyond. The Asia and Middle East Regional Program also helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East by supporting people living with HIV/AIDS.

FY 2010 resources also will continue to support the Blue Revolution Initiative (BRI), implemented in partnership with the Office of Middle East Programs and the Africa Bureau, to tackle crippling water challenges confronting the Middle East and Africa and transform water management. Washington-based technical staff will help ensure that water and sanitation programs are carefully targeted, innovative, technically sound, and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions and Bureaus. Working in partnership with governments, regional institutions, like-minded foundations, and the private sector, the BRI specifically seeks to increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, enhance water resources management and productivity, and promote transboundary water cooperation to improve water security, which can be a flashpoint issue in the region. FY 2010 funding is requested to: (1) promote trans-boundary water cooperation in the Middle East; (2) strengthen regional institutions, such as the Arab Water Council; and (3) expand regional programs and initiatives, such as the Water Operators Partnership, aimed at improving water supply and sanitation service delivery.

## Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	1,200		1,300		2,300	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of health promoters trained in documented FP/RH best practices.				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	600	829	1,200	1,200
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The increase in funding for Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) will assist the Asia and Middle East Central Program to lead the effort in information dissemination of low-tech FP/Maternal Neonatal and Child Health best practices while stimulating the implementation of best practices through cost-conscious, creative approaches. Asia and Middle East Central's investment in the Extending Service Delivery (ESD) project provides hands on, low-cost distant assistance for 13 Asia and Middle East countries. The project includes networking, development and distribution of a newsletter, sharing scientific information, providing clinical guidelines, and assisting in Monitoring and Evaluation and work plan development. This intense and sustained support is essential for the widespread adoption of best practices. Increased funds will directly support training 1,200 health promoters each in 2009 and 2010. Egypt, Jordan, Yemen, India, Bangladesh, and Pakistan will expand their training reach to include hospitals, community health workers, government officials, and key community stakeholders, such as religious leaders. ESD will spearhead lessons learned discussions and continue to partner with other entities to support countries in the fostering change methodology.

**Economic Growth:** In the economic growth sector, USAID's technical experts focus on advancing workforce development and expanding trade and investment in Asia and the Middle East. Unemployment and underemployment, which are particularly high for the huge youth population across Asia and the Middle East, are due in part to slow economic growth, as well as poor coordination between the education and employment sectors. FY 2010 resources will support workforce development and build capacity in key national finance, trade and investment institutions to accelerate economic growth. Funds will also be used to support targeted trade capacity building initiatives through a variety of approaches ranging from assistance for training activities and trade negotiations to overall policy reform.

In the agriculture sector, FY 2010 resources will focus on addressing the global food crisis and supporting agriculture sector development that is crucial for sustainable, broad-based economic growth. Working in partnership with key international agriculture research centers and universities, FY 2010 resources will focus on policy reform and the introduction of appropriate technologies to promote food security, increase agricultural productivity in Asia and the Middle East, and improve water management. This includes supporting increased crop yields through introduction of drought and disease resistant rice and wheat varieties.

### Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.8 Environment				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	3,081		400		2,850	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of hectares in areas of biological significance under improved management as a result of USG Assistance				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	On Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	605,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	800,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Support to the environment in Asia will contribute to the conservation of 800,000 hectares of biologically significant areas along watersheds of Asia's key river systems. USAID will work with field and regional missions on the trans-boundary nature of these areas to protect both terrestrial and aquatic biodiversity. Such conservation will occur through regional networking and alliances that minimize and avoid the impacts of economic development throughout the region while promoting adaptation and resilience to climate change.

### Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.2 Trade and Investment				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	2,685		493		1,800	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of Trade and Investment Environment diagnostics conducted				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	4	1	4
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In the economic growth sector, the requested increase in funding will help Missions expand trade and investment in Asia and the Middle East and extend this work into work force development. Unemployment and underemployment, which are particularly high for the huge youth population across Asia and the Middle East, are due in part to slow economic growth, as well as poor coordination between the education and employment sectors. Additional FY 2010 resources will support workforce development and build capacity in key national finance, trade, and investment institutions to accelerate economic growth. Funds will also be used to support targeted trade capacity building initiatives through a variety of approaches ranging from assistance for training activities and trade negotiations to overall policy reform.

## USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is a lead organization for providing emergency, life-saving disaster relief, including food aid, and other humanitarian assistance to people in developing countries, particularly those in 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. The FY 2010 budget for DCHA reflects increases in Conflict Mitigation; Good Governance, Rule of Law, and Civil Society; and both Humanitarian Assistance contingency funding and Disaster readiness funding. These increases reflect the need to continue to build the United States' ability to respond to increasingly frequent and severe natural and manmade disasters; address global food security; and anticipate and mitigate destabilizing threats to transformational development – including hunger, extremism, conflict, and displacement. Included in the increases is \$76 million for the new Rapid Response Fund initiative, which is funded in the Transition Initiatives (TI) account and will serve as flexible way for USG to respond quickly to unforeseen opportunities that would be unique and different from existing approaches.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	565,985	1,685,150	500,000	2,185,150	2,454,000
Democracy Fund	-	37,000	-	37,000	-
Development Assistance	83,335	132,750	-	132,750	139,500
Economic Support Fund	39,395	44,000	-	44,000	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,044	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
International Disaster Assistance	669,739	550,000	200,000	750,000	880,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	-284,164	858,400	300,000	1,158,400	1,295,500
Transition Initiatives	44,636	50,000	-	50,000	126,000

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	565,985	1,685,150	500,000	2,185,150	2,454,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	64,892	62,000	-	62,000	45,150
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	650	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	10	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	64,232	60,000	-	60,000	43,150
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	32,997	76,544	-	76,544	86,350
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,072	15,250	-	15,250	4,250
2.2 Good Governance	11,510	13,250	-	13,250	37,640
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	4,724	32,294	-	32,294	23,810
2.4 Civil Society	13,691	15,750	-	15,750	20,650
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	60,777	75,500	-	75,500	77,000
3.1 Health	9,600	10,000	-	10,000	9,600
3.2 Education	12,718	12,500	-	12,500	12,400
3.3 Social and Economic Services and	38,459	53,000	-	53,000	55,000

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	565,985	1,685,150	500,000	2,185,150	2,454,000
Protection for Vulnerable Populations					
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	-	40,000	-	40,000	26,000
4.4 Infrastructure	-	-	-	-	13,000
4.5 Agriculture	-	40,000	-	40,000	13,000
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	407,319	1,431,106	500,000	1,931,106	2,219,500
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	348,601	1,377,400	500,000	1,877,400	2,111,500
5.2 Disaster Readiness	58,718	53,706	-	53,706	108,000
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	11,249	56,140	-	56,140	69,491
6.1 Program Design and Learning	737	8,300	-	8,300	4,996
6.2 Administration and Oversight	10,512	47,840	-	47,840	64,495

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	2,454,000	45,150	86,350	77,000	26,000	2,219,500
Development Assistance	139,500	9,000	47,500	39,000	-	44,000
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	13,000	-	-	13,000	-	-
International Disaster Assistance	880,000	-	-	-	-	880,000
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	1,295,500	-	-	-	-	1,295,500
Transition Initiatives	126,000	36,150	38,850	25,000	26,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security:** Funding for DCHA in FY 2010 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: Kenya, Lebanon, Colombia, Sri Lanka, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the Philippines, and Uganda. DCHA programming will reinforce local, national and international capacity to identify, manage and respond to emerging opportunities for conflict recovery and peaceful transitions, and address the root causes of instability, conflict and terrorist ideology. DCHA will continue to deliver training in conflict management and mitigation and to develop new tools for conflict early warning and best practices in program design.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** DCHA programming in FY 2010 occurs in the context of growing instability attributable to the financial crisis and deepening economic recession, as well as continuing U.S. Government engagement priorities in Iraq, Afghanistan and other countries in crisis or in transition.

The convergence of destabilizing factors related to economic crisis threatens otherwise stable democracies, and provides opportunity for more autocratic regimes to justify consolidation of power. Even before the current economic crisis, there was ample evidence of reversals in a number of countries where democratic reforms had been made in the past. Stemming reversals is now an important strategic challenge for USAID programming in pursuit of democracy and good governance objectives. Equally, USAID must be better prepared for opportunities of democratic breakthrough, including those of the post-conflict environment. Funding in FY 2010 will support programs 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 rapid-response to unanticipated needs and opportunities in elections and political processes, human rights, media and rule of law.

## Focus on Performance

<b>Program Unit</b>		DCHA – Democracy and Governance				
<b>Objective</b>		Governing Justly and Democratically				
<b>Program Area</b>		2.4 Civil Society				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	6,160		3,250		4,600	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		# of USAID Field Missions Assisted in Civil Society Sector or sub-sector assessments, strategy development, program design and/or evaluation.				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
16	15	17	14	15	14	16
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 funding request will increase the number of USAID Field Missions that DCHA is able to assist in Civil Society sector and sub-sector (e.g., Media) assessments, strategy development, program design, and/or evaluation. Among the Civil Society sub-sectors, DCHA anticipates that Mission demand for media sector assessments and program designs will continue to increase in FY 2010 due to fast-changing media technologies. Digitalization, cell phones, rapidly expanding Internet growth, and other technologies are profoundly changing media business models, news reporting, citizen access, media contents, and legal-regulatory environments everywhere at the national, local, and global levels. Moreover, there has been increasing recognition of the key roles that media play in widely ranging contexts, including: elections, democratic transitions, post-crisis situations, and poverty reduction.

**Investing in People:** DCHA funding in FY 2010 will be used for two programs: 1) the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) which includes the Leahy War Victims Fund, the Victims of Torture Fund and a portion of 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 education, critical medical services and education for local populations

**Economic Growth:** In FY 2010 Economic Growth funding for cooperative development organization (CDO) efforts will be provided through USAID’s Office of Development Partners.

**Humanitarian Assistance:** DCHA funding in FY 2010 will support the Offices of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) and Food for Peace (FFP), which are critical U.S. Government tools for providing life-saving food, disaster relief, and other humanitarian aid to people affected by natural disasters and complex, human-made emergencies. During crises, DCHA provides life-saving disaster relief; helps mobilize food assistance, commodities, services and relief workers to assist and protect; strengthens local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and engage in disaster-risk reduction; and provides a platform for recovery and restoration of sustainable livelihoods. FFP’s contingency funding provides early warning of potential areas for humanitarian assistance, in addition to food assistance. Through FFP, DCHA provides longer term development-oriented resources to help in recovery and in the improvement of the long-term food security of needy people. FFP and OFDA also work together to support the United State's humanitarian response to the Global Food Security challenge. Through DCHA’s assistance, the U.S. Government not only saves lives but also supports host governments’ efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters, recovery, and the transition from emergency to development. In doing so, U.S. assistance begins the process

of stabilization and recovery, thereby assisting and creating opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict and natural disasters.

On November 4, 2008, primary Federal responsibility for U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association treaty between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) transferred from the Department of Homeland Security's Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to USAID. USAID is now responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs. Recurring costs are estimated at up to \$2 million annually for OFDA in the IDA account (with another \$2 million in anticipated recurring expenses for USAID/ANE).

The request for International Disaster Assistance includes \$300 million for emergency food security, which will be used for local and regional purchase of food, and other interventions, such as cash voucher and cash transfer programs to facilitate access to food.

### Focus on Performance

<b>Program Unit</b>		DCHA – Food for Peace				
<b>Objective</b>		Humanitarian Assistance				
<b>Program Area</b>		5.2 Disaster Readiness				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	1,000		5,000		22,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of countries utilizing LAYERS monitoring system to ensure quality food aid program implementation				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating: Target</b>	<b>On Target Results</b>		
0	0	0	3	3	7	15
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 request takes into consideration that USAID has a new cooperative agreement with Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance II (FANTA-2). Through FANTA-2, DCHA/FFP will enhance and better document the results of its food aid-supported food security projects and build capacity in program assessment, design, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. FANTA-2 also provides technical assistance that helps strengthen FFP policies and oversight of its programs. The FANTA-developed LAYERS, a monitoring system to assess the quality of FFP food aid programming, will be installed in FFP priority countries. The LAYERS system is an illustrative indicator of the type of activities that the requested funding increase will support. The number of FFP priority countries utilizing the LAYERS monitoring system to ensure quality food aid program implementation will increase from 3 in FY 2008 to 7 (in FY 2009) and 15 (in FY 2010).

### Focus on Performance

<b>Program Unit</b>		DCHA - FEWSNET				
<b>Objective</b>		Humanitarian Assistance				
<b>Program Area</b>		5.2 Disaster Readiness				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	12,740		12,000		18,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of countries with an early warning system linked to a response system, in place as a result of USG assistance.				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	On Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	8	11	11	20	32
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In the past year, global food and fuel prices, the financial crisis, and rapid urbanization have multiplied the threat of food insecurity in at least 50 countries of the world. In 20 of the most food insecure countries, USAID relies heavily upon FEWS NET to provide pertinent and timely information on food security conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations. With an increase of \$6 million, USAID will assist up to an additional 12 newly food insecure countries through remote monitoring to utilize FEWS NET for early warning systems linked to response systems by the end of 2010.

Additionally, USAID has asked FEWS NET to find a cost-effective way of monitoring the newly food insecure countries, many of which have no early warning systems in place. Use of new funding provided by USAID will allow FEWS NET to extend its expertise in remote monitoring of weather, agricultural conditions, market prices and food trade patterns, in collaboration with a large network of FEWS NET's operational partners. This will support countries in making earlier early warnings of potentially anomalous food access and food availability outcomes, and support rapid follow-up to anomalous conditions in order to further assess the likelihood that they could have important food security impacts.

### Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Humanitarian Assistance				
<b>Program Area</b>		5.2 Disaster Readiness				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	58,718		53,706		108,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of targeted beneficiaries for Disaster Readiness programs.				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	2,500,000	2,750,000	3,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

[Note: As OFDA programs its funding on a contingency basis, actual decisions on program area allocations will be made as needs dictate over the course of the fiscal year and a desire to increase the allocation to the Disaster Readiness program area will be balanced against other emergency needs world-wide in FY 2010. Accordingly, depending on emergency needs worldwide, OFDA may increase the actual amount of funding

for Disaster Readiness in FY 2009.] This indicator is designed to show the number of directly targeted beneficiaries from OFDA funded programs, which focus on disaster preparedness and readiness. This number would reflect the population who have directly benefited from readiness training, disaster preparedness material efforts or training, disaster mitigation efforts such as flood control, water retention programs, volcano disaster early warning systems, agricultural mitigation programs, and livelihood programs that are designed to prevent or mitigate disasters, reduce vulnerability, or enhance resiliency.

**Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Major Disaster Responses by Country**  
**International Disaster Assistance Obligations \***  
**(\$ in Thousands)**

<b>Country</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>Disaster Type</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>Disaster Type</b>
Afghanistan	13	Complex Emergency	17,018	Complex Emergency
Bangladesh			5,962	Cyclone
Burma			26,449	Cyclone
Central African Republic	4,876	Complex Emergency	850	Complex Emergency
Chad	8,764	Complex Emergency	7,062	Complex Emergency
China (Peoples Republic of)			1,027	Earthquake
Cote d'Ivoire	2,996	Complex Emergency	1,683	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of Congo	28,993	Complex Emergency	18,295	Complex Emergency
Dominican Republic			1,538	Floods
Eritrea	2,894	Complex Emergency	3,006	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	12,423	Complex Emergency	35,151	Complex Emergency
Georgia			12,137	Complex Emergency
Haiti			8,456	Hurricane
India	1,050	Floods	1,176	Floods
Iraq	22,887	Complex Emergency	75,346	Complex Emergency
Kenya	1,363	Floods	11,021	Complex Emergency
Korea North	4,000	Complex Emergency		
Lebanon	25,671	Complex Emergency		
Liberia	2,462	Complex Emergency		
Madagascar	1,177	Food Insecurity		
Madagascar	872	Cyclone	1,226	Cyclone
Mexico			2,387	Floods
Mozambique	1,911	Cyclone	460	Cyclone
Mozambique			1,377	Floods
Nepal	4,753	Complex Emergency	2,654	Complex Emergency
Nicaragua	1,217	Hurricane	1,276	Hurricane
Pakistan	1,942	Cyclone	2,550	Floods
Pakistan			3,296	Complex Emergency
Peru	2,209	Earthquake	880	Earthquake
Somalia	22,578	Complex Emergency	51,202	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	6,996	Complex Emergency	5,429	Complex Emergency
Sudan	61,980	Complex Emergency	44,207	Complex Emergency
Sudan	1,603	Floods		
Sudan (Darfur)	100,966	Complex Emergency	93,099	Complex Emergency
Tajikistan			4,343	Winter Emergency
Timor-Leste	1,198	Complex Emergency	1,220	Complex Emergency
Uganda	12,779	Complex Emergency	6,813	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	1,627	Complex Emergency	7,315	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	3,470	Drought		
<b>Other Disaster Responses</b>				
Africa Region	3,304		4,230	
Asia Region	2,124		3,176	
Europe / Middle East Region	1,074		1,469	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	2,200		5,752	
Preparedness - Avian Influenza	28,663		607	
Preparedness / Mitigation	43,865		41,036	
Operations / Program Support	37,589		40,199	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>464,488</b>		<b>552,382</b>	

\* In FY 2008, the International Disaster and Famine Assistance (IDFA) account name was changed to International Disaster Assistance (IDA). Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular IDFA/IDA funds, as well as supplemental IDFA/IDA funds for Avian Influenza, Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, other parts of Africa, and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide. In addition to the IDFA/IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated the following funds: in FY 2007, \$8.641 million of Iraq Relief and Reconstruction Fund and \$5.75 million of Child Survival and Health Programs Fund for Iraq; and in FY 2008, \$0.3 million of Economic Support Fund for Kenya.

## USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Office of Development Partners (ODP) provides leadership in developing and strengthening strategic and operational relationships with international institutions, non-governmental organizations (NGO), private sector partners and others, to facilitate a common understanding of development challenges and leverage partner funding to achieve sustainable development. ODP's multi-faceted role includes: (1) creating new mechanisms to leverage private sector resources for development; (2) improving coordination of development policies and programs in the interagency and with the international donor community; (3) strengthening partnerships with non-governmental organizations and land-grant universities to achieve U.S. foreign assistance objectives; (4) facilitating the availability of development information to a wide-ranging audience of development practitioners; and (5) using innovative techniques to reach non-traditional partners.

ODP coordinates with other U.S. Government agencies that have development programs, including the Peace Corps, the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), and the Department of State; provides support for field missions, private voluntary and non-governmental organizations, and the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development; and disseminates development information and best practices while promoting the use of innovative methodologies to meet development problems. ODP also manages relationships and collaboration with bilateral and multilateral donors to improve aid effectiveness in meeting global development challenges.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	53,272	62,900	-	62,900	38,550
Development Assistance	28,474	62,900	-	62,900	38,550
Economic Support Fund	24,798	-	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	53,272	62,900	-	62,900	38,550
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	700	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	-	-	-	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	4,502	2,972	-	2,972	2,250
2.2 Good Governance	1,000	1,500	-	1,500	1,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	2,252	472	-	472	250
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	11,515	21,018	-	21,018	2,350
3.1 Health	10,550	18,700	-	18,700	800
3.2 Education	965	2,318	-	2,318	1,550
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	35,555	37,910	-	37,910	32,870
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	1,518	-	1,518	540
4.3 Financial Sector	1,425	1,905	-	1,905	3,087
4.4 Infrastructure	1,200	2,455	-	2,455	3,476
4.5 Agriculture	3,130	8,238	-	8,238	4,165

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	53,272	62,900	-	62,900	38,550
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	6,198	6,390	-	6,390	7,049
4.7 Economic Opportunity	19,017	13,804	-	13,804	8,117
4.8 Environment	4,585	3,600	-	3,600	6,436
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,080
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	-	-	540
5.2 Disaster Readiness	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	540
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	800	11,424	-	11,424	8,497
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	4,441	-	4,441	6,693
6.2 Administration and Oversight	800	6,983	-	6,983	1,804

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	38,550	-	2,250	2,350	32,870	1,080
Development Assistance	38,550	-	2,250	2,350	32,870	1,080

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** Through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, ODP will continue to support the activities of the Partnership for Democratic Governance, which encourages political competition and enhances civil society's role in governance. ODP's coordination with multilateral international organizations such as the United Nations and European Commission, as well as major bilateral donors like China and Japan, provides the United States with the opportunity to build coalitions of donors that support key U.S. initiatives, such as health, food security and climate change. ODP's Cooperative Development Program will offer incentives to NGOs and cooperatives to partner with field missions in undertaking development programs at the community level that strengthen civil society, motivate constituencies for reform, and nurture democratic governance.

**Investing in People:** The Global Development Alliance (GDA) supports innovative programs that leverage private sector resources to address a variety of development challenges through the use of new technologies and market-based approaches in such sectors as public health and education. ODP will continue to develop partnerships with multi-national corporations using new technologies and market-based approaches that can have a major impact on education and health delivery systems in developing countries.

**Economic Growth:** Global economic problems require coordinated solutions. ODP maintains relationships with the international donor community to elicit support for U.S. foreign policy and development objectives by leveraging resources and expertise that contribute to the delivery of more effective development assistance meeting both global and country-level development challenges. ODP, through the GDA, supports activities that involve a range of business and philanthropic partners in the design and co-funding of activities to reduce trade barriers and facilitate both greater foreign direct investment as well as outward flows of trade. GDA will further build upon its successful private-sector approaches to value chain development, with an emphasis on the agriculture sector. Through the Development Grants Program, ODP will engage nascent NGO and private voluntary organization (PVO) partners in support of mission priorities that will enhance greater economic growth opportunities. ODP's small grants and cooperative programs provide funding to help cooperatives access agricultural services and develop rural infrastructure that supports micro-enterprise development. The Board for International Food and Agricultural Development Secretariat mobilizes a network of U.S. land-grant universities in support of USAID's food security objectives and provides expert advice to the Administrator on priority international agricultural issues.

The Global Development Commons (GDC) promotes innovation in the application of technology to development challenges and strives to connect international development practitioners with each other with the goal of enhancing development outcomes. In FY 2010, the GDC will support pilot initiatives and solicit novel solutions to development challenges from international development practitioners and non-traditional partners in the technology community. ODP will sponsor activities and incubate innovative approaches to designing and implementing USAID's international development activities. Programs will expand USAID's network of organizations that work with the Agency to enhance development outcomes through collaborative problem-solving, strategic partnerships, and improved exchange of development information.

### Focus on Performance

<b>Program Unit</b>		ODP – Global Development Alliance				
<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.3 Financial Sector				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	1,425		682		2,545	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Cumulative Number of new GDA mechanisms through which Missions can build alliances				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

### Focus on Performance

<b>Program Unit</b>		ODP – Global Development Alliance				
<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.4 Infrastructure				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	400		0		2,205	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Cumulative Number of new GDA mechanisms through which Missions can build alliances				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	1	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

In both program areas 4.3 Financial Sector and 4.4 Infrastructure, GDA will use requested FY 2010 funding to increase the number of Global Development Alliance mechanisms through which USAID Missions can build alliances. In each area, two new GDA mechanisms will be catalyzed, yielding an FY 2009-2010 cumulative total of six between the two program areas. Some ODP funding will be provided to serve as seed funding to leverage corporate partners to commit their core funds. The U.S. expects that these funds will bring in new corporate partners who which will provide significant contributions to financial sector and infrastructure development. This indicator was first used in FY 2009. The single biggest challenge to

programming funds in alliances is the lack of a centrally funded mechanism that Missions can buy into. Absent such a central pool, with clearly defined programmatic goals, Missions have to start from square one with each new alliance. This process is both ambiguous and time consuming. The GDA will use these funds to establish the critical core mechanism, which will ultimately facilitate Mission buy-ins and replications. The FY 2010 targets are as follows: 4.3 – 3 GDA mechanisms (cumulative); 4.4 – 3 GDA mechanisms (cumulative).

**Humanitarian Assistance:** ODP, through the GDA, will promote crisis stabilization and reconstruction operations stemming from conflict or natural disasters. In FY 2010, GDA will continue to support programs that engage local private sector actors to plan and prepare for disasters. It will also assist in developing sustainable networks that match needs of a disaster area to offerings from businesses in such areas as logistics, technical support, and commodities, increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of business involvement both during and immediately after disasters.

### **Linkages with the Millennium Challenge Corporation**

ODP supports the Administrator's role as a leading member of the MCC Board and oversees USAID implementation of MCC's Threshold Programs, which help countries meet MCC's eligibility requirements to qualify for a compact. MCC has asked USAID to design and implement 20 of the 21 approved threshold country programs worth roughly \$460 million. New countries are likely to be added to the Threshold Programs in 2010 and others helped to maintain their eligibility status.

## USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) promotes a broad development agenda in support of U.S. Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth objectives within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). EGAT technical leadership and field support provide critical back-up to USAID missions and guide implementation of U.S. priorities relating to: economic growth; economic opportunity for the poor; food security; clean energy and global climate change; sustainable management of water, forests and other natural resources; and basic education, workforce development, and higher education. The Development Credit Authority (DCA), managed by EGAT, mobilizes local capital for development at a highly leveraged rate. The Bureau advances gender equality in all foreign assistance objectives.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	158,538	186,265	-	186,265	255,515
Development Assistance	148,538	186,265	-	186,265	255,515
Public Law 480 (Food Aid)	10,000	-	-	-	-

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	158,538	186,265	-	186,265	255,515
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	1,475	1,943	-	1,943	1,000
1.5 Transnational Crime	700	1,200	-	1,200	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	775	743	-	743	-
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	3,091	2,043	-	2,043	3,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,763	1,643	-	1,643	1,000
2.2 Good Governance	328	400	-	400	1,000
2.4 Civil Society	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	31,017	31,144	-	31,144	30,515
3.1 Health	8,215	9,100	-	9,100	6,000
3.2 Education	21,027	20,673	-	20,673	23,515
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,775	1,371	-	1,371	1,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	122,955	151,135	-	151,135	221,000
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	5,076	2,700	-	2,700	5,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,074	3,702	-	3,702	5,000
4.3 Financial Sector	1,467	4,900	-	4,900	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	6,977	6,966	-	6,966	4,750
4.5 Agriculture	59,830	88,407	-	88,407	70,200
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,675	2,200	-	2,200	6,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	21,157	14,943	-	14,943	15,000
4.8 Environment	23,699	27,317	-	27,317	110,050
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	2,909	38,365	-	38,365	44,250
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,909	13,935	-	13,935	23,600
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	24,430	-	24,430	20,650

## Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	255,515	1,000	3,000	30,515	221,000	-
Development Assistance	255,515	1,000	3,000	30,515	221,000	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Peace and Security:** In FY 2010, EGAT will provide Agency-wide technical leadership and coordination to address trafficking in persons, including knowledge management to provide missions the information to design and assess sustainable anti-trafficking programs.

**Governing Justly and Democratically:** EGAT will address violence against women, build local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services, and strengthen women’s leadership in civil society. Programs are expected to include activities that address child marriage and other forms of gender-based violence. EGAT also plans to broaden knowledge of the nature of these human rights abuses and of approaches to reduce them. Activities additionally are expected to increase women's legal rights protection and achieve greater government transparency, participation and accountability at the local level.

**Investing in People:** FY 2010 funding will support expansion of education and water sector programs. EGAT also will work to mitigate gender-based violence and abuse. Basic education programs will facilitate national education plans in targeted countries, increase equitable access to quality education, and measure and improve learning outcomes. EGAT also will support expansion of literacy, numeracy and basic skills training for youth and adults and improve USAID's measurement and tracking of results. U.S. assistance, consistent with the commitment to quality, access for all, and accountability for results, will expand efforts to improve measurably early grade competencies such as literacy, numeracy, arithmetic, and basic personal finance, and basic scientific concepts. Continued emphasis will remain on improving the quality of teacher training, dramatically increasing the quantity of appropriate learning materials to the world’s neediest, and monitoring and evaluating progress of the programs. In higher education, EGAT will match funds from missions in order to improve the quality of selected post-secondary institutions, teacher training colleges and institutes, and to engage community colleges and other higher education institutions on workforce development challenges. EGAT also will promote the transfer of science and technology tools between researchers and higher education institutions in the United States and those in developing countries, as well as build higher education institutional capacity to promote social and economic development.

EGAT funding in the water sector will bolster USAID's water program, particularly in Africa, through increased technical training and assistance, and through knowledge management initiatives that address policy, infrastructure, and capacity needs. Programs will foster policy and utility reform for infrastructure improvements; strengthen laws and regulations; promote innovative technologies and approaches; build local and national capacity; and mobilize local public and private financing. Efforts will focus geographically on sub-Saharan nations that are reforming, and other high priority countries.

## Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.2.2 Higher Education				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	4,513		5,673		8,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of USG-supported organizational improvements that strengthen the institutional capacity of host-country higher education institutions				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	154	290	350	527	530	550
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

EGAT will match funds from USAID missions to improve the institutional capacity and quality of selected post-secondary institutions and teacher training colleges and institutes. The Bureau also will engage community colleges and other higher education institutions on capacity building challenges related to workforce development. Capacity building includes providing training and scholarships, revising curricula, improving teaching, creating new academic and community outreach programs, and advising local governments and ministries on policy alternatives. These investments will help higher education institutions contribute more substantively to developing country social and economic development. Funding also will support visa compliance for USAID participant training programs.

**Economic Growth:** Recent global financial, food and energy crises have jeopardized developing and transition countries' efforts to spur economic growth and reduce poverty. Funding for EGAT in FY 2010 will expand Bureau efforts to strengthen developing countries' economic resilience, promote sustainable growth, encourage private investment in productive infrastructure, raise productivity, expand economic opportunity for the poor, and increase food security. EGAT will continue to provide cross-cutting investment and leadership in science, technology, and innovation in development investments and in related multilateral agreements.

In FY 2010, EGAT will boost programs to respond to the needs of selected countries affected by the world financial crisis. Working closely with USAID field missions, the Bureau will support successful policy interventions and best practices to strengthen developing country economies, fielding policy advisors, coordinating with specialized Federal agencies and private sector partners, and with International Financial Institutions, as needed. Programs will advocate open trade regimes in the face of protectionist pressures. Activities will also lay the groundwork to restore longer-term growth by helping countries maintain sound macroeconomic management; increase private sector productivity and trade, particularly in agriculture; and improve the business and investment climate in partner countries. EGAT will also develop locally sustainable financial markets and improve delivery of financial and business services to low-income families and microenterprises, thereby strengthening property rights for poor households. Infrastructure programs will additionally support improvements in countries recovering from disasters and infrastructure deterioration.

EGAT efforts will focus on the underlying causes of the recent food crisis, tackling the longer term investments necessary to restore international agricultural growth rates which have lagged in recent years and to inform a more targeted international strategy for food security. EGAT will work with field missions to promote food security by stimulating rural economies through broad-based agricultural growth which increases incomes along with food production, reduces poverty, and brings down food prices in local markets for the urban poor. EGAT will expand priority commitments to research and development of improved

technologies and management practices designed to increase agricultural productivity at a time when global food stocks are at historic lows. EGAT will utilize agricultural development as a proven tool for economic growth to help lift the poor within partner countries out of poverty.

In FY 2010, expanded EGAT climate change programs will promote the growth of renewable and other clean energy supplies, more efficient energy consumption, and preservation of forests and other natural carbon sinks. At the same time, the Bureau will work with field missions to help communities and enterprises adapt to changing climate conditions. All of these activities will be coordinated with and support broader U.S. diplomatic and negotiating efforts to achieve reduced greenhouse gas emissions over time. EGAT will develop innovative assistance tools and methods, promote policy reform, launch pilot projects, and provide related technical support, communications, and technical staff.

Globalization of a system of earth observations and visualization hubs will provide information applicable for climate change and development, including land and forest planning and monitoring, greenhouse gas inventories, adaptation analysis, planning and monitoring, disaster response, and eco-tourism. Funding will also help selected countries to develop their own integrated National Plans of Action to address climate change in their development priorities, significantly on adaptation planning. EGAT will promote adoption of clean energy technologies in selected countries through innovative energy sector reform and capacity and institution building activities. Programs will support the sustainable use of clean energy and help cultivate an enabling environment for market-oriented clean energy practices by increasing the use of high quality energy efficient lighting, facilitating increased financing for clean energy through improved energy efficiency procurements, and sharing knowledge to build capacity and replicate best practices.

In other environment areas, EGAT programs will support activities in biodiversity conservation, stopping environmental degradation, improved natural resources management, ecotourism, land tenure and property rights, water for productivity and ecosystem services, marine resources, and geographic information systems based severe weather early warning systems.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.8 Environment				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		
	23,699	27,317		110,050		
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Quantity of greenhouse gas emissions, measured in metric tons CO2 equivalent, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	5,000	40,000

\* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.

FY 2010 funding will: 1) expand adaptation to climate impacts via more resilient development investments; 2) sequester carbon through forest and land management; and 3) support clean and more efficient energy. EGAT will develop tools and methods, promote sound policy, pilot projects in partnership with the field, and provide technical support and communications. Agricultural and natural resources investments will support adaptation to heat and drought stress and efficient water and energy use. Funding also will promote adoption of clean energy through sector reform, capacity building, and policy work. Sustained investments in FY 2010 and beyond will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions over the next 10-20 years.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	5,076		2,700		5,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of key personnel trained in macroeconomic foundations with USG assistance				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	65	75	105	175
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funding will support USAID efforts to strengthen macroeconomic foundations and promote economic growth in partner countries. Funding will support: 1) targeted technical assistance on fiscal and monetary policy, exchange rates, and the external sector; and 2) country analytic tools to assist USAID in designing and implementing economic growth programs in countries hardest hit by the current global economic crisis. EGAT also will also train officials on budget, tax and revenue collections; cost-benefit analysis; and fiscal responsibility in post-conflict environments. These efforts will strengthen macroeconomic policies and institutions in developing countries, enabling them to become more resilient participants in the global economy.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.2 Trade and Investment				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	3,074		3,702		5,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of trade and investment environment diagnostics conducted				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	6	22	15	20
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

EGAT’s trade and investment environment diagnostics lay the groundwork for sounder and more targeted development interventions. Trade diagnostics increase stakeholders’ understanding of trade policy development and enable countries to take better advantage of the global trading system. As the recognized technical leader in this area, EGAT will develop and refine tools for USAID field missions to help partner countries meet economic challenges, including those resulting from the current global economic crisis. New EGAT studies will help assess the economic impact of inefficiencies in customs operations and will draw on transport logistic analyses of corridors in East and West Africa. These studies will demonstrate the importance of efficient customs operations and transport corridors to expanding regional and international trade. Results for this indicator were exceptionally high in FY 2008 due to a ramp up in diagnostics carried out in response to international agreements.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Economic Growth				
<b>Program Area</b>		4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	1,675		2,200		6,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of business climate reforms implemented with USG Assistance				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	4	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

FY 2010 funding will help improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices that strengthen business' ability to compete nationally and internationally, particularly important during the current world economic crisis. With FY 2010 funding, EGAT will assist a larger number of USAID missions, particularly in Africa, to increase local private sector capacity to integrate into domestic and international markets. The Bureau also will support activities that advance gender equality in the private sector. Expected results include: 1) improved business environments in targeted developing countries; 2) better designed and evaluated private sector development projects; and 3) increased understanding and use of enterprise development best practices in different country settings. These results will contribute to a more competitive private sector and reduced regulatory constraints to conducting business in targeted countries. This is a new indicator.

## Global Health - Core

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) provides technical and commodity support to improve the health of people in the developing world. GH's work is focused on improving access and quality of services for family planning/reproductive health, maternal and child health, and preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve these goals, GH helps USAID country programs to design and implement state-of-art health tools and approaches that can achieve cost-effective program impact. In addition, the Bureau for Global Health provides technical assistance to missions to scale up interventions and manages cost-effective mechanisms which provide USAID Missions with economies of scale in program implementation and commodity procurement. To ensure sustainability, the Bureau for Global Health provides technical and other support to develop local capacity and health systems to adopt and scale up proven health interventions within and across developing countries.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278
3.1 Health	290,000	304,614	-	304,614	306,278

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	306,278	-	-	306,278	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	306,278	-	-	306,278	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Investing in People:** GH will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. In HIV/AIDS, GH Bureau programs will provide global technical leadership in prevention, monitoring and evaluation, and human resources for health; central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products; and HIV vaccine applied research and development. GH will support 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 in support for public health evaluations, set the research agenda in prevention of sexual transmission, and provide care for orphans and vulnerable children. The Bureau will also assist in developing human capacity and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

In FY 2010 GH will significantly contribute to meeting the targets set out in the Lantos-Hyde Reauthorization Act and the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015, by accelerating its partnerships with key countries to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs. Specifically, GH will improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients. It will support the scale up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug resistant TB within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, introduction of new diagnostics and improved access to second-line treatment. In coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, it will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy and TB infection control. GH will also continue to support ongoing research for new anti-TB drugs.

GH funding will be strategically used in support of the key components of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) through technical assistance and cost-effective mechanisms to support scale-up of malaria prevention and treatment programs, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bednets (LLINs), artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs), and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The GH Bureau will support multi-donor LLIN campaigns and public-private partnerships as well a range of health system strengthening activities that directly facilitate the delivery of infectious disease programs (e.g., pharmaceutical management, health management information systems; training/quality assurance; and other health system strengthening programs). In addition, GH will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships.

For other public health threats, GH funds will be used for global programs to strengthen laboratory and international networks essential to respond to major public health threats, particularly emerging infections and possible new pandemics. GH will improve public health surveillance systems and build capacity to help detect emerging infectious diseases, and will develop new approaches to address the ongoing threat of antimicrobial resistance.

For maternal and child health (MCH), GH will provide technical assistance, global leadership, and support to the field, including the research, development, and deployment of low cost, high impact interventions. To reduce mortality, GH-supported programs will work to identify and expand the use of interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia and newborn infections; increased breastfeeding; improved nutrition, including Vitamin A and zinc as micronutrients; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve household level water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period, including new approaches to the control of post-partum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Key programs to reduce morbidity will include fistula prevention and rehabilitation, and polio eradication. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches critical to strengthen health systems and the health workforce, to support and sustain these improvements.

GH will provide global leadership and mission support in family planning and reproductive health programs by expanding access to high quality family planning and reproductive health services and information directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and reducing abortion and maternal and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically GH funding will support the development of new or improved contraceptives, and the management of cost-effective, agency-wide contraceptive procurement. The Bureau will also provide technical leadership, identify, advance and share best practices for community-based family planning services, promote the integration of family planning assistance with MCH and HIV programs, and expand the mix of method contraceptives available.

## Performance Measurement

As a functional bureau, GH contributes to health performance in all countries assisted in health by USAID but cannot attribute that performance directly to GH efforts. GH measures its performance in relation to the functional bureau roles of providing technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promoting research and innovation, and managing implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations.

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 2008, 71 countries accessed GH mechanisms and GH staff spent 3,127 days providing in-country expert support, not including travel funded through the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account. In FY 2008, GH supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 128 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 55 new technologies are under development.

GH also tracks outcomes and output indicators that capture the intended results of GH-funded programs and USAID's health programs overall. GH both supports, and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcome and impact indicators globally.

### Focus on Performance

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.1.2 Tuberculosis				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>			
	30,104	30,500	34,444			
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of priority countries with increased number of MDR patients diagnosed and on treatment				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	3	6
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

The FY 2010 budget request for TB funds for GH directly supports the US Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act which aims to diagnose and treat 90,000 new multi-drug resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases. GH will use this increase to scale up activities to combat multi-drug MDR-TB in six priority countries.

Adequate capacity to expand MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment does not exist in many TB priority countries. Intensive training and technical assistance is needed now to create a solid foundation of services on which to scale-up. With these additional funds, GH will partner with UNITAID, the Global Laboratory Initiative, the Green Light Committee, and the Foundation for Innovative New Diagnostics to provide targeted technical assistance to increase laboratory capacity to diagnose drug resistant TB, accelerate enrollment of MDR TB patients on treatment, improve the case management of TB, and introduce and scale-up effective infection control practices.

The targets provided are based on the likely expansion of MDR-TB treatment in U.S. priority countries as a result of USAID joining this existing partnership. In FY 2009, GH will provide targeted support to increase the treatment of MDR-TB in three countries and will expand to six countries in FY 2010.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.1.3 Malaria				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	44,635		49,790		60,000	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) (millions)				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	On Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	3.7	22.3	25	25	29	33
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

GH works in support of the President’s Malaria Initiative (PMI) to reach the goal of reducing malaria-related mortality by 50 percent in 15 countries. A major emphasis of the PMI and GH is the scale-up of insecticide-treated nets (ITNs) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when used properly, are highly effective in preventing malaria. The FY 2010 budget request of \$60 million for GH, is an increase of \$10 million above the FY 2009 estimate and FY 2008 actual. This additional funding will enable GH to support the goal to protect an additional 4 million people in FY 2010. With increased funding, GH will continue to support the PMI’s efforts to scale-up the ownership and use of ITN by supporting policy changes, innovative distribution methods and approaches, and communication strategies to change behavior and encourage regular use of ITN. In the area of IRS, GH supports the scale-up of IRS by providing technical assistance to improve the implementation of spraying programs, ensure that environmental best practices are followed and to provide appropriate entomological monitoring. GH also provides funding for a commodity fund that can be accessed by countries to fill urgent and unanticipated gaps in life-saving commodities, such as long lasting ITNs. The indicator measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (insecticide-treated mosquito net, indoor residual spraying, or both) supported by PMI funds.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>		<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>	
	0		850		2,800	
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Additional countries that have launched or established field epidemiology training programs				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Data Not Yet Available		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	0	0	0	0	3
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Field epidemiology is an essential component of effective public health practice, allowing countries to collect, analyze, interpret, and act on public health information. The collection of, and response to, epidemiologic data is an inherently governmental function and historically, developing countries have lacked strong capacity in this area. As a result, they have remained highly vulnerable to diseases of public health

importance. Since many countries lack the ability to train local staff in these critical skills, the establishment of long term field epidemiology training programs has been demonstrated to be a very effective approach to building local epidemiological capacity. With these funds, GH would be able to work with partners and USAID missions to fully launch and/or establish full-scale field epidemiology training programs in at least three countries.

## Global Health - International Partnerships

### Foreign Assistance Program Overview

On behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bureau for Global Health (GH) manages international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world, by addressing HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis (TB), 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.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	213,581	269,335	-	269,335	275,878
3.1 Health	211,746	267,335	-	267,335	275,878
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,835	2,000	-	2,000	-
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	1,835	-	-	-	-
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,835	-	-	-	-

### Request by Objective by Account, FY 2010

(\$ in thousands)	Total	P&S	GJD	IIP	EG	HA
<b>TOTAL</b>	275,878	-	-	275,878	-	-
Global Health and Child Survival - USAID	275,878	-	-	275,878	-	-

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

**Investing in People:** In FY 2010, 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, neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the TB Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages the avian influenza (AI) program for USAID, also providing AI technical assistance and other support to missions, because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted early in the budget cycle. GH also manages the Commodity Fund (CF), a mechanism that consolidates funding for USAID purchases of male and female condoms to support USAID and other bilateral HIV/AIDS prevention programs in coordination with national programs and international partners.

Funding for microbicides (\$45 million) will continue to support ongoing clinical trials of two promising candidates to assess safety and effectiveness in reducing the risk of acquiring HIV along with preclinical characterization of several promising leads for new agents and/or formulations. Funding for IAVI (\$24.231 million) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and early phase human trials of HIV vaccine candidates, upgrade laboratories, and build human capacity to conduct trials under current good clinical practices (GCP) with special emphasis on informed consent. IAVI will promote gender equity, and access to treatment and care in its efforts to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

GH will fund the targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs, the vast majority of which are donated through partnerships with the private sector that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of support, to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes (\$70 million). GH will fund GAVI (\$58.494 million), a broad public-private partnership, to support country immunization programs, and dramatically scale up immunization coverage. GH will also provide the U.S. contribution to the TB Global Drug Facility (\$15 million) to procure TB drugs for low-income countries. The Commodity Fund (\$20.878 million) will ensure the availability of adequate buffer stock to support on-time and emergency shipments to field programs and will provide male and female condoms to prevention programs at the request of USAID Missions. Having buffer stock of these products in the right quantities improves on-time shipments to non-governmental organizations, Ministries of Health, and Social Security Institutes.

GH will fund programs that address avian influenza and other diseases of animal origin that pose significant health threats that cut across national borders to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and strengthen pandemic readiness (\$125 million). Pandemic prevention efforts will focus on preparedness planning, animal and human surveillance, rapid response to animal and human outbreaks, ensuring adequate commodity supplies, and extensive communication. Pandemic preparedness efforts focus on national development planning, simulations, nongovernmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols.

#### Performance Measurement

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

GH provided \$28 million to IAVI, which has eight vaccine and epidemiological trials on-going in 11 countries including India, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, the UK, and the US in 2008. IAVI's Public Policy activities remain focused on accelerating and facilitating AIDS vaccine Research and Development globally through relevant policy analysis and the promotion of necessary policy changes in several new regions including China and Brazil. They continue to analyze policies and address issues related to future global access to an AIDS vaccine. FY 2010 funds will enable IAVI to continue the most promising clinical trials and capacity building, their seminal policy work, and to focus on the basic science of vaccine discovery required to inform vaccine design. FY 2008 microbicide funding in the amount of \$45 million was used to continue or complete the evaluation of four advanced microbicide leads and one new barrier device at 18 sites; each clinical trial has involved several thousand participants and extensive capacity building for investigators, clinic staff, and laboratories in developing countries. GH FY 2010 funds will continue ongoing and new clinical trials, in coordination with the significant funds leveraged from other donors.

In FY 2008, GH provided \$15 million for approximately 57 million treatments which were delivered to more than 27 million people in twelve countries for integrated management of five NTDs. Over 210,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat NTDs. The FY 2010 funds will support treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development.

In FY 2008, GH provided \$72 million to GAVI which supported 70 of the poorest countries in the world with 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 2010 request will allow GAVI to continue to make such critical contributions.

In FY 2008, GH provided \$14.8 million to the Global Drug Facility to support the improvement of TB prevention and treatment activities through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. The FY 2010 request will allow the GDF to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs.

In FY 2008, AI funding in the amount of \$115 million 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 2010 request will be used to contain the H5N1 virus, support country preparedness to respond to a pandemic, and begin adapting the surveillance and response platforms built to address H5N1 to meet the challenge posed by other emerging diseases of animal origin that pose significant public health threats.

**Focus on Performance**

<b>Objective</b>		Investing in People				
<b>Program Element</b>		3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats				
<b>Funding Levels</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual</b>	<b>FY 2009 Total</b>		<b>FY 2010 Request</b>		
	14,878	25,000		70,000		
<b>Performance Information*</b>						
<b>Indicator Title</b>		Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs).				
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>		<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
			<b>Rating:</b>	Above Target		
			<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>		
0	0	36,000,000	50,000,000	57,000,000	75,000,000	164,000,000
* Please note that resource levels highlighted above usually fund multiple initiatives or programs. Therefore the indicator selected may only be representative of the expected impact of a portion of the overall funding and not the entire appropriation. Also note that many results occur after the fiscal year in which the funds were appropriated.						

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide, predominantly poor and rural populations lacking access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. Seven highly prevalent NTDs (lymphatic filariasis, schistosomias, trachoma, onchocerciasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes) can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. The NTD Control Initiative supports an integrated mass drug administration to control these seven priority NTDs. This indicator reflects the annual total number of treatments that have been delivered to control the seven priority NTDs in target countries. This indicator helps measure the reach of the NTD Initiative and progress toward the goal of providing 950 million treatments by 2010. In FY 2008, the target of 50 million NTD treatments delivered was exceeded, with 57 million treatments being delivered. The FY 2009 target is 75 million treatments delivered and the FY 2010 target is 164 million treatments delivered.

## **USAID Program Management Initiatives**

### **Foreign Assistance Program Overview**

USAID ensures policy and program coordination through four functions: 1) collecting and disseminating the most up-to-date knowledge for development; 2) shaping the global policy debate on development assistance and humanitarian relief; 3) applying strategic budgeting and performance monitoring; and 4) coordinating with other donor governments and other U.S. agencies. The FY 2010 request includes funds for these purposes. The funds will be used to improve the efficiency and quality of USAID program management and will contribute to proper program management through the provision of technical support, program monitoring and evaluation, and the performance of audits.

The FY 2010 request will be used for knowledge management activities to provide research and development services, including library and support services to assemble, organize, and distribute data on developing countries. These knowledge management activities are critical tools widely used by staff, partners, and host-country institutions for program activities, from design to execution to evaluation. Funding will be provided for the Knowledge Service Center that assists development professionals to determine where to target program activities, which programs are the most effective, and previous best practices.

The Economic Analysis and Data Services specialized websites give USAID's virtual partners data and information on developing country education systems, economic and social data on countries in Latin American and the Caribbean, U.S. Government foreign assistance spending levels, and international trade capacity building activities of all USG departments and agencies.

Funding will also be provided for the Defense Contract Audit Agency and other contract closeout costs that support annual audits as required by the Federal Acquisitions Regulations.

Funding will be provided for the Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP) under which USG excess property is transferred to private entities. Similarly, funding is requested for USAID's costs of managing the Denton Program under which the Secretary of Defense may transport supplies furnished by a nongovernmental source to any country, for humanitarian assistance. USAID is responsible for the application process, including managing and funding the inspections of the commodities for each application by a private company.

The Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) program allows USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. private voluntary organizations (PVOs). The OFR Program provides small, competitive grants to approximately 50 U.S. PVOs each year. The requested funds will be used to reimburse certain PVO costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, educational supplies, and building equipment, to developing countries.

Evaluation of USAID program-funded activities is essential to the delivery of the Agency's mission. Evaluating programs and projects is an inherent part of managing for results, learning from experiences, and applying knowledge to improve our program designs, implementation, and, ultimately, outcomes. USAID will re-establish the intellectual leadership in evaluation by disseminating evaluation findings widely to implementing partners and engaging in international evaluation forums and institutions

As part of its policy and planning agenda USAID will collect data, conduct research and perform analysis on a range of topics that benefit our program recipients, beneficiaries and development partners worldwide.

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
Development Assistance	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL</b>	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
<b>6 Program Support</b>	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	12,000	-	12,000	11,060
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,934	-	-	-	-
<b>of which: 6 Program Support</b>	-	-	-	-	11,060
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	-	-	11,060

FY 2008 actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), and the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

FY 2009 estimate includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

## Key Areas

### Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for “Key Areas” of special concern or interest. There are two types of “Key Areas”: (1) “lower-level” Key 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 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 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 Counterterrorism 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 Areas, the FY 2010 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2010 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 Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted in FY 2010 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 programs focus on continuing efforts to contain and control H5N1 and other emerging diseases of animal origin that pose significant public health threats. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training; strengthen laboratory ability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to the emergence and spread of a pandemic capable virus, such as H1N1.

### Avian Influenza Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	125,000	125,000
<b>International Partnerships</b>	125,000	125,000
International Partnerships	125,000	125,000

## Basic Education

### Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for basic education 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 and U.S. programs stress the importance of aligning behind country-driven strategies, including education sector plans and priorities. This focus on country-driven plans reflects the ongoing concerns and interests of the White House to expand global education to focus on the quality and relevance of basic education, serve the education needs of out-of-school youth and measure learning outcomes and results. For countries in crisis that may not have a national education plan, the FY 2010 request provides basic education resources to help ensure that all learners master basic skills. 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 Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,001,332	980,648	363,723	604,947	11,978	20,684
<b>Africa</b>	288,500	270,371	192,727	77,644	-	18,129
Angola	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Benin	2,724	2,724	2,724	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	7,629	-	-	-	-	7,629
Burundi	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,500	13,000	-	13,000	-	3,500
Djibouti	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Ethiopia	36,800	36,800	36,800	-	-	-
Ghana	23,400	23,400	23,400	-	-	-
Guinea	1,028	1,028	1,028	-	-	-
Kenya	6,295	6,295	6,295	-	-	-
Liberia	36,544	36,544	-	36,544	-	-
Madagascar	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Malawi	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Mali	18,635	18,635	18,635	-	-	-
Niger	1,105	1,105	1,105	-	-	-
Nigeria	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Senegal	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Somalia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
State Africa Regional	550	550	-	550	-	-
Sudan	32,550	25,550	-	25,550	-	7,000
Tanzania	9,127	9,127	9,127	-	-	-
Uganda	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
Zambia	6,750	6,750	6,750	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	41,363	41,363	41,363	-	-	-

### Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	61,762	61,762	57,862	3,900	-	-
Burma	2,850	2,850	-	2,850	-	-
Cambodia	1,556	1,556	1,556	-	-	-
China	800	800	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	43,406	43,406	43,406	-	-	-
Philippines	12,900	12,900	12,900	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	250	250	-	250	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	7,700	7,700	-	-	7,700	-
Georgia	1,200	1,200	-	-	1,200	-
Kosovo	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-
Macedonia	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-
<b>Near East</b>	155,985	155,985	18,500	137,485	-	-
Egypt	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	16,985	16,985	-	16,985	-	-
Morocco	6,500	6,500	6,500	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,500	9,500	-	9,500	-	-
Yemen	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	382,196	382,196	5,000	372,918	4,278	-
Afghanistan	74,844	74,844	-	74,844	-	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,800	1,800	-	-	1,800	-
Nepal	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-
Pakistan	296,574	296,574	-	296,574	-	-
Tajikistan	1,878	1,878	-	-	1,878	-
Turkmenistan	500	500	-	-	500	-
Uzbekistan	100	100	-	-	100	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	61,224	58,669	45,669	13,000	-	2,555
Dominican Republic	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	12,555	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,555
Honduras	9,700	9,700	9,700	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,969	1,969	1,969	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Peru	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	27,800	27,800	27,800	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	27,800	27,800	27,800	-	-	-

### Basic Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	15,515	15,515	15,515	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,515	15,515	15,515	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	650	650	650	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	650	650	650	-	-	-

## 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. Efforts to stop illegal logging also contributes to biodiversity conservation. The levels projected for this area represent our best current estimate but may be adjusted based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final operational plans following enacted appropriations.

### Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	PL 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	184,431	183,431	168,181	15,250	1,000
<b>Africa</b>	71,895	70,895	61,645	9,250	1,000
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Ethiopia	1,450	1,450	1,450	-	-
Ghana	600	600	600	-	-
Guinea	700	700	700	-	-
Kenya	5,795	5,795	5,795	-	-
Liberia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Madagascar	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Rwanda	1,400	1,400	1,400	-	-
Senegal	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	250	250	-	250	-
Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Tanzania	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-
Uganda	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	18,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	500	500	500	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	43,831	43,831	43,831	-	-
Cambodia	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-
Indonesia	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-
Philippines	8,581	8,581	8,581	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	12,750	12,750	12,750	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
Bangladesh	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	43,555	43,555	37,555	6,000	-

### Biodiversity Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	PL 480
Bolivia	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-
Colombia	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-
Dominican Republic	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-
Ecuador	5,070	5,070	5,070	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guyana	225	225	225	-	-
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Honduras	2,300	2,300	2,300	-	-
Mexico	2,260	2,260	2,260	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Panama	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	12,000	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>15,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	15,150	15,150	15,150	-	-

## Clean Energy

### Summary

Clean Energy is a cross-cutting issue that is part of the larger FY10 Global Climate Change cross-cutting issue. It is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Areas “Infrastructure” and “Environment.” U.S. assistance for Clean Energy activities support achieving significant reductions in greenhouse gas trajectories over time. Included in this area are projects which have as a primary objective to reduce, mitigate and/or sequester emissions of greenhouse gases. This includes policy, institutional and technology programs that: establish mechanisms for measuring and monitoring greenhouse gas emissions in these sectors; that build capacity within countries to assume effective and efficient climate change mitigation programs; enable countries to assume programmatic or sectoral policies designed to achieve measurable and reportable reductions; and to develop and implement efficient and effective low-carbon development strategies. Clean Energy activities also promote energy efficiency or low- or zero-emissions technologies (including renewable energy alternatives to conventional power generation), reduce primary energy demand, improve energy efficiency, reduce losses in energy transmission and distribution, promote power generation from waste heat, reduce energy use in buildings and appliances, including programs that promote standards and labeling, result in methane capture and use, enhance air quality controls, sequester, capture and store carbon, transfer advanced, low carbon technology, support mass transit and more efficient transportation and transportation systems. Projects that address barriers to increase the wide-scale uptake of renewable energy and energy efficient technologies, develop, promote and enhance markets for these technologies and provide financing for clean energy technology implementation are also considered Clean Energy. The levels projected for this area represent our best current estimate but may be adjusted based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final operational plans following enacted appropriations.

### Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	216,800	59,500	95,100	26,200	36,000
<b>Africa</b>	25,300	21,000	4,300	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	-	500	-	-
Kenya	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Sudan	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Uganda	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	5,700	5,700	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	500	500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	300	300	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	16,500	16,500	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Mongolia	500	500	-	-	-
Philippines	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	19,400	-	-	19,400	-

### Clean Energy Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kosovo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Macedonia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Eurasia Regional	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
<b>Near East</b>	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	20,300	6,000	7,500	6,800	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Tajikistan	900	-	-	900	-
Central Asia Regional	3,900	-	-	3,900	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	12,000	5,000	7,000	-	-
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations &amp; Programs</b>	36,000	-	-	-	36,000
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	12,500	-	-	-	12,500
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	23,500	-	-	-	23,500
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	70,300	-	70,300	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	70,300	-	70,300	-	-

## Family Planning and Reproductive Health

### Summary

Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH) programs improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care. USAID will expand access to family planning information, services, and contraceptive commodities. Such access will reduce unintended pregnancies, pregnancy-related illness and death, and reliance on abortion. It will also reduce infant and child mortality and contribute to sustainable population growth rates. Family planning and reproductive health services are often integrated with other health programs.

### Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	593,457	475,000	58,849	9,608	50,000
<b>Africa</b>	234,600	234,600	-	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,500	11,500	-	-	-
Ethiopia	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
Ghana	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Kenya	19,800	19,800	-	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,700	8,700	-	-	-
Mali	7,300	7,300	-	-	-
Mozambique	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
Nigeria	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Senegal	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
South Africa	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	19,000	19,000	-	-	-
Uganda	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Zambia	12,000	12,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	24,800	24,800	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Philippines	17,500	17,500	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	7,838	-	-	7,838	-
Albania	530	-	-	530	-

## Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Armenia	700	-	-	700	-
Azerbaijan	900	-	-	900	-
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000	-
Russia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	1,550	-	-	1,550	-
Eurasia Regional	93	-	-	93	-
Europe Regional	65	-	-	65	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>20,500</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>18,000</b>	-	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
Jordan	13,000	-	13,000	-	-
Yemen	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>131,095</b>	<b>88,476</b>	<b>40,849</b>	<b>1,770</b>	-
Afghanistan	35,663	28,476	7,187	-	-
Bangladesh	19,500	19,500	-	-	-
India	21,500	21,500	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	300	-	-	300	-
Kyrgyz Republic	200	-	-	200	-
Nepal	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	43,662	10,000	33,662	-	-
Tajikistan	950	-	-	950	-
Turkmenistan	175	-	-	175	-
Uzbekistan	145	-	-	145	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>42,300</b>	<b>42,300</b>	-	-	-
Bolivia	9,100	9,100	-	-	-
El Salvador	2,400	2,400	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,600	6,600	-	-	-
Haiti	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Honduras	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,700	2,700	-	-	-
Paraguay	2,100	2,100	-	-	-
Peru	5,400	5,400	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,300	2,300	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>80,024</b>	<b>80,024</b>	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	80,024	80,024	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>50,000</b>
UNFPA UN Population Fund	50,000	-	-	-	50,000

## Food Security

### Summary

Food Security is a cross-cutting issue, found in two program objectives – Economic Growth and Humanitarian Assistance. The bulk of the funding to respond to food insecurity is in P.L. 480 Title II “Food for Peace,” with additional funding set aside in the International Disaster Assistance account for local and regional procurement of food. Programs to address root causes of food insecurity and to establish food security are primarily in Economic Growth / Agriculture, with smaller amounts requested in Trade and Investment, Infrastructure, and Private Sector Competitiveness. Target countries in West Africa were identified for FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental food security funding in Economic Growth, including Ghana, Liberia, Mali, Nigeria and Senegal. In FY 2010 the list of targets was expanded to East and Southern Africa, the Western Hemisphere, and some countries in Asia. These target countries were chosen on the basis of a combination of a high prevalence of hungry people in need, reasonable prospects for expanded agricultural productivity; and the potential for that country to have a role, consistent with market principles, as a regional breadbasket. The FY 2010 President’s Budget request provides approximately \$1.36 billion in agricultural development assistance, more than double the FY 2009 Request level. Excluding Afghanistan and Pakistan, the FY 2010 Request provides over \$1 billion in U.S. assistance for agricultural development in poor countries. A portion of these resources will support multilateral efforts to provide rapid assistance for farmers and the rural poor.

### Food Security Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,352,765	779,932	509,504	60,329	13,000	300,000	1,690,000
Addressing Food Insecurity	1,990,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	1,690,000
Agriculture and related programming to Establish Food Security	1,362,765	779,932	509,504	60,329	13,000	-	*

### Addressing Food Insecurity

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L.480
<b>TOTAL</b>	1,990,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	1,690,000
P.L. 480 Title II (Total)	1,690,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,690,000
International Disaster Assistance for Emergency Food Security	300,000	-	-	-	-	300,000	-

### Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries (excluding P.L. 480)

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	812,858	727,965	53,766	31,127	-	-	*
<b>Africa</b>	462,582	434,516	28,066	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	33,134	33,134	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	40,222	40,222	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	28,066	-	28,066	-	-	-	-

**Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries**  
(excluding P.L. 480)

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
Malawi	14,430	14,430	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	27,000	27,000	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	29,000	29,000	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	29,700	29,700	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	36,750	36,750	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	33,747	33,747	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	22,646	22,646	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	38,473	38,473	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	16,602	16,602	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	29,812	29,812	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	61,486	30,359	-	31,127	-	-	-
Bangladesh	20,359	20,359	-	-	-	-	-
India	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	14,607	-	-	14,607	-	-	-
Tajikistan	16,520	-	-	16,520	-	-	-
<b>Asia and Near East Regional</b>	1,675	1,675	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	113,150	87,450	25,700	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	29,750	29,750	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	25,700	-	25,700	-	-	-	-
Honduras	20,300	20,300	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	24,300	24,300	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	70,200	70,200	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Food Security Programs</b>							

**Agriculture and Related Programming in Target Countries**  
(excluding P.L. 480)

(\$ in thousands)	2010						P.L. 480
	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	
	66,600	66,600	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	4,165	4,165	-	-	-	-	-

\* PL480 non-emergency funding is included in the PL 480 total in the first section of these tables.

**Agriculture and Related Programming in Other Countries**  
(excluding P.L. 480)

	2010						P.L. 480
	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	
<b>TOTAL</b>	549,907	51,967	455,738	29,154	13,000	-	-
Afghanistan	230,000	-	230,000	-	-	-	*
Albania	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Angola	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-
Bolivia	6,166	6,166	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,300	-	-	2,300	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	5,636	5,636	-	-	-	-	*
Democratic Republic of the Congo	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	5,750	5,750	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-	-
Georgia	6,550	-	-	6,550	-	-	-
Guyana	1,005	1,005	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	4,390	4,390	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	27,000	-	27,000	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	1,785	1,785	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	-	100	-	-	-
Kosovo	2,520	-	-	2,520	-	-	-
Lebanon	6,268	-	6,268	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	870	-	-	870	-	-	-
Madagascar	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	3,000	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	123,550	-	123,550	-	-	-	-
Philippines	3,300	3,300	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	6,771	-	-	6,771	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	6,290	-	6,290	-	-	-	*
Sri Lanka	3,440	3,440	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	19,780	-	19,780	-	-	-	*
Tanzania	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,745	1,745	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	900	-	-	900	-	-	-
Ukraine	2,750	-	-	2,750	-	-	-

**Agriculture and Related Programming in Other Countries**  
(excluding P.L. 480)

	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	TI	IDA	P.L. 480
Uzbekistan	930	-	-	930	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	19,850	-	19,850	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	48	-	-	48	-	-	-
Europe Regional	163	-	-	163	-	-	-
DCHA/PPM Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	13,000	-	-

\* PL480 non-emergency funding is included in the PL 480 total in the first section of these tables.

## Global Climate Change

### Summary

The Administration is requesting a significant increase in FY10 climate change foreign assistance funding for efforts to combat global climate change and help the most vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to the impacts of climate change. In FY 10, \$309 million dollars of additional programs will be added to an FY09 base of \$270 million, for a total of \$579 million. The request addresses three core areas: 1) adaptation; 2) clean energy; and 3) forests and land use. This increased funding reflects expanded U.S. commitment to engaging in international climate negotiations and combating climate change.

On adaptation, the FY10 request includes a \$200M increase to launch a major effort for developing countries most vulnerable to climate change. These countries are already suffering adverse impacts and their situation will likely worsen. The majority of adaptation funds would continue to be programmed by USAID missions while OES funding will go to a combination of contributions to multilateral funds and to National Adaptation Plans of Action for developing countries. Additional funding will integrate climate considerations into related USAID programs to improve the host country's capacity to adapt to climate change and increase the long-term effectiveness of USAID activities. Increased funding for adaptation in FY10 will augment the U.S. government's ability to engage major donors on adaptation programs.

FY10 climate change funding will address clean energy through practical cooperative technology activities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and to support countries' efforts to develop and implement ambitious action plans on climate change. In collaboration with other U.S. Government agencies, State will work bilaterally and multilaterally to launch collaborative partnerships to advance clean technologies or policies, as well as to build on existing successful partnerships. Potential areas for collaboration include renewable energy, carbon capture and storage, and energy efficiency. USAID mission funding will focus on a limited number of countries that are willing and able to undertake energy reforms while USAID's Office of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) will support developing countries in creating robust and comprehensive national plans of action on climate change.

FY10 funds will also focus on those countries in which land use, including deforestation (which accounts for roughly 17% of global greenhouse gas emissions), pose significant challenges to combating climate change. Efforts will focus on programs that develop sustainable landscapes, address key drivers of deforestation, and build institutional capacity to measure and monitor greenhouse gas emissions and removals.

### Global Climate Change Foreign Assistance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
<b>TOTAL</b>	579,000	320,700	189,100	26,200	43,000
<b>Africa</b>	79,300	74,000	5,300	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	500	-	500	-	-
Kenya	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	-	-	-

## Global Climate Change Foreign Assistance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Rwanda	500	500	-	-	-
Sudan	1,800	-	1,800	-	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	16,200	16,200	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,500	10,500	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	8,300	8,300	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>53,800</b>	<b>53,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	1,200	1,200	-	-	-
Indonesia	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Mongolia	500	500	-	-	-
Philippines	5,500	5,500	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	37,600	37,600	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,400</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	400	-	-	400	-
Armenia	500	-	-	500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Kosovo	3,000	-	-	3,000	-
Macedonia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Eurasia Regional	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>23,300</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>6,800</b>	<b>-</b>
Bangladesh	8,000	8,000	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,500	-	-	1,500	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	7,500	-	-
Tajikistan	900	-	-	900	-
Central Asia Regional	3,900	-	-	3,900	-
USAID South Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>89,000</b>	<b>69,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Brazil	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Colombia	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Dominican Republic	500	500	-	-	-
Ecuador	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Honduras	1,500	1,500	-	-	-

## Global Climate Change Foreign Assistance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	IO&P
Jamaica	500	500	-	-	-
Mexico	5,000	2,000	3,000	-	-
Nicaragua	500	500	-	-	-
Panama	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Paraguay	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	12,000	-	12,000	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	8,200	8,200	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	12,300	12,300	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	400	400	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	400	400	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	96,500	96,500	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	96,500	96,500	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	43,000	-	-	-	43,000
International Organizations (IO)	43,000	-	-	-	43,000
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	150,300	-	150,300	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150,300	-	150,300	-	-

Note: This table does not include \$ 2 million of State Operations funding that supports global climate change activities.

## Higher Education

### Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for higher education supports the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and stresses the importance of aligning behind country-driven strategies, including education sector plans and priorities. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) higher education investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens.

Higher education support in 2010 will also focus on solidifying gains made in 2008 and previous years. In 2008, USAID initiated the Higher Education Summits for Global Development in Washington, D.C., Bangladesh, and Rwanda and has planned Summits in Jordan and Mexico in 2009. These Summits expand partnerships and share best practices in development among higher education, private sector, and foundations in the United States and developing countries. Particular emphasis is placed on emerging and innovative technologies that can help overcome the obstacles to higher education and on improved strategies that promote enduring higher education relationships for international development. More specifically USAID is funding 20 partnerships between US and host country universities designed to build institutional capacity in African higher education institutions and expanding its cooperation with the National Science Foundation to apply science and technology to development through partnerships and researchers in the United States and those in developing countries in promoting economic growth, food security, global climate change, and appropriate water use.

### Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	188,044	45,413	137,102	5,529
<b>Africa</b>	2,243	-	2,243	-
Liberia	2,243	-	2,243	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	6,360	5,110	1,250	-
Burma	450	-	450	-
Indonesia	4,110	4,110	-	-
Vietnam	1,000	1,000	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	800	-	800	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	2,807	-	-	2,807
Belarus	600	-	-	600
Georgia	815	-	-	815
Kosovo	1,000	-	-	1,000
Macedonia	100	-	-	100
Serbia	176	-	-	176
Europe Regional	116	-	-	116
<b>Near East</b>	46,615	2,000	44,615	-
Egypt	17,900	-	17,900	-
Lebanon	19,715	-	19,715	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	7,000	-	7,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	90,716	-	87,994	2,722

## Higher Education Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA
Afghanistan	20,156	-	20,156	-
Kazakhstan	50	-	-	50
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	-	500
Pakistan	67,088	-	67,088	-
Tajikistan	622	-	-	622
Turkmenistan	550	-	-	550
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200
Central Asia Regional	800	-	-	800
State South and Central Asia Regional	750	-	750	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	16,803	15,803	1,000	-
Bolivia	903	903	-	-
Mexico	2,700	2,700	-	-
Nicaragua	200	200	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	12,000	12,000	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,200	1,200	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,200	1,200	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	12,400	12,400	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	12,400	12,400	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	8,000	8,000	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	8,000	8,000	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	900	900	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	900	900	-	-

## 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. Prevention activities also reduce sexual transmission of HIV by behavior change towards abstinence/be faithful, condom use and male circumcision. In addition, comprehensive programs for populations at increased risk include medication assisted therapy for intravenous drug users and programs to mitigate the spread of HIV to sex partners. Positive prevention programs protect the health of infected individuals. Counseling and testing and blood and injection safety are also prevention programs. Care activities support orphans and vulnerable children, tuberculosis care and treatment to people living with HIV/AIDS, and basic health care and support. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and laboratory infrastructure. In addition, there are cross-cutting program activities for increasing human resources for health, policy analysis, systems strengthening, strategic information capacity-building, program design and learning, and administration and oversight. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) implements these HIV/AIDS programs.

### HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,609,000	5,259,000	350,000
<b>Africa</b>	3,349,825	3,255,415	94,410
Angola	5,452	1,052	4,400
Benin	2,000	-	2,000
Botswana	78,475	78,475	-
Burundi	3,500	-	3,500
Cameroon	2,000	500	1,500
Cote d'Ivoire	101,260	101,260	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	27,314	18,114	9,200
Djibouti	150	150	-
Ethiopia	333,687	333,687	-
Ghana	17,000	11,500	5,500
Guinea	2,000	-	2,000
Kenya	500,850	500,850	-
Lesotho	25,550	19,150	6,400
Liberia	3,500	800	2,700
Madagascar	2,000	500	1,500
Malawi	40,148	24,648	15,500
Mali	4,450	1,450	3,000
Mozambique	212,304	212,304	-
Namibia	102,364	102,364	-
Nigeria	417,173	417,173	-
Rwanda	108,922	108,922	-
Senegal	4,535	1,535	3,000
Sierra Leone	500	500	-

## HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
South Africa	519,994	519,994	-
Sudan	9,046	7,036	2,010
Swaziland	26,600	19,700	6,900
Tanzania	279,921	279,921	-
Uganda	257,550	257,550	-
Zambia	232,950	232,950	-
Zimbabwe	19,830	3,330	16,500
USAID Africa Regional	1,000	-	1,000
USAID East Africa Regional	2,800	-	2,800
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	-	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	-	3,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>126,376</b>	<b>92,026</b>	<b>34,350</b>
Burma	2,100	-	2,100
Cambodia	15,000	2,500	12,500
China	7,308	3,308	4,000
Indonesia	8,000	250	7,750
Laos	1,000	-	1,000
Papua New Guinea	2,500	-	2,500
Philippines	1,000	-	1,000
Thailand	1,500	500	1,000
Vietnam	85,228	85,228	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,740	240	2,500
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>11,478</b>	<b>6,028</b>	<b>5,450</b>
Georgia	850	850	-
Russia	3,500	1,000	2,500
Ukraine	6,678	4,178	2,500
Eurasia Regional	450	-	450
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>42,164</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>32,200</b>
Afghanistan	1,000	500	500
Bangladesh	2,700	-	2,700
India	27,000	6,000	21,000
Kazakhstan	800	600	200
Kyrgyz Republic	675	475	200
Nepal	5,000	-	5,000
Pakistan	2,000	-	2,000
Tajikistan	724	524	200
Turkmenistan	275	75	200
Uzbekistan	790	590	200
Central Asia Regional	1,200	1,200	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>175,069</b>	<b>143,948</b>	<b>31,121</b>
Belize	20	20	-
Brazil	1,000	1,000	-
Dominican Republic	16,750	11,000	5,750

## HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID
El Salvador	1,110	20	1,090
Guatemala	2,000	-	2,000
Guyana	17,759	17,759	-
Haiti	91,473	91,473	-
Honduras	6,000	1,000	5,000
Jamaica	1,500	300	1,200
Mexico	2,200	-	2,200
Nicaragua	1,897	897	1,000
Peru	1,260	20	1,240
USAID Caribbean Regional	23,950	18,200	5,750
USAID Central America Regional	6,562	1,171	5,391
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,588	1,088	500
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,300	650	650
Asia Middle East Regional	1,300	650	650
<b>Global Health</b>	61,710	-	61,710
Global Health - Core	61,710	-	61,710
<b>International Partnerships</b>	90,109	-	90,109
Commodity Fund	20,878	-	20,878
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	24,231	-	24,231
Microbicides	45,000	-	45,000
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	1,750,969	1,750,969	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	613,569	613,569	-
International Partnerships	635,000	635,000	-
Oversight/Management	131,439	131,439	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	370,961	370,961	-

## Malaria

### Summary

Malaria programs support the implementation of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and related malaria control programs, operations research activities to reduce malaria-related mortality, and the development effective malaria vaccines and new malaria treatment drugs. In June 2005, former President Bush launched PMI to reduce deaths due to malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. In 2010, these funds will also substantially scale up use of proven interventions in four Burkina Faso, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Nigeria. 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 Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID
<b>TOTAL</b>	585,000	585,000
<b>Africa</b>	514,000	514,000
Angola	32,500	32,500
Benin	21,000	21,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	16,000	16,000
Ethiopia	31,000	31,000
Ghana	34,000	34,000
Kenya	40,000	40,000
Liberia	18,000	18,000
Madagascar	33,900	33,900
Malawi	26,000	26,000
Mali	25,000	25,000
Mozambique	38,000	38,000
Nigeria	16,000	16,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
Sudan	4,000	4,000
Tanzania	52,000	52,000
Uganda	45,000	45,000
Zambia	25,600	25,600
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	6,000	6,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	5,000	5,000
USAID South America Regional	5,000	5,000
<b>Global Health</b>	60,000	60,000
Global Health - Core	60,000	60,000

## 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 Funding Summary

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	953,572	794,348	525,000	127,409	13,939	128,000	159,224
<b>Africa</b>	300,153	211,020	211,020	-	-	-	89,133
Angola	1,650	1,650	1,650	-	-	-	-
Benin	5,600	5,600	5,600	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,743	-	-	-	-	-	2,743
Burundi	14,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	11,000
Chad	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,500	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	4,500
Djibouti	100	100	100	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	20,800	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	-
Ghana	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Kenya	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	11,750	7,450	7,450	-	-	-	4,300
Madagascar	16,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	7,000
Malawi	13,900	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	5,400
Mali	14,500	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	4,000
Mauritania	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
Mozambique	17,190	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	6,690
Niger	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	4,500
Nigeria	19,500	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	7,500	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-
Senegal	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,000
Somalia	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
Sudan	25,120	17,120	17,120	-	-	-	8,000
Tanzania	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	20,000	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	11,500
Zambia	15,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	5,000
Zimbabwe	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	11,800	11,800	11,800	-	-	-	-

## Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
USAID East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>29,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-
Philippines	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	1,270	1,270	-	-	1,270	-	-
Armenia	1,900	1,900	-	-	1,900	-	-
Azerbaijan	750	750	750	-	-	-	-
Belarus	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Georgia	4,225	4,225	-	-	4,225	-	-
Kosovo	1,300	1,300	-	-	1,300	-	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
Eurasia Regional	151	151	-	-	151	-	-
Europe Regional	74	74	-	-	74	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>28,300</b>	<b>2,300</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Jordan	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	9,000	9,000	-	9,000	-	-	-
Yemen	2,300	2,300	2,300	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>255,764</b>	<b>223,264</b>	<b>117,936</b>	<b>101,409</b>	<b>3,919</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>32,500</b>
Afghanistan	64,351	56,351	56,351	-	-	-	8,000
Bangladesh	37,900	17,400	17,400	-	-	-	20,500
India	26,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-	4,000
Kazakhstan	300	300	-	-	300	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,150	1,150	-	-	1,150	-	-
Nepal	10,400	10,400	10,400	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	112,444	112,444	11,035	101,409	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,354	2,354	750	-	1,604	-	-
Turkmenistan	400	400	-	-	400	-	-
Uzbekistan	465	465	-	-	465	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>73,391</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>35,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>37,591</b>
Bolivia	6,600	6,600	6,600	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	23,700	5,700	5,700	-	-	-	18,000
Haiti	29,591	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	19,591
Honduras	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-

### Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	IO&P	PL 480
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	1,900	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,900	1,900	1,900	-	-	-	-
<b>GH - Global Health</b>	67,300	67,300	67,300	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	67,300	67,300	67,300	-	-	-	-
<b>GH - International Partnerships</b>	58,494	58,494	58,494	-	-	-	-
GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	58,494	58,494	58,494	-	-	-	-
<b>IO - International Organizations</b>	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-
IO - UNICEF UN Children's Fund	128,000	128,000	-	-	-	128,000	-

## 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 – Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	167,593	165,593	68,983	100	70,370	26,140	2,000
<b>Africa</b>	52,067	50,067	37,217	100	12,750	-	2,000
Angola	2,035	2,035	2,035	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Guinea	1,630	1,630	1,630	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,000	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-
South Africa	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Sudan	3,750	3,750	-	-	3,750	-	-
Tanzania	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,552	5,552	5,552	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	5,500	5,500	5,500	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-

## Microenterprise – Microfinance Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	12,990	12,990	-	-	-	12,990	-
Albania	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
Armenia	800	800	-	-	-	800	-
Azerbaijan	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Belarus	400	400	-	-	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	2,900	-	-	-	2,900	-
Georgia	2,200	2,200	-	-	-	2,200	-
Macedonia	140	140	-	-	-	140	-
Moldova	1,750	1,750	-	-	-	1,750	-
Montenegro	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Russia	800	800	-	-	-	800	-
Ukraine	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-
<b>Near East</b>	4,000	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-
Lebanon	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	25,850	25,850	1,500	-	11,200	13,150	-
India	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-
Pakistan	11,200	11,200	-	-	11,200	-	-
Sri Lanka	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-
Turkmenistan	350	350	-	-	-	350	-
Uzbekistan	300	300	-	-	-	300	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	50,594	50,594	8,174	-	42,420	-	-
Bolivia	3,639	3,639	3,639	-	-	-	-
Colombia	39,920	39,920	-	-	39,920	-	-
Ecuador	3,585	3,585	3,585	-	-	-	-
Guyana	200	200	200	-	-	-	-
Haiti	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-
Panama	750	750	750	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	6,592	6,592	6,592	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	6,592	6,592	6,592	-	-	-	-

## 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, 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.

As part of this program, GH Bureau will manage the Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative (\$70 million), which funds targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs, the vast majority of which are donated through partnerships with the private sector that leverage hundreds of millions of dollars of support, to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes.

### Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	128,420	10,400	88,000	19,975	10,045
<b>Africa</b>	9,396	-	8,250	1,146	-
Angola	250	-	250	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	700	-	700	-	-
Ethiopia	100	-	100	-	-
Ghana	400	-	400	-	-
Guinea	250	-	250	-	-
Kenya	400	-	400	-	-
Liberia	250	-	250	-	-
Madagascar	200	-	200	-	-
Malawi	250	-	250	-	-
Mali	500	-	500	-	-
Mozambique	500	-	500	-	-
Nigeria	400	-	400	-	-
Rwanda	200	-	200	-	-
Senegal	250	-	250	-	-
Sudan	2,146	-	1,000	1,146	-
Tanzania	200	-	200	-	-
Uganda	500	-	500	-	-
Zambia	500	-	500	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,300	-	1,300	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	100	-	100	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	2,900	-	2,900	-	-
Cambodia	800	-	800	-	-
Indonesia	400	-	400	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	1,700	-	1,700	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	5,160	-	-	-	5,160
Albania	700	-	-	-	700

### Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Armenia	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Azerbaijan	1,302	-	-	-	1,302
Russia	280	-	-	-	280
Ukraine	1,000	-	-	-	1,000
Eurasia Regional	275	-	-	-	275
Europe Regional	103	-	-	-	103
<b>Near East</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Egypt	5,000	-	-	5,000	-
West Bank and Gaza	10,000	-	-	10,000	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>10,614</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>3,829</b>	<b>4,885</b>
Afghanistan	3,500	-	1,500	2,000	-
India	400	-	400	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,200	-	-	-	1,200
Pakistan	1,829	-	-	1,829	-
Tajikistan	2,200	-	-	-	2,200
Turkmenistan	600	-	-	-	600
Uzbekistan	435	-	-	-	435
Central Asia Regional	450	-	-	-	450
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,150</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
El Salvador	450	-	450	-	-
Haiti	300	-	300	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	400	-	400	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>9,600</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
DCHA/ASHA	9,600	9,600	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	2,800	-	2,800	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	70,000	-	70,000	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	800	800	-	-	-

## 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 eventual 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 Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,517	29,000	3,000
<b>Africa</b>	13,617	13,617	-
Angola	1,000	1,000	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2,500	2,500	-
Ethiopia	1,500	1,500	-
Guinea	250	250	-
Liberia	198	198	-
Mali	50	50	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	-
Rwanda	50	50	-
Sudan	1,489	1,489	-
Zambia	80	80	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,300	1,300	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	500	500	-
Indonesia	500	500	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	11,400	8,400	3,000
Afghanistan	1,400	1,400	-
Bangladesh	500	500	-
India	6,000	6,000	-
Nepal	500	500	-
Pakistan	3,000	-	3,000
<b>Global Health</b>	6,000	6,483	-
Global Health - Core	6,000	6,483	-

## Trade Capacity Building

### Summary

The United States provides a wide range of Trade Capacity Building (TCB) assistance to developing countries in order to support trade as a part of developing countries' overall development programs. This assistance helps recipient countries participate effectively in international trade negotiations, implement their international trade commitments including related worker rights and environmental provisions, 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 2010 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://gesdb.usaid.gov/tcb/index.html>). FY 2010 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database in November 2010. 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 Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	315,649	315,149	210,854	75,900	13,815	14,580	500
<b>Africa</b>	138,582	138,082	136,082	2,000	-	-	500
Burkina Faso	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Ethiopia	2,600	2,600	2,600	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-
Senegal	900	900	900	-	-	-	-
South Africa	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	500	500	500	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Zambia	1,259	1,259	1,259	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	74,246	74,246	74,246	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	9,300	9,300	9,300	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	13,777	13,777	13,777	-	-	-	-

## Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	9,849	9,849	9,849	-	-	-	-
Philippines	5,989	5,989	5,989	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,860	2,860	2,860	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	20,015	20,015	-	-	10,175	9,840	-
Albania	1,200	1,200	-	-	550	650	-
Armenia	1,150	1,150	-	-	400	750	-
Azerbaijan	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,865	2,865	-	-	2,165	700	-
Croatia	450	450	-	-	-	450	-
Georgia	2,800	2,800	-	-	1,700	1,100	-
Kosovo	1,670	1,670	-	-	1,000	670	-
Macedonia	555	555	-	-	35	520	-
Moldova	1,010	1,010	-	-	1,010	-	-
Montenegro	500	500	-	-	-	500	-
Russia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-
Serbia	650	650	-	-	-	650	-
Turkey	850	850	-	-	-	850	-
Ukraine	4,115	4,115	-	-	3,115	1,000	-
Eurasia Regional	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
Europe Regional	100	100	-	-	100	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	8,000	8,000	3,000	5,000	-	-	-
Jordan	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Morocco	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	13,580	13,580	800	4,400	3,640	4,740	-
Kazakhstan	1,500	1,500	-	-	100	1,400	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,940	1,940	-	-	1,000	940	-
Nepal	2,400	2,400	-	2,400	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Tajikistan	2,375	2,375	-	-	1,400	975	-
Turkmenistan	1,125	1,125	-	-	300	825	-
Uzbekistan	600	600	-	-	-	600	-
Central Asia Regional	840	840	-	-	840	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	800	800	800	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	120,083	120,083	60,583	59,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	520	520	520	-	-	-	-
Colombia	38,000	38,000	-	38,000	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	11,200	11,200	11,200	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,950	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,770	8,770	8,770	-	-	-	-
Haiti	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-

### Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	ESF	AEECA	NADR EXBS	PL 480
Nicaragua	19,500	19,500	19,500	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Peru	5,443	5,443	5,443	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	20,000	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,200	4,200	4,200	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	540	540	540	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners	540	540	540	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-

## Trafficking in Persons

### Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims and it is 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 the 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 percent of transnational victims are women and girls and up to 50 percent are minors. The US 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, 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. With U.S. assistance, increasing numbers of traffickers are being prosecuted, convicted and sentenced around the world.

### Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,514	3,718	8,533	8,362	10,901
<b>Africa</b>	435	-	200	-	235
Democratic Republic of the Congo	200	-	200	-	-
Uganda	235	-	-	-	235
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	2,618	2,318	300	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	300	-	300	-	-
Philippines	900	900	-	-	-
Vietnam	418	418	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	5,412	-	-	5,412	-
Albania	500	-	-	500	-
Armenia	388	-	-	388	-
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300	-
Belarus	300	-	-	300	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	240	-	-	240	-
Georgia	50	-	-	50	-
Kosovo	500	-	-	500	-
Macedonia	300	-	-	300	-
Moldova	1,080	-	-	1,080	-
Russia	500	-	-	500	-
Ukraine	1,134	-	-	1,134	-
Europe Regional	120	-	-	120	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	5,454	1,100	-	2,950	1,404

### Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE
Afghanistan	1,404	-	-	-	1,404
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	750	-	-	750	-
Tajikistan	2,000	-	-	2,000	-
Uzbekistan	200	-	-	200	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,150</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Ecuador	300	300	-	-	-
Haiti	850	-	850	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,183</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9,262</b>
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	16,445	-	7,183	-	9,262

## Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership

### Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership 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 (Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, 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 (Algeria, Morocco, and Tunisia) in combating terrorism. One of the key components of the interagency effort 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 Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
<b>TOTAL</b>	80,315	27,025	11,000	4,500	17,790	20,000
<b>Africa</b>	44,815	27,025	5,000	2,500	10,290	-
Mali	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	50	-	-	-	50	-
State Africa Regional	17,740	-	5,000	2,500	10,240	-
USAID Africa Regional	325	325	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	22,700	22,700	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	15,500	-	6,000	2,000	7,500	-
Algeria	800	-	-	-	800	-
Morocco	900	-	-	-	900	-
Tunisia	200	-	-	-	200	-
NEA Regional - TSCTP	13,600	-	6,000	2,000	5,600	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000

## Tuberculosis

### Summary

Tuberculosis is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Country level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's tuberculosis program. The accelerated scale-up of the strategy in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmissions and save millions of lives by detecting and treating infectious TB cases. In addition, critical interventions to improve prevention, diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug and extensively drug resistant (M/XDR) TB and reduce TB-HIV/AIDS co-infection will be priority areas. USAID's TB program will invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB including the development of new drugs and diagnostics. USAID collaborates with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral, TB screening of HIV patients and implementation of intensified case finding for TB, Isoniazid Preventive Therapy and TB infection control.

### Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS-USAID	ESF	AEECA
<b>TOTAL</b>	191,412	173,000	4,150	14,262
<b>Africa</b>	53,460	53,460	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,770	4,770	-	-
Djibouti	250	250	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Ghana	600	600	-	-
Kenya	3,150	3,150	-	-
Liberia	400	400	-	-
Malawi	1,400	1,400	-	-
Mozambique	4,250	4,250	-	-
Namibia	1,950	1,950	-	-
Nigeria	5,800	5,800	-	-
Senegal	850	850	-	-
South Africa	8,500	8,500	-	-
Sudan	600	600	-	-
Tanzania	3,700	3,700	-	-
Uganda	3,500	3,500	-	-
Zambia	3,300	3,300	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,670	2,670	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,770	1,770	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	23,590	23,590	-	-
Cambodia	3,860	3,860	-	-
Indonesia	7,080	7,080	-	-
Philippines	6,900	6,900	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	5,750	5,750	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	14,901	6,400	-	8,501
Armenia	500	400	-	100

## Tuberculosis Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA
Azerbaijan	500	500	-	-
Belarus	200	-	-	200
Georgia	900	-	-	900
Russia	7,500	4,000	-	3,500
Ukraine	5,233	1,500	-	3,733
Eurasia Regional	68	-	-	68
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>38,817</b>	<b>28,906</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>5,761</b>
Afghanistan	4,986	4,986	-	-
Bangladesh	4,400	4,400	-	-
India	11,000	11,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,100	1,000	-	1,100
Kyrgyz Republic	1,425	600	-	825
Pakistan	8,970	4,820	4,150	-
Tajikistan	2,596	500	-	2,096
Turkmenistan	1,300	400	-	900
Uzbekistan	2,040	1,200	-	840
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Bolivia	2,300	2,300	-	-
Brazil	3,700	3,700	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,300	1,300	-	-
Haiti	1,300	1,300	-	-
Mexico	1,000	1,000	-	-
Peru	600	600	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	700	700	-	-
USAID South America Regional	300	300	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>34,444</b>	<b>34,444</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	34,444	34,444	-	-
<b>International Partnerships</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
International Partnerships	15,000	15,000	-	-

## 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. The FY09 earmark focuses on water and sanitation activities with a priority given to those that directly contribute to, or support, improved access to drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

### Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
<b>TOTAL</b>	176,307	172,807	40,561	700	16,815	111,481	3,250	3,500
<b>Africa</b>	52,025	48,525	23,310	400	10,815	14,000	-	3,500
Angola	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	6,500	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,500
Ethiopia	2,450	2,450	750	-	1,700	-	-	-
Ghana	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Liberia	2,500	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-
Madagascar	1,100	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	300	300	-	-	300	-	-	-
Mali	1,500	1,500	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,000	4,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,150	1,150	1,000	-	150	-	-	-
Rwanda	800	800	100	400	300	-	-	-
Senegal	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	3,100	3,100	2,000	-	1,100	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,025	6,025	5,760	-	265	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	13,250	13,250	13,250	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,250	1,250	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	-	3,100	-
Kosovo	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	2,000	-
Moldova	100	100	-	-	-	-	100	-
Ukraine	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	-

### Water Funding Summary

(\$ in thousands)	2010 Total	2010 Total without PL 480	DA	GHCS- STATE	GHCS- USAID	ESF	AEECA	PL 480
<b>Near East</b>	82,000	82,000	2,000	-	-	80,000	-	-
Jordan	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-
Lebanon	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Morocco	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	11,650	11,650	-	-	1,000	10,500	150	-
India	1,000	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	10,500	10,500	-	-	-	10,500	-	-
Tajikistan	150	150	-	-	-	-	150	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	7,782	7,782	2,001	300	500	4,981	-	-
Colombia	700	700	-	-	-	700	-	-
Ecuador	1,001	1,001	1,001	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,081	5,081	-	300	500	4,281	-	-
Nicaragua	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	4,500	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-
Global Health	4,500	4,500	-	-	4,500	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-

## **Fiscal Year 2008 Foreign Assistance Performance Report & Fiscal Year 2010 Performance Plan**

For Fiscal Year 2008, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) once again 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 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 four separate reports: an Agency Financial Report; an Agency Performance Report, a Snapshot and a Citizen's Report summarizing financial, budget and performance information for FY 2008.

Due to regulatory requirements, the Department of State and USAID issued separate Annual Financial Reports on November 17, 2008. However, in keeping with last year's practice, as well as the intent of foreign assistance reform, the two agencies have jointly produced this FY 2008 Foreign Assistance Annual Performance Report and FY 2010 Performance Plan.

To ensure the integration of budget and performance information, the two agencies chose to directly incorporate the Performance Report and Plan into the FY 2010 Foreign Assistance Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ), highlighting 48 representative performance indicators linked to resource requests. These indicators support the Foreign Assistance Framework, and are organized accordingly, falling under one of the five foreign assistance objectives: Peace and Security; Governing Justly and Democratically; Investing in People; Economic Growth; and Humanitarian Assistance. Within each 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. Where appropriate, due to changes in initiatives or focus of foreign assistance efforts, a small number of the indicators used in FY 2008 are being replaced. Results for FY 2008 are recorded, but targets for out-year results have been set against the new indicators that the technical experts determined were better representations of overall efforts against these program areas and objectives.

The performance indicators were selected in 2007 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 increases in the FY 2010 budget request. The indicators are a mix of 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. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis of performance data is a critical component of the overall effort of the foreign assistance program to carry out a robust performance management portfolio.

Evaluations play a significant role in improving foreign assistance programs; in FY 2008 over 400 analytical studies of foreign assistance were conducted, addressing programs in all five strategic objective areas. Of these studies, approximately 72 percent 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.

Important process changes to achieve the complete integration of USAID and Department of State foreign assistance program planning and implementation are still underway. For example, beginning with the FY 2010 budget cycle, the Department of State and USAID incorporated a new process called Budget Performance Analysis (BPA). A BPA is conducted for every Operating Unit that is requesting an increase at the program area or Investing in People element level that exceeds the FY 2009 estimate by at least 10 percent and \$1 million. A BPA consists of: 1) selecting a representative performance indicator; 2) setting out-year targets that reflect the change in budget levels; and 3) a short narrative explaining what the impact of the change in funds will be. These BPAs have been incorporated into the Operating Unit narratives in the main body of the CBJ. The data and analysis for the approximately 400 BPAs submitted contributed significantly to the information found in this chapter.

Finally, 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 was piloted in FY 2009. The results of this pilot are being evaluated to determine if this is the best way forward for incorporating country-level objectives with broader foreign assistance strategies.

In summary, the foreign assistance coordination 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. The process is now maturing and is beginning to show results as noted in this report.

### **Overview of FY 2008 Foreign Assistance Performance Results**

In FY 2008, the Department of State and USAID budgeted more than \$26 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 all indicators for which there were results data in FY 2008.

In FY 2008, the number of people trained in counter-terrorism increased 37 percent to 2,651. The United States also provided HIV/AIDS treatment to more than 2 million people in 15 African countries and protected more than 32 million people from malaria through the President's Malaria Initiative; the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance surpassed by its goal of providing 75 percent of disaster-affected households with basic resources for survival and recovery; and in key areas where the U.S. Government provided counter-narcotics assistance, 258,597 hectares of drug crops were eradicated, a 45 percent increase from 2007. 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. These challenges included serious unrest, natural disasters and the economy. In each section, the reasons for shortfalls are examined and these programs are being carefully reviewed to learn why targets were not met as a basis for making adjustments to increase performance.

The following chart summarizes the foreign assistance budgets for FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010. Details on each performance measure, and corresponding budget information, are found in the strategic objective sections which follow.

## Foreign Assistance

### By Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective and Program Area

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>26,690,796</b>	<b>31,117,759</b>	<b>32,304,000</b>
<b>Peace and Security</b>	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
Counter-Terrorism	188,206	223,943	403,071
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	253,677	364,060	314,137
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	6,224,185	6,344,843
Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	1,322,277	1,538,063
Transnational Crime	75,594	91,896	90,961
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	572,014	513,146
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	<b>2,258,547</b>	<b>2,580,034</b>	<b>2,814,129</b>
Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	679,441	753,936
Good Governance	761,928	984,120	1,074,354
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	412,697	376,975
Civil Society	593,300	503,776	608,864
<b>Investing in People</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
Education	928,866	952,456	1,189,376
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	1,121,377	438,786
<b>Economic Growth</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	745,811	244,813
Trade and Investment	204,067	212,432	315,795
Financial Sector	198,184	169,876	93,953
Infrastructure	945,836	838,216	953,125
Agriculture	473,341	1,037,799	1,481,522
Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	527,637	697,884
Economic Opportunity	155,141	158,958	158,924
Environment	324,236	368,236	743,393
<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>4,071,762</b>	<b>4,223,407</b>	<b>3,893,099</b>
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	4,078,588	3,723,916
Disaster Readiness	125,606	101,939	129,419
Migration Management	57,210	42,880	39,764
<b>Program Support</b>	<b>985,602</b>	<b>1,350,034</b>	<b>1,717,960</b>
Program Design and Learning	967,588	1,312,804	12,198
Administration and Oversight	18,014	37,230	1,705,762

\*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE**

### **PEACE AND SECURITY**

The United States seeks to promote peace and freedom for all people and recognizes that 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. The U.S. Government therefore seeks to strengthen its capabilities as well as those of its international partners to prevent or mitigate conflict, stabilize countries in crisis, promote regional stability, and protect civilians. It is a tenet of U.S. policy that 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.

In FY 2008, the U.S. Government committed approximately \$7.5 billion, 28 percent of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) foreign assistance for the strategic objective of Peace and Security. Overall performance for this objective is reflected by a set of indicators selected because they are representative of our broad efforts toward Peace and Security. Of these eleven indicators, U.S. programs were at or above target for seven of these indicators, and four were below target for three indicators.

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant priority program area. In developing the FY 2010 request for this Objective, prior year results were analyzed to help determine what impact an increase in funds might have. Results from funds for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided. The requested FY 2010 budget level is expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond. These measures illustrate the Department of State and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

<b>Peace and Security</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area and Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>26,690,796</b>	<b>31,117,759</b>	<b>32,304,000</b>
<b>PEACE AND SECURITY</b>	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
<b>Counter-terrorism</b>	<b>188,206</b>	<b>223,943</b>	<b>403,071</b>
<i>Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Program*</i>			
<i>Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism by U.S. Government Programs</i>			
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>253,677</b>	<b>364,060</b>	<b>314,137</b>
<i>Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards*</i>			
<i>Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety</i>			
<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>5,574,324</b>	<b>6,224,185</b>	<b>6,344,843</b>
<i>Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the U.S. Who Are at National Leadership Levels</i>			
<i>Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan</i>			
<b>Counter-narcotics</b>	<b>1,133,664</b>	<b>1,322,277</b>	<b>1,538,063</b>
<i>Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas</i>			
<i>Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation</i>			
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>75,594</b>	<b>91,896</b>	<b>90,961</b>
<i>Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<i>Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons</i>			
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>297,127</b>	<b>572,014</b>	<b>513,146</b>
<i>Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<sup>1</sup> FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).			
Notes: *Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator has been dropped because of a shift in programming.			

**Program Area: Counter-terrorism**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
<b>Counter-terrorism</b>	<b>188,206</b>	<b>223,943</b>	<b>403,071</b>

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to our national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multi-faceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. Among the approaches used include improving the perception of the United States internationally, strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries and providing state-of-the-art computer database systems that enable identification of suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land or sea ports of entry. The U.S. 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. Results for FY 2008 showed a mix of success and some frustration, but also opportunities to shift strategy to achieve better results and more efficient use of resources.

Foreign public perceptions of the United States and its values directly affect the U.S. Government's ability to achieve foreign policy and assistance objectives. To complement other U.S. Government activities that build local capacity to combat terrorism, the U.S. uses, among other strategies, public information campaigns to prevent the recruitment of individuals into terrorist organizations. These campaigns include radio, public service announcements, print media, and Internet postings that provide information to delegitimize terrorist activities. Promoting messages that provide an alternative to those spread by terrorist organizations contributes to counter-terrorism foreign policy priorities.

More than half the population of the Middle East and North Africa is under the age of 24. Moreover, more than one-quarter of these young people are unemployed, tend to be cynical about the future, and are therefore susceptible to extremist messages. Prior to FY 2008, the strategy had been to try to reach as broad a swath of this population as possible by staging 29 public information campaigns across the region. In 2007 however, a U.S.-supported poll of 3,500 youth aged 15 to 24 in seven countries found that television is a key source of information for 67 percent of them and that access to the Internet is growing. This finding informed the decision to concentrate resources on producing a major television drama for older youth and young adults, an audience that is part of the U.S. Government's strategic focus in the region. In FY 2008, funds were used to put together a team from across the region to write scripts and hire actors. Consultants from South Africa and the United States provided technical assistance. The television series will go into production in 2009 and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies.

This change in strategy meant that the goal of conducting 29 informational campaigns was set aside to focus on a different approach to improving public perception of the U.S across the Middle East.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Counter-terrorism</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Government Programs<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		14	29	1	Target Not Met	N/A*	N/A*
Note: *No targets were set for FY 2009 and 2010 as this indicator will not be reported against due to shift in programming focus.							

In addition to implementing programs to improve public perception, the United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host countries, as well as to strengthen the commitments of these countries to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way that the U.S. monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counter-terrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in this effort. Training allies to thwart 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.

Overall, the U.S. exceeded its target for training people to assist in counter-terrorism efforts. This is a positive trend toward establishing the necessary capacity and commitment from partner nations to assist in these efforts. A specific example is the work that the U.S. and Philippines are undertaking to combat terrorist elements, including Abu Sayyaf Group (ASG), Jema'ah Islamiyah (JI), and the New People's Army (NPA). In 2008, the U.S. increased the number of people it trained in the Philippines by almost 50 percent to 746. Proposed increases in funding levels for the Philippines for FY 2009 and 2010 will continue to increase the number of people trained to 838 and 863, a further increase of 15 percent over 2008 levels in two years. This type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Counterterrorism</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People Trained in Counter-terrorism By U.S. Government Programs<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		1,925	2,600	2,651	Met or Exceeded Target	5,988	6,381

**Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
<b>Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction</b>	<b>253,677</b>	<b>364,060</b>	<b>314,137</b>

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to U.S. and international security. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMDs – whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological – and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern or terrorists. Foreign assistance programs are vital to this effort and therefore the area of Combating WMDs funding has increased from FY 2009 to FY 2010. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to: deny access to WMDs and related materials, expertise, equipment, and technologies; destroy WMDs and security related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the front line of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMDs. 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 WMDs 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. In FY 2008, the EXBS program continued to provide assistance to 45 partner countries to improve their strategic trade control and related border security capabilities. With FY 2009 funds, EXBS programs will expand to Lebanon and Mongolia and further expansion is planned for FY 2010.

Previously the indicator, Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards, which related to the EXBS “graduated countries,” was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries and the discontinuation of country funding for reasons other than graduation. Results through FY 2008 are provided below using this indicator, but starting in FY 2009 EXBS country advancement will be measured through individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool. EXBS strives for a four percent collective advancement in overall border security and export controls per annum and the funding requests for FY 2009 and 2010 should allow achievement of this objective. Due to the lag between appropriation, obligation, and project execution, the proposed FY 2010 increase in funding would not be objectively measurable in the ‘graduation’ indicator until FY 2012.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Combating WMDs</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards<sup>4,5</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
5	8	12	12	12	Met or Exceeded Target	N/A*	N/A*
* No targets were set for FY 2009 and 2010 as this indicator is not being reported against due to development of a more accurate indicator.							

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In addition to preventing the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the U.S. is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other non-state actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. A core objective of the program is to conduct training and provide grants to increase pathogen security and laboratory biosafety. The BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2008 included more than 600 scientists from over 19 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa and Latin America participating in 89 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and bio-surveillance. Other efforts established strong country engagement in Pakistan, Indonesia and the Philippines, including establishing field offices in Islamabad and Jakarta. The U.S. also initiated engagement with Afghanistan, deepened activities in the Middle East and North Africa, held a successful training event for Iraqi bio-scientists, and began initial, targeted activities in other parts of Africa and Latin America.

Much more work needs to be done to reduce the global biological threat, especially given the growing demand for bio-expertise and laboratory capacity in countries and regions where the infectious disease burden and the risk of terrorism and proliferation are high. A significant amount of the requested FY 2010 funds would be devoted to the BEP program to increase assistance in priority countries and isolated, under-engaged areas, engage scientists in new geographic regions, initiate biosecurity regulatory assistance, and enhance disease surveillance, response and control programs for priority countries.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Combating WMDs</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety<sup>6,7</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		60	60	89	Met or Exceeded Target	90	100

Finally, in developing the FY 2010 budget request for combating WMDs, analysts review past performance to determine how a change in funding levels may affect future achievements. An example of this analysis can be seen in the new indicator being developed to monitor the progress of the EXBS programs discussed above. In FY 2008, the result was a four percent increase based on the assessment rating tool. A similar increase can be expected annually provided funding levels keep pace with inflation. Should funding levels exceed inflation, performance impact would be roughly proportional. For example, program managers estimate that a \$1 million increase in funding above inflation will achieve approximately an additional three percent increase in results. Therefore, a \$1 million increase above inflation for FY 2008 funding levels should result in an overall annual improvement rate of seven percent. Note that this rate will fluctuate depending on which countries have graduated from the program and which countries are targeted, but this serves as a general model for analysis of the impact on changes of budget and expected results.

**Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
<b>Stabilization Operations/Security Sector Reform</b>	<b>5,574,324</b>	<b>6,224,185</b>	<b>6,344,843</b>

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. Foreign assistance 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. Additionally, the U.S. Government has supported non-armed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict and facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation. In general, the U.S. efforts saw progress in many areas, although there were frustrations as well. The diversity of programming, as well as the internal planning processes, will help foreign assistance programs to capitalize on gains made and correct for setbacks as U.S. initiatives move forward into FY 2010 and beyond.

Examples of where U.S. efforts have started to achieve a foothold through non-armed interventions include many of the assistance programs being implemented in Iraqi provinces. For example, in Iraq, Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRTs) serve as the primary vehicle for delivery of U.S. and international foreign assistance. These are joint civilian-military operations that undertake high priority security activities that contribute to local stability so that more traditional forms of assistance, which build local capacity and respond to long-term development needs, can be implemented. As of August 2008, the United States was leading 28 of the 31 PRTs in Iraq. U.S. field staff were involved in assessing, planning, implementing, and monitoring U.S. reconstruction and development efforts. In addition to addressing the destabilizing impact of insurgent activities in Iraq, the U.S., through the Community Stabilization Program (CSP), worked at the community level to reduce incentives for young men to participate in sectarian violence and insurgent activities. U.S. foreign assistance implementers collaborate with PRTs, brigade commanders, and community leaders to determine which neighborhoods and districts can benefit from participation. The CSP selects short-term projects that generate significant employment and provide essential services and public works. In FY 2008, the program contributed to stabilization efforts by providing over 4.6 million days of employment to Iraqi nationals. The program also generates long-term employment through business development, including in-kind grants to Iraqi small businesses and business skills training. In partnership with the Iraqi Ministry of Youth and Sports, the CSP involves Iraqi youth in soccer leagues, arts, and life skills programs that bring together young people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds in 18 cities. To date, the CSP has engaged some 162,500 young men and women in youth-oriented activities.

In addition to building stability through community development efforts, the U.S. supports capacity building in foreign military partners through the provision of training and equipment. Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform funding has increased each year. With these additional resources, the U.S. government will 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 also focused on establishing stability and reductions in violence in Afghanistan. In the Near East, the 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 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. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S. trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S. led or sponsored peacekeeping missions and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

Overall results for FY 2008 were not as strong as expected. The majority of this shortfall occurred because of a suspension of programs in Mauritania following a coup and therefore their target of 500 people trained went unmet. Several other U.S. Missions were unable to meet their targets because host government personnel were not available. The impact of these shortfalls revealed issues in the understanding of the indicator by several countries which will be addressed through increased dialogue and coordination with the host governments and better incorporated into planning for the next reporting cycle.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Foreign Military Personnel Trained in the United States Who Are at National Leadership Levels<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A		958	1,297	497	Target Not Met	792	772

In addition to short-term activities like training, the U.S. also focuses on longer term measures of political stability to gauge if countries receiving U.S. assistance are on the right trajectory for reform. One such measure that is tracked is the Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan indicator which 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.

As a key priority country for U.S. foreign policy, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance for the U.S. Government. Clearly, efforts toward this are trending in

the wrong direction with Afghanistan showing a steady decline in overall stability and security after 2005. U.S. efforts have taken note of this and are making dramatic changes moving forward to reverse this trend. In March of 2009, President Obama rolled out a new strategy for Afghanistan, one of its core tenets being a focus on bringing security and stability to the country so the processes of political, economic and social reform can advance.

**Program Area: Counter-narcotics**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Peace and Security</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
<b>Counter-narcotics</b>	<b>1,133,664</b>	<b>1,322,277</b>	<b>1,538,063</b>

The U.S. Government’s activities in this program area are designed to combat international narcotics production and trafficking, reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, prevent resurgence of drug production, and limit the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand reduction projects. There is no doubt that the war on drugs continues and is far from being won. Nevertheless, U.S. programs saw some significant successes in FY 2008 and also made progress in countries and regions where drug production and trade is more entrenched.

One way that the U.S. has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government 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. It is clear, based on this indicator, that the FY 2008 result fell far short of its target. This was in part due to Bolivia and Mexico, two key countries in the war against drugs, no longer reporting on this standard Foreign Assistance indicator. In order to get an accurate picture of U.S. interdiction efforts, in 2009 the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement will work with relevant Operating Units to standardize results reporting.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Counter-narcotics</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Kilograms of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A		1,392,252	2,113,097	582,186	Target Not Met	615,293	624,009

Seizure of illicit narcotics coupled with eradication efforts are critical activities and have a direct and demonstrable impact on the U.S. Government's ability to fight the war on drugs. Statistics on eradication complement estimates on seizures and are also an indicator of law enforcement effectiveness. Every successful eradication operation keeps drugs out of the United States. 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.

Two operating units in particular, Peru and Colombia, exceeded their FY 2008 targets. In Colombia, the eradication program has become more efficient and the number of hectares sprayed with glyphosate has increased by over 30 percent, using essentially the same resources since FY 2002. For FY 2009 and

2010, Colombia has set a target of eradicating 200,000 hectares of drug crops. One operating unit, however, Bolivia, saw a 21 percent decrease in eradication for FY 2008 due to the current lack of political will to support broader scale eradication efforts. Nonetheless, the U.S. government remains committed to the eradication of drug crops.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Counter-narcotics</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S. Government-Assisted Areas<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A	207,293	177,452	252,212	258,597	Met or Exceeded Target	220,550	220,800

A key element of U.S. support for counter-narcotics efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. Counter-narcotics programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus resources on the three main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru. U.S. assistance generates sustainable, licit employment and income opportunities; improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure; fosters citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthens social infrastructure; and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

In Colombia, for example, the U.S. Government supports comprehensive training, technical assistance, and co-financing of municipal infrastructure projects. The program also provides assistance to build small businesses, including agribusinesses, to enhance their competitiveness in local, regional, and global markets. In FY 2008, the Alternative Development and Livelihoods program assisted 217,214 families, created or supported 128,674 jobs, and supported the production of 155,219 hectares of alternative crops in Colombia. The program exceeded FY 2008 targets and made up for lower than expected performance in the previous year. In Bolivia in FY 2008, the U.S. directly supported 12,800 hectares of new or improved crops, such as bananas, cocoa, hearts of palm, and coffee, and new land under forest management plans; 5,459 new jobs were generated; and U.S.-promoted exports from Bolivia reached almost \$35 million. In Peru, some 30,000 families received technical assistance and other support for cultivating long-term crops with strong international markets including coffee, cocoa, palm oil, and hearts of palm. In 2008, program participants saw their incomes increase by 19 percent.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Counter-narcotics</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results (baseline)	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	201,955	85,110	125,417	229,996	Met or Exceeded Target	110,615	109,457

The expected FY 2010 target of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation decreases very slightly from the projected 2009 target because funding increases are spread across other elements in this program area. More substantial target increases can be seen in the area of sales of licit farm and non-farm products.

Portions of the FY 2010 request of \$1.5 billion for the counter-narcotics program area will continue to fund programs that provide licit income alternatives, including alternative crops. Programs will aim to develop sustainable farm-level production and marketing systems to increase licit employment opportunities and incomes in coca or poppy growing areas where eradication is taking place.

**Program Area: Transnational Crime**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Peace and Security (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
<b>Transnational Crime</b>	<b>75,594</b>	<b>91,896</b>	<b>90,961</b>

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 focus on building strategies and programs that will impede the principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten our national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but pose a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the U.S., they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Transnational crime program funding increased significantly from FY 2008 to FY 2009. The vast majority of this increase will be used in the Western Hemisphere to help combat criminal gangs, strengthen border, air and maritime controls and interdiction, and to diminish the power and impunity of criminal organizations.

Another major component of the U.S. effort to fight transnational crime is the initiatives to combat trafficking in persons. Specifically, the U.S. will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to provide technical assistance and training for law enforcement and judicial officials to help governments prosecute and convict criminals who engage in trafficking in persons. Complementary U.S. Government programs will also provide shelters and comprehensive assistance services 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 trafficking of persons, fueled by demand for cheap labor and by commercial sexual exploitation, is exacerbated by porous national borders. The U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

The U.S. Government supports activities to prevent trafficking in persons and migrant smuggling by increasing awareness of the dangers of human trafficking and providing services to trafficking survivors. For example, in Uzbekistan in FY 2008 the U.S. continued to raise public awareness among youth and religious communities. Public information campaigns were carried out through newspaper, television and radio spots, as well as in theaters through plays and public service announcements. Services provided included training 25,166 people about trafficking dangers, assisting 331 trafficking survivors, and fielding 16,696 hotline phone calls.

To build long-term capacity in Europe and Eurasia, the U.S. funds a regional program implemented by the International Centre for Migration Policy Development (ICMPD) that helps reduce trafficking in persons by fostering cross-border cooperation. The purpose of the ICMPD program is to establish comprehensive, effective and institutionalized transnational referral mechanisms (TRM) for victims of trafficking in Southeastern Europe. In FY 2008, the program operated in 10 countries in the region where most trafficked persons originate (Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia). Using TRM guidelines, cross-border standard operating procedures are being designed, piloted, and endorsed by participating countries based on best practices, as well as on victims' needs.

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. Government support to fight trafficking. 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 and implementing rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Possible explanations for the increase in the number of convictions are that more foreign governments have enacted new or amended legislation on trafficking in persons and the U.S. has provided more technical assistance to foreign judicial officials. On the other hand, there are three possible explanations for the shortfall in prosecutions: 1) results data rely on Embassy reporting and foreign government willingness to provide data and some foreign government officials refuse to provide data; 2) trafficking cases may be prosecuted under organized crime, kidnapping, immigration or other relevant statutes where it would be difficult to disaggregate for trafficking in persons; and, 3) some foreign governments may not have the resources/capacity to systematically collect trafficking case data.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Transnational Crime</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People Prosecuted and Convicted for Trafficking in Persons<sup>8,9</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
6,885 prosecutions	6,618 prosecutions	5,808 prosecutions	6,098 prosecutions	5,682 prosecutions	Target Not Met	6,403 prosecutions	6,723 prosecutions
3,025 convictions	4,766 convictions	3,150 convictions	3,308 convictions	3,427 convictions	Met or Exceeded Target	3,473 convictions	3,647 convictions

**Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Peace and Security</b> (\$ in thousands)	<b>7,522,592</b>	<b>8,798,375</b>	<b>9,204,221</b>
<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>	<b>297,127</b>	<b>572,014</b>	<b>513,146</b>

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to meet the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace, to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations.

Many of these efforts are inherently long-term in nature, and short-term progress can prove fragile. The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the U.S. Government in FY 2008 which will continue forward with the funds requested in upcoming years. In FY 2008, the data show that steps forward were made toward resolving some of the most intractable issues the world faces; sustaining and building upon these successes is the objective of U.S. efforts moving forward.

For example, in Afghanistan, U.S. Government-supported emergency and conflict mitigation management activities provide rapid responses in unstable situations and pave the way for Government of Afghanistan-led reconstruction and development activities. The flagship program of the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Afghanistan is the Local Governance and Community Development Program which is active in 30 of the 34 provinces. The four objectives of the program are to extend the reach of government to unstable areas; engage at-risk populations; build trust between citizens and their government; and encourage local populations to take an active role in their communities' development. In FY 2008, 722 projects were implemented in 209 remote and insecure communities, including 102 priority districts that receive only very limited development assistance. Development programs are identified by the communities, vetted by the Government of Afghanistan and, where possible, implemented as a joint government and community effort. This year these efforts resulted in 17,446 Afghan laborers being hired through cash-for-work projects, and 31,320 Afghans trained through vocational programs in literacy, hygiene, and professional skills development. Fifty provincial governors are now reporting publicly on service delivery improvements throughout the year by holding interviews

with the local press and issuing press releases.

U.S. programs also support peace and reconciliation processes by promoting the emergence of an empowered and active civil society that prepares communities to monitor the progress of peace accords and advocate for change. U.S. programs also improve access to independent information on transition issues, and build the capacity of government authorities. For example, the U.S. works with partners along Sudan’s contested North-South border, providing skills and support to address the root causes of the ongoing conflict. Illustrative results in FY 2008 include the strengthening of 38 formal and informal peace-building and community-strengthening networks in Darfur, including neighborhood youth associations; the engagement of 102,407 people in community-based reconciliation projects throughout northern Sudan; and the construction of six early warning posts in volatile areas of the Greater Upper Nile.

In addition to looking at these efforts in specific countries or regions, the U.S. also looks at improving the capacity of people to manage conflict both within their group and between groups, and to effectively implement and guide successful and lasting peace processes as gauge of its overall efforts.

The following training indicator summarizes U.S. Government-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens, both to better mitigate conflicts, and to be more effective in implementing and managing peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in tolerance, peace, and reconciliation programs. This indicator measures activities in seven countries that increase a population’s abilities to resolve and mitigate their own conflicts. In FY 2008, the U.S. exceeded the year’s target of 5,449 by training 12,578 people—with Uganda, Haiti, and Kosovo significantly exceeding their FY 2008 targets. Furthermore, five countries that were not part of the original target group submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator, increasing the number of people benefiting from these programs by another 4,307.

The broad, long-term objectives of the U.S. Government in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. Yet in order to meet these overall goals, achieving the short and intermediate term objectives and steps is necessary to realizing the longer-term goals. In FY 2008, the U.S. succeeded in many of these efforts, paving the way for a long-awaited, and long needed reconciliation to many of these conflicts.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Government Assistance<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
Data not available		17,965	5,449	12,578	Met or Exceeded Target	30,734	19,074

With increased funding in FY 2009, the U.S. will likely be able to expand programming in the conflict mitigation and reconciliation area that is not currently captured in the FY 2010 target of 19,074 people trained. Furthermore, changes in Mission activities, strategic priorities, or country conditions are likely to significantly impact the FY 2010 target as missions plan new conflict and reconciliation training

activities. The FY 2010 request will allow the U.S. to continue funding activities, such as training in conflict resolution/mitigation skills, which are essential to achieving the broader goal of peace and security. Such training increases the ability of members of a population to resolve/mitigate their own conflicts.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE TWO GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY**

Just and democratic governance is important to the U.S. Government for three interrelated 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 therefore to promote freedom and strengthen effective democracies by assisting countries to move along a continuum toward democratic consolidation.

Within this objective, there are four strategic foreign assistance program areas: 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. The State Department's and the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) budget offices are trying to support fuller implementations of performance based budgeting, including consolidating information sources and improving analytical capacities. Resources are scarce and the way in which they are allocated is crucial to an organization's overall effectiveness. These measures illustrate Department of State and USAID progress toward assisting partner nations to govern justly and democratically.

In FY 2008, resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Strategic Objective totaled \$2.3 billion or approximately 8 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. In formulating its request for FY 2010 funds for this Objective, the Department of State and USAID reviewed past performance as it related to prior funding levels and was able to assess the additional impact that could be achieved with an increase in funds for FY 2010. However, it is important to remember that results from funds for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided. Therefore, FY 2010 performance results will be influenced by funds from FY 2009 or before. The FY 2010 request for this Objective is expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond with proportionate changes to performance similar to the fluctuations seen as a result of the changes in funding levels in prior years. Of the eleven illustrative indicators selected to measure program performance for this objective, seven reported results in FY 2008, of which four met or exceeded the performance targets, two improved on FY 2007 results but did not meet the FY 2008 targets, and one target was not met and showed no improvement from FY 2007.

## Governing Justly and Democratically

### By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>26,690,796</b>	<b>31,117,759</b>	<b>32,304,000</b>
<b>GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>	<b>2,258,547</b>	<b>2,580,034</b>	<b>2,814,129</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>608,161</b>	<b>679,441</b>	<b>753,936</b>
<i>Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training</i> <i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management</i> <i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia*</i>			
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>761,928</b>	<b>984,120</b>	<b>1,074,354</b>
<i>Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness*</i>			
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>295,158</b>	<b>412,697</b>	<b>376,975</b>
<i>Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance</i> <i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process*</i> <i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women</i>			
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>593,300</b>	<b>503,776</b>	<b>608,864</b>
<i>Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media*</i> <i>Number of U.S. Government-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions</i> <i>Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i> <i>Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index</i>			
<sup>1</sup> FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).			
<i>Notes: *These indicators are long-term (FY 2015) and thus will not have annual targets.</i>			

#### **Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,258,547</b>	<b>2,580,034</b>	<b>2,814,129</b>
<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>	<b>608,161</b>	<b>679,441</b>	<b>753,936</b>

Rule of law is a principle under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated and consistent with international human rights law. 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.

A well-functioning justice system is a key component of a country that abides by the rule of law, and well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel—judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff—in a target group of 32 countries. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. Government assistance. Training conducted in FY 2008 covered a range of topics from commercial law in Indonesia to a new trafficking in persons (TIP) law in Mexico. U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2008 target of training 50,309 personnel, largely due to efforts in Mexico to increase awareness of the TIP law that was passed in October 2007. Against a projection of training 16,000 Mexican legal personnel, more than 24,000 were trained. The 2008 target appears to be a significant departure from the 2007 results of 110,041 individuals trained. What is not evident is that the 2007 results were nearly double the targeted 56,169 individuals to be trained, due to much greater participation in training programs than expected in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Mexico, and Cambodia. The 2008 target was set slightly lower than 2007 to accommodate expected changes in program focus in certain countries.

Nine additional USAID operating units that were not part of the original group of target countries submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator. These results add 3,605 justice sector personnel to the total that received U.S. Government training, raising the total result to 59,606 personnel trained.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Government Training<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A		110,041	50,309	56,001	Met or Exceeded Target	54,835	48,346

The U.S. Government supports programs to improve case management as a way to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Examples of the type of support United States offers include: the U.S. Government equipped Jordan's entire national court system in 2008, comprised of 74 courts throughout the Kingdom, with information technology infrastructure and a state-of-the-art case management software linking all the courts together, thus providing a tool for the Judicial Council and Ministry of Justice to promote efficient court and case flow management. Assistance for all 74 courts will continue in FY 2009. Assistance will also include continuous training on the system, enhancement to the software, and implementation of a centralized data center for all 74 courts. The U.S. is also funding and developing sustainable training programs for court personnel that will enable them to implement court administration and case management systems. In the Democratic Republic of Congo, a long-term training and mentoring program is focusing on the transfer of skills and knowledge, and the development of practices that will lead to sustained improvements in the administration of justice.

Overall program targets were not met because multiple operating units are no longer reporting against this indicator due to changes in programming. In particular, the Department of State Africa Regional Bureau faced significant reductions in funding and elected to focus its resources on other strategic priorities, it did not report results against a target of 100 assisted courts with improved case management. However, those operating units that did report against this measure had significant success in FY 2008. Colombia almost tripled its FY 2007 number of 30, with 83 courts improving case management in FY 2008. Egypt, Guatemala, and Jordan also saw significant improvements; only Haiti fell short of its target.

Eight additional operating units submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator that were not part of the original group of target countries, increasing the total number of U.S. Government-assisted courts with improved case management to 563 courts.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Rule of Law and Human Rights</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of USG Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A		350	477	351	Improved, but Target Not Met	375	269

In addition to monitoring shorter term activities for more immediate impact, the U.S. also tracks longer term trends in rule of law in a subset of countries to assist us to plan and design future efforts, as well as to adjust ongoing programs.

Using Freedom House’s Rule of Law Index to monitor broad improvements in the rule of law across South and Central Asia, the U.S. is able to track the extent to which its programs are contributing to a more effective and impartial justice system in partner countries. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this Index, the most recent data available are for 2007, published in the *Freedom in the World* report in July 2008. The quality of the rule of law in the subset of countries the U.S. monitors<sup>1</sup> is generally poor, and most nations experienced few significant changes over the previous year. Turkmenistan improved its rule of law by one point but Pakistan declined by one point, resulting in a net change of zero countries that improved the rule of law in 2007. Pakistan’s rating was lowered to reflect the imposition of martial law, under which restrictions were placed on freedom of assembly and the media, politicians and human rights activists were held under house arrest, the constitution was suspended, and the Supreme Court was disbanded.

FY 2009 funding for the rule of law and human rights program area increased from FY 2008. In FY 2010, approximately 6,500 fewer justice sector personnel are expected to be trained than targeted for FY 2009, and 106 fewer courts with improved case management will result.

<sup>1</sup> The subset of countries tracked are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

**Program Area: Good Governance**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,258,547</b>	<b>2,580,034</b>	<b>2,814,129</b>
<b>Good Governance</b>	<b>761,928</b>	<b>984,120</b>	<b>1,074,354</b>

Assistance in the good governance program area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in the area of good governance support avenues for public participation and oversight and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

One of the ways the U.S. Government monitors increases in government effectiveness is by using the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. These indicators measures the quality of a country's public services, the quality of the civil service and its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the quality of the government's commitment to such policies. The transition to an effective, democratic government takes time; thus, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a "significant improvement" in government effectiveness by 2015. A significant improvement is defined as an improvement of at least 0.20 for Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon; 0.25 for Iraq; and 0.35 for West Bank/Gaza. The most recent data available are for 2007, published by the World Bank in June 2008. Egypt declined slightly (-0.03) from the previous year, West Bank and Gaza more so (-0.13), and Lebanon the most (-0.16). However, Jordan and Iraq showed a slight improvement in effectiveness over the prior year: +0.08 in Jordan and +0.02 in Iraq. For more information and complete data for the World Bank's Worldwide Governance Indicators, please refer to <http://www.govindicators.org>.

In FY 2008, progress in Iraq was achieved through U.S. Government programs that bolstered central and provincial government institutions' ability to deliver essential services such as water, health care and electricity to the people through reform of ministerial-level systems and policies as well as training to staff at the central and provincial levels. These programs include focused activities with respect to anti-corruption for Iraqi Inspectors General, the Board of Supreme Audit and the Commission on Public Integrity. In Jordan, U.S. Government assistance for the Jordanian Government's National Agenda of political and economic reform resulted in the Parliament engaging in a more in-depth review of the national budget, improved administration of justice, and support for critical policy reforms on local government and economic issues. U.S. assistance in FY 2009 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in Jordan and Iraq and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Egypt, West Bank & Gaza, and Lebanon should political conditions permit.

**Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,258,547</b>	<b>2,580,034</b>	<b>2,814,129</b>
<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>	<b>295,158</b>	<b>412,697</b>	<b>376,975</b>

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 crucial because open and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general 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.

The first representative measure of performance in this area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. Government assistance as one component of promoting credible and fair elections. Because the indicator measures persons trained for deployment as observers before or during national election, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year. U.S. assistance programs did not meet the 2008 target of 27,536 election observers trained in the original group of target countries. Certain country-specific targets were not met because some elections that were to be monitored were postponed. In Russia, the target of 6,000 was missed by almost 25 percent due to what has been reported as a much more difficult environment for election monitors to work. In the future, programming plans in Russia are expected to shift from training short-term observers to a longer-term focus on monitoring, which will be more conducive to the environment in which they operate. The primary reason for missing the target, however, was that the program emphasis in the Philippines shifted from training domestic election observers to monitoring the number of electoral administration procedures and systems that were strengthened with U.S. Government assistance and did not report against its target of 3,000 observers trained.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Government Assistance<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A		53,258	27,536	24,629	Target Not Met	24,733	16,587

Beyond ensuring that elections are conducted fairly and equitably, activities in the political competition and consensus program area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The second representative indicator in this program area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. Government assistance to increase the number of women candidates and members. Increased access of women and other marginalized groups to the political system is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society. This is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. Government foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

In 2008, 130 political parties receiving U.S. assistance were implementing programs to increase women's participation in politics in the targeted 13 countries, which is an improvement over the 2007 result, but short of the target of 152 parties. The target could possibly have been reached, but Nigeria reported no results against its initial target of 45 parties. With the exception of Haiti, all other units met or exceeded

their targets. In fact, Indonesia was able to significantly exceed its target of assisting eight political parties due to a change in the election law that permitted assistance to 32 parties. This expansion of parties working to increase women’s participation is expected to lead to an expansion of opportunities for women to take political and governance leadership roles.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Political Competition and Consensus-Building</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A		127	152	130	Improved, but Target Not Met	143	119

In addition to monitoring short-term activities like training election observers, and intermediate term indicators like increasing the number of political candidates who are women, the U.S. also monitors longer term trends like whether or not countries are progressing towards more fair, competitive and inclusive electoral processes, as tracked and measured by *Freedom House*. While not an exclusive indicator of democracy, an open and competitive electoral system is a general barometer of the health of democratic institutions and values since transparent and credible elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions.

Because country-specific trends in electoral processes often fluctuate from year to year, the U.S. is working to help achieve a net gain of countries with improved electoral process scores among a select group of countries receiving elections assistance. In tracking this indicator, the U.S. monitors ten countries<sup>2</sup> with the objective that by 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least one point since 2007. For FY 2008, there were mixed results with two countries showing an increase from their 2007 baseline, three showing a decrease, and two holding steady.

Because the indicator measures persons trained in preparation for deployment as observers before or during elections, targets and results are greatly influenced by the number of elections in a given year, and will not necessarily increase or decrease in parallel with funding. Although the FY 2009 budget increases will likely lead to expanded programming in the political competition and consensus-building area, results of this expansion may not be captured in the FY 2010 target to enhance women’s ability to compete in upcoming legislative elections and strengthen their capacity as legislators once elected, due to changes in Mission activities, strategic priorities, or country conditions.

<sup>2</sup> The ten countries are: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Indonesia, Haiti, Philippines, Liberia, Iran, West Bank and Gaza, and Egypt

## Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Governing Justly and Democratically (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>2,258,547</b>	<b>2,580,034</b>	<b>2,814,129</b>
<b>Civil Society</b>	<b>593,300</b>	<b>503,776</b>	<b>608,864</b>

The U.S. Government seeks to strengthen democratic political culture and civil society 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, the legal enabling environment and access to information – including media freedom and a broadly functioning independent media sector and Internet.

In general, results for FY 2008 related to U.S. efforts to promote civil society saw many successes. There are still concerns and uncertainty in some areas that short-term gains may only be fragile, and there are still places in the world where much progress is needed for a strong civil society to take hold. Despite these challenges, many of the indicators that the U.S. tracks in monitoring its work in civil society showed positive results. While this does not guarantee long-term successes, it does demonstrate that results are being achieved and foundations are being built upon which greater gains can be made.

One crucial area that the U.S. follows is the overall freedom of the media. The U.S. Government uses the Freedom House *Freedom of the Press Index*, which assesses countries with a known history of media repression, to track the number of countries showing progress in freedom of media. Due to the time needed to collect and compile this information, the most recent data available are for 2007, published by Freedom House in May 2008. In 2007, five of the 14 target countries<sup>3</sup> showed progress in freedom of media, six deteriorated, and three remained the same as in the previous year. In countries whose scores deteriorated, journalists and media outlets experienced increasing government restriction and rising threats, including intimidation, physical attacks, and in a few cases kidnapping. Improvements in other nations were modest, mainly related to fewer detentions and threats by the government and less regulation of the media.

Because country-specific trends in media freedom often fluctuate from year to year, this indicator seeks to measure a net gain of countries with improved media freedom scores among a select group of countries receiving media assistance. Whereas individual country scores may fluctuate from year to year, the expectation is that more countries will improve rather than decline in any given year, and that by 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least ten points since 2007. Additional information on the Freedom of the Press Index is available on the Freedom House website, <http://www.freedomhouse.org>.

In addition to freedom of media, a vibrant civil society presence also 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 2008 indicators below highlight results with training U.S. Government-assisted CSOs in 20 countries. In Nigeria, the U.S. support strengthened the capacity of CSOs for effective advocacy for key policy reforms such as budget transparency, access to information, and judicial oversight. One specific example involves the Aids Alliance, a local partner organization in Nigeria, which successfully led a CSO/legislative forum on the Lagos State 2008 budget in September, 2008. In addition, the U.S. supported public-private CSO partnerships that resulted in increased capacity to fight

<sup>3</sup> The target countries are: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, Cuba, Russia, Egypt, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Belarus, Somalia, Moldova, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe.

corruption through public oversight agencies and initiatives. Similar activities under this project will continue in 2010. In 2008, the U.S. exceeded its target.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Civil Society</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of USG Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A		1,039	1,223	1,315	Met or Exceeded Target	1,469	1,076

The advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. Civil society provides an important check on the exercise of excessive authority by governments and elites. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in U.S. Government-assisted countries in these regions. In FY 2008, the U.S., through several regional and country-specific projects, provided legal technical assistance to counter host government efforts to restrict legislation and regulation governing civil society organizations – the so-called democracy backlash - and to assist host governments open to reform. As the data shows, these efforts were generally successful as there were not significant declines in the NGO sustainability indices.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Civil Society</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Europe NGO Sustainability Index<sup>4,5</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
3.5	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	Met or Exceeded Target	3.6	3.5
Note: 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.							

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Civil Society</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Eurasia NGO Sustainability Index<sup>4,5</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	Met or Exceeded Target	4.5	4.4
Note: 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.							

FY 2009 funds for civil society programs are less than FY 2008 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for CSOs, improve their organizational capacity and financial viability, and allow CSOs to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE THREE INVESTING IN PEOPLE**

The lack of education and training, poor health and disease, high levels of unintended pregnancy, and the lack of services, particularly for vulnerable populations are important root causes of the problems faced by the United States' partners in development assistance. These problems in turn both destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach for the Investing in People strategic objective is to help recipient nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens, and build sustainable capacity to provide services that meet the people's needs in three priority program areas: health, education, and social services and protection for especially vulnerable populations. These programs also seek to improve the lives of individuals by: 1) increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and participate in democratic decision-making; and 2) mitigating the root causes of poverty and conflict.

In the **Health** area, U.S. assistance seeks to improve child, maternal, and reproductive health; prevent and treat infectious diseases; and increase access to better drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions work to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, avian and pandemic influenza, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Within these program areas, mothers and children are two special target groups. In addition, U.S. assistance works to strengthen local capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; improve delivery of health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

U.S. assistance on **Education** activities works to promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, high-quality educational services and systems, from the primary education and literacy program level, to strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher educational institutions. Investments in basic education generally yield high returns, particularly when combined with improvements in labor productivity and participation in democratic processes, as well as improved health. All U.S. assistance programs give special attention to reducing barriers to education for girls and women.

The activities of U.S. assistance programs in the area of **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable Populations** seek to help recipients manage risk and gain access to opportunities which enable their full and productive participation in society. Social services activities are specially designed to assist those whose needs are not addressed by humanitarian assistance or other programs. U.S. work in this area therefore mitigates the long-term impact of economic and social crises, conflict, and torture. In addition, U.S. assistance programs are targeted to strengthen the capacity of local governmental and non-governmental service providers to address the most critical needs of extremely vulnerable populations, such as victims of armed conflict, highly vulnerable children, and victims of torture.

Fifteen performance indicators are tracked under the Investing in People Strategic goal. In addition to the 12 FY 2008 indicators, two more indicators have been included to allow for more complete reporting of performance. The U.S. Government also tracks HIV/AIDS prevention, but given the two-year lag in data collection, it does not report annually on results. Five of the FY 2008 indicators were revised to better capture the results of U.S. Government programs. Background information regarding these modifications is presented in this chapter. Over the next year, these indicators may be evaluated and updated to be more outcome-based.

Budget and performance information for this strategic objective is highlighted below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables linked to the relevant program area. In formulating its request for FY 2010 funds for Investing in People efforts, the Department of State and USAID reviewed

past performance as it related to prior funding levels and was able to assess the additional impact that could be achieved with an increase in funds for FY 2010. Since results produced by funds for a given fiscal year generally occur after the fiscal year for which they were provided, FY 2010 performance results will be influenced by funds from FY 2009 or before. These measures illustrate U.S. Government progress toward meeting its Investing in People targets. The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Departments of State and Health and Human Services jointly achieved the HIV/AIDS results.

<b>Investing in People</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Strategic Objective and Program Area</b>			
	FY 2008 Total	FY 2009 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>26,690,796</b>	<b>31,117,759</b>	<b>32,304,000</b>
<b>INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,033,853</b>	<b>5,509,000</b>	<b>5,609,000</b>
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 Focus Countries</i>			
<i>Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 Focus Countries</i>			
<i>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 Focus Countries</i>			
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>163,109</b>	<b>176,583</b>	<b>191,412</b>
<i>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85 percent or Greater*</i>			
<i>Treatment Success Rate in Priority Countries†</i>			
<i>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70 percent or Greater*</i>			
<i>Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate in Priority Countries‡</i>			
<b>Malaria</b>	<b>349,645</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>585,000</b>
<i>Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in Malaria Initiative Countries</i>			
<b>Avian Influenza</b>	<b>115,200</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>
<b>Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>42,263</b>	<b>87,850</b>	<b>128,420</b>
<i>Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases€</i>			
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>823,143</b>	<b>895,360</b>	<b>953,572</b>
<i>Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage</i>			
<i>Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants</i>			
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>470,625</b>	<b>547,601</b>	<b>593,457</b>
<i>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate*</i>			
<i>Percentage of Births Spaced Three or More Years Apart*</i>			
<i>Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18€</i>			

<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b> <i>Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply</i>	<b>245,178</b>	<b>291,717</b>	<b>171,159</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>928,866</b>	<b>952,456</b>	<b>1,189,376</b>
<b>Basic Education</b> <i>Number of Learners Enrolled*</i> <i>Primary Net Enrollment Rate†</i>	<b>764,649</b>	<b>785,980</b>	<b>1,001,332</b>
<b>Higher Education</b>	<b>164,217</b>	<b>166,476</b>	<b>188,044</b>
<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>401,423</b>	<b>1,121,377</b>	<b>438,786</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations, and Systems</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>5,162</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>129,936</b>	<b>138,884</b>	<b>107,460</b>
<b>Social Assistance</b> <i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Social Services and Assistance</i>	<b>265,350</b>	<b>972,579</b>	<b>326,164</b>
<p><sup>1</sup>FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).</p> <p><b>Notes:</b>  <sup>*</sup><i>Beginning in FY 2010, this indicator and the corresponding targets have been replaced and revised to better reflect program progress.</i>  <sup>†</sup><i>Beginning in FY 2010, this indicator and the corresponding targets will be used to report program performance.</i>  <sup>€</sup><i>This is a new indicator for FY 2010.</i></p>			

**Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>HIV/AIDS</b>	<b>5,033,853</b>	<b>5,509,000</b>	<b>5,609,000</b>

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) program takes a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care in developing countries. This program works in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners. In the first five years of PEPFAR, U.S. efforts focused on 15 countries, while sustaining efforts in other bilateral programs around the world. The 15 focus countries were: Botswana, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia.

Performance indicators on HIV/AIDS treatment, prevention, and care and support of vulnerable populations track progress for the 15 focus countries only. These results are linked directly and indirectly to U.S. Government foreign assistance and the Department of Health and Human Services funds. The following table reflects U.S. Government funding for each indicator by fiscal year.

<b>Funding for Emergency Plan in Treatment, Prevention and Care and Support (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)*</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate*</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request*</b>
<i>Treatment</i>	<b>1,896,000</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<i>Prevention</i>	<b>903,000</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>
<i>Care</i>	<b>1,192,000</b>	<b>TBD</b>	<b>TBD</b>

\* Includes Department of Health and Human Services funding

In years past, the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator has used the indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment in the 15 focus countries to measure the reach of the PEPFAR program and 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. In 2009, this indicator will be expanded to include the results of all PEPFAR country programs. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the host nations, the U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2008 target, supporting over two million people with life-saving antiretroviral therapy. This achievement represents a 54 percent increase over FY 2007 results.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>HIV/AIDS</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment in the 15 Focus Countries<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005</b>	<b>FY 2006</b>	<b>FY 2007</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2008</b>	<b>FY 2009</b>	<b>FY 2010</b>
<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Results</b>	<b>Rating</b>	<b>Target</b>	<b>Target</b>
201,233	822,000	1.3M	1.7M	2.0M	Met or Exceeded Target	2.2M	TBD

Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. The indicator on the estimated number of HIV infections prevented in the 15 focus countries measures the impact of prevention and other programs that mitigate HIV transmission, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission and behavior change programs. 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, prevention results will be available with an approximately one to two year data lag. Therefore, a comparison for the FY 2007 target of 2.8 million infections prevented will not be available until FY 2009. To ensure reliability of the data, country longitudinal ANC prevalence rates will be 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.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>HIV/AIDS</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented in the 15 Focus Countries<sup>4,5</sup></b>						
2004 Results	2005 Results	2006 Results	2007 Target	2007 Results	2007 Rating	2008 Target	2009 Target	2010 Target
TBD Baseline	TBD	TBD	2.8 million	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 million

The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2008 target for the indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS care and support services in the 15 focus countries by reaching nearly 9.7 million people, including nearly four million orphans and vulnerable children. These results were achieved through rapid scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, and represent a 47 percent increase over the 2007 results.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>		<b>HIV/AIDS</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>		<b>Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services in the 15 Focus Countries<sup>2,6</sup></b>					
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
2.9M	4.4M	6.6M	8.2M	9.7M	Met or Exceeded Target	10M	TBD

The requested increase in funding for HIV/AIDS will assist the U.S. Government to achieve ambitious goals of preventing HIV infection, supporting treatment, and providing care and support services. For FY 2010 and beyond, the Administration will undertake a strategic review of PEPFAR to determine future targets for these and other global HIV/AIDS indicators.

**Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis (TB)**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>Tuberculosis</b>	<b>163,109</b>	<b>176,583</b>	<b>191,412</b>

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases; the disease kills more than 1.2 million people each year in those countries. Furthermore, TB is a serious and common co-infection for HIV-infected individuals. The focus of USAID's TB program is to combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB), and to prevent drug resistance by improving the quality of basic TB services. Resources are used to conduct drug resistance surveys, introduce and help scale up infection control practices, and build desperately needed national laboratory capacity. The results achieved are measured at the national level by strategically leveraging U.S. Government resources with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS,

TB, and Malaria (GF). Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization (WHO) and USAID, are promoting accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy, which includes expanding the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities; helping reinforce health systems; addressing MDR/TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engaging all care providers, public and private; empowering people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promoting research. The two performance indicators for TB programs measure treatment success rate (TBS) and case detection rate (TBD).

To date, the U.S. has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85 percent for TBS and 70 percent for TBD. For example, Indonesia and Kenya reached or exceeded the TBD target in FY 2008 but the Democratic Republic of Congo fell below 70 percent due to the ongoing conflict's negative impact on the provision of health services. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. Government assistance. For this reason, beginning in FY 2010 revised indicators reporting on average TBS and average TBD will be tracked to better reflect progress being achieved collectively in all priority countries. The targets provided below were determined based upon a careful analysis of the trends in case detection and treatment success rates.

TBS is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupting the transmission of TB. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBS target of 85 percent is a key indicator as to how effectively the U.S. Government is fighting this disease. TBS has improved steadily in high-burden countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, and several countries receiving U.S. Government support are close to reaching the threshold for this indicator (for example, Zambia is at 84 percent). Progress will be slower in countries like Brazil due to high rates of HIV infection, drug resistance, and inadequate health services.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85 percent or Greater<sup>7,8</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
4	6	7	8	7	Target Not Met	N/A*	N/A*

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							<b>***Revised Indicator***</b>
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Treatment Success Rate (TBS) in Priority Countries<sup>7,8</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>	
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	80 percent	81 percent	82 percent	

TBD is measured by dividing annual new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). TBD efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those whose tests are positive for TB and getting them access to treatment through the

DOTS strategy. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TBD Rate target of 70 percent is another key indicator as to how effectively the U.S. Government is fighting the disease.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70 percent or Greater<sup>7,8</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
1	3	3	5	4	Target Not Met	N/A**	N/A**

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							<b>***Revised Indicator***</b>
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Tuberculosis (TB)</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) in Priority Countries<sup>7,8</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target	
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	55 percent	57 percent	59 percent	

The FY 2010 budget request for TB directly supports the United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act. The increase in funding for TB in FY 2009 will assist the U.S. Government to achieve its goal of increasing the percentage of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB (XDR-TB) cases detected and treated in priority countries. The average treatment success rate (TBS) is expected to increase from 81 percent in FY 2009 to 82 percent in FY 2010. Likewise, the average tuberculosis case detection rate (TBD) is expected to increase from 57 percent in FY 2009 to 59 percent in FY 2010. Furthermore, the increase will support the scale-up of activities 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 help countries identify and successfully treat an increasing proportion of TB patients, these resources will be used to expand efforts to detect and treat cases of MDR and XDR TB in line with country level plans for expansion of MDR TB treatment.

It should be noted that H.R. 5501 (The Hyde Lantos Act) calls for the U.S. Government to successfully treat 4.5 million new sputum smear positive TB cases and to diagnose and treat 90,000 new MDR TB cases by 2013. The funding increase is necessary to build the momentum needed to achieve these targets. Adequate country level capacity to expand MDR TB treatment does not currently exist in many priority countries.

**Program Area: Health/Malaria**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>Malaria</b>	<b>349,645</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>585,000</b>

In June 2005, the malaria initiative was launched, pledging to increase U.S. Government funding by more than \$1.2 billion over five years to reduce deaths from malaria by 50 percent in 15 African countries. The increased funding enables the U.S. Government to accelerate expansion of the malaria initiative program to achieve the target. The two critical emphases of the malaria initiative are insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) and indoor residual spraying (IRS), which when used properly are highly effective in controlling malaria.

The malaria initiative continues to see evidence that the program is having a considerable impact on the burden of malaria. In Zambia and Rwanda, there were significant declines in malaria parasite prevalence nationwide, a 53 percent decline in Zambia from 22 percent to 10 percent and prevalence falling below 4 percent in Rwanda. Recent surveys in Zambia and Rwanda also show a reduction in all-cause child mortality of 29 percent (168/1000 to 119/1000) and 32 percent (152/1000 to 103/1000), respectively. In Zanzibar, the low percentage of children testing positive for malaria (less than one percent) has been sustained during FY 2008. In Tanzania, continued IRS support in Muleba district has resulted in a decline of 55 percent in patients testing positive for malaria during FY 2008, resulting in an overall reduction of 73 percent since 2006. In Mozambique in 2008, the malaria initiative helped expand and strengthen the government's IRS program in Zambezia province which helped to reduce parasite prevalence by 38 percent from the previous year.

The indicator below measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by malaria initiative funds. It also indicates whether U.S. assistance is succeeding in extending the prevention measures that are necessary to reduce the number of malaria deaths in 15 African countries by 50 percent.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Malaria</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in Malaria Initiative) Countries<sup>9,10</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A	3.7M	22.3M	25.0M	25.0M	Met or Exceeded Target	29.0M	33.0M

The requested increase in funding for malaria will enable the U.S. Government to protect approximately an additional 4 million people in FY 2009 and an estimated 4 million more in FY 2010.

**Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>Other Public Health Threats</b>	<b>42,263</b>	<b>87,850</b>	<b>128,420</b>

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) affect approximately one billion people worldwide. These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, who lack access to safe water, sanitation and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise

children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. The impact on economic development is considerable.

Seven of the highly prevalent NTDs, lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, whipworm), can be controlled through targeted mass drug administration. Research has shown that when treatment is provided to at-risk populations annually over successive years, NTDs may be eliminated or reduced to a prevalence rate at which they no longer pose a threat to public health. Recent research into the co-management of the diseases has yielded an integrated approach that is safe for communities, more efficient for governments to manage, and enables scaling-up of the delivery of preventive chemotherapy for the seven targeted NTDs.

On February 20, 2008, the NTD Control Initiative was launched, increasing the U.S. commitment to NTDs from \$15 million in 2008 to \$350 million over five years to aggressively control these seven NTDs. Following this initiative and expansion of funding, the U.S. Government is adding the indicator below in order to highlight its performance in achieving progress in controlling NTDs. The increased funding will enable the U.S. Government to continue progress towards the ambitious aims of the Initiative: the provision of 950 million treatments and reaching over 300 million people by 2013.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>								<b>**New Indicator**</b>
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Other Public Health Threats/Neglected Tropical Diseases</b>							
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases</b>							
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>	
N/A	N/A	36.0M	50.0M	57.0M	Met or Exceed Target	75.0M	164.0M	
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>								
<b>Data Source:</b> Treatment reports, based on standardized reporting forms and methodologies, completed during MDA campaigns with support from USAID-supported projects. The planned scale-up under the Initiative calls for expanded coverage within existing countries and an expansion from 12 countries in FY2008 to 13 countries in FY2009 and to 18 countries in FY2010. The 12 initial countries include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nepal, Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania. The remaining countries are to be determined.								
<b>Data Quality:</b> The data are verified through standardized validation surveys that are conducted after each MDA campaign, with results analyzed by USAID-funded partners.								

**Program Area: Health/Maternal and Child Health**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>	<b>823,143</b>	<b>895,360</b>	<b>953,572</b>

The Administration is currently reviewing the longer term U.S. strategy for maternal and child health (MCH) aimed to achieve reductions of under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden

countries, including reductions of child malnutrition. New ambitious goals will be achieved through the delivery of high impact interventions to prevent or treat the major causes of maternal and child mortality and malnutrition. Interventions include: 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, especially diarrheal diseases and pneumonia.

This approach to improving maternal and child health has contributed substantially to the reduction of infant and child deaths from an estimated 13-15 million each year in the 1980s to an estimated 9.2 million in 2008, with a reduction of maternal mortality by 20-50 percent in at least 10 countries. Two-thirds of the remaining child deaths and many of the remaining maternal deaths are estimated to be preventable with available interventions. Further expansion of these life-saving services, and the addition of new interventions, such as those for newborn care and treatment, will be needed to achieve further gains.

The following indicators are two of the flagship measures for performance of maternal and child health programs. 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.

The indicator on DPT3 coverage rate refers to the percentage of children in developing countries ages 12-23 months who received three doses of the diphtheria/pertussis (whooping cough)/tetanus vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS). Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, is an internationally accepted health indicator because it improves overall immunization status, and is a good indication of a working health system and utilization of services. Progress in this area contributed to an increase in global coverage for DTP3 from 73 percent to 81 percent between 2000 and 2007, translating into protection for 33.0 million additional children. Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccine Initiative, nearly 3.4 million premature deaths were averted from 2000 to 2008. This was an increase of 600,000 deaths when compared to the previous estimate.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage<sup>4,11</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
58.50 percent	59.00 percent	59.60 percent	60.10 percent	60.20 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	60.70 percent	61.30 percent

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most 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. The use of skilled birth attendants has increased considerably, more than doubling in Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Egypt.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Maternal and Child Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants <sup>7,12</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
44.10 percent	44.90 percent	45.70 percent	46.20 percent	46.70 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	47.20 percent	47.70 percent

The requested increase in funding for MCH directly supports the instructions from Congress in FY 2008 to report on “how its child survival programs are working toward the goal of reducing child mortality by two thirds,” and “how the funding supports country efforts to reduce child mortality as well as how U.S. funding complements the work of other private and public donors.” With the increase in funding for FY 2009 and proposed increases in FY 2010 (and additional increases to be requested in the out years), the U.S. will implement a strategic approach aimed to save millions of lives of children under-five and their mothers. This approach focuses on: scaling up evidence-based maternal, newborn, and child health interventions most relevant to each country’s situation; using the most appropriate delivery approaches to reach families and communities with greatest need; and strengthening key elements of country health systems needed to expand coverage and use of these interventions.

**Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>	<b>470,625</b>	<b>547,601</b>	<b>593,457</b>

The U.S. Government’s family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) program is designed to expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. Program progress is assessed using a variety of indicators including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and early childbearing. Increases in the use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when: a) people know about the health and other benefits of family planning and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services; b) such services are easily accessible and of high-quality; c) a wide range of temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods are available and affordable; and d) 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. Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. Studies show that family planning, through birth spacing, has immediate benefits for the lives and health of mothers and their infants. Ensuring basic access to family planning could reduce maternal deaths by a third and child deaths by nearly 10 percent.

Progress against the three FP/RH indicators translates into both health and non-health impacts, thereby capturing the broad development benefits of successful voluntary family planning programs. Increased use of modern contraception, the first indicator, translates into fewer unintended pregnancies and fewer

abortions. Spacing births at least three years apart, the second indicator, significantly lowers maternal and infant mortality risk compared to shorter intervals. The baseline for the first two indicators was re-calibrated to FY 2008 to better reflect program priorities (refer to templates below). This reflects a change in the set of countries for which the targets are set. For these two indicators, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50 percent were dropped as were countries that received less than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008. These changes affect the FY 2008 results and FY 2009 targets reported previously, but do not change the projected rate of improvement in the indicator.

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate<sup>18, 13</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Preliminary Target
36.90 percent	37.90 percent	38.60 percent	39.90 percent	39.20 percent	Improved, but Did Not Meet Target	N/A	N/A

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>***Revised Indicator***</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate<sup>8,14</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	26.40 percent	N/A	27.40 percent	28.40 percent

<b>STRATEGIC GOAL: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart<sup>8,15</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
46.80 percent	47.60 percent	48.80 percent	48.60 percent	49.00 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	N/A	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Please see USAID's FY 2008 Annual Performance Report chapter on Investing in People for past trends ([http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/apr08/apr08\\_iip.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/policy/budget/apr08/apr08_iip.pdf)).

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>***Revised Indicator***</b>							
<b>Program Area:</b>	<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart<sup>8,14</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
Revised Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	44.80 percent	N/A	45.20 percent	45.60 percent

A third indicator has been added to those representing U.S. Government efforts in the area of family planning. This indicator measures the proportion of women who gave birth for the first time before age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse. The sample includes countries with a recorded MCFR of less than 50 percent, more than \$2 million in FP/RH resources in FY08, and at least two survey data points.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>***New Indicator***</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Family Planning and Reproductive Health</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who had a First Birth Before Age 18<sup>8</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
Baseline is FY 2008			N/A	23.80 percent	N/A	23.50 percent	23.20 percent
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> 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 MCFR were set using an expected progress of 1 percentage point annually as of 2004.							

### Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Health</b>	<b>7,243,016</b>	<b>8,033,111</b>	<b>8,357,020</b>
<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>	<b>245,178</b>	<b>291,717</b>	<b>171,159</b>

Access to reliable and economically sustainable water supply is a key component of a country's ability to attain health, security and prosperity for its population. Access is achieved through diverse approaches,

including both direct support for small and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target for water supply is to reduce, by half, the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply by 2015. The U.S. Government is committed to supporting the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (P.A. 121-109) (WftP).

This indicator measures the number of new people who gain access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as a household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well or spring, or rainwater collection. The FY 2008 results improved over the prior year, but did not meet the target. This stems primarily from a delay in the start-up of the program in India, and the suspension of all planned water and sanitation activities in Bangladesh because partners in that country focused on emergency responses to Cyclone Sidr. Beyond the original group of countries that set targets for this indicator, an additional 15 countries reported FY 2008 results, providing access to improved drinking water supply to another 1.57 million people in targeted areas.

It is important to note that the significant increases in funding for water supply and sanitation activities from FY 2007 to FY 2008 should be reflected in expanded program outputs in the FY 2009 performance report, since FY 2008 funds were made available for programming very late in the fiscal year. Increased funds will allow the scale-up of innovative models such as the U.S. Government's work in Indonesia to connect poor households to a piped water supply through community-managed systems connected to a metered utility-provided supply.

The FY 2010 target for increasing access to improved drinking water is based on the FY 2009 estimated funding levels. The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target are based on the original group of countries that were included in the FY 2009 budget request. The number of countries that will be included in the FY 2009 performance report will be larger, because actual implementation in FY 2008 and FY 2009 is taking place in more countries than were included in the original request.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance<sup>10,16</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	N/A	2.1M	3.4M	3.0M	Improved, but Target Not Met	4.9M	4.0M

**Program Area: Education/Basic Education**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>928,866</b>	<b>952,456</b>	<b>1,189,376</b>
<b>Basic Education</b>	<b>764,649</b>	<b>785,980</b>	<b>1,001,332</b>

The U.S. Government supports equitable access to quality basic education by improving early childhood, primary, and secondary education delivered in both formal and informal settings. The basic education program includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for both youth and adults.

To date, USAID has reported on the number of learners enrolled in U.S. Government-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school-based settings, disaggregated by sex. For example in India in FY 2008, there was success in scaling up education interventions as a result of cooperation between state governments and private entities. However, in FY 2008, countries such as Indonesia and Uganda shifted focus to a limited number of schools to ensure sustainability of their initiatives. As such, the number of learners enrolled varies from year to year based on factors outside the control of the U.S. Government.

This indicator has been replaced with one that measures the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. U.S. assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which helps to reduce barriers to student attendance and promotes effective classroom practices. High net enrollment rates lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since 2002, NER have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. This trend is expected to continue with additional funding to help ministries of education establish and maintain more effective school systems, provide teacher training, develop and conduct learning assessments, and collect and use data to assist with school management decisions, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. The rate of increase will be slower as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, with the remaining population the most difficult and expensive to reach.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Basic Education</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex<sup>10,16</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A		27.1M (Girls 48 percent)	31.8M (Girls 48 percent)	28.3M (Girls 47 percent)	Target Not Met	N/A	N/A

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>					<b>***Revised Indicator**</b>		
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Basic Education</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds</b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
66 percent (2003 data)	72 percent (2004 data)	76 percent (2005 data)	77 percent	78 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	79 percent	80 percent
<b>DATA VERIFICATION AND VALIDATION</b>							
<b>Data Source:</b> The data source is the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting and ‘cleaning’ global education data.							
<b>Data Quality:</b> Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage there is a two year delay in reporting. There are problems with reliability with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries, but this is the most straightforward indicator for assessment and interpretation.							
<b>Notes:</b> There is a two year lag in reporting data from UIS since it takes time to receive and ‘clean’ data (this happens even in the U.S.).							

**Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Investing in People (\$ thousands)</b>	<b>8,573,305</b>	<b>10,106,944</b>	<b>9,985,182</b>
<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations</b>	<b>401,423</b>	<b>1,121,377</b>	<b>438,786</b>
<b>Policies, Regulations, and Systems</b>	<b>6,137</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>5,162</b>
<b>Social Services</b>	<b>129,936</b>	<b>138,884</b>	<b>107,460</b>
<b>Social Assistance</b>	<b>265,350</b>	<b>972,579</b>	<b>326,164</b>

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. When populations are helped to manage their risks and gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society, they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. Activities include disability services and provision of wheelchairs, support for war victims, and services for displaced children and orphans.

In FY 2008, the War Victims Fund greatly expanded access to affordable prosthetic and other orthopedic and rehabilitation services. The Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) supported a variety of programs designed to ensure that vulnerable families were able to remain intact and provide the necessary care and protection of their children. The DCOF also supported reunification of unaccompanied children with their own or alternative family care units and initiated new approaches to strengthen livelihoods through small and intermediate enterprise development and other market-based interventions. The Victims of Torture Fund strengthened the capacities of 16 torture treatment centers to treat and rehabilitate individuals, families, and community members suffering the physical and psychological effects of torture. In FY 2008, the Fund initiated assistance for torture survivors in Iraq. The Disability Fund supported 30 programs in 23 countries that increased the participation of people with disabilities in

the programs. Finally, in 2008, the Wheelchair Fund supported provision of thousands of wheelchairs to those most in need and in collaboration with the WHO, issued the first-ever Guidelines on Provision of Manual Wheelchairs in Less Resourced Settings.

The following representative 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. The U.S. Government exceeded its FY 2008 target because an additional 2.5 million people benefited from its social services and assistance as countries like Armenia and West Bank/Gaza saw a sharp increase in their recipient population. Furthermore, an additional 14 countries that were not part of the original FY 2008 target countries submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator, increasing the number of people benefiting from U.S. Government social services and assistance by another 1.36 million.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Social and Economic Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Social Services and Assistance<sup>10,16</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A**		1.8M	2.7M	5.3M	Met or Exceeded Target	5.4M	3.7M

The Congressionally-earmarked War Victims Fund (WVF), Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF), and Victims of Torture Fund (VOT) have received a consistent funding level for the past 6 years. With these resources, the funds have provided critical support services to victims of poverty, conflict and war throughout the developing world. For example, through the Sport for Social Change Network, a collaborative effort between CARE and Nike, sports based programming will foster economic empowerment and educational success to over 90,000 youth in Egypt, Tanzania, Bangladesh, and Kenya.

FY 09 and 10 budget allocations will allow the Funds to provide much needed programs for especially vulnerable populations in several countries, including Kenya, Liberia, Sudan, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Colombia, Tibet, and Ethiopia. Programs in these countries include: documentation and tracking of children separated from their families due to the conflicts in Kenya and Sudan; physical and psychological rehabilitation assistance to those injured in Sudan, Liberia, Afghanistan, and Colombia; and medical and psychological treatment for survivors in countries such as Zimbabwe and Tibet.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FOUR PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY**

Economic growth is vital to transforming the developing world and to achieving the Millennium Development Goals and a wide range of other long-term development objectives. Economic growth provides citizens and their governments with the resources they need to meet their own needs and aspirations, including improved education, health, peace and security, and thus to emerge from dependence on foreign assistance.

The United States derives great benefits from economic growth in developing countries. Economic growth reduces the need for U.S. humanitarian and other emergency assistance. The developing world is emerging as the largest market for U.S. exports. Rapid recovery from the current global crisis and restoration of broad-based Economic Growth will further expand the number of countries that have become effective partners with the United States in working toward a more stable, secure, healthy, and prosperous world.

The United States plays a unique and leading role in promoting economic growth and prosperity. U.S. Economic Growth assistance works with both government and non-government partners to empower private entrepreneurs, workers, and enterprises to take advantage of expanding economic opportunities in a globalized world. Through a wide range of public-private partnerships, it draws on the unparalleled expertise and resources of the U.S. private sector and civil society to augment and enhance the Government's assistance efforts. This comprehensive, cutting-edge approach helps developing country partners create more jobs, raise productivity and wages, improve working conditions, protect labor rights, open up more opportunities for the poor, women, and other historically disadvantaged groups, and preserve natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

There are eight program areas within this strategic objective that are discussed in more detail throughout the chapter: macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, financial sector, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and the environment.

In FY 2008, the U.S. Government committed approximately \$3.3 billion, 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the strategic objective of Economic Growth and Prosperity. However, results from funds requested for a given year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. The FY 2010 request for this Objective can be expected to impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond. 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.

<b>Economic Growth</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area &amp; Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate <sup>1</sup>	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>26,690,796</b>	<b>31,117,759</b>	<b>32,304,000</b>
<b>ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	<b>590,082</b>	<b>745,811</b>	<b>244,813</b>
<i>Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	<b>204,067</b>	<b>212,432</b>	<b>315,795</b>
<i>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods*</i>			
<b>Financial Sector</b>	<b>198,184</b>	<b>169,876</b>	<b>93,953</b>
<i>Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product</i>			
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>945,836</b>	<b>838,216</b>	<b>953,125</b>
<i>Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of People with Access to Cellular Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance<sup>†</sup></i>			
<i>Number of people with Access to Internet Service as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Government Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects</i>			
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>473,341</b>	<b>1,037,799</b>	<b>1,481,522</b>
<i>Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture</i>			
<i>Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as Due to U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	<b>388,101</b>	<b>527,637</b>	<b>697,884</b>
<i>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>			
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	<b>155,141</b>	<b>158,958</b>	<b>158,924</b>
<i>Percent of U.S. Government Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability</i>			
<b>Environment</b>	<b>324,236</b>	<b>368,236</b>	<b>743,393</b>
<i>Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
<i>Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance</i>			
Notes: <sup>1</sup> FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).			
*Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator and the corresponding targets have been replaced and revised to better reflect program progress.			
<sup>†</sup> Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator has been dropped because of a shift in programming.			

**Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>	<b>590,082</b>	<b>745,811</b>	<b>244,813</b>

A solid macroeconomic foundation for growth consists of stable fiscal and monetary policies and institutions and the ability of the government to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen the foundations for growth by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity and growth-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to, on average, experience more rapid growth, and do so without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced into prioritizing budget expenditures resulting in spending cuts on programs for those members of society whose voice is under-represented, most frequently the poor. The U.S. Government 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 establish a fiscal policy that balances maintaining stability and growth without necessarily sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. A country's deficit to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures of assessing a nation's debt and fiscal policy. Countries with higher fiscal deficits and hence greater debt burdens are often forced into episodes of budget cuts which damage programs that provide important public goods – such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. To monitor performance in this area, the U.S. Government uses an indicator from the World Bank that assesses a country's debt and fiscal policy. The World Bank's indicator is a three-year average of the fiscal deficit as a percent of GDP of the Bank's Low Income Countries Group. Data for 2008 are not yet available.

Actual fiscal deficits are only available with a substantial time lag, so that the three-year moving average recorded as the fiscal 2008 deficit indicator is based on the measured deficit for FY 2004-2006. In the near term, it is likely that the fiscal deficit, calculated this way, will decline. Given the data lag, commodity price increases occurring during FY 07 and FY 08 will temporarily shore up calculated deficits in FY 2009 and FY 2010. Because, however, the actual fiscal deficit should rise in a recession, as net government spending increases temporarily replace private spending, it is expected that the actual deficits in many countries will rise in 2009 and 2010. Such increases would be evident in the indicator targets for FYs 2011 and 2012.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>						
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>2,3</sup></b>					
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
3.7	3.2	3.4	N/A	3	2.7	2.6

**Program Area: Trade and Investment**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Trade and Investment</b>	<b>204,067</b>	<b>212,432</b>	<b>315,795</b>

The U.S. Government promotes increased trade and investment, powerful engines 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. U.S. Government assistance includes critical support in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs will also assist the citizens of developing countries participate in and benefit fully from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

The indicator below from the World Bank is one measure of how a U.S.-assisted country is able to take advantage of opportunities created by trade. Developing countries that successfully integrated into the global economy in the 1990s enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation saw their economies decline. When procedures allowing the export and import of goods take less time, businesses can become more efficient and increase their integration into the global economy. Research has shown that countries can boost the ability of companies to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Thus, decreasing the amount of time needed to export and import goods leads to greater and more efficient participation in the global economy.

The following data represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in number of days) for seven countries receiving U.S. assistance in this area. In FY 2008, the U.S. Government missed the target of 33 days for this indicator by one day. The deteriorating security situation in Afghanistan, one of the countries receiving U.S. assistance, increased its average time to export and import from 69 to 75.5 days. This had a disproportionate impact on the seven country average. If Afghanistan's contributing score had stayed constant, improvements in other countries (specifically Morocco, Egypt, and the Philippines) would have been sufficient to meet this indicator's target. The indicator has been revised to minimize future distortions by expanding the number of countries from seven to thirteen.

The amount of time to trade has gone down steadily in the target countries over the past several years indicating an improvement in the Trade and Investment Area. With FY 2009 funds for this sector, the United States hopes to further decrease the time to trade in the countries targeted for U.S. technical assistance to 74 days in FY 2010, a two-day decrease from the FY 2009 target.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>						
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Trade and Investment</b>					
<b>Performance Indicator</b>	<b>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries)<sup>3,4</sup></b>					
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>
89.9 days	36.6 days	34 days	33 days	34 days	Target Not Met	28 days

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>***Revised Indicator***</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Trade and Investment</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for thirteen targeted countries)<sup>3-5</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target (Baseline)	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	80 days	78 days	Met or Exceeded Target	76 days	74 days

**Program Area: Financial Sector**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Financial Sector</b>	<b>198,184</b>	<b>169,876</b>	<b>93,953</b>

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It provides the 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. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve financial sector governance, the quality of financial services, and access to financial services for entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Research shows that not only is credit for the private sector one of the keys to financial growth, but also 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 poor. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced reduced levels of poverty more rapidly. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes among the poor. As consumers and businesses utilize private credit more regularly, the level of credit as a percent of GDP increases thereby spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

The FY 2008 result for the indicator illustrating the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in this area fell short of its target. The impact of the world-wide credit crisis and the ensuing global recession may account for the lack of progress evidenced by this credit sensitive indicator. As such, there was a reduction in lending to the private sector as the aggregate financial system became more risk averse, increasing the risk premiums for lending to the private sector. However, donors, monetary and fiscal authorities, and multi-lateral government bodies are exploring ways to reduce lending risk premiums and restore confidence to financial sector counterparty lending.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Financial Sector</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator <sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)<sup>3,6</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
54.90 percent	54.40 percent	57.70 percent	58.50 percent	55.30 percent	Target Not Met	54.00 percent	54.00 percent

Financing to the private sector in these countries is likely to decline significantly in 2009 and 2010 below initial pre-crisis levels. The causes of this expected decline are the decrease in demand for developing/transitional country exports by industrialized economies. Those developed economies themselves are suffering from the financial crisis. Second, the severe contraction of credit available to finance exports from developing/transitional economies will also likely cause this indicator to decrease.

These two factors (export producing firms reducing production due to the lack of export financing and the lack of demand for products) results in a magnified shrinkage in credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP.

These declines in credit to exporting companies are mirrored by declines in demand for goods and services from firms and the public because unemployment levels have increased sharply, reducing demand for credit to fund housing construction, household consumption, private infrastructure, etc.

Taking into account the deterioration of global economic conditions, the FY 2009 request is expected to achieve a target level of credit to the private sector of 54.00 percent in FY 2010. This target is ambitious, and subject to the international community's ability to stabilize global economic conditions in Calendar Year 2009. With the FY 2010 request, U.S. programs will be able to continue to focus on improvements in financial sector governance as well as the quality of and access to financial services in targeted countries.

### **Program Area: Infrastructure**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>945,836</b>	<b>838,216</b>	<b>953,125</b>

Access to competitively-priced, modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements to economic growth. The U.S. Government supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services, in both urban and rural areas, to enhance the economic environment and improve economic productivity, including for women. 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. This approach is based on data which shows that 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

dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The main infrastructure important to development include energy, telecom, and transport, including roads, airports, railways, and ports. Unfortunately, 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 increasing economic growth, trade, and human development. The following indicators illustrate program performance in targeted U.S.-assisted countries regarding access to modern energy services, cellular, and internet services, as well as transportation infrastructure projects.

The U.S. Government supports a comprehensive approach to economic infrastructure development by helping to ensure that institutions are viable; the legal and regulatory environment is sound; market-based financial flows contribute to investment; cutting edge technologies are available; and maintenance is prioritized. The United States has expanded and accelerated broadband internet connectivity and communications technology primarily to the underserved in Africa. In support of the energy sector, the U.S. has large programs in selected countries, such as Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investments, even when more limited such as in Armenia, are combined with sector reforms to ensure that the infrastructure is sustainable. Within the transportation sector, the United States has contributed to road construction, primarily for the purposes of reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural economic development.

In Afghanistan, following the successful completion of the ring road, the United States has most recently focused on feeder and connector roads in the rural areas to promote the movement of people and commercial goods and services. All of the United States' infrastructure programs are designed and implemented to achieve enhanced economic growth in areas where foreign assistance objectives range from Peace and Security to Investing in People. In FY 2008, the United States did not meet its targets due to delays in program start-ups and significant spikes in the prices of oil and other energy products that put pressure on developing countries' budgets. These results compound a situation in which many developing countries lack basic physical infrastructure for energy generation and distribution systems, transport, and information and communications technologies.

Results from FY 2009 funds occur in FY 2010 and beyond. With FY 2009 and prior year funds, expected results in FY 2010 include increasing access so that more people can return to their homes, facilitating local and regional trade links, and developing public and private sector services. The FY 2009 budget for infrastructure will rebuild roads and bridges in post-conflict and natural disaster recovery situations. The FY 2009 funds (together with prior year funds) will continue to fund direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities, and is expected to provide 2.47 million more people with access to modern energy services.

Much of the proposed increase in infrastructure funding for 2010 is focused on: Afghanistan (roads and energy), Sudan (roads), Pakistan (roads and energy), and Lebanon (energy). Expected results include lower cost and more reliable power supplies, increased employment opportunities, development of the agricultural sector, light manufacturing recovery, and improved effective governance. These infrastructure investments will also improve trade and economic growth opportunities while promoting food security and related enabling business and market sector policy reforms. These indicators are representative of U.S. performance across a wide range of sectors (energy, transportation, internet and cellular services) which impact the livelihoods and overall well-being for a significant number of people.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Infrastructure</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy and Infrastructure Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance<sup>7,8</sup></b>						
Energy and Infrastructure Services	FY 2006 (Baseline)	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
Modern Energy Services	922,815	1.87M	809,985	803,277	Target Not Met	2.47M	3.83M
Cellular Service	2.15M	4.8M	3.6M	1.89M	Target Not Met	N/A*	N/A*
Internet Service	5.54M	6.56M	6.68M	1.51M	Target Not Met	2.04M	1.78M
Transportation Infrastructure Projects	1.08M	2.4M	979,810	864,799	Target Not Met	832,900	2.39M
Note: *This target will not be reported on after FY 2008 results because of a decline in Mission programs addressing cellular service, the market is expanding cellular services without intervention, and the only programs addressing cellular services are those that use the cellular infrastructure as a platform for applications, such as in health and m-banking.							

**Program Area: Agriculture**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>473,341</b>	<b>1,037,799</b>	<b>1,481,522</b>

In many developing countries, increased productivity and growth in the agricultural sector is critical to overall economic prosperity and poverty reduction. Agriculture is the science and practice of food, feed, and fiber production (including forestry, wildlife, fisheries, aquaculture and floraculture) and its relationship to natural resources, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), and trade. In this sector, the U.S. Government promotes expanded agricultural trade and market systems, and 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 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. is working to develop products standards and quality control, improve infrastructure, and increase access to market information. The indicator below tracks access to services in such targeted areas. In FY 2008, the U.S. significantly exceeded its target of 2.15 million rural household benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture through activities, which included promoting best practices and innovation, cutting-edge biotechnology, and technology

uptake by farmers. For example, by promoting technology and policy adoption through the John Ogonowski Farmer-to-Farmer Program, the sustainability of Central Asian small and medium-sized agribusinesses in the dairy, beef, poultry, swine, horticulture, and field crop sectors was increased. One small highlight, in what was a tough economic year, comes from Kyrgyzstan where more than 2,500 fruit and vegetable growers and greenhouse operators increased their average sales by 10 percent and reduced post-harvest losses from 15 percent to 8 percent.

Nine USAID operating units submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator that were not part of the original FY 2008 target universe. These results show that an additional 105,000 rural households benefited directly from U.S. interventions in agriculture.

Due to a one-to-two-year lag from allocation of funding resources to results in FY 2009, fewer rural households will benefit as compared to FY 2008. The U.S. Government will use new and increased funding in focus countries to sustainably increase yields and net incomes per hectare by 40 to 100 percent (depending upon the region); double the area under conservation agriculture in Asia, and expand trade of targeted commodities by 50 to 100 percent (depending on the region targeted). The increase in the FY 2010 request over FY 2009 funding will increase the number of rural households benefiting directly from U.S. interventions by 1.5 million people, to 4 million, over the FY 2009 target. This representative indicator tracks equitable access to services in such targeted areas.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Government Interventions in Agriculture<sup>8,9</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
No data available		1.88M	2.15M	3.42M	Met or Exceeded Target	2.53M	4.05M

In addition to working with farmers and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance helps to reduce trade barriers within and between countries. The following indicator measures progress toward a key program objective: linking producers of agricultural commodities to markets. In FY 2008, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by 63.3 percent, exceeding the target of 37.8 percent. Increased agricultural trade is one result of more efficient and better integrated markets. In normal years, this measure provides insight into programs impacts; the wild volatility of 2008 prices is likely to have skewed results upward. FY 2009 results can be expected to reflect market corrections.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Agriculture</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities Due to U.S. Government Assistance<sup>8,9</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
No data available		41.10 percent	37.80 percent	63.30 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	27.23 percent	43.57 percent

**Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>	<b>388,101</b>	<b>527,637</b>	<b>697,884</b>

U.S. assistance to the private sector helps build people’s capacity to take advantage of economic opportunity 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.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of the firm – from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private sector competitiveness efforts, the U.S. Government seeks to remove unnecessary regulation as an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment and encourage private sector led growth. In addition, support to the private sector helps build people’s capacity to take advantage of economic opportunities.

The requested increase will target programs in Africa and countries critical to U.S. security objectives. In Africa, the world’s poorest continent (approximately 42 percent of its 700 million people live in extreme poverty) additional resources will be used to build on the accomplishments of the previous efforts to foster much needed economic growth. In Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, a significant additional investment in U.S. private sector competitiveness efforts will contribute to achieving long-term stability and U.S. security objectives. In Iraq, programs will facilitate a shift to a market-based economy by encouraging key economic policies and legal reforms and building the capacity of government agencies and private sector economic institutions, including the Central Bank, ministries, private banks, and business associations.

The representative indicator chosen reflects U.S. efforts to put in place commercial laws that address the 11 core legal areas necessary for a healthy business climate. The data represent the number of laws enacted annually within the group of countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2008, U.S. assistance programs did not meet their targets for this indicator. However, because the U.S. Government’s private sector competitiveness efforts cover a large number of projects and activities across a variety of regions and countries, a single indicator does not adequately cover the breadth of programming. In addition to

commercial law reform, the U.S. Government supports the implementation of enhanced customs operations, tax administration, and business licensing practices.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Private Sector Competitiveness</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>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<sup>8,10</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
No data available		41	40	30	Target Not Met	22	16

With the FY 2009 request, the U.S. Government expects a portion of its planned private sector competitiveness efforts to lead to a more business-enabling environment that helps put laws in place that streamline business regulation and contribute to other steps to improve commercial governance. A country's ability to demonstrate improvements in any of the 11 core legal areas indicates that systemic changes are underway to build up the private sector. Additional programmatic approaches to increase private sector competitiveness include assisting countries to improve policies, laws, regulations, and administrative practices affecting the private sector's ability to compete nationally and internationally. The U.S. Government's activities in this area include not only the adoption and implementation of policies, but also their oversight by elected officials, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. Activities also include reducing barriers to competition and unwarranted distortions to market prices; reducing policy and regulatory barriers to establishing and operating businesses; and strengthening the legal framework surrounding property rights that is fair to both men and women.

**Program Area: Economic Opportunity**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Economic Opportunity</b>	<b>155,141</b>	<b>158,958</b>	<b>158,924</b>

Economic opportunity includes 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. U.S. activities in this program area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly female-headed households as they often are the most disadvantaged. U.S. activities also include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

Microfinance institutions (MFIs) provide access to financial services to those who would otherwise not have access. The performance indicator below reflects the share of U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs, which includes personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses. Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability, the point at which 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. Operational sustainability occurs within three to four years of initial

U.S. assistance, while eventual financial sustainability occurs within seven years. The FY 2008 result, 74 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeded the target.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Economic Opportunity</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percent of U.S. Government-Assisted Microfinance Institutions That Have Reached Operational Sustainability<sup>8, 11</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
No data available		69 percent	70 percent	74 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	70 percent	70 percent

FY 2009 funding will continue to support programs designed to enhance economic opportunity by helping people gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro and small enterprises, and strengthen microfinance institutions. Efforts will also target legal and regulatory reform geared at small and medium business development. Because programming in this area includes activities with gradual and long-term effects, an increase or decrease in budget levels from one year to another will not impact performance immediately. Moreover, because the set of reporting MFIs changes from one year to another, the representative indicator's results for this program area are not expected to show a significant upward trend.

**Program Area: Environment**

	<b>FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)</b>	<b>FY 2009 Estimate</b>	<b>FY 2010 Request</b>
<b>Economic Growth (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>3,278,988</b>	<b>4,058,965</b>	<b>4,689,409</b>
<b>Environment</b>	<b>324,236</b>	<b>368,236</b>	<b>743,393</b>

Environmental issues such as climate change, the protection of natural resources and forests, and trans-boundary 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.

U.S. assistance has funded environmental programs that have reduced growth in greenhouse gas emissions, while promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy, forest conservation, biodiversity, and other development goals since 1991, when the U.S. began systematically collecting results from the Global Climate Change program. As field programs demonstrated cumulative impacts over time, emissions reductions increased regularly, from an estimated 32 million tons of CO2-equivalent in 2002 to an estimated 150 million tons of CO2-equivalent in 2004, 2005 and 2006. In recent years, the U.S. has ended several major clean energy programs (Brazil, Mexico, and India, for example) which reduced reported emissions reductions from clean energy funding. At the same time, U.S. activities are focused on policy reform, outreach, and training, which indirectly and over time affect program targets (not always in the same year these activities are conducted).

The indicators below were chosen to represent the U.S. Government's performance in this area. The first is the standard indicator for climate change mitigation efforts. It allows for a comparison between

different sectors and different greenhouse gases, and accounts for the realities of actions that can reduce, avoid, or store carbon to reduce atmospheric inputs that lead to climate change. It also helps assess U.S. climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries in a number of sectors.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Environment</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance<sup>12,13</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
117M metric tons	129M metric tons	180M metric tons	149M metric tons	142M metric tons	Target Not Met	138M metric tons	133M metric tons

The next indicator is the number of hectares of natural resources under improved management. The U.S. uses a spatial indicator as an appropriate measure of the scale of impact of natural resource and biodiversity interventions. The standard of ‘improved’ management is defined as implementation of best practices and approaches, and demonstration of progress and results from a potentially wide range of tailored and relevant interventions.

Ecosystems are becoming impoverished at an alarming rate worldwide, threatening to undermine development by reducing soil productivity, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. In FY 2008, 126 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, exceeding the target of 113 million hectares. For example, USAID’s Regional Development Mission in Asia significantly exceeded its target primarily due to greater than expected participation of timber concessions in response to an improved enabling environment and supportive international policy changes. Additionally, Indonesia’s Environmental Services Program exceeded its target due to increased level of concern amongst government agencies, NGOs, community groups, and the private sector for improved natural resources management, especially through critical land rehabilitation activities.

An additional five operating units submitted FY 2008 results for this indicator that were not included in the original group of target countries. Including these results increases the number of hectares under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance by 500,000 hectares.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Environment</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance<sup>8,14</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
No data available		121.6M	113M	126M	Met or Exceeded Target	113.2M	113.5M

With funding in FY 2009, the U.S. Government will continue to contribute to emissions reduced or avoided and better account for these reductions in its development programs using new carbon accounting and reporting tools. Funding in FY 2010 will produce greater emissions reductions over the FY 2010

target after program initiation in FY 2011 and broader implementation in FY 2012. The FY 2010 request will more than double climate change support with increased funding in adaptation, clean energy, and climate-related land and forest management.

Additionally, funding for the environment sector will allow the U.S. Government to continue funding programs that will increase levels of concern for habitat protection and improve the enabling environment, leading to a target in FY 2010 of 113.5 million hectares of biological significance and natural resources under improved management.

## **STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE FIVE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) are the lead U.S. Government agencies in responding to complex humanitarian emergencies and natural disasters overseas. The United States' 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 emergencies, concerted efforts to address hunger and protracted crises, and planning to build the necessary capacity to prevent and mitigate the effects of conflict and disasters.

The goal of humanitarian assistance is to save lives, alleviate suffering, and minimize the economic costs of conflict, disasters, and displacement. Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity. It is often organized by sectors, but requires an integrated, coordinated, or multisectoral approach to be fully effective. Effective emergency operations will foster the transition from relief through recovery to development, but they cannot replace the investments necessary to reduce chronic poverty or establish just social services. The U.S. Government has three primary program areas: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for migration management.

The U.S. Government's emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters is tightly linked to all other foreign assistance goals, 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 through international and nongovernmental organizations for worldwide humanitarian programs, with the objective of saving lives and minimizing suffering in the midst of crises, increasing access to protection, promoting shared responsibility, and coordinating funding and implementation strategies.

The FY 2010 foreign assistance request for humanitarian assistance programs totals approximately \$4.1 billion, or 15 percent of the foreign assistance budget. Seven representative indicators presented below illustrate U.S. Government program performance for this objective. These measures demonstrate U.S. Government effectiveness in responding to natural disasters and complex emergencies.

<b>Humanitarian Assistance</b>			
<b>By Fiscal Year, Program Area &amp; Representative Performance Measure</b>			
	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>26,690,796</b>	<b>31,117,759</b>	<b>32,304,000</b>
<b>HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>	<b>4,071,762</b>	<b>4,223,407</b>	<b>3,893,099</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>	<b>3,888,946</b>	<b>4,078,588</b>	<b>3,723,916</b>
<p><i>Percent of Monitored Sites with Controlled Populations (Refugee Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Vulnerable Migrants, and Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance</i></p> <p><i>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></p> <p><i>Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Food for Peace Programs</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity</i></p> <p><i>Percent of Refugees Admitted to the United States Compared to Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination</i></p>			
<b>Disaster Prevention and Mitigation</b>	<b>125,606</b>	<b>101,939</b>	<b>129,419</b>
<b>Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management</b>	<b>57,210</b>	<b>42,880</b>	<b>39,764</b>

**Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,071,762</b>	<b>4,223,407</b>	<b>3,893,099</b>
<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>	<b>3,888,946</b>	<b>4,078,588</b>	<b>3,723,916</b>

The purpose of U.S. Government assistance in this program area is to provide 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 goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting these vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution,

exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, to ensure that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

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 Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other populations affected by natural and human-made disasters. The majority of PRM funding is provided multilaterally to international organizations, whereas most of the OFDA assistance is provided bilaterally. USAID's Office of Food for Peace is the primary source of U.S. Government food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, IDPs, and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, PRM and OFDA coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include: distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health services, including feeding centers; and providing clean water and shelter materials. If the scope of the disaster merits, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, and oversee provision of commodities and services. In situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. Government humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts to make populations as self-supporting as possible. The U.S. Government also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees and IDPs affected by crises, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, reintegration among local communities or resettlement to the United States.

#### *Nutritional Status Indicators*

Nutritional status is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian crisis and determining the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable populations 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.

An internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the U.S. Government is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict. Humanitarian situations are considered severe when more than 10 percent of the children under five suffer from acute malnutrition. Malnutrition contributes to mortality and hinders children's growth and development. The following performance measures highlight GAM for refugee sites, IDPs, and victims of conflict worldwide. 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 targets is an important accomplishment. Given the difficulties inherent in assisting dispersed populations, the results and targets for the second indicator below are slightly below target.

In 2008, results for the indicator tracking GAM in vulnerable populations fell short of the target, but the 91 percent result was the same level as in 2007. The rising cost of food and fuel has resulted in a global food crisis. According to an analysis conducted by the Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters, the average cost of minimum food rations has increased by 91 percent from 2006 to 2008. Overall, the shortfall may be attributed to the rising costs of food and fuel, which impact the quantity and quality of food available for refugee populations.

As noted, PRM measures the impact of its overseas assistance programs by monitoring global acute malnutrition (GAM) in refugee camps – a measure which is indicative of overall performance. PRM

recently disaggregated its GAM indicator into emergency and protracted refugee settings. In emergency refugee situations, results based on available data are slightly below target with 91 percent (target: 92 percent) of monitored refugee sites in emergency settings having fewer than 10 percent of children under age five suffering from GAM. In protracted refugee situations, PRM programs performed above target. In 94 percent (target: 90 percent) of protracted settings, less than five percent of children under five suffer from GAM. Since this is the first time PRM has disaggregated protracted situations from this indicator, the 2008 result for protracted situations will serve as a baseline in future reporting.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate<sup>2,3</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
94 percent	98 percent	91 percent	92 percent	91 percent	Target Not Met	92 percent	93 percent

In 2008, 34 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, which as result fell well short of the 40 percent target. However, at all sites monitored in 2007 and in 2008, the GAM rate improved or remained stable. A major contributor to the shortfall was an increase in the number of sites monitored in 2008 (in countries such as Sudan, Chad, Somalia, Ethiopia, and Niger), most of which had GAM rates over 10 percent. Also, from 2000 through 2006 Sudan's average GAM rate across the country was 16 percent, according to the UNICEF statistics. Therefore, achieving a GAM rate of below 10 percent at monitored sites in Sudan would require doing better than the country GAM average in its most vulnerable communities, which would be highly improbable. In the Sahel, increased malnutrition coincided with local drought conditions exacerbated by an increase in food prices also contributing to the shortfall.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate<sup>4,5</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
20 percent	23 percent	41 percent	40 percent	34 percent	Target Not Met	44 percent	48 percent

Given the immense numbers of children under five years of age who are malnourished among refugees, IDPs, and victims of conflict, performance improvement requires increased resources and capacities from international and local partners. Improvement requires better security for humanitarian workers and for beneficiaries to increase access to assistance, particularly in Pakistan, Somalia, and Sudan. Moreover, improved household income and livelihoods and greater reach of nutrition programs can be achieved only through the active involvement of local authorities.

### *Protection and Solution Indicators*

From the broadest perspective, all humanitarian assistance has a protection component. The internationally-agreed definition of protection provided by the International Committee of the Red Cross is “all activities aimed at ensuring full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with the letter and spirit of the relevant bodies of law.”<sup>1</sup> Efforts to protect vulnerable populations derived from international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws include activities to help IDPs and similarly vulnerable populations to reduce or manage risks associated with armed conflict and other violence, persecution, family separation, unlawful recruitment of child soldiers, discrimination, abuse, and exploitation. Solutions activities can include promoting self-reliance among displaced populations, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance, and integrating voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement, whenever feasible, into one comprehensive approach for resolving refugee or other displacement situations.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2008, PRM funded protection efforts and the provision of food and non-food items, health assistance, psycho-social counseling, education and livelihoods support to Iraqi refugees and asylum seekers in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, Egypt and other countries in the region. Inside Iraq, PRM contributions to major international organization (IO) partners funded protection and assistance programs for conflict victims, internally displaced Iraqis and returnees that included the distribution of food and non-food items, mobile legal aid teams, water and sanitation programs, and support for emergency shelter, rental subsidies and livelihoods. The FY 2010 request also includes continuing strong support to United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.6 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. This funding is critical to meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would not be met or, more likely, would be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. PRM’s request also includes increased funds to address emerging needs of conflict victims in Pakistan and Afghanistan.

In FY 2008, the U.S. improved its performance over FY 2007, assisting 77 percent of targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities, although falling short of the 80 percent target. The major reason for the shortfall was a lack of humanitarian access for protection and solutions programming, particularly in Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, and Sudan. Plans to improve performance include increasing cooperation with international partners to encourage government authorities to give better access for humanitarian assistance.

The first indicator below highlights the performance of USAID’s OFDA in supporting protection and solution activities. It reflects the gross number of beneficiaries who have benefited from USAID protection activities.

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<sup>1</sup> *Strengthening protection in war: a search for professional standards*. ICRC, 2001.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance<sup>6,7</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
N/A**		70 percent	80 percent	77 percent	Target Not Met	83 percent	86 percent

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a PRM priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV also increases the protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs. This indicator measures the extent to which PRM programs combat gender-based violence, particularly by integrating GBV into multisectoral humanitarian programs.

In FY 2008, the percent of projects the PRM funded that included activities focused on prevention and response to gender-based violence (GBV) remained constant at 27.5 percent. While results were slightly below target, PRM overseas assistance funding dedicated to GBV programs increased to over \$6.3 million in FY 2008 from \$5.3 million in FY 2007; however, overall funding availability for other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multi-sectoral programs. As a result of ongoing database implementation, PRM continues to improve the accuracy of disaggregated data for multisectoral assistance programs to better identify GBV programming. It is likely that a greater percentage of PRM-supported assistance programs address gender-based violence than we are currently able to calculate.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence<sup>8,9</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
23 percent	23 percent	27.50 percent	33 percent	27.50 percent	Target Not Met	33 percent	35 percent

#### *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.

By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, USAID is meeting its mission of saving lives, reducing hunger, and providing a long-term framework through which to protect lives and livelihoods. The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of USAID’s Office of Food for Peace (FFP) programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries they reach. Emergency food aid provided by FFP reached 43 million people in FY 2008, 92 percent of planned beneficiaries. Although this result is below the 93 percent target, FFP improved its performance over FY 2007 when it reached 86 percent. Most countries receiving assistance are beset by natural or human-made disasters or complex emergencies, or a combination of these, which exacerbate already acute or chronic food insecurity.

The reason for FFP’s slight shortfall in performance is that the cost to purchase and transport food has increased dramatically over the past several years as commodity and fuel prices rose. The effect of the increase in costs has been fewer commodities and cash resources with which to meet needs. To counter the increased costs, which have drastically driven up the cost per ton of food assistance, FFP is making several improvements to enhance performance, including:

- Being more selective in the commodities it chooses to purchase, such as switching to acceptable alternatives at a lower price;
- Pre-positioning stocks more effectively to decrease transportation costs;
- Improving beneficiary targeting by concentrating resources for greater impact. This is achieved through better emergency needs assessments, new early warning tools, and a refined emergency needs allocation process; and
- Expanding the Layers monitoring system, which uses hand-held computers to collect and analyze food aid program information from a random sample of program sites. Once the data are collected, Layers generates a report on the performance of grantees in implementing Title II programs. A wide variety of issues are evaluated, ranging from the conditions of storage in commodity warehouses and record keeping for commodity losses, to the quality of services delivered by Title II grantees. Layers is currently utilized in Ethiopia, Haiti and Madagascar, and will be expanded to other countries that receive Title II non-emergency assistance, including Guatemala, Mali and Uganda

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID’s Office of Food for Peace Programs<sup>10,11</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
85 percent	84 percent	86 percent	93 percent	92 percent	Improved, but Target Not Met	93 percent	93 percent

USAID provides basic inputs for survival, recovery, and restoration of productive capacity in communities that have been devastated by natural and human-made disasters. USAID 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, USAID’s 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 NGOs. One major impediment to achieving 100 percent distribution is lack of security that prevents humanitarian workers from reaching beneficiary populations.

The indicator below illustrates OFDA’s achievements in providing disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity. OFDA’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 affected areas. Tracking the percentage of households that receive this support in a crisis is a solid indicator of how effective OFDA’s efforts are in providing lasting solutions during a humanitarian crisis. FY 2008 performance slightly exceeded the target. Plans to improve performance include increasing cooperation with international humanitarian partners to obtain from government authorities better access for humanitarian assistance.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity<sup>12,13</sup></b>						
<b>FY 2005 Results</b>	<b>FY 2006 Results</b>	<b>FY 2007 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Target</b>	<b>FY 2008 Results</b>	<b>FY 2008 Rating</b>	<b>FY 2009 Target</b>	<b>FY 2010 Target</b>
N/A	N/A	85 percent	80 percent	84 percent	Met or Exceeded Target	85 percent	86 percent

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. Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking whether the numbers of refugees eligible for entry to the U.S. are actually arriving. To the extent that PRM has control of the process, it also measures PRM’s performance in managing the program.

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the PRM’s work. In FY 2008, for the first time since the attacks of September 11, 2001, refugee admissions to the United States exceeded 60,000. The 60,192 refugee arrivals represented a 25 percent increase over FY 2007 arrivals, and utilized 86 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This achievement included the arrival of 13,823 Iraqi refugees, almost an eight-fold increase over FY 2007’s level of 1,608.

Deviation from the target was largely due to two factors: delays in the start-up of a major new resettlement program for Bhutanese in Nepal due to political and security issues in the country and the discovery of major fraud in the refugee admissions family reunification program which required a suspension of reunification processing in Africa. Bhutanese resettlement start-up is now complete, eliminating this delay. PRM continues to work with the Department of Homeland Security to address problems of fraud in the African family reunification caseload.

<b>STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE</b>							
<b>Program Area</b>	<b>Protection, Assistance, and Solutions</b>						
<b>Performance Indicator<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Percentage of refugees admitted to the U.S. as a percentage of the allocated regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination<sup>8,14</sup></b>						
FY 2005 Results	FY 2006 Results	FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Target	FY 2008 Results	FY 2008 Rating	FY 2009 Target	FY 2010 Target
108 percent of 50,000	69 percent of 60,000	97 percent of 50,000	100 percent of allocation	86 percent of allocation	Target Not Met	100 percent	100 percent

An increase in humanitarian assistance funding should increase the number of emergency beneficiaries receiving food assistance; lives saved, and percent of targeted disaster-affected households receiving basic inputs for survival. Since performance indicators under this program area measure the proportion of aid being provided to those most in need, they inherently measure the efficiency of operations. Since it is impossible to forecast the number of disaster victims ahead of time, these indicators are less reflective of budget magnitude than of program performance and efficiency.

The FY 2010 funding request incorporates ongoing Iraq-related protection and assistance programs previously funded with supplemental resources, and is based on an assumed environment of continued substantial needs for Iraqi refugees in host countries and IDPs and conflict victims in Iraq, the improvement of security in an increasing number of areas in Iraq, and the consequent gradual increase in returns of both refugees and IDPs. In FY 2008, PRM funding supported the return home of nearly 280,000 Afghans. FY 2010 funds will sustain Afghan refugee repatriation operations, which helps foster stability in the region and provide life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani conflict victims and IDPs fleeing violence associated with military operations against armed insurgents. The FY 2010 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist over 500,000 refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the eastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Somalia. It strives to meet the increasing needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes and Sri Lankans fleeing conflict and violence. It supports new needs in Georgia resulting from the August 2008 conflict in that country as well as ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted situations in the Caucasus region. The request also incorporates some funding for the rapidly growing Colombian IDP population, one of the largest displacement crises in the world. The funds will enable USAID and PRM to continue to invest in establishing and then using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are done professionally and reliably.

**Program Area: Disaster Prevention and Mitigation**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,071,762</b>	<b>4,223,407</b>	<b>3,893,099</b>
<b>Disaster Readiness (total)</b>	<b>125,606</b>	<b>101,939</b>	<b>129,419</b>
<b>Child Survival and Health</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Development Assistance</b>	<b>18,616</b>	<b>24,276</b>	<b>41,435</b>
<b>Economic Support Fund</b>	<b>47,731</b>	<b>31,600</b>	<b>1,660</b>
<b>FREEDOM Support Act<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>International Disaster Assistance</b>	<b>42,974</b>	<b>35,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>International Organizations and Programs</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>Public Law 480 (Food Aid)</b>	<b>15,293</b>	<b>10,063</b>	<b>35,324</b>

U.S. Government assistance builds and reinforces the capacity of disaster-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 percent of disaster responders in the Western Hemisphere have been trained by the U.S. Government in programs that have been in operation for more than 30 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. 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 2010, 98 percent of Disaster Readiness will be funded out of three accounts: IDA (39 percent), Development Assistance (32 percent), and P.L. 480 (27 percent), with the remainder from Economic Support Fund and International Organizations and Programs.

**Program Area: Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management**

	FY 2008 Actual (incl. supplemental)	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2010 Request
<b>Humanitarian Assistance (\$ in thousands)</b>	<b>4,071,762</b>	<b>4,223,407</b>	<b>3,893,099</b>
<b>Migration Management</b>	<b>57,210</b>	<b>42,880</b>	<b>39,764</b>

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. 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 FY 2010 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement effective, orderly, and humane migration management policies and systems, including in the context of mixed migratory flows. It includes funds for anti-trafficking initiatives, primarily to prevent the exploitation of women and children worldwide and provide assistance to trafficking victims, including those who may need protection.

<sup>2</sup> Beginning in the FY 2010 Congressional Budget Justification, the authorities and appropriations for the Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union account (which includes the FREEDOM Support Act) was merged with the Assistance for Eastern Europe and the Baltic States account and renamed to form the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account.

## **Performance Erratum**

**USAID has become aware of the following errors in the 2008 Annual Performance Report and Citizens' Report issued in January 2009. This erratum shall correct them.**

### **Annual Performance Report, page 41**

#### **Citizens' Report, page 15**

Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth program area narrative: the deficit-to-GDP ratio should have been reported as **3.1 percent** for the 2004-2006 period.

### **Annual Performance Report, page 53**

#### **Citizens' Report, page 18**

The 2008 target for the indicator Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate was incorrectly stated as 50 percent. The target should have been reported as 40 percent. This change does not impact the rating of the indicator as "Did Not Meet Target."

### **Annual Performance Report, pages 54-55:**

The performance results data and ratings in the indicator tables for Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs (p. 54, bottom) and Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity (p. 55, top) were accidentally reversed.

## **End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators (Peace & Security)**

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<sup>1</sup> Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

<sup>2</sup> Data Source: 2008 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).

<sup>3</sup> 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>).

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Data Quality: Data is compiled and tracked by the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, 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>).

<sup>6</sup> Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Trainings and other activities that took place in over 19 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East and Latin America.

<sup>7</sup> 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 relevant Contracting Officer's

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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>).

<sup>8</sup> Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 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 in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at <http://www.state.gov/g/tip/rls/tiprpt/2008/>.

<sup>9</sup> 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, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All 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>).

### **End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators** **(Governing Justly & Democratically)**

<sup>1</sup> Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

<sup>2</sup> Data Source: 2008 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).

<sup>3</sup> 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>).

<sup>4</sup> Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers the countries where USAID is working - Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries will closeout in 2008, USAID 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. 2007 was the 10th anniversary of use of this rating system. The full report can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Website, [http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe\\_eurasia/dem\\_gov/ngoindex/2006/](http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2006/).

<sup>5</sup> 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 an editorial committee consisting of USAID and country experts.

### **End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators** **(Investing in People)**

<sup>1</sup> Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

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<sup>2</sup> Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. The 15 focus countries are Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Guyana, Haiti, Kenya, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Vietnam, and Zambia. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services.

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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 2009. Due to time associated with data analysis, infections averted estimates through FY 2010, will be released in 2012. 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Data Quality: The data are 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, facility, and program management systems.

<sup>7</sup> 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 the 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.

<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Data Source: USAID program information. The 15 malaria initiative focus countries are Angola, Benin, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in 7 countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in 8 new countries.

<sup>10</sup> Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>, p. 20–23).

<sup>11</sup> Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys; 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,

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Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Targets for DPT3 coverage through 2006 were based on the rate of change observed during the 1990s and assumed a 1 percent annual increase as of 2004. The 0.5 percent annual increase for FY 2007 and beyond reflects slower growth for the indicator since 2000.

<sup>12</sup> 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 percent increment increase every year.

<sup>13</sup> 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 MCPR were set using an expected progress of 1 percentage point annually as of 2004.

<sup>14</sup> Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.

<sup>15</sup> 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 expected annual progress of 0.7 percentage points as of 2004.

<sup>16</sup> Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports from Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank and Gaza, Africa Regional, East Africa Regional, Asia Regional, and West Africa Regional Bureaus, as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

### **End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators** **(Economic Growth)**

<sup>1</sup> Please note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> 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

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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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report for Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti, Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. 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.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> Data Source: FY 2008 Performance Reports as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS): 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. FY 2009 and 2010 Targets: Modern Energy Services—Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Philippines, USAID’s Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID South Asia Regional. Access to cellular service—USAID Africa Regional (AFR). Access to internet services—Philippines, USAID Africa Regional (AFR), EGAT, USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP). Transportation Infrastructure Projects—Afghanistan, Sudan.

<sup>8</sup> Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID’s Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).

<sup>9</sup> Data Source: FY 2008 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, Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), and West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

<sup>10</sup> FY 2008 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 Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

<sup>11</sup> USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting Annual Report to Congress, FY 2007 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 2007 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. The indicator value shown for FY 2008 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFI operations in FY 2007. 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.

<sup>12</sup> Data Source: USAID/EGAT Global Climate Change (GCC) team. Data are collected through USAID’s annual Online GCC reporting process and represent a best estimate of greenhouse gas emissions reductions or avoidance.

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Over the next year USAID is rolling out web-based calculators that will improve the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator.

<sup>13</sup> Data Quality: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/ forestry/conservation sector. More disaggregated estimation tools will be available in FY 2009.

<sup>14</sup> Data Source: FY 2008 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 Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

### **End Notes for Data Source & Data Quality for Performance Indicators** **(Humanitarian Assistance)**

<sup>1</sup> \*Note that results from funds requested for a given fiscal year frequently occur after the fiscal year for which they were requested. Therefore, funds requested for FY 2010 can be expected to also impact targets in FY 2011 and possibly beyond, just as results for FY 2008 were achieved using a combination of funding from current and previous fiscal years.

<sup>2</sup> Data Source: Reports from the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), UN High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

<sup>3</sup> Data Quality: USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO 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.

<sup>4</sup> Data Source: Data were 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 in FY 2008, 80 percent 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.

<sup>5</sup> Data Quality: Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and Médecins sans Frontières). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.

<sup>6</sup> 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.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

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<sup>8</sup> Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).

<sup>9</sup> Data Quality: Data quality is good, but its accuracy could be improved. The accuracy of the data depends on the quality of the information that is entered into its project tracking database, which PRM plans to address through increased staff training. A Data Quality Assessment of this indicator was completed in November 2007. Targets seek to gradually increase the proportion of PRM funding to NGOs and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. Results depend on funding availability.

<sup>10</sup> Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.

<sup>11</sup> Data Quality: FFP regularly assesses the quality of data from implementing partners. The last data quality assessment was conducted in July 2007.

<sup>12</sup> Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA).

<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>14</sup> 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.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	25,207,133	20,545,203	1,836,095	4,661,930	1,623,622	2,989,838	690,050	878,733	483,055	261,381	85,181	4,548,002	1,023,178	1,210,864	4,915,204
<b>Africa</b>	6,221,521	2,925,971	746,073	3,295,550	678,352	183,249	-	21,642	27,512	130,222	13,779	6,757	-	1,118,385	-
Angola	42,203	41,151	27,946	1,052	5,500	-	-	-	7,483	-	222	-	-	-	-
Benin	29,033	29,033	22,587	-	6,300	-	-	-	-	-	146	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,555	1,055	-	78,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	755	300	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	12,775	12,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152	-	-	12,623	-
Burundi	21,132	21,132	6,031	-	6,530	-	-	-	170	-	220	-	-	8,181	-
Cameroon	2,300	1,800	1,488	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	312	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	674	674	-	-	-	-	-	496	-	-	178	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	4,526	4,526	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	4,410	-
Chad	62,982	62,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185	-	-	62,797	-
Comoros	136	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	100,800	-	-	100,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	161,000	142,689	42,918	18,311	23,918	18,846	-	1,488	-	5,455	504	397	-	49,163	-
Djibouti	5,104	4,954	496	150	1,500	-	-	298	-	-	360	1,983	-	317	-
Ethiopia	659,198	322,198	55,979	337,000	37,067	-	-	-	1,000	-	586	843	-	226,723	-
Gabon	199	199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-
Ghana	80,889	68,889	35,074	12,000	25,412	-	-	496	75	-	588	298	-	6,946	-
Guinea	14,206	14,206	8,458	-	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	246	109	-	2,993	-
Guinea-Bissau	957	957	-	-	-	-	-	600	244	-	113	-	-	-	-
Kenya	634,413	132,534	39,384	501,879	32,125	-	-	-	6,211	-	606	198	-	54,010	-
Lesotho	28,557	8,907	8,828	19,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	79	-	-	-	-
Liberia	161,199	160,399	23,235	800	29,863	43,192	-	4,096	-	51,664	379	298	-	7,672	-
Madagascar	57,668	57,168	33,445	500	11,669	-	-	-	-	-	303	-	-	11,751	-
Malawi	105,989	81,241	47,560	24,748	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	307	-	-	17,874	-
Mali	59,960	58,510	31,198	1,450	23,400	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	3,627	-
Mauritania	17,839	17,839	-	-	500	-	-	-	700	-	125	-	-	16,514	-
Mauritius	149	149	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	149	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	284,346	70,646	36,349	213,700	11,356	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	22,659	-
Namibia	108,017	5,517	1,934	102,500	3,525	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Niger	29,202	29,202	300	-	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	121	-	-	25,881	-
Nigeria	496,460	76,460	44,009	420,000	29,710	-	-	590	-	-	812	1,339	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	830	830	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	-	155	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	157,824	47,824	29,272	110,000	3,820	-	-	-	-	-	391	-	-	14,341	-
Sao Tome and Principe	621	621	496	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-
Senegal	57,859	56,324	29,279	1,535	21,798	-	-	-	-	-	1,177	-	-	4,070	-
Seychelles	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	22,868	22,368	500	500	2,120	12,399	-	-	-	-	401	-	-	6,948	-
Somalia	113,372	113,372	748	-	10,419	-	-	-	754	2,281	-	-	-	99,170	-
South Africa	574,266	17,066	6,951	557,200	9,250	-	-	-	-	-	865	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	14,379	14,379	-	-	-	7,936	-	-	5,451	-	-	992	-	-	-
Sudan	666,396	663,151	17,488	3,245	127,721	100,876	-	13,578	4,400	70,822	349	-	-	327,917	-
Swaziland	26,642	8,442	8,332	18,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	361,008	80,008	52,796	281,000	21,439	-	-	-	149	-	300	-	-	5,324	-
The Gambia	119	119	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Togo	106	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	-	-	-	-
Uganda	389,706	134,706	40,451	255,000	32,600	-	-	-	200	-	625	-	-	60,830	-
Zambia	293,593	61,593	32,789	232,000	17,917	-	-	-	-	-	433	-	-	10,454	-
Zimbabwe	82,652	79,322	19,153	3,330	4,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,190	-
USAID Africa Regional	110,158	110,158	18,197	-	91,961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	15,000	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	24,394	24,394	8,550	-	15,844	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	12,967	12,967	1,984	-	10,983	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	35,194	35,194	11,868	-	23,326	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>673,249</b>	<b>581,759</b>	<b>105,221</b>	<b>91,490</b>	<b>155,051</b>	<b>230,593</b>	-	<b>10,217</b>	<b>25,717</b>	-	<b>6,740</b>	<b>43,495</b>	-	<b>4,725</b>	-
Burma	19,270	19,270	2,083	-	717	12,895	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,575	-
Cambodia	58,186	55,686	28,322	2,500	8,087	14,920	-	-	4,060	-	99	198	-	-	-
China	21,839	19,839	4,960	2,000	9,919	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	186,590	186,340	25,737	250	70,953	64,474	-	6,150	5,117	-	1,037	12,872	-	-	-
Laos	5,877	5,877	992	-	-	298	-	1,567	2,953	-	67	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,156	2,156	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,254	-	902	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	46	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	6,733	6,733	-	-	4,797	-	-	-	-	-	943	993	-	-	-
North Korea	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,731	2,731	2,480	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-
Philippines	114,699	114,699	24,967	-	27,321	27,773	-	794	4,562	-	1,525	27,757	-	-	-
Samoa	18	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-
Singapore	725	725	-	-	-	-	-	-	725	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	58	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	635	635	-	-	-	-	-	-	635	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	7,286	6,786	992	500	-	-	-	1,686	2,483	-	1,202	423	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,188	24,188	1,000	-	5,000	16,862	-	20	-	-	156	-	-	1,150	-
Tonga	655	655	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	498	-	-	-
Vanuatu	93	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	102,294	16,294	-	86,000	2,420	10,613	-	-	3,075	-	186	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	26,405	26,405	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	853	-	-	754	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	39,765	39,525	13,688	240	25,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>792,434</b>	<b>788,434</b>	<b>11,960</b>	<b>4,000</b>	-	<b>31,742</b>	<b>607,500</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>20,753</b>	-	<b>25,305</b>	<b>90,876</b>	-	-	-
Albania	24,101	24,101	500	-	-	-	17,717	-	3,125	-	644	2,115	-	-	-
Armenia	62,634	62,634	500	-	-	-	58,026	-	600	-	532	2,976	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	26,841	26,841	1,990	-	-	-	18,846	-	2,077	-	952	2,976	-	-	-
Belarus	10,192	10,192	-	-	-	-	10,192	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	33,286	33,286	-	-	-	-	27,773	-	1,243	-	978	3,292	-	-	-
Bulgaria	8,541	8,541	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	1,657	6,584	-	-	-
Croatia	904	904	-	-	-	-	-	-	595	-	309	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	10,911	10,911	-	-	-	10,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,446	4,446	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,601	2,845	-	-	-
Estonia	2,573	2,573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,068	1,505	-	-	-
Georgia	63,850	63,850	750	-	-	-	50,091	-	3,210	-	799	9,000	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Greece	443	443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	443	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,142	2,142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,202	940	-	-	-
Ireland	15,871	15,871	-	-	-	15,871	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	147,148	147,148	-	-	-	-	146,301	-	500	-	347	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,545	2,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,040	1,505	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,636	2,636	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,131	1,505	-	-	-
Macedonia	26,128	26,128	-	-	-	-	21,822	-	932	-	552	2,822	-	-	-
Malta	54	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
Moldova	15,296	15,296	-	-	-	-	14,184	-	-	-	642	470	-	-	-
Montenegro	9,307	9,307	-	-	-	-	8,435	-	777	-	95	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,053	29,053	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,073	26,980	-	-	-
Portugal	439	439	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	439	-	-	-	-
Romania	12,808	12,808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,711	11,097	-	-	-
Russia	81,030	77,530	4,296	3,500	-	-	71,640	-	1,500	-	94	-	-	-	-
Serbia	52,687	52,687	-	-	-	-	51,563	-	855	-	269	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,112	2,112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	1,035	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,219	1,219	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	843	376	-	-	-
Turkey	12,437	12,437	-	-	-	-	-	298	2,443	-	2,879	6,817	-	-	-
Ukraine	84,810	84,310	1,891	500	-	-	72,409	-	2,100	-	1,874	6,036	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	24,213	24,213	2,033	-	-	3,125	18,559	-	496	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	21,777	21,777	-	-	-	1,835	19,942	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>5,299,251</b>	<b>5,299,251</b>	<b>2,883</b>	-	<b>17,914</b>	<b>1,138,261</b>	-	<b>12,356</b>	<b>57,648</b>	<b>24,798</b>	<b>12,801</b>	<b>3,999,955</b>	-	<b>32,635</b>	-
Algeria	1,611	1,611	-	-	-	400	-	198	317	-	696	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	5,334	5,334	-	-	-	-	-	-	744	-	622	3,968	-	-	-
Egypt	1,705,225	1,705,225	-	-	-	411,639	-	1,984	895	-	1,237	1,289,470	-	-	-
Iran	21,623	21,623	-	-	-	21,623	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	49,116	49,116	-	-	-	4,960	-	-	20,363	-	31	-	-	23,762	-
Israel	2,380,560	2,380,560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,560	-	-	-
Jordan	687,792	687,792	-	-	-	361,412	-	1,488	23,571	-	2,941	298,380	-	-	-
Lebanon	58,297	58,297	-	-	-	44,636	-	496	4,745	-	1,477	6,943	-	-	-
Libya	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	26,463	26,463	-	-	4,136	15,374	-	496	1,119	-	1,713	3,625	-	-	-
Oman	7,733	7,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,593	-	1,428	4,712	-	-	-
Qatar	268	268	-	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	99	99	-	-	-	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	8,366	8,366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,366	-
Tunisia	11,554	11,554	-	-	-	1,200	-	198	100	-	1,711	8,345	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	224,986	224,986	-	-	-	217,986	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	17,730	17,730	2,883	-	4,913	1,500	-	496	2,534	-	945	3,952	-	507	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	4,960	4,960	-	-	-	4,960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	49,595	49,595	-	-	-	49,595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	24,798	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPR)	11,841	11,841	-	-	8,865	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,295,461</b>	<b>2,288,961</b>	<b>214,060</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>241,222</b>	<b>897,810</b>	<b>82,550</b>	<b>294,644</b>	<b>52,279</b>	-	<b>10,402</b>	<b>300,719</b>	-	<b>195,275</b>	-
Afghanistan	1,118,106	1,117,606	63,017	500	148,651	540,502	-	272,574	23,096	-	1,660	-	-	68,106	-
Bangladesh	150,857	150,857	37,381	-	29,190	-	-	198	4,813	-	821	595	-	77,859	-
India	99,007	93,007	59,939	6,000	16,547	-	-	-	1,692	-	1,345	-	-	13,484	-
Kazakhstan	21,101	21,101	893	-	-	-	14,879	-	2,992	-	998	1,339	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	29,964	29,964	595	-	-	-	25,046	-	2,488	-	992	843	-	-	-
Maldives	169	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-
Nepal	51,938	51,938	19,891	-	9,136	9,423	-	30	1,242	-	869	-	-	11,347	-
Pakistan	740,535	740,535	29,816	-	29,757	347,165	-	21,822	9,725	-	2,129	297,570	-	2,551	-
Sri Lanka	28,266	28,266	-	-	5,241	-	-	20	647	-	603	-	-	21,755	-
Tajikistan	31,255	31,255	1,239	-	-	-	25,789	-	3,164	-	518	372	-	173	-
Turkmenistan	7,200	7,200	397	-	-	-	5,455	-	1,050	-	298	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	9,497	9,497	892	-	-	-	8,405	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	2,976	2,976	-	-	-	-	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,890	1,890	-	-	-	720	-	-	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,566,185</b>	<b>1,421,211</b>	<b>134,201</b>	<b>144,974</b>	<b>247,305</b>	<b>409,213</b>	-	<b>410,091</b>	<b>10,145</b>	-	<b>11,609</b>	<b>64,639</b>	-	<b>134,008</b>	-
Argentina	1,973	1,973	-	-	-	-	-	198	871	-	904	-	-	-	-
Belize	236	216	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	216	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	99,734	99,734	16,936	-	26,618	16,862	-	30,154	-	-	179	-	-	8,985	-
Brazil	15,349	14,349	3,200	1,000	9,983	-	-	992	-	-	174	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,386	1,386	-	-	-	-	-	99	737	-	550	-	-	-	-
Colombia	547,861	547,861	-	-	-	194,412	-	289,005	3,288	-	1,421	52,570	-	7,165	-
Costa Rica	172	172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172	-	-	-	-
Cuba	45,330	45,330	-	-	-	45,330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	47,687	36,187	10,411	11,500	11,003	12,399	-	992	436	-	946	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,579	1,579	-	-	-	-	-	496	496	-	587	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	25,200	25,200	2,000	-	9,855	5,951	-	7,042	174	-	178	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	31,490	31,470	8,425	20	15,051	-	-	744	-	-	1,619	5,631	-	-	-
Guatemala	62,933	62,933	14,623	-	18,067	11,903	-	3,472	-	-	491	496	-	13,881	-
Guyana	24,018	4,018	-	20,000	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	268	-	-	-	-
Haiti	279,542	187,542	19,805	92,000	15,196	62,881	-	8,927	-	-	182	982	-	79,569	-
Honduras	40,510	39,510	12,035	1,000	15,149	-	-	744	-	-	936	496	-	10,150	-
Jamaica	13,393	13,093	1,190	300	9,690	-	-	992	471	-	750	-	-	-	-
Mexico	53,854	53,854	2,678	-	8,215	14,703	-	26,553	1,348	-	357	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	38,266	37,766	7,753	500	13,804	-	-	972	-	-	483	496	-	14,258	-
Panama	3,652	3,652	-	-	2,000	-	-	992	498	-	162	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,761	9,761	2,100	-	6,759	-	-	278	433	-	191	-	-	-	-
Peru	90,997	90,977	12,785	20	11,611	29,757	-	36,546	109	-	169	-	-	-	-
Suriname	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	1,083	1,083	-	-	-	-	-	496	401	-	186	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Trinidad and Tobago	1,380	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	397	883	-	100	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	238	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	238	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	9,495	9,495	-	-	6,519	2,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	16,007	16,007	-	-	-	12,039	-	-	-	-	-	3,968	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	28,010	9,810	5,703	18,200	4,107	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	11,853	11,439	3,374	414	8,065	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	61,062	61,062	11,183	-	49,879	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	1,984	1,984	-	-	1,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>21,179</b>	<b>21,179</b>	<b>4,682</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,497</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Asia Middle East Regional	21,179	21,179	4,682	-	16,497	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)</b>	<b>325,985</b>	<b>325,985</b>	<b>13,044</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>83,335</b>	<b>39,395</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-284,164</b>	<b>474,375</b>
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	325,985	325,985	13,044	-	83,335	39,395	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-284,164	474,375
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)</b>	<b>167,890</b>	<b>167,890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,218</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>162,672</b>
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	167,890	167,890	-	-	-	5,218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,672
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)</b>	<b>158,538</b>	<b>158,538</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>148,538</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	158,538	158,538	-	-	148,538	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>17,854</b>	<b>17,854</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,903</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,951</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	17,854	17,854	-	-	-	11,903	-	5,951	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>290,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - Core	290,000	290,000	290,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	<b>313,971</b>	<b>313,971</b>	<b>313,971</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Global Health - International Partnerships	313,971	313,971	313,971	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	<b>123,534</b>	<b>123,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>123,534</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	123,534	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	123,534	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations</b>	<b>309,954</b>	<b>309,954</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>309,954</b>
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	309,954	309,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	309,954
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	<b>183,506</b>	<b>183,506</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>183,506</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	183,506	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	183,506	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Actual**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	53,272	53,272	-	-	28,474	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	53,272	53,272	-	-	28,474	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	17,656	17,656	-	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	17,656	17,656	-	-	-	17,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	207,394	207,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,927	106,361	4,545	41,561	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs	207,394	207,394	-	-	-	-	-	-	54,927	106,361	4,545	41,561	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	44,636
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,067,814	1,067,814	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,023,178	-	44,636
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	50,568	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	50,568	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,568	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)</b>	1,119,416	-	-	1,119,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,119,416	-	-	1,119,416	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	783,730	783,730	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	783,730
USAID Capital Investment Fund	87,287	87,287	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,287
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,094	8,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,094
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	37,692	37,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37,692
USAID Operating Expenses	650,657	650,657	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	650,657
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	6,934	6,934	-	-	6,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	6,934	6,934	-	-	6,934	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,862,548	1,862,548	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,862,548
Peace Corps	330,799	330,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	330,799
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,544,388	1,544,388	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,544,388
Inter-American Foundation	20,830	20,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,830
African Development Foundation	29,757	29,757	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29,757
Treasury Technical Assistance	20,235	20,235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,235
Debt Restructuring	30,055	30,055	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,055
Export-Import Bank	992	992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-164,500	-164,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-164,500
Trade and Development Agency	49,992	49,992	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,992
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	1,277,289	1,277,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,277,289
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	81,101	81,101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81,101

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2a: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2008 Actual**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	PKO	IMET	FMF	MRA	PL 480	Other*
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	942,305	942,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	942,305
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,798	24,798	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,798
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	74,544	74,544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	74,544
African Development Bank	2,021	2,021	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,021
African Development Fund	134,585	134,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,585
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	17,926	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,926
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	25,998,259	20,839,259	1,955,000	5,159,000	1,800,000	3,018,500	650,000	1,190,000	525,000	91,000	4,635,000	250,200	934,500	1,225,900	4,564,159
<b>Africa</b>	5,660,316	2,405,610	848,509	3,254,706	714,793	417,910	-	26,600	31,498	13,795	8,255	104,250	-	240,000	-
Angola	45,892	44,840	28,450	1,052	9,690	-	-	-	6,300	400	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,900	30,900	23,700	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,175	700	-	78,475	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	19,870	19,870	6,000	-	-	-	-	100	-	170	-	-	-	13,600	-
Burundi	35,238	35,238	12,060	-	6,530	-	-	-	373	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	2,285	1,785	1,500	500	-	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	12,775	12,775	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	7,500	-
Comoros	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	101,280	20	-	101,260	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	131,609	113,495	51,265	18,114	5,000	32,800	-	1,500	300	530	600	5,500	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	5,746	5,596	496	150	2,500	-	-	300	-	300	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	503,430	169,743	63,200	333,687	75,000	-	-	-	-	700	843	-	-	30,000	-
Gabon	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	90,395	78,895	38,495	11,500	34,500	-	-	500	-	600	300	-	-	4,500	-
Guinea	13,461	13,461	8,200	-	2,576	-	-	100	-	85	-	-	-	2,500	-
Guinea-Bissau	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	595,746	94,896	45,626	500,850	42,750	-	-	-	5,500	770	250	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,650	6,500	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	189,980	189,180	24,900	800	22,000	80,300	-	4,130	-	400	1,500	49,650	-	6,300	-
Madagascar	71,850	71,350	38,900	500	15,350	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	114,667	90,019	50,789	24,648	20,930	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	77,080	75,630	33,650	1,450	31,700	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	5,520	5,520	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	292,847	80,543	39,423	212,304	20,820	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	109,423	7,059	1,934	102,364	5,025	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,123	16,123	-	-	1,023	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	519,270	102,097	57,045	417,173	42,082	-	-	720	50	850	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	110	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	166,072	57,150	31,750	108,922	14,480	-	-	-	-	420	-	-	-	10,500	-
Sao Tome and Principe	175	175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	70,912	69,377	32,043	1,535	32,834	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	3,500	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	19,750	19,250	-	500	-	11,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	7,600	-
Somalia	33,400	33,400	1,550	-	-	20,250	-	-	-	-	-	11,600	-	-	-
South Africa	541,389	21,395	11,500	519,994	9,000	-	-	-	50	845	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	35,927	35,927	-	-	-	9,010	-	3,000	14,925	80	1,412	7,500	-	-	-
Sudan	333,412	327,085	23,185	6,327	25,550	228,550	-	15,400	4,000	400	-	30,000	-	-	-
Swaziland	26,700	7,000	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Tanzania	368,189	88,268	61,078	279,921	26,890	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	130	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	369,357	111,807	45,282	257,550	40,950	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	308,591	75,641	36,575	232,950	26,716	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	51,417	48,087	22,087	3,330	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	119,025	119,025	20,411	-	88,614	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	17,500	17,500	-	-	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	29,655	29,655	9,585	-	20,070	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	17,213	17,213	2,000	-	15,213	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	59,530	59,530	12,530	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>649,537</b>	<b>557,511</b>	<b>115,396</b>	<b>92,026</b>	<b>205,500</b>	<b>143,600</b>	-	<b>9,970</b>	<b>24,810</b>	<b>7,935</b>	<b>50,300</b>	-	-	-	-
Burma	17,100	17,100	2,100	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	65,128	62,628	30,368	2,500	17,000	10,000	-	-	4,200	60	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	26,208	22,900	4,000	3,308	11,000	7,300	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	196,550	196,300	30,500	250	71,000	65,000	-	6,150	6,450	1,500	15,700	-	-	-	-
Kiribati	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,000	5,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	1,000	1,900	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,590	2,590	-	-	-	500	-	-	1,340	750	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	60	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	9,720	9,720	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	250	970	1,000	-	-	-	-
Nauru	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,780	2,780	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	123,850	123,850	27,175	-	30,000	30,000	-	800	4,175	1,700	30,000	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Solomon Islands	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	15,600	15,100	1,000	500	4,500	2,500	-	1,400	2,700	1,400	1,600	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	24,320	24,320	1,000	-	20,200	2,800	-	20	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Tonga	695	695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	500	-	-	-	-
Tuvalu	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Vanuatu	115	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	102,843	17,615	-	85,228	15,000	-	-	-	1,920	195	500	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	8,900	8,900	-	-	-	8,000	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	44,293	44,053	15,753	240	28,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>768,815</b>	<b>758,787</b>	<b>11,170</b>	<b>10,028</b>	-	<b>38,500</b>	<b>569,867</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>18,550</b>	<b>25,700</b>	<b>94,700</b>	-	-	-	-
Albania	23,135	23,135	-	-	-	-	18,910	-	1,275	850	2,100	-	-	-	-
Armenia	52,300	52,300	400	-	-	-	48,000	-	600	300	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	24,946	24,946	1,246	-	-	-	18,500	-	1,300	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,500	11,500	-	-	-	-	11,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35,444	35,444	-	-	-	-	29,444	-	1,400	1,000	3,600	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Bulgaria	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	1,600	7,400	-	-	-	-
Croatia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	4,550	4,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	3,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Georgia	67,200	66,350	-	850	-	-	52,000	-	2,200	1,150	11,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,100	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	123,695	123,695	-	-	-	-	120,900	-	795	500	1,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	2,550	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,500	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	2,750	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,050	1,700	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	23,195	23,195	-	-	-	-	19,000	-	895	500	2,800	-	-	-	-
Malta	275	275	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	50	100	-	-	-	-
Moldova	15,550	15,550	-	-	-	-	14,500	-	-	550	500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	7,000	-	550	150	800	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,200	29,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	27,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,600	12,000	-	-	-	-
Russia	70,496	65,496	4,296	5,000	-	-	60,000	-	850	350	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	49,950	49,950	-	-	-	-	46,500	-	1,750	900	800	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	400	-	-	-	-
Turkey	15,410	15,410	-	-	-	7,500	-	300	3,410	3,200	1,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	89,419	85,241	3,191	4,178	-	-	71,500	-	1,800	1,750	7,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	29,769	29,769	2,037	-	-	3,000	24,032	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	30,081	30,081	-	-	-	2,000	28,081	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>4,880,767</b>	<b>4,880,767</b>	<b>3,000</b>	-	<b>34,633</b>	<b>708,614</b>	-	<b>35,000</b>	<b>53,600</b>	<b>14,265</b>	<b>4,006,655</b>	<b>25,000</b>	-	-	-
Algeria	1,700	1,700	-	-	400	-	-	-	500	800	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	9,150	9,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	650	8,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,504,400	1,504,400	-	-	-	200,000	-	2,000	1,100	1,300	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,380,000	2,380,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,380,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	521,797	521,797	-	-	-	263,547	-	1,000	19,150	3,100	235,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	138,430	138,430	-	-	-	67,500	-	6,000	4,600	2,130	58,200	-	-	-	-
Libya	3,900	3,900	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	1,050	350	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	25,005	25,005	-	-	18,000	-	-	1,000	625	1,725	3,655	-	-	-	-
Oman	9,400	9,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,450	7,000	-	-	-	-
Qatar	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	365	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	15	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	14,925	14,925	-	-	-	800	-	-	425	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
United Arab Emirates	940	940	-	-	-	-	-	-	925	15	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	75,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	30,325	30,325	3,000	-	11,233	9,767	-	-	2,525	1,000	2,800	-	-	-	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	50,000	50,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	8,000	8,000	-	-	5,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>2,268,472</b>	<b>2,258,508</b>	<b>229,178</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>58,941</b>	<b>1,183,801</b>	<b>80,133</b>	<b>272,550</b>	<b>60,690</b>	<b>9,845</b>	<b>304,370</b>	-	-	<b>59,000</b>	-
Afghanistan	1,091,684	1,091,184	57,734	500	-	732,000	-	250,000	36,550	1,400	-	-	-	-	13,500
Bangladesh	118,740	118,740	41,550	-	40,000	-	-	200	3,600	800	590	-	-	-	32,000
India	102,900	96,900	69,500	6,000	11,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,200	-	-	-	-	13,500
Kazakhstan	19,314	18,714	1,064	600	-	-	13,500	-	1,900	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	29,060	28,585	795	475	-	-	24,400	-	1,590	1,000	800	-	-	-	-
Maldives	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	46,181	46,181	22,200	-	-	22,151	-	330	700	800	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	794,018	794,018	33,468	-	-	425,000	-	22,000	11,250	2,300	300,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	7,101	7,101	-	-	5,241	-	-	20	650	600	590	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	29,892	29,368	1,445	524	-	-	25,233	-	1,450	500	740	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	8,882	8,807	607	75	-	-	7,000	-	750	300	150	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	8,555	7,965	815	590	-	-	7,000	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	4,200	3,000	-	1,200	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	5,050	5,050	-	-	-	4,650	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	-	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>1,943,892</b>	<b>1,798,144</b>	<b>127,788</b>	<b>145,748</b>	<b>357,622</b>	<b>396,350</b>	-	<b>703,165</b>	<b>12,845</b>	<b>12,574</b>	<b>119,300</b>	-	-	<b>68,500</b>	-
Argentina	1,655	1,655	-	-	-	-	-	305	450	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	85,916	85,916	16,836	-	42,880	-	-	26,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	21,450	20,150	3,500	1,300	15,000	-	-	1,000	400	250	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	525	400	-	-	-	-
Colombia	541,550	541,550	-	-	-	196,500	-	287,500	3,150	1,400	53,000	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	320	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	51,889	40,889	10,339	11,000	24,600	1,100	-	3,650	-	800	400	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	1,950	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	650	800	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	34,635	34,635	-	-	26,585	-	-	7,500	-	250	300	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	32,306	32,286	5,990	20	21,196	-	-	-	-	1,600	3,500	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Guatemala	77,420	77,420	14,050	-	29,000	-	-	8,320	-	550	500	-	-	25,000	-
Guyana	21,909	4,150	-	17,759	3,750	-	-	-	-	250	150	-	-	-	-
Haiti	287,032	195,559	18,289	91,473	-	121,250	-	17,500	-	220	2,800	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	43,232	42,232	11,750	1,000	21,382	-	-	-	-	700	400	-	-	8,000	-
Jamaica	10,464	10,164	1,200	300	6,804	-	-	1,010	-	750	400	-	-	-	-
Mexico	318,779	318,779	2,900	-	11,200	15,000	-	246,000	3,845	834	39,000	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	27,126	26,229	6,400	897	18,079	-	-	-	850	500	400	-	-	-	-
Panama	6,450	6,450	-	-	4,000	-	-	1,000	150	300	1,000	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	12,800	12,800	2,100	-	7,550	2,500	-	300	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	113,698	113,678	12,235	20	63,293	-	-	37,000	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
Suriname	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	150	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	775	775	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	125	150	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	106,380	106,380	-	-	-	23,000	-	64,680	3,700	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	29,659	11,459	5,750	18,200	5,709	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	28,875	26,204	5,391	2,671	8,813	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	52,777	51,689	5,408	1,088	46,281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	7,150	7,150	5,650	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>40,471</b>	<b>39,821</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>35,521</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	40,471	39,821	4,300	650	35,521	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>1,465,150</b>	<b>1,465,150</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	<b>112,750</b>	<b>44,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>858,400</b>	<b>437,000</b>
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	1,465,150	1,465,150	13,000	-	112,750	44,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	858,400	437,000
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	<b>79,000</b>	<b>79,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>79,000</b>
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	79,000	79,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79,000
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>166,265</b>	<b>166,265</b>	-	-	<b>166,265</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	166,265	166,265	-	-	166,265	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>20,400</b>	-	-	-	<b>12,000</b>	-	<b>8,400</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	20,400	20,400	-	-	-	12,000	-	8,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>304,614</b>	<b>304,614</b>	<b>304,614</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	304,614	304,614	304,614	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	<b>298,045</b>	<b>298,045</b>	<b>298,045</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	298,045	298,045	298,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Estimate**  
(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	134,015	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	134,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations &amp; Programs</b>	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
International Organizations & Programs	352,500	352,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	352,500
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	207,700	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	207,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	62,900	62,900	-	-	62,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	62,900	62,900	-	-	62,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	48,725	48,725	-	-	-	48,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	246,163	246,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,907	6,886	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	246,163	246,163	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,907	6,886	51,420	120,950	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	974,500	974,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934,500	-	40,000
<b>Reserve</b>	64,075	64,075	-	-	39,075	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unallocated Earmarks	64,075	64,075	-	-	39,075	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	48,400	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	1,645,878	-	-	1,645,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,645,878	-	-	1,645,878	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	924,359	924,359	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	924,359
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
USAID Capital Investment Fund	35,775	35,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,775
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	42,000	42,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,000
USAID Operating Expenses	808,584	808,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	808,584
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	12,000	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	12,000	12,000	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,238,300	1,238,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,238,300

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2b: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2009 Estimate**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Peace Corps	340,000	340,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	875,000	875,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	875,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,500	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,500
African Development Foundation	32,500	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,500
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Debt Restructuring	60,000	60,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,000
Export-Import Bank	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,500
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-170,000	-170,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-170,000
Trade and Development Agency	50,800	50,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,800
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	<b>1,493,000</b>	<b>1,493,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,493,000</b>
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80,000
International Clean Technology Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Strategic Climate Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Development Association	1,115,000	1,115,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,115,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	105,000	105,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105,000
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	150,000	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	18,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	36,537,665	31,278,665	2,336,000	5,259,000	2,733,803	6,504,096	762,253	1,947,451	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	1,480,444	1,690,000	7,378,115
<b>Africa</b>	6,738,019	3,482,604	1,115,740	3,255,415	1,155,910	647,934	-	48,125	47,225	16,020	25,550	153,600	-	272,500	-
Angola	68,976	67,924	42,800	1,052	17,124	-	-	-	7,500	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	34,574	34,574	31,600	-	2,724	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	79,365	890	-	78,475	-	-	-	-	-	690	200	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	26,350	26,350	6,000	-	5,000	-	-	100	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Burundi	47,348	47,348	12,500	-	18,573	-	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	16,000	-
Cameroon	3,998	3,498	1,500	500	1,703	-	-	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	2,125	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	8,000	8,000	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	400	500	-	-	6,500	-
Comoros	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	105,800	4,540	-	101,260	-	4,200	-	-	300	40	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	177,034	158,920	57,170	18,114	-	59,100	-	1,700	1,000	500	2,450	21,000	-	16,000	-
Djibouti	6,605	6,455	350	150	3,255	-	-	-	-	350	2,500	-	-	-	-
Equatorial Guinea	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	546,327	212,640	78,900	333,687	89,465	-	-	500	-	775	3,000	-	-	40,000	-
Gabon	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Ghana	143,434	131,934	59,000	11,500	71,134	-	-	500	-	850	450	-	-	-	-
Guinea	22,623	22,623	7,750	-	14,723	-	-	110	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	3,700	3,700	-	-	600	-	-	3,000	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	659,135	158,285	70,850	500,850	76,885	-	-	-	8,500	1,050	1,000	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	25,650	6,500	6,400	19,150	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	227,795	226,995	35,800	800	-	148,670	-	8,000	-	525	9,000	10,000	-	15,000	-
Madagascar	89,450	88,950	58,600	500	13,100	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	17,000	-
Malawi	132,898	108,250	60,350	24,648	29,600	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	18,000	-
Mali	123,035	121,585	46,300	1,450	64,735	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-
Mauritania	6,890	6,890	-	-	1,520	-	-	330	-	40	-	-	-	5,000	-
Mauritius	340	340	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	355,994	143,690	63,750	212,304	57,240	-	-	300	2,000	400	-	-	-	20,000	-
Namibia	104,464	2,100	1,950	102,364	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	18,855	18,855	-	-	3,605	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	15,000	-
Nigeria	560,673	143,500	61,700	417,173	77,300	-	-	2,000	50	1,100	1,350	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	125	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	184,162	75,240	36,700	108,922	37,840	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	98,135	96,600	43,600	1,535	51,500	-	-	-	-	1,100	400	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	31,150	30,650	-	500	-	18,000	-	250	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Somalia	103,310	103,310	6,000	-	-	28,270	-	-	2,000	40	-	67,000	-	-	-
South Africa	548,194	28,200	10,000	519,994	15,000	-	-	-	1,500	900	800	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	66,035	66,035	-	-	-	24,660	-	4,500	20,475	-	2,800	13,600	-	-	-
Sudan	433,000	425,964	29,730	7,036	-	296,034	-	24,000	3,900	300	-	42,000	-	30,000	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Swaziland	26,700	7,000	6,900	19,700	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	393,811	113,890	82,900	279,921	29,940	-	-	450	-	400	200	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	270	270	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	428,935	171,385	74,500	257,550	70,650	-	-	385	-	550	300	-	-	25,000	-
Zambia	351,773	118,823	51,400	232,950	55,023	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	12,000	-
Zimbabwe	95,370	92,040	24,500	3,330	-	67,500	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	158,954	158,954	21,070	-	137,884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	18,300	18,300	-	-	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	81,556	81,556	9,670	-	71,886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	40,002	40,002	2,000	-	38,002	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	94,189	94,189	13,500	-	80,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	<b>807,852</b>	<b>715,826</b>	<b>121,140</b>	<b>92,026</b>	<b>330,476</b>	<b>157,770</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,645</b>	<b>28,370</b>	<b>9,370</b>	<b>48,055</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Burma	36,850	36,850	2,100	-	-	34,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	72,770	70,270	31,160	2,500	29,000	5,000	-	670	3,290	150	1,000	-	-	-	-
China	13,158	9,850	4,000	3,308	-	5,000	-	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fiji	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	204,330	204,080	30,730	250	132,930	300	-	11,570	6,750	1,800	20,000	-	-	-	-
Laos	5,150	5,150	1,000	-	650	-	-	1,500	1,900	100	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,890	2,890	-	-	-	200	-	140	1,350	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	560	560	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	15,150	15,150	-	-	6,800	-	-	100	250	1,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
North Korea	98,000	98,000	-	-	-	98,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	124,350	124,350	29,400	-	70,310	-	-	1,365	5,625	2,000	15,650	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	575	575	-	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	13,901	13,401	1,000	500	6,151	-	-	1,740	2,050	1,400	1,060	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	14,595	14,595	2,000	-	10,335	-	-	860	-	400	1,000	-	-	-	-
Tonga	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	104,643	19,415	-	85,228	15,200	-	-	550	2,020	300	1,345	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,800	20,800	-	-	-	14,520	-	1,300	4,060	920	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	75,590	75,350	17,250	240	58,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	<b>885,526</b>	<b>879,498</b>	<b>12,600</b>	<b>6,028</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,000</b>	<b>630,613</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>25,135</b>	<b>30,700</b>	<b>168,950</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Albania	32,975	32,975	-	-	-	-	24,000	-	2,975	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Armenia	34,860	34,860	400	-	-	-	30,000	-	1,010	450	3,000	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	30,135	30,135	1,250	-	-	-	22,120	-	1,865	900	4,000	-	-	-	-
Belarus	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	47,665	47,665	-	-	-	-	38,565	-	2,100	1,000	6,000	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Bulgaria	16,100	16,100	-	-	-	-	800	-	400	1,700	13,200	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,350	4,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	900	3,000	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	9,000	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Estonia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Georgia	83,050	82,200	-	850	-	-	62,050	-	2,150	2,000	16,000	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	105,270	105,270	-	-	-	-	100,000	-	1,070	700	3,500	-	-	-	-
Latvia	4,150	4,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,000	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,450	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	3,300	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	31,610	31,610	-	-	-	-	23,065	-	1,295	1,250	6,000	-	-	-	-
Malta	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	150	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,550	22,550	-	-	-	-	20,300	-	-	750	1,500	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	12,350	12,350	-	-	-	-	9,000	-	650	500	2,200	-	-	-	-
Poland	49,200	49,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,200	47,000	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	18,300	18,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	16,500	-	-	-	-
Russia	64,700	63,700	6,500	1,000	-	-	56,100	-	1,000	100	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	54,575	54,575	-	-	-	-	51,000	-	1,175	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,400	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,500	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	750	-	-	-	-
Turkey	12,495	12,495	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,995	4,000	5,000	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	118,953	114,775	4,000	4,178	-	-	90,125	-	2,500	2,150	16,000	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	52,843	52,843	450	-	-	-	49,293	-	3,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	39,195	39,195	-	-	-	-	39,195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	<b>6,608,610</b>	<b>6,608,610</b>	<b>4,800</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>71,400</b>	<b>1,677,100</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>180,500</b>	<b>84,680</b>	<b>18,760</b>	<b>4,545,370</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Algeria	3,770	3,770	-	-	900	-	-	970	950	950	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	21,300	21,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	700	19,500	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,555,200	1,555,200	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	2,800	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-
Iraq	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	415,700	-	52,000	30,300	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,775,000	2,775,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,775,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	692,950	692,950	-	-	-	363,000	-	1,500	24,650	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-
Kuwait	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	238,300	238,300	-	-	-	109,000	-	20,000	6,800	2,500	100,000	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	350	250	-	-	-	-
Morocco	41,630	41,630	-	-	24,500	3,000	-	2,030	1,200	1,900	9,000	-	-	-	-
Oman	20,270	20,270	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,650	16,620	-	-	-	-
Qatar	15	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	465	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	400	65	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	17,600	17,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	2,300	15,000	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	245	245	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	15	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	502,900	502,900	-	-	-	400,400	-	100,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-

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**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Yemen	55,450	55,450	4,800	-	35,000	-	-	1,000	3,550	1,100	10,000	-	-	-	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multilaterals)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	86,000	86,000	-	-	-	86,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-
Near East Regional	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	13,600	13,600	-	-	-	6,000	-	2,000	5,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEPI)	12,000	12,000	-	-	11,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	<b>4,867,550</b>	<b>4,857,586</b>	<b>271,418</b>	<b>9,964</b>	<b>91,171</b>	<b>3,267,742</b>	<b>131,640</b>	<b>609,750</b>	<b>99,945</b>	<b>12,920</b>	<b>311,500</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Afghanistan	2,777,000	2,776,500	93,813	500	-	2,157,932	-	450,000	57,755	1,500	-	-	-	15,500	-
Bangladesh	161,521	161,521	44,000	-	66,271	-	-	850	4,700	1,200	2,500	-	-	42,000	-
India	98,800	92,800	75,900	6,000	10,000	-	-	-	1,700	1,200	-	-	-	4,000	-
Kazakhstan	17,300	16,700	1,200	600	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	800	2,400	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	48,230	47,755	800	475	-	-	41,465	-	1,590	1,000	2,900	-	-	-	-
Maldives	195	195	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	57,715	57,715	24,400	-	-	26,015	-	3,700	1,300	1,200	1,100	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,582,000	1,582,000	27,855	-	-	1,074,295	-	155,200	22,650	4,000	298,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,950	12,950	-	-	9,900	-	-	-	650	800	1,600	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	52,349	51,825	1,450	524	-	-	46,500	-	1,725	650	1,500	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	16,650	16,575	600	75	-	-	13,025	-	1,075	375	1,500	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	10,840	10,250	1,400	590	-	-	8,250	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	13,200	12,000	-	1,200	-	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	13,800	13,800	-	-	-	9,500	-	-	4,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	<b>2,366,498</b>	<b>2,222,550</b>	<b>127,571</b>	<b>143,948</b>	<b>533,350</b>	<b>447,717</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>888,958</b>	<b>26,545</b>	<b>17,408</b>	<b>120,501</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60,500</b>	<b>-</b>
Argentina	1,510	1,510	-	-	-	-	-	310	300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	420	400	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	100,748	100,748	19,000	-	55,348	-	-	26,000	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	11,750	10,750	3,700	1,000	5,000	-	-	1,000	400	650	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	2,279	2,279	-	-	-	-	-	100	450	979	750	-	-	-	-
Colombia	513,000	513,000	-	-	-	200,660	-	237,760	6,495	1,695	66,390	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,225	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	400	325	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	47,100	36,100	8,550	11,000	23,700	-	-	1,950	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-
Eastern Caribbean	3,755	3,755	-	-	-	-	-	900	-	855	2,000	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	37,503	37,503	-	-	28,715	-	-	7,638	-	400	750	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	40,435	40,415	5,440	20	27,475	-	-	800	-	1,900	4,800	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	103,245	103,245	14,300	-	54,245	2,000	-	5,850	-	850	1,000	-	-	25,000	-

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**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
Guyana	23,624	5,865	-	17,759	4,705	-	-	100	-	325	735	-	-	-	-
Haiti	292,844	201,371	20,600	91,473	-	124,951	-	18,500	-	220	1,600	-	-	35,500	-
Honduras	68,234	67,234	11,000	1,000	53,434	-	-	800	-	700	1,300	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	14,014	13,714	1,200	300	8,804	-	-	1,610	-	800	1,300	-	-	-	-
Mexico	501,500	501,500	3,200	-	17,300	3,000	-	459,325	7,075	1,100	10,500	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	65,218	64,321	5,700	897	55,471	-	-	-	850	1,000	1,300	-	-	-	-
Panama	9,550	9,550	-	-	5,500	-	-	1,000	150	800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	9,575	9,575	2,100	-	5,800	-	-	500	-	425	750	-	-	-	-
Peru	118,852	118,832	10,740	20	62,343	-	-	40,000	2,000	749	3,000	-	-	-	-
Suriname	1,131	1,131	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	280	751	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	2,420	2,420	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	220	200	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	1,430	1,430	-	-	-	-	-	500	-	180	750	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	1,730	1,730	-	-	-	-	-	50	200	480	1,000	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	199,396	199,396	-	-	-	91,106	-	81,665	8,625	-	18,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	45,960	27,760	5,750	18,200	22,010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	41,262	40,091	5,391	1,171	34,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	61,688	60,600	5,600	1,088	55,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	19,100	19,100	5,300	-	13,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Asia Middle East Regional</b>	<b>45,771</b>	<b>45,121</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>40,271</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	45,771	45,121	4,850	650	40,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	<b>2,454,000</b>	<b>2,454,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	<b>139,500</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1,295,500</b>	<b>1,006,000</b>
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,454,000	2,454,000	13,000	-	139,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,295,500	1,006,000
<b>Democracy, Human Rights and Labor</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	-	-	-	<b>70,000</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	70,000	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	<b>255,515</b>	<b>255,515</b>	-	-	<b>255,515</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	255,515	255,515	-	-	255,515	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons</b>	<b>16,445</b>	<b>16,445</b>	-	-	-	<b>7,183</b>	-	<b>9,262</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	16,445	16,445	-	-	-	7,183	-	9,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health</b>	<b>306,278</b>	<b>306,278</b>	<b>306,278</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	306,278	306,278	306,278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	<b>358,603</b>	<b>358,603</b>	<b>358,603</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	358,603	358,603	358,603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	<b>189,711</b>	<b>189,711</b>	-	-	-	-	-	<b>189,711</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	189,711	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	189,711	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Organizations &amp; Programs</b>	356,550	356,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,550
International Organizations & Programs (IO&P)	356,550	356,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	356,550
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	257,100	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	257,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Multilateral Food Security Programs</b>	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	66,600	66,600	-	-	66,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of Development Partners</b>	38,550	38,550	-	-	38,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	38,550	38,550	-	-	38,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs</b>	177,650	177,650	-	-	-	177,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	177,650	177,650	-	-	-	177,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Political-Military Affairs</b>	247,599	247,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,230	5,105	54,464	116,800	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	247,599	247,599	-	-	-	-	-	-	71,230	5,105	54,464	116,800	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	1,555,444	1,555,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	-	75,000
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,555,444	1,555,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	-	75,000
<b>Stabilization Bridge Fund</b>	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stabilization Bridge Fund	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism</b>	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	125,200	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	125,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator</b>	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,750,969	-	-	1,750,969	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	1,706,900	1,706,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,706,900
USAID Capital Investment Fund	213,000	213,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,000
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,600	8,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,600
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,500	46,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,500
USAID Operating Expenses	1,438,800	1,438,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,438,800
<b>USAID Program Management Initiatives</b>	11,060	11,060	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	11,060	11,060	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 2c: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	Total without GHCS-State	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>Independent Agencies</b>	1,892,360	1,892,360	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,892,360
Peace Corps	373,440	373,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373,440
Millennium Challenge Corporation	1,425,000	1,425,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425,000
Inter-American Foundation	22,760	22,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,760
African Development Foundation	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	31,440	31,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,440
Debt Restructuring	110,630	110,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110,630
Export-Import Bank	380	380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	380
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-156,490	-156,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-156,490
Trade and Development Agency	55,200	55,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55,200
<b>International Financial Institutions</b>	2,341,305	2,341,305	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,341,305
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	86,500	86,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	86,500
International Clean Technology Fund	500,000	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
International Strategic Climate Fund	100,000	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
International Development Association	1,320,000	1,320,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,320,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670	4,670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,670
Asian Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	115,250	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Development Fund	159,885	159,885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,885
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: Table includes only regular appropriations -- see Tables 3a-3d for supplemental appropriations.

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Enacted Supplemental\***  
(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	ERMA	MRA	PL 480	IDA	DF	USAID OE
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,158,500	1,907,500	400,300	13,700	170,500	31,000	315,000	850,000	240,000	76,000	154,500
<b>Africa</b>	815,888	100,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	704,888	-	1,000	-
Burundi	5,008	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,008	-	-	-
Cameroon	5,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,137	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,712	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	5,712	-	-	-
Chad	5,584	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,584	-	1,000	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	44,138	12,500	-	-	-	-	-	31,638	-	-	-
Djibouti	2,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,418	-	-	-
Ethiopia	274,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	274,753	-	-	-
Kenya	32,045	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,045	-	-	-
Liberia	1,742	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,742	-	-	-
Rwanda	839	-	-	-	-	-	-	839	-	-	-
Somalia	98,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,230	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	240,000	45,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	185,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,238	-	-	-
The Gambia	577	-	-	-	-	-	-	577	-	-	-
Uganda	29,319	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	11,819	-	-	-
Zambia	1,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,473	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	53,675	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	48,675	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	94,988	70,500	-	-	-	-	-	24,488	-	-	-
Burma	24,488	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,488	-	-	-
North Korea	53,000	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	1,037,176	795,000	103,000	-	50,000	-	-	14,176	-	75,000	-
Algeria	6,816	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,816	-	-	-
Iraq	584,000	424,000	85,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	75,000	-
Jordan	250,000	200,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syria	5,666	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,666	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	189,000	171,000	18,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	1,694	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,694	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	1,039,090	897,000	35,000	5,000	-	-	-	102,090	-	-	-
Afghanistan	985,624	859,000	35,000	5,000	-	-	-	86,624	-	-	-
Bangladesh	26,172	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,172	-	-	-
Nepal	14,486	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	7,486	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	12,808	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	6,808	-	-	-

**Table 3a: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2008 Enacted Supplemental\***  
(\$000)

	Total	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	ERMA	MRA	PL 480	IDA	DF	USAID OE
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	421,358	45,000	245,300	6,200	120,500	-	-	4,358	-	-	-
Colombia	3,465	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,465	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	893	-	-	-
Haiti	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	352,000	20,000	215,500	-	116,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	60,000	25,000	24,800	6,200	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	240,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240,000	-	-
<b>International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs</b>	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	7,000	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>International Security and Nonproliferation</b>	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State International Security and Nonproliferation - Other (ISN)	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	346,000	-	-	-	-	31,000	315,000	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	346,000	-	-	-	-	31,000	315,000	-	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	154,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	154,500
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,000
USAID Operating Expenses	150,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150,500

\* Funding from Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252).

**Table 3b: Country/Account Summary  
FY 2008 Second Enacted Supplemental\***

(\$000)

	Total	ESF
<b>TOTAL</b>	465,000	465,000
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	365,000	365,000
Georgia	315,000	315,000
Moldova	4,500	4,500
Ukraine	34,500	34,500
Eurasia Regional	11,000	11,000
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	100,000	100,000
Haiti	96,000	96,000
Jamaica	4,000	4,000

\* Funded by the Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 110-329).

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental\***  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	USAID OE
<b>TOTAL</b>	3,039,800	200,000	75,000	1,124,800	199,000	4,500	302,500	95,000	350,000	395,000	200,000	94,000
<b>Africa</b>	713,043	160,000	-	97,000	-	-	-	95,000	-	361,043	-	-
Central African Republic	2,000	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	69,144	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	64,144	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	58,151	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	28,151	-	-
Ethiopia	72,209	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,209	-	-
Ghana	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	70,896	5,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	40,896	-	-
Liberia	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,000	23,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	104,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-	37,290	-	-
Sudan	127,039	-	-	25,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	94,039	-	-
Uganda	20,000	5,000	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	44,314	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	29,314	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,000	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	20,300	-	-	20,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	5,300	-	-	5,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	15,000	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	709,500	-	-	352,500	50,000	4,500	302,500	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	107,000	-	-	102,500	-	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	170,000	-	-	-	-	-	170,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	200,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	32,500	-	-	-	-	-	32,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	200,000	-	-	150,000	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	789,957	-	-	655,000	101,000	-	-	-	-	33,957	-	-
Afghanistan	589,957	-	-	455,000	101,000	-	-	-	-	33,957	-	-
Bangladesh	50,000	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	150,000	-	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	48,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 3c: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental\***  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	USAID OE
<b>Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	220,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
<b>Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade</b>	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	20,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Global Health - International Partnerships</b>	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Avian Influenza	75,000	-	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	350,000	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	94,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94,000
Inspector General Operating Expenses	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Operating Expenses	93,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93,000

\* Funded from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-161).

**Table 3d: Country/Account Summary**  
**FY 2009 Pending Supplemental Request**  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	IDA	AID Admin
<b>TOTAL</b>	4,811,000	38,000	2,874,500	242,500	389,500	122,000	2,000	98,400	50,000	293,000	300,000	200,000	201,100
<b>Africa</b>	133,000	38,000	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	38,000	38,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	40,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>East Asia and Pacific</b>	155,000	-	108,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	13,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	142,000	-	95,000	-	-	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Europe and Eurasia</b>	242,500	-	-	242,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	242,500	-	-	242,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Near East</b>	1,295,400	-	1,005,000	-	129,000	61,000	2,000	98,400	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	50,000	-	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	482,000	-	449,000	-	20,000	11,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	98,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,400	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	665,000	-	556,000	-	109,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>South and Central Asia</b>	1,477,000	-	1,268,500	-	194,500	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	980,000	-	839,000	-	129,000	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	497,000	-	429,500	-	65,500	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Western Hemisphere</b>	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	66,000	-	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance</b>	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	200,000	-
DCHA/OFDA	200,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000	-
P.L. 480	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000	-	-
<b>GFC - Global Financial Crisis</b>	448,000	-	448,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assistance to Developing Countries Affected by the Global Financial Crisis	448,000	-	448,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration</b>	293,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,000	-	-	-
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	293,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	293,000	-	-	-
<b>USAID Administrative Expenses</b>	201,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201,100
USAID Capital Investment Fund	48,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48,500
USAID Operating Expenses	152,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	152,600

**Table 4: Objectives, Program Areas - Summary**  
**FY 2008 - 2010**  
(\$000)

	FY 2008 Total*	FY 2009 Total**	FY 2010 Request Base
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,690,796	31,117,759	32,304,000
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,522,592	8,798,375	9,204,221
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	188,206	223,943	403,071
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	253,677	364,060	314,137
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	6,224,185	6,344,843
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	1,322,277	1,538,063
1.5 Transnational Crime	75,594	91,896	90,961
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	572,014	513,146
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,258,547	2,580,034	2,814,129
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	679,441	753,936
2.2 Good Governance	761,928	984,120	1,074,354
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	412,697	376,975
2.4 Civil Society	593,300	503,776	608,864
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,573,305	10,106,944	9,985,182
3.1 Health	7,243,016	8,033,111	8,357,020
3.2 Education	928,866	952,456	1,189,376
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	1,121,377	438,786
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,278,988	4,058,965	4,689,409
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	745,811	267,813
4.2 Trade and Investment	204,067	212,432	315,795
4.3 Financial Sector	198,184	169,876	93,953
4.4 Infrastructure	945,836	838,216	953,125
4.5 Agriculture	473,341	1,037,799	1,481,522
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	527,637	659,884
4.7 Economic Opportunity	155,141	158,958	163,924
4.8 Environment	324,236	368,236	753,393
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,071,762	4,223,407	3,893,099
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	4,078,588	3,723,916
5.2 Disaster Readiness	125,606	101,939	129,419
5.3 Migration Management	57,210	42,880	39,764
<b>6 Program Support</b>	985,602	1,350,034	1,717,960
6.1 Program Design and Learning	37,452	131,345	12,198
6.2 Administration and Oversight	948,150	1,218,689	1,705,762

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

\* FY 2008 Total includes regular appropriations and the two supplemental appropriation.

\*\* FY 2009 Total includes the regular appropriations, the first supplemental appropriation and the requested supplemental.

**Table 5a: Objectives, Program Areas by Account**  
**FY 2008 Total**  
(\$000)

	Total	DA	GHCS- USAID	GHCS- STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	26,690,796	1,623,622	1,836,095	4,661,930	5,362,338	690,050	1,279,033	496,755	85,181	4,718,502	261,381	1,338,178	2,060,864	2,276,867
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	7,522,592	82,483	-	-	728,562	143,595	965,004	496,755	85,181	4,718,502	261,381	2,141	-	38,988
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	188,206	15,969	-	-	865	-	6,198	153,916	-	-	9,919	-	-	1,339
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	253,677	-	-	-	3,500	27,631	3,775	218,771	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,574,324	2,137	-	-	224,041	74,955	118,766	124,068	85,181	4,718,502	226,664	-	-	10
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,133,664	32,688	-	-	303,686	3,284	794,006	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	75,594	3,200	-	-	14,909	13,085	42,259	-	-	-	-	2,141	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	297,127	28,489	-	-	181,561	24,640	-	-	-	-	24,798	-	-	37,639
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,258,547	187,131	-	-	1,268,969	243,523	290,029	-	-	-	-	-	-	268,895
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	608,161	32,906	-	-	193,347	60,876	277,958	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,074
2.2 Good Governance	761,928	67,229	-	-	578,130	46,104	12,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	58,394
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	295,158	41,222	-	-	227,300	23,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,961
2.4 Civil Society	593,300	45,774	-	-	270,192	112,868	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	164,466
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	8,573,305	520,119	1,827,163	4,661,930	1,169,485	94,642	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,011	127,955
3.1 Health	7,243,016	118,643	1,812,284	4,661,930	330,108	62,667	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,429	127,955
3.2 Education	928,866	367,358	-	-	525,813	23,661	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,034	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	401,423	34,118	14,879	-	313,564	8,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,548	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	3,278,988	776,846	-	-	1,991,126	195,898	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,662	153,456
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	590,082	15,628	-	-	555,415	19,039	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	204,067	78,824	-	-	106,532	12,016	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,695
4.3 Financial Sector	198,184	17,445	-	-	161,687	19,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	945,836	152,964	-	-	747,458	42,469	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,945	-
4.5 Agriculture	473,341	162,219	-	-	125,116	29,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	156,282	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	388,101	70,310	-	-	158,875	61,551	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97,365
4.7 Economic Opportunity	155,141	68,502	-	-	67,434	11,414	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,435	5,356
4.8 Environment	324,236	210,954	-	-	68,609	633	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,040
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,071,762	50,109	8,932	-	187,758	12,392	-	-	-	-	-	1,336,037	1,727,191	749,343
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,888,946	31,493	8,932	-	140,027	12,392	-	-	-	-	-	1,278,827	1,711,898	705,377
5.2 Disaster Readiness	125,606	18,616	-	-	47,731	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,293	43,966
5.3 Migration Management	57,210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,210	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	985,602	6,934	-	-	16,438	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	938,230
6.1 Program Design and Learning	37,452	-	-	-	12,460	-	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	992
6.2 Administration and Oversight	948,150	6,934	-	-	3,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	937,238

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, and Democracy Fund.

**Table 5b: Objectives, Program Areas by Account**  
**FY 2009 Total**  
(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,117,759	2,030,000	5,159,000	2,038,000	7,017,800	892,500	1,778,500	651,500	93,000	5,035,900	395,200	1,577,500	1,920,900	2,527,959
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	8,798,375	-	-	110,386	849,860	161,996	1,468,183	651,500	93,000	5,035,900	395,200	3,000	-	29,350
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	223,943	-	-	20,888	12,705	-	2,500	181,500	-	-	5,000	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	364,060	-	-	-	-	28,560	-	335,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,224,185	-	-	1,600	101,269	79,348	413,368	134,500	93,000	5,035,900	365,200	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,322,277	-	-	54,650	267,829	4,045	995,753	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	91,896	-	-	4,400	16,985	10,949	56,562	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	572,014	-	-	28,848	451,072	39,094	-	-	-	-	25,000	-	-	28,000
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,580,034	-	-	247,923	1,624,717	244,077	302,317	-	-	-	-	-	-	161,000
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	679,441	-	-	41,193	201,975	68,655	293,778	-	-	-	-	-	-	73,840
2.2 Good Governance	984,120	-	-	127,091	790,872	50,453	8,539	-	-	-	-	-	-	7,165
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	412,697	-	-	39,817	314,980	22,345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,555
2.4 Civil Society	503,776	-	-	39,822	316,890	102,624	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,440
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	10,106,944	2,030,000	5,159,000	580,495	1,854,348	132,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	188,261	162,500
3.1 Health	8,033,111	2,015,000	5,159,000	111,200	392,579	46,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	146,594	162,500
3.2 Education	952,456	-	-	437,024	491,126	13,918	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,388	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,121,377	15,000	-	32,271	970,643	72,184	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,279	-
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,058,965	-	-	1,017,845	2,376,346	343,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	159,970	161,650
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	745,811	-	-	6,060	696,808	42,943	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	212,432	-	-	74,678	117,283	14,671	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,800
4.3 Financial Sector	169,876	-	-	18,177	127,050	24,649	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	838,216	-	-	35,185	655,444	146,398	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,189	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,037,799	-	-	511,943	337,764	42,271	-	-	-	-	-	-	145,821	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	527,637	-	-	106,332	252,806	68,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,958	-	-	51,722	96,853	2,923	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,960	4,500
4.8 Environment	368,236	-	-	213,748	92,338	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	51,350
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	4,223,407	-	-	28,276	243,029	10,933	-	-	-	-	-	1,574,500	1,572,669	794,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	4,078,588	-	-	4,000	211,429	10,933	-	-	-	-	-	1,531,620	1,562,606	758,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	101,939	-	-	24,276	31,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,063	36,000
5.3 Migration Management	42,880	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42,880	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,350,034	-	-	53,075	69,500	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,219,459
6.1 Program Design and Learning	131,345	-	-	53,075	69,500	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	770
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,218,689	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,218,689

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, International Organizations & Programs, and Democracy Fund.

**Table 5c: Objectives, Program Areas by Account  
FY 2010 Request**

(\$000)

	Total	GHCS-USAID	GHCS-STATE	DA	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	MRA	PL 480	Other*
<b>TOTAL</b>	32,304,000	2,336,000	5,259,000	2,733,803	6,504,096	762,253	1,947,451	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	1,480,444	1,690,000	3,144,450
<b>1 Peace and Security</b>	9,204,221	-	-	158,593	752,488	174,126	1,635,011	765,430	110,283	5,274,390	296,400	-	-	37,500
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	403,071	-	-	37,771	18,750	-	8,430	310,800	-	25,970	-	-	-	1,350
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	314,137	-	-	-	-	22,342	-	291,575	50	170	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,344,843	-	-	5,800	84,026	66,325	397,304	163,055	110,233	5,247,700	270,400	-	-	-
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	1,538,063	-	-	63,721	301,411	5,905	1,166,676	-	-	350	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,961	-	-	6,550	10,840	10,770	62,601	-	-	200	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	513,146	-	-	44,751	337,461	68,784	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	36,150
<b>2 Governing Justly and Democratically</b>	2,814,129	-	-	432,939	1,736,241	269,259	312,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	63,250
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	753,936	-	-	85,029	285,800	69,305	289,402	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,400
2.2 Good Governance	1,074,354	-	-	175,995	784,452	60,569	23,038	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,300
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	376,975	-	-	93,059	255,519	28,397	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.4 Civil Society	608,864	-	-	78,856	410,470	110,988	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,550
<b>3 Investing in People</b>	9,985,182	2,336,000	5,259,000	474,179	1,427,170	74,861	-	-	-	-	-	-	210,972	203,000
3.1 Health	8,357,020	2,321,000	5,259,000	45,043	340,161	51,592	-	-	-	-	-	-	162,224	178,000
3.2 Education	1,189,376	-	-	409,136	742,049	17,507	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,684	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	438,786	15,000	-	20,000	344,960	5,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,064	25,000
<b>4 Economic Growth</b>	4,689,409	-	-	1,606,857	2,501,411	236,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	170,204	174,800
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	267,813	-	-	16,160	237,724	13,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	315,795	-	-	118,246	167,194	23,555	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,800
4.3 Financial Sector	93,953	-	-	40,921	29,340	18,692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000
4.4 Infrastructure	953,125	-	-	97,472	808,209	34,444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
4.5 Agriculture	1,481,522	-	-	738,485	500,504	60,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	169,204	13,000
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	659,884	-	-	138,255	381,862	63,467	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	75,300
4.7 Economic Opportunity	163,924	-	-	43,497	112,581	6,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500
4.8 Environment	753,393	-	-	413,821	263,997	15,375	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60,200
<b>5 Humanitarian Assistance</b>	3,893,099	-	-	50,175	86,786	7,870	-	-	-	-	-	1,480,444	1,308,824	959,000
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,723,916	-	-	8,740	85,126	7,870	-	-	-	-	-	1,440,680	1,273,500	908,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	129,419	-	-	41,435	1,660	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35,324	51,000
5.3 Migration Management	39,764	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,764	-	-
<b>6 Program Support</b>	1,717,960	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,706,900
6.1 Program Design and Learning	12,198	-	-	11,060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,138
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,705,762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,705,762

Note: Includes only State, USAID and P.L. 480 resources.

\* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses, ERMA, and International Organizations & Programs.

## ANNEX A

### President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actuals	FY 2009 Enacted	FY2010 Request
PEPFAR	5,981,455	6,490,452	6,655,281

The Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act extends support for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR/Emergency Plan). PEPFAR remains the largest commitment by any nation to combat a single disease internationally in human history. The legislation builds on the U.S. financial commitment and sets ambitious goals to further efforts to combat global HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria.

**Continuation:** PEPFAR supports a comprehensive approach to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care in close partnership with host country governments and national and international partners; this approach is central to PEPFAR programs and serves as the foundation for future support. Individuals 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.

PEPFAR is achieving its vision to turn the tide of this global pandemic by:

- Encouraging bold leadership at every level to fight HIV/AIDS;
- Applying best practices in all U.S. Government bilateral HIV/AIDS programs in support of host governments' HIV/AIDS strategies; and
- Encouraging partners, including multilateral organizations and other governments, to coordinate at all levels for effective and efficient use of resources and to adhere to principles of sound management and accountability.

**Expansion:** PEPFAR will expand efforts to strengthen health systems and leverage U.S. and other partners' programs that address malaria, tuberculosis, maternal and child health, clean water, food and nutrition, education, and other needs. The Emergency Plan will continue to balance an aggressive response with sustainable solutions through support for health workforce and systems capacity-building in both the governmental and non-governmental sectors. The response also hopes to enable the expansion of life-saving treatment, comprehensive prevention programs, and care for those in need. Over five years, PEPFAR plans to support:

- (1) Treatment for 3 million people;
- (2) Prevention of more than 12 million new infections;
- (3) Care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs); and
- (4) Training of at least 140,000 new health care workers in HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care.

**Power of Partnerships:** The President's proposal includes the development of a "Partnership Framework" model, with a goal of strengthening the commitment of host countries to the fight against HIV/AIDS. In select countries, U.S. 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 frameworks are developed, including benchmarks for progress.

Since PEPFAR is a performance-driven initiative, the partnership frameworks 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 2008	FY 2009	FY2010
	Actuals	Enacted	Request
<b>Department of State</b>	<b>4,662,922</b>	<b>5,159,000</b>	<b>5,259,000</b>
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative/Global Health and Child Survival Account	4,661,930	5,159,000	5,259,000
Country Programs	3,589,107	4,016,600	4,121,600
Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation	393,141	370,961	370,961
International Partnerships, <i>of which:</i>	580,262	640,000	635,000
<i>GHAI Global Fund Contribution</i>	<i>545,545</i>	<i>600,000</i>	<i>600,000</i>
<i>UNAIDS</i>	<i>34,717</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>35,000</i>
Oversight and Management	99,421	131,439	131,439
 Foreign Military Financing Account	 992	 0	 0
 <b>United States Agency for International Development /1</b>	 <b>535,032</b>	 <b>526,583</b>	 <b>541,412</b>
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival HIV/AIDS	347,165	350,000	350,000
Bilateral - Child Survival and Health/Global Health and Child Survival TB	147,961	162,500	173,000
Bilateral HIV - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	24,758	0	0
Bilateral TB - Other Accounts (including ESF, FSA, AEEB)	15,148	14,083	18,412
<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>777,250</b>	<b>798,363</b>	<b>854,469</b>
CDC Global AIDS Program	118,863	118,863	118,979
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	363,628	379,500	435,490
NIH Global Fund Contribution	294,759	300,000	300,000
 <b>Department of Defense</b>	 <b>8,000</b>	 <b>8,000</b>	 <b>-</b>
 <b>Total, President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief</b>	 <b>5,983,204</b>	 <b>6,491,946</b>	 <b>6,654,881</b>

**Country Programs:** The Emergency Plan request will continue programs built over the first five years in all PEPFAR countries, including core prevention, care, and treatment activities; strategic information and evaluation activities; and central technical oversight and management. During FY 2010, PEPFAR will continue to strengthen U.S. bilateral HIV/AIDS programs by working across all country programs to improve HIV/AIDS leadership, coordination, collaboration, and adherence to best practices.

**International Partners:** Support provided through multilateral institutions and international organizations remains 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 United States will continue to strengthen its relationships with multilateral institutions and international organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), the Joint United Nations Programme 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, leveraging comparative strengths to fill gaps in current activities, and ensuring efficient and effective use of funds.

As part of the Emergency Plan, the request includes contributions to both the Global Fund and UNAIDS.

**HIV/AIDS Research Activities:** The FY 2010 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. The request includes support for Department of Health and Human Services, National Institutes of Health (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.