

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (\$10 Million)

Account (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	*FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 Supp Request
Development Assistance (DA)	23,418	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	18,846	12,500	10,000	41,000	0
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	397	0	0	600	0
Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)	43,903	0	0	33,519	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	1,488	0	0	1,700	0
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	0	0	0	300	0
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	477	0	0	500	0
P.L. 480, Title II	9,930	0	0	12,000	0
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	5,455	0	20,000	5,500	10,000
TOTAL	103,914	12,500	30,000	95,119	10,000

*FY 2009 country allocations have not been determined and will be transmitted to Congress at a later date as required by section 653 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961

Summary

The United Nations mission (French acronym MONUC) is presently the only reliable security force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). A well-trained DRC military is critically needed in advance of MONUC's eventual departure. Supplemental resources will be used to continue to reform the Armed Forces of the DRC (FARDC) and support efforts of the Government of the DRC to create a professional rapid reaction force (RRF) that protects the population against illegal armed groups operating inside its borders, respects and defends human rights, contributes to stability in the region, and is properly maintained and supported by the Government. Funds will be used to develop key functional areas of the FARDC (personnel, budget, training, and logistics) and to establish a model, professional unit from which Congolese military trainers will be drawn as part of the longer-term reform of the military.

\$10 million Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Peace and Security (\$10 million)

Supplemental resources will be used to support two phases of military training to develop the RRF. The first phase will focus on command-and-control training for the RRF commanders and training for a cadre of 30 instructors. The second phase will involve training for the entire 650-person RRF, including the commanders and the cadre of instructors who will have participated in the first phase of training. Funds will cover the costs of trainers, advisors, training materials, individual and unit equipment (including vehicles, communications equipment and fuel) and logistics support. Funds will also be used to refurbish infrastructure at the second-phase training site, and to transport personnel and equipment.

KENYA (\$38 Million)

Account (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	*FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 Supp Request
Development Assistance (DA)	32,125	0	5,000	42,750	38,000
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	0	12,000	25,000	0	0
Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)	541,263	0	0	520,240	0
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	0	0	0	100	0
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	5,777	0	0	5,500	0
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	524	0	0	750	0
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	198	0	0	100	0
P.L. 480, Title II	6,951				
TOTAL	586,838	12,000	30,000	569,440	38,000

*FY 2009 country allocations have not been determined and will be transmitted to Congress at a later date as required by section 653 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Summary

The political accord following the post-election violence in 2008 has presented an unparalleled opportunity for Kenyans to address longstanding unresolved issues. To address the root causes of the post-election violence requires additional resources to bolster prospects for success and sustainability of the political accord, which is critical to the future stability of Kenya and, therefore, to U.S. interests. The supplemental funds requested will continue to address fundamental underlying causes of the post-election violence and support national and local reform efforts to improve governance and economic opportunities. Funds being requested will: (1) support peace and reconciliation efforts still needed in specific areas where the potential for renewed unrest remains high; (2) support the political accord and constitutional, electoral and institutional reforms that will improve governance, transparency and accountability, including at the local level; and (3) promote economic development opportunities, especially for youth, to address poverty and inequality.

\$38 million Development Assistance (DA)

Peace and Security (\$1.5 million)

Community-based and faith-based organizations, as well as the National Steering Committee on Conflict Management and Peace Building, require ongoing additional support for programs related to peace and reconciliation, in addition to the \$5 million that has thus far been allocated from previous funding sources. A range of demographic segments, in particular women and youth, will receive support.

Governing Justly and Democratically (\$13 million)

To support reforms emanating from the National Accord, resources will target key government and non-government institutions at both the national and local levels to improve governance, anti-corruption efforts and strengthen meaningful engagement with citizens, constituents, and civil society. Activities will focus on improving accountability and transparency by building the capacity of government agencies and civil society to inform their constituents and be accountable to the citizenry. There will also be specific actions to support electoral, constitutional, and other reforms to improve the governance structure to prevent another election crisis in 2012 and develop new leaders for the future. By focusing on key underlying governance issues, these activities will complement other efforts to support the National Accord, and local and national peace building efforts.

Economic Growth (\$21.5 million)

Seventy-five percent of Kenya's youth are either unemployed or underemployed. Youth played an active role in the two-month post-election violence. Robust support will be provided to address the multiple factors that impede the ability of Kenyan youth to develop viable entrepreneurial skills, engage as citizens in local and national issues that affect them and act as positive forces for change in their communities. The development of viable livelihood skills will span the range of productive enterprises available in Kenya, including agriculture, microenterprise, marketing and public service. Resources will target skills development, training opportunities, access to finance, marketing development, and other skills to assist them in having lucrative employment and self-reliance.

Program Support (\$2 million)

Human resource requirements to ensure timely and effective implementation of these substantial and important programs demand hiring of additional international and local staff. Funds will assist in providing personal services to oversee programs through rigorous monitoring and evaluation as well as documentation of best practices so that some of these activities may serve as potential models for adoption by the Government of Kenya.

SOMALIA (\$40 Million)

Account <i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	*FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 Supp Request
Development Assistance (DA)	10,419	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	0	0	0	20,250	0
Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)	748	0	0	8,480	0
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	754	0	0	0	0
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	2,281	0	67,000	11,600	40,000
TOTAL	14,202	0	67,000	40,330	40,000

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Summary

The recent withdrawal of Ethiopian forces from Somalia and the elevation of moderate Islamist leader Sheikh Sharif Sheikh Ahmed to the Presidency of the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) are important developments that present the United States Government (USG) with a unique opportunity to help restore some stability to Somalia. The progress made on the political front remains fragile, and Somalia is facing one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world. Supplemental funding will be used to support and expand the African Union Mission to Somalia (AMISOM), so that it can better provide security for participants in the Somali peace process and protect humanitarian access within its area of operations. It may also be used for security sector reform in Somalia, particularly with respect to counterterrorism and counterinsurgency missions. The success of these efforts will be critical to the stabilization of the security situation in South-Central Somalia and the successful implementation of the Somali peace process, also known as the Djibouti Process. The Administration's request includes language to allow up to \$50 million to be transferred to the Peacekeeping Operations account from the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account, in case additional bilateral funds are required to support AMISOM.

\$40 million Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Peace and Security (\$40 million)

Funding will first and foremost be used to provide non-lethal equipment, logistical support, and semi-permanent basing facilities to newly deploying and existing AMISOM units. Increased USG support will improve operational effectiveness, bring some of these units closer to the United Nations standards and support new troop contributions. Funding may also be directed towards Security Sector Reform (SSR) efforts. Some funding will pay for equipment and logistical support for training efforts for Somali troops by Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, and other nations in the region that will implement the training activities. Training may also be conducted or facilitated by USG contracted trainers.

ZIMBABWE (\$45 Million)

Account (\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Estimate	FY 2008 Supp	FY 2009 Bridge Supp	*FY 2009 Request	FY 2009 Supp Request
Development Assistance (DA)	4,729	0	0	0	0
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	0	5,000	15,000	26,000	45,000
Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS)	22,483	0	0	19,433	0
TOTAL	27,212	5,000	15,000	45,433	45,000

*FY 2009 country allocations have not been determined and will be transmitted to Congress at a later date as required by section 653 (a) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Summary

To be successful, Zimbabwe's transition will require a significant infusion of capital and program investment in both the short- and long-term. The supplemental funding requested will support Zimbabwe's transitional government which was agreed to under the Global Political Agreement. Specific objectives for this funding include assisting in drafting a new constitution; conducting preparatory work for new elections; helping to reform governmental institutions and processes; strengthening local government; supporting economic stabilization and recovery; and providing a humanitarian safety-net for those most adversely affected by economic instability.

Non-humanitarian assistance will be closely linked to genuine progress on governance and democracy, and the achievement of donor-agreed principles and benchmarks. Any approved assistance would be targeted only toward reform-minded elements of the new transition government and a variety of civil society and other private entities to press the government for reforms in accordance with the Hague "Principles for International Engagement with Zimbabwe."

These reforms include: (1) full and equal access to humanitarian assistance; (2) commitment to macroeconomic stabilization; (3) restoration of the Rule of Law, including enforcement of contracts, an independent judiciary, and respect for property rights; (4) commitment to the democratic process and respect for internationally accepted human rights standards, including a commitment to freedom of expression, freedom of print and broadcast media, freedom of assembly, and freedom of association; and (5) commitment to timely elections held in accordance with international standards, and in the presence of international election observers.

It is hoped that stabilization can proceed at faster rates than in most transitional countries. This is due to Zimbabwe's historically higher development achievements relative to other African transitional states, its proximity to South Africa, its societal resilience, and an infrastructure base that has managed to survive the onslaught of Robert Mugabe's destructive policies. With a substantial, well-managed transition budget programmed for quick-impact implementation, future U.S. foreign assistance can advance more quickly into traditional development programs with a goal of eventual "graduation."

\$45 million Economic Support Fund (ESF)

Governing Justly and Democratically (\$9.1 million)

Funding is targeted at re-establishing and strengthening democratic institutions, processes and systems, and to build peaceful consensus on democratic reform. Institutional reform programs will include provincial and local government assistance aimed at enhancing efficiency within the branches of government while improving interaction between them. This assistance will complement on-going technical assistance at the legislative and executive level. Funding will also support preparatory elections activities. The next elections are expected to be held within 18-24 months. Illustrative activities include assistance to repeal and/or revise unjust laws, promote national dialogue and referenda on key issues, advocate for the protection of human rights, institutionalize a credible electoral system, strengthen civil society's ability to advocate on its own behalf, and create the environment and journalistic skills for free media to operate.

Investing in People (\$18 million)

Increased social assistance, primarily safety net support, will be provided to protect the vulnerable Zimbabwean population during the process of stabilization. Social assistance will be centered around improving rural livelihoods through income-generation activities; creating employment opportunities for youth and the general populace (through quick win projects such as public works initiatives); improving national and local level safety net structures; and, assisting returnees to return and reintegrate into society. In addition, funding will support emergency health interventions aimed at maintaining the collapsing public and private health care system. Toward this end, planned assistance would be more humanitarian rather than developmental, and would be focused on procurement of essential commodities, in-service training, logistics management, control of potential epidemics, and maternal and child health.

Economic Growth (\$17.9 million)

Demonstrated commitment to political and economic reform will open the way for International Financial Institutions to undertake a large-scale macro-economic recovery program. USAID will provide targeted technical assistance in support of monetary and fiscal policy reform (e.g., establishment of effective budgetary policy and revenue collection systems) and economic revitalization, specifically for the agricultural sector.