Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year 2011

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# Overview of the Congressional Budget Justification
# Foreign Operations
# FY 2011 Budget Request

The FY 2011 Foreign Operations Budget Request reflects the continuing process to provide improved strategic focus, data quality, and information on topics of greater Congressional interest.

## Highlights

**Improved Bureau and Country Narratives**: A number of changes to bureau and country narratives in the FY 2011 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) are designed to make each narrative more useful to major audiences. First, the Strategic Objective sections for each narrative are organized by appropriation (e.g., Economic Support Fund, International Military Education and Training, etc.) to indentify clearly how each appropriation is used to accomplish assistance programs within each objective.

In addition, because it is important that each operating unit with significant funding requirements be able to describe the link between performance and budget decision making, a new section has been added to each Operating Unit narrative to foster that examination. This new section, Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process, highlights how performance is assessed, and how performance information is used to inform budget and planning process and to manage for results.

**Global Initiatives and Other Key Interest Areas**: The FY 2011 Foreign Operations CBJ provides a new chapter that examines in greater emphasis and detail several initiatives that are particularly important to the Administration in the FY 2011 President's Request: Global Climate Change, Global Health, Global Hunger and Food Security, and Global Engagement, which is a new initiative this year.

The FY 2011 CBJ also continues to provide detail on issues of shared Congressional and Administration interest in a chapter on Selected Key Interest Areas that succinctly describes U.S. assistance programs in each interest area, and lists specific program funding in separate budget tables. The FY 2011 CBJ expands on key interest analyses by adding two new areas: Neglected Tropical Diseases and Nutrition.

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February 1, 2010

On behalf of President Obama, it is my pleasure to submit the Congressional Budget Justifications for the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) for Fiscal Year 2011.

This budget represents more than financial allocations. It represents new priorities, new approaches, and a renewed commitment to use the resources of the State Department and USAID smartly and strategically to get the best possible results for the American people.

Our work is ambitious. Our times demand nothing less. We are working with partners around the world to bring stability to volatile regions, reverse the spread of violent extremism, stabilize the global economy, decrease extreme poverty, demolish transnational criminal networks, fulfill President Obama's vision of a world without nuclear weapons, stop health pandemics, and address the threat of climate change.

These are serious challenges. They also represent opportunities for the United States to provide critical leadership, strengthen existing partnerships, forge new ones, and advance stability, prosperity, and opportunity for more of the world's people—and, in doing so, to protect our own security, promote our interests, and lay the foundation for a more peaceful and prosperous future.

We at the State Department and USAID are ready and eager to take the lead in carrying out the President's foreign policy agenda. Indeed, our work has already begun. In the year since I was sworn in as Secretary of State, our agencies have significantly increased our efforts in Iraq, Afghanistan and Pakistan; launched strategic initiatives to address food security, global health, and climate change and to promote global engagement; and begun a full-scale review of how we do business as we rebuild our workforces, both at State and USAID. We are committed to ensuring that we spend our resources wisely, make the most of our people's talent, and maximize the impact of every dollar we spend. This budget reflects that commitment.

## Our request

We are seeking funding in the amount of $52.8 billion, which breaks down to $16.4 billion for State operations and $36.4 billion for foreign assistance.

The majority of our proposed increase is dedicated to the critical frontline states of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, which demand significant and costly attention. They represent a 7.5-percent increase in funding above FY 2010. The remaining growth—a 2.7-percent increase above FY 2010 levels—covers all the rest of our global efforts, as well as our operational infrastructure. The request does not include additional funding that will be required to address the devastating impact of the earthquake in Haiti. We are continuing to assess long-term requirements at this time.

This Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) serves two other purposes as well: it is the Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year 2009 and the Annual Performance Plan for Fiscal Year 2011. Both volumes of the CBJ contain performance summaries and have performance information integrated throughout, to support our budget request. The performance data presented herein are complete and reliable in accordance with the guidance from the Office of Management and Budget.

We recognize that, in these tough economic times, it is critical that we hold spending to a minimum. And we have done so. In preparing this budget, our staff found all the savings they could—and then we sent them back to find more. I submit this budget with confidence that it reflects our best efforts to save money while still providing the resources we need to succeed in our efforts around the world.

Let me briefly describe the work this budget will make possible.

## Frontline states

Today, nearly seven years since the war in Iraq began, the drawdown of U.S. troops is underway. We are shifting from a military mission to one run by civilians. Accordingly, the work of the State Department and USAID is significantly increasing. This budget request includes a total of $2.6 billion to support U.S. government programs and a staff of over 570 employees in Iraq. Our diplomats are working closely with the Iraqi government to strengthen democratic institutions and ensure that the upcoming elections proceed smoothly and safely.

Our development experts are working to promote economic development, strengthen the agriculture sector that provides the majority of Iraqi citizens with livelihoods, and increase the local and national governments' capacity to provide essential services.

In Afghanistan, our civilian mission is also growing. As we prepare to send 30,000 new troops, we are also tripling the number of civilians on the ground. Our diplomats and developments experts play a critical role in securing the progress made by our military and building a path to stability. Poverty and weak governance have contributed to the instability in Afghanistan; addressing these vulnerabilities is vital to the long-term success of any effort in that country.

Pakistan is also a focus of our civilian efforts, as violent insurgents continue to concentrate their efforts along the border with Afghanistan and launch deadly attacks against the Pakistani people. We seek to support Pakistan's democratic government as it works to stop the violence, strengthen the rule of law, and provide services—especially electricity—to its people. The insurgents' threat will lessen as the government is seen to deliver the building blocks for better lives.

In these frontline states, our country's military efforts have dominated the headlines—but our civilian efforts are of central and growing importance. This budget captures that reality, as well as the significant cost associated with deploying the appropriate staff and providing the security necessary to protect our civilians and to permit them to operate effectively.

**Targeted investments**

We are shifting our focus toward making targeted investments in a few key areas of convergence—that is, fields that play a central role in the overall prosperity and stability of a country and region.

The first is food security. We have committed to invest at least $3.5 billion over three years in partner countries where agriculture plays a strong role in the economy, where under-nutrition levels are high, and where we see an opportunity for our investments to make an impact. By offering technical support and making strategic investments across the entire food system—from the seeds that farmers plant to the markets where they sell their crops to the homes where people cook and store their food—we can help countries create a ripple effect that extends beyond farming and strengthens the security and prosperity of whole regions.

The second is health. Through our new Global Health Initiative, the United States will invest $63 billion over six years to help fight and prevent infectious disease, reduce child and maternal mortality, and increase family planning and nutrition services. Building upon the historic gains in global health launched by President Bush, this Initiative will expand partner country efforts to strengthen their health systems. By focusing on building capacity along with supporting delivery of services, the U.S. government will help to promote sustainable programs that expand access to quality, integrated health care for more people with our partner countries.

The third is climate change. This global crisis has left its mark on many countries in the form of floods, droughts, and devastating storms, all of which further poverty, foster instability, and hold back progress. As part of our efforts to meet the climate challenge, the United States has committed to provide its fair share of prompt start financing approaching $30 billion over the next three years for mitigation and adaptation. This includes the mobilization of $1 billion between 2010-2012 for programs that will reduce emissions caused by deforestation and other land use activities. The FY 2011 foreign assistance request includes $200 million toward this goal, along with $147 million in multilateral contribution from the Department of Treasury. All told, the Department of State, USAID, and the Department of Treasury are requesting nearly $1.4 billion for core global climate change assistance in FY 2011. That's more than four times the level of assistance in FY 2009 – a reflection of the urgency of and broad support for this effort and a first step in our longer term effort to finance solutions to support necessary international policies and programs to solve climate change.

The fourth is global engagement. In his speech in Cairo in June 2009, President Obama called for a new beginning in the U.S. relationship with the Muslim world. This is critical to our ability to address global challenges in a spirit of understanding, cooperation, and peace. The State Department and USAID are working to realize the President's vision through our foreign assistance efforts. This budget includes seed funding for new programs that expand economic opportunity through job creation and entrepreneurship, foster scientific and technological innovation, empower women, support youth, advance education, and strengthen people-to-people connections.

Through these programs, we seek to get the biggest bang for our buck by catalyzing a self-reinforcing cycle. By investing in our partner countries' long-term progress and supporting plans that they design and take the lead in implementing, we seek to break the cycle of dependence that aid can create.

Rather than delivering services ourselves, we will help countries build their own capacity to deliver services through strong, transparent, accountable institutions.

Putting women front and center is at the core of all of these efforts. Women are critical to advancing social, economic, and political progress. They are also a terrific return on investment: numerous studies have shown that when women receive schooling or the boost of a small loan, they flourish, their children flourish, and so does the greater community.

And, we are abiding by a new focus on results. To keep moving in the right direction, we must measure our progress—not simply by tallying the numbers of programs we run, but the lasting change that those programs help achieve. We must share the proof of our progress with the public and have the courage to rethink our strategies if we fall short.

**Rebuilding our workforce**

To carry out our work around the world, we need talented, well-trained, committed people. And we have them—but not in sufficient numbers. The global workforce of the State Department and USAID is simply too small for all that we have asked of them. We lack expertise in key areas and, as a result, we've come to rely too heavily on contractors to do our work, often with too little oversight.

The FY 2011 budget keeps USAID on the path toward its goal of doubling the number of foreign service officers; we are requesting resources to add another 200 foreign service officers to our global workforce. At the State Department, we will fill most of the more than 1,000 vacancies worldwide in FY 2010. The funding requested in the FY 2011 budget will help us build towards a 25-percent increase in FSOs from 2008 levels, which we hope to achieve by the end of 2014.

This increase in our staff will provide a greater depth of expertise in key areas at our overseas posts and substantially enhance our language training program—a critical element of our success. This budget will also provide the resources to fully staff the 2,000-member standby element of the Civilian Reserve Corps, to enhance our civilian capacity to respond quickly to crises around the world.

These are challenging times. The State Department and USAID are ready to meet those challenges. Our strategies are designed to help achieve key national priorities while building the foundation for lasting global progress. Our work this

year won't be easy, but it will be worth doing, because it will yield real results for the American people and the people of the world.

We look forward to working with you to make the best use of our nation's resources to help achieve a peaceful and prosperous world.

Hillary Rodham Clinton
Secretary of State

# Acronym List

| | |
|---|---|
| AFRICOM | United States Africa Command |
| ACSBS | Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security |
| 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 |
| CCF | Complex Crises Fund |
| 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 |
| GE | Global Engagement |

| | |
|---|---|
| GH | Bureau for Global Health, USAID |
| GHCS | Global Health and Child Survival |
| GHFSI | Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative |
| GHI | Global Health Initiative |
| 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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**FY 2011**

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST

**($000)**

| | FY 2009 Actual[1] | FY 2010 Estimate[2] | FY 2010 Supplemental | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| **FOREIGN OPERATIONS** | **34,308,360** | **32,803,782** | **2,637,440** | **39,399,814** |
| | | | | |
| **U.S Agency for International Development** | **1,257,959** | **1,650,300** | **-** | **1,695,506** |
| USAID Operating Expense (OE) | 1,059,184 | 1,388,800 | - | 1,476,006 |
| Civilian Stabilization Initiative (CSI) | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)[4] | 122,275 | 185,000 | - | 173,000 |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses | 46,500 | 46,500 | - | 46,500 |
| | | | | |
| **Bilateral Economic Assistance** | **22,594,401** | **22,552,232** | **2,577,440** | **25,583,286** |
| Global Health and Child Survival (USAID and State)[3] | 7,339,000 | 7,779,000 | - | 8,513,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | [2,180,000] | [2,420,000] | - | [3,013,000] |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | [5,159,000] | [5,359,000] | - | [5,500,000] |
| Development Assistance (DA) | 2,000,000 | 2,520,000 | - | 2,980,896 |
| International Disaster Assistance (IDA) | 820,000 | 845,000 | - | 860,700 |
| Transition Initiatives (TI) | 50,000 | 55,000 | - | 48,000 |
| Complex Crises Fund (CCF) | - | 50,000 | - | 100,000 |
| Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA) | [54,000] | [25,000] | - | [35,000] |
| Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses | 8,000 | 8,600 | - | 8,300 |
| Economic Support Fund (ESF) | 7,116,901 | 6,344,000 | 1,820,000 | 7,811,982 |
| Democracy Fund | 116,000 | 120,000 | - | - |
| Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) | 922,000 | 741,632 | - | 716,354 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) | 1,674,500 | 1,693,000 | - | 1,605,400 |
| U S Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) | 40,000 | 45,000 | - | 45,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[3] | 1,876,500 | 1,597,000 | 757,440 | 2,136,041 |
| Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) | [315,000] | - | - | - |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) | 631,500 | 754,000 | - | 757,613 |
| | | | | |
| **Independent Agencies** | **1,270,000** | **1,558,000** | **-** | **1,778,610** |
| Peace Corps | 340,000 | 400,000 | - | 446,150 |
| Millenium Challenge Corporation | 875,000 | 1,105,000 | - | 1,279,700 |
| Inter-American Foundation | 22,500 | 23,000 | - | 22,760 |
| African Development Foundation | 32,500 | 30,000 | - | 30,000 |
| | | | | |
| **Department of Treasury** | **85,000** | **85,000** | **-** | **108,000** |
| Treasury Technical Assistance | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | 38,000 |
| Debt Restructuring | 60,000 | 60,000 | - | 70,000 |
| | | | | |
| **International Security Assistance** | **7,554,700** | **4,634,500** | **60,000** | **7,069,298** |
| Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) | 530,200 | 331,500 | - | 285,950 |
| International Military Education and Training (IMET) | 93,000 | 108,000 | - | 110,000 |
| Foreign Military Financing (FMF)[3] | 6,231,500 | 4,195,000 | 60,000 | 5,473,348 |
| Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) | 700,000 | - | - | 1,200,000 |
| | | | | |
| **Multilateral Economic Assistance** | **1,845,500** | **2,437,670** | **-** | **3,307,726** |
| | | | | |
| International Organizations and Programs | 352,500 | 394,000 | - | 350,550 |

**FY 2011**

# FOREIGN OPERATIONS and RELATED ACCOUNTS REQUEST

**($000)**

| | FY 2009 Actual[1] | FY 2010 Estimate[2] | FY 2010 Supplemental | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| **International Financial Institutions (IFIs)** | **1,493,000** | **2,043,670** | **-** | **2,957,176** |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF) | 80,000 | 86,500 | - | 175,000 |
| International Clean Technology Fund | - | 300,000 | - | 400,000 |
| International Strategic Climate Fund | - | 75,000 | - | 235,000 |
| International Development Association | 1,115,000 | 1,262,500 | - | 1,285,000 |
| Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | 25,000 |
| Inter-American Investment Corporation | - | 4,670 | - | 21,000 |
| Asian Development Fund | 105,000 | 105,000 | - | 115,250 |
| African Development Fund | 150,000 | 155,000 | - | 155,940 |
| European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund | - | - | - | - |
| European Bank of Reconstruction and Development | - | - | - | - |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | 18,000 | 30,000 | - | 30,000 |
| Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Bank | - | - | - | 106,586 |
| Global Food Security Fund | - | - | - | 408,400 |
| | | | | |
| **Export & Investment Assistance** | **(299,200)** | **(113,920)** | **-** | **(142,612)** |
| Export-Import Bank | (177,000) | 2,380 | - | (9,458) |
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) | (173,000) | (171,500) | - | (189,354) |
| Trade and Development Agency | 50,800 | 55,200 | - | 56,200 |
| | | | | |
| **Related International Affairs Accounts** | **76,823** | **84,017** | **-** | **89,159** |
| International Trade Commission | 75,000 | 81,900 | - | 87,000 |
| Foreign Claims Settlement Commission | 1,823 | 2,117 | - | 2,159 |
| | | | | |
| **Department of Agriculture** | **2,420,900** | **1,889,500** | **-** | **1,899,500** |
| Food for Peace Act Title II | 2,320,900 | 1,690,000 | - | 1,690,000 |
| McGovern-Dole International Food for Education | 100,000 | 199,500 | - | 209,500 |
| | | | | |

1/ The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252), funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, (P.L. 111-5), the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-8), and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

2/ The FY 2010 Estimate includes funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117).

3/ $1.8 billion in funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered to be forward funding for FY 2010. This forward funding includes GHCS: $50 million; INCLE: $94 million; FMF: $1,225 million.

4/ The FY 2009 USAID Capital Investment Fund level includes $38 million transferred from the Department of State's Capital Investment Fund under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

# Statement of Performance

**Performance Analysis**
The Department and USAID have made great strides to develop relevant, measureable, outcome indicators, and to assess progress against prior-year performance through trend data. The CBJ submission serves as the Department's and USAID's FY 2011 Annual Performance Plan and FY 2009 Annual Performance Report. The results of our efforts to improve strategic planning and performance management throughout the Department and USAID, both domestically and at our missions, are detailed in the accompanying State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ.

**High Priority Performance Goals**
As part of our FY 2011 Performance Budget and Annual Performance Plan, the Department and USAID identified a limited number of joint high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflect both agencies' high priorities and will be a particular focus for the two agencies from now through FY 2011. The joint HPPGs reflect the Secretary's and Administrator's highest priorities and serve as a first step toward developing the President's performance agenda. State and USAID jointly selected eight goals that are outcome-focused and relevant to the public, require interagency coordination, are in the implementation phase, and will show measurable results in the next 12-24 months through clear indicators and ambitious targets. These goals are a subset of those used to regularly monitor and report performance against our joint strategic plan. Progress on these goals will be reported to OMB. Additional detail is provided in the accompanying volumes of the CBJ.

- Afghanistan and Pakistan: Strengthen the host country capacity to effectively provide services to citizens and enhance the long-term sustainability of development efforts by increasing the number of local implementers (government and private) that can achieve a clean audit to clear them to manage civilian assistance funds.
- Iraq: Helping the Iraqi people continue to build a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant country as the United States transitions from military to civilian responsibility in Iraq, measured by improvements in security, political, and economic metrics.
- Global Health: By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by USG and UNICEF-collected data and indicators. Longer term by 2015, the Global Health Initiative aims to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, saving millions of lives, avert millions of unintended pregnancies, prevent millions of new HIV infections, and eliminate some neglected tropical diseases.
- Climate Change: By the end of FY 2011, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 20 work programs to develop Low-Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS) that contain measurable, reportable, and verifiable actions. This effort will lay the groundwork for at least 30 completed LCDS by the end of FY 2013 and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020.
- Food Security: By 2011, up to 5 countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch the implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by FY 2015.
- Democracy and Good Governance: Facilitate transparent, participatory, and accountable governance in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies by providing training assistance to 120,000 rule of law professionals, civil society leaders, democratically elected officials, journalists, and election observers over the 24-month period of October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2011.
- Global Security – Nuclear Nonproliferation: Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.

- Management – Building Civilian Capacity: Strengthen the civilian capacity of the State Department and USAID to conduct diplomacy and development activities in support of the Nation's foreign policy goals by strategic management of personnel, effective skills training, and targeted hiring.

**Program Monitoring and Evaluation**

Evaluation is a key component to effective performance measurement and resource planning. In FY 2009, the Department and USAID conducted a number of evaluations, which in part informed project and program decisions during portfolio reviews for performance management. The Department and USAID have moved aggressively in the last year to strengthen and incorporate program evaluation into the agencies' management processes. Efforts include developing guidelines, standards, and post-graduate level training. The Department and USAID are also involved in international evaluation efforts with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and its Development Assistance Committee countries.

# Global Climate Change

Climate change is one of the century's greatest challenges, and will be a priority of our diplomacy and development work for years to come. Energy sector growth and resultant greenhouse gas emissions in developing countries over just the next thirty years are on track to equal the total emissions recorded to date. Climate change can compound pre-existing social stresses – including poverty, hunger, conflict, migration and the spread of disease – and threatens to diminish the habitability of our planet. Economies of many developing countries are heavily dependent on climate-sensitive industries such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism, and poor communities are more limited in their abilities to adapt to climate change. Moreover, increasing energy supply and access are fundamental for development. The success of our development efforts will depend upon efforts to foster low-carbon and climate-resilient growth.

In its FY 2011 Budget, the Administration is seeking $1,391 million for core international efforts through the U.S. Agency for International Development, the U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Department of Treasury to combat global climate change, a 38 percent increase over the FY 2010 core funding level for the same three agencies. Of that amount, $646 million in foreign assistance funding, to be implemented by USAID and the State Department as outlined below, will help the most vulnerable countries respond to the growing impacts of climate change, hasten the world's transition to a low-carbon economy, and help forge a global solution to the climate crisis. The Administration's request harnesses the comparative advantages of bilateral and multilateral assistance. USAID and State Department funding will be aimed directly at key U.S. priorities and will put a U.S. face on strategic partnerships, while multilateral funding will leverage additional donor contributions and enable cooperation among a larger number of countries. Given the critical role of the Copenhagen Accord in shaping an effective global approach to climate change, the Administration does not intend to provide FY 2011 bilateral climate assistance to those countries that are not associated with the Accord. Country level allocations may thus be adjusted to take this into account.

Together, these efforts will contribute substantially to the international community's renewed efforts to address climate change, including through the implementation of the Copenhagen Accord and other multilateral negotiations. A strong U.S. contribution is vital to an effective global approach to addressing climate change, and this request makes clear the Administration's commitment to international leadership in the necessary transition to a clean energy global economy.

**Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year**

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Estimate | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 269,459 | 586,349 | 646,471 | 60,122 |
| Adaptation | 24,459 | 189,250 | 243,947 | 54,697 |
| Clean Energy | 142,500 | 204,500 | 202,524 | -1,976 |
| Sustainable Landscapes | 102,500 | 192,599 | 200,000 | 7,401 |

**Request by Pillar and Account**

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FY 2011 TOTAL** | 646,471 | 446,429 | 128,903 | 26,139 | 45,000 |
| Adaptation | 243,947 | 181,447 | 56,000 | - | 6,500 |

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clean Energy | 202,524 | 94,982 | 52,903 | 26,139 | 28,500 |
| Sustainable Landscapes | 200,000 | 170,000 | 20,000 | - | 10,000 |

Note: In addition to the core funding summarized here, the FY 2011 Request also includes funding for other programs that deliver significant climate co-benefits (e.g., the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the Global Health Initiative, and efforts on water).

This request is distributed among three pillars:

- **Adaptation:** Helping vulnerable countries and communities adapt and build resilience to the impacts of climate change, particularly the least developed and small island nations that will be the most severely affected;
- **Clean Energy:** Hastening the world's transition to a low-carbon economy through the development and dissemination of clean energy technologies; and,
- **Sustainable Landscapes:** Increasing the sequestration of carbon stored in trees, plants, and soils.

In support of these pillars, the FY 2011 Budget also puts special emphasis on the following enabling activities: Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) Systems and Low-Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS).

The U.S. Agency for International Development ($491 million) is the lead USG contributor to bilateral and regional development assistance. USAID will focus on institution and capacity building, scientific and technological advances, economic growth, improving governance and business management, and creating the legal and regulatory environments needed to address climate change in developing countries. USAID will leverage its significant technical expertise to provide leadership in development and implementation of Low-Carbon Development Strategies, creating policy frameworks for market-based approaches to emission reduction and energy sector reform, promoting sustainable management of forests and agricultural lands, and mainstreaming adaptation into development activities in countries and economic sectors most at-risk. USAID has long-standing relationships with host country governments that will enable it to work together to develop shared priorities and implementation plans. USAID's engagement and expertise in agriculture, biodiversity, health, water, and other critical climate sensitive sectors provide an opportunity to implement innovative cross-sectoral climate change programs within those high-profile areas. Finally, USAID bilateral programs can work in key political and governance areas that multilateral organizations cannot.

The U.S. Department of State requests $155 million for climate change programs, taking the lead on diplomatic efforts and deploying financial resources in support of key multilateral and bilateral priorities, such as the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate and the U.S.- India Clean Energy Research and Deployment Initiative. State's comparative advantage is working through U.S.-led diplomatic partnerships and initiatives, as well as the international negotiating process, to shape effective approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

**Adaptation** ($244 million)

Developing countries are highly vulnerable to climate variability and change and have limited capacity to respond. Absent significant action in the near-term, an increased variability and intensity of precipitation or temperature extremes, such as drought or flooding, will impact millions, especially in regions with

existing challenges of water scarcity, land degradation, food insecurity and famine. Anticipated effects of climate change represent a threat to hard-won development gains in democracy, food security, health, economic growth, renewable energy, and resource management. By reducing vulnerabilities to long-term climate change impacts early, it is possible to avoid the economic costs and the human impacts, to enhance global stability, and to increase the impact of ongoing development efforts. A number of studies suggest that every dollar spent in prevention, such as disaster risk reduction, weatherization or planning for changing climate, saves several times its value in humanitarian assistance, operating costs and lifetime extension.

**USAID** programming ($187 million) will address three key adaptation requirements:

- **Science and analysis:** Developing and disseminating tools and methodologies to help decision makers at all levels of society understand how climate change may affect their jurisdictions and enterprises and equip them to integrate climate change information into their decisions. USAID uses proven approaches to providing access to U.S. and other satellite data, historical weather data, and projections of climate change to assist decision makers.

- **Effective governance for climate resilience** through integration of climate vulnerabilities and resilience into development planning, development of national and community-based disaster management and risk reduction plans, national health service plans, and enabling policies; training for local civil servants and community leads to deliver services; and organizing private sector and civil society organizations to advocate for climate change solutions.

- I**mplementation** of adaptation strategies that strengthen development programs in infrastructure, health, energy, water, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, conflict, natural resources management, and other sectors. Climate change adaptation approaches will be designed to address the specific needs of local communities to preserve development gains and avoid economic losses due to increased variability and climate extremes as well as slower-onset climatic shifts.

**State Department** programs ($57 million) will support the **Least Developed Country Fund** ($30 million) and **Special Climate Change Fund** ($20 million). The LDCF and SCCF are multilateral funds created under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) that provide financing to developing countries to help them adapt to the impacts of climate change, with a specific focus on assisting the most urgent adaptation needs of least developed countries. The most important sectors of engagement have been agriculture and food security, water supply, coastal management, and public health. State also supports adaptation activities through its direct support for the **UNFCCC** ($7 million).

**Clean Energy** ($203 million)

Clean Energy programs **reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and energy use** by accelerating the deployment of clean energy technologies, policies, and practices, while supporting economic growth. USG assistance will maximize carbon reductions through clean energy expenditures in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency, 2) low-carbon energy, 3) clean transport, and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions for private investment and carbon financing. In the near term, emissions reductions will follow from continued policy and sector reform efforts. U.S. efforts will also support integration of clean energy technologies and strategies into long-term development and investment planning that can produce transformative results for low-emissions economic growth.

**USAID** funds ($129 million) will support work to create the policy and regulatory environments that can ensure long-term sustainability and provide the leading edge technical assistance that is needed to support the long-term, sustainable energy investments by the public and private sectors. Examples of recent efforts include work in Liberia to promote solar energy in schools, clinics, and other public institutions (resulting in the provision of energy services to 20,000 people); energy audits and energy efficiency investments in industrial plants in Ukraine; and the development of a regional power pool in Southern Africa to enable low-carbon electricity generation to be sold to markets that do not possess their own renewable energy resources.

**The State Department** ($74 million) funds clean energy programs in support of strategic bilateral diplomatic partnerships as well as multilateral efforts. Support for **Major Economies Initiatives and Partnerships** ($30M) will work with partners in the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) to support low-carbon technology projects and programs of interest to key emerging economies, including China, India, Brazil, South Africa, Mexico, and Indonesia. The **Methane-to-Markets Partnership** uses State funding ($5.3M) and EPA's technical expertise to deploy innovative methane capture technologies. State also supports multilateral clean energy efforts through support for the **Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer** ($23M) and the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)** ($5M). State will also support clean energy work in the Western Hemisphere through the **Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas** ($10M).

**Sustainable Landscapes ($200 million)**

Sustainable Landscapes programs **reduce net greenhouse gas emissions from forests and land use**. Land-based greenhouse gas emissions, including those from deforestation and agriculture, comprise a significant portion of the world's total greenhouse gas emissions. These emissions, in particular those associated with tropical deforestation, are potentially among the most cost-effective near-term mitigation opportunities.

Improved land-use practices can 1) reduce emissions from deforestation and agriculture, and 2) enhance carbon storage through reforestation, rehabilitating degraded lands, agroforestry, and soil conservation practices. Investments to avoid these emissions and increase sequestration can also support development goals – such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health – and have significant co-benefits in terms of biodiversity preservation and other local environmental priorities (e.g., cleaner air, cleaner water, water availability).

Capacity to implement programs to reduce land-based emissions varies between countries, and in many cases significant investment in governance and institutional reforms is necessary before large-scale private sector funding (e.g., from offsets markets) is feasible. The pre-conditions for development and implementation of a market for forest offsets are substantial and still evolving, so public finance will be essential in developing and testing successful, replicable, and scalable approaches.

**USAID** ($175 million) will undertake a wide range of activities to change trends in land-based emissions, including improved land management and transparent monitoring, increased capacity for greenhouse gas inventories and systems, application of advanced technologies to improve data quality and transparency, advice on relevant laws and regulations, building capacity to sustainably manage carbon in landscapes, clarifying land and natural resources ownership, and involving communities in modern land management. Some examples of recent applicable USAID programs include: support of watershed protection through payments from municipal water utilities to upstream communities for preventing deforestation in Vietnam; aggregating the woodlots of thousands of small farmers in Kenya and compensating them for planting and maintaining small woodlots, with the long-term goal of selling the carbon sequestered on the carbon market and sharing revenues with small landowners; and partnering with the U.S. Forest Service

to improve forest management and emissions inventory capabilities in Brazil, Bangladesh, Russia, and Liberia.

**The State Department** ($25 million) will continue to support the **World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility** ($15 million) to help developing countries measure forest carbon stocks and design deforestation emissions reductions strategies. State also funds **international conservation programs** ($8 million) supporting multilateral natural resource management treaty organizations that address climate change. State also supports multilateral sustainable landscapes efforts through the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change** (UNFCCC) ($2 million).

**Enabling Activities**

To support meaningful, lasting emissions reductions, and plan for climate resilient development, it will be necessary to strengthen monitoring, reporting, and verification systems and to assist developing countries in the shaping of low-carbon development strategies in order to transform investment opportunities and improve access to new funds and markets arising from climate policies. Both of these efforts are funded out of the clean energy and sustainable landscapes pillars, and are closely linked with the adaptation pillar.

**Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification Systems**

Effective **monitoring, reporting, and verification (MRV) systems** and carbon market readiness will be vital to mobilizing private capital to invest in developing country climate actions, to ensuring that countries are delivering on individual and collective climate emission mitigation goals, and to promoting confidence and credibility that all countries are standing behind their commitments and actions in international agreements.

**USAID** will help 10-20 high-performing developing countries institute effective MRV systems. USAID will build institutional capacity to establish and use methodologies for quantification of baselines and verification of changes in carbon stocks and emissions at the national level (devolving to projects). The analysis of MRV systems will also serve to inform the design of better domestic policies in developing countries. Interventions will also address policy and regulatory barriers to participation in both compliance and voluntary markets, and will build capacity in the financial sector to support and manage market-based approaches. USAID will also work with host country partners to build their capabilities to ensure that fund transfers occur in a transparent manner and reach important beneficiaries such as rural and indigenous communities.

**Low-Carbon Development Strategies**

A global agreement that involves action by all countries to stem emissions growth is key to changing the global greenhouse gas emissions trajectory. **Low-carbon development strategies** (LCDS) will assist partner countries to identify and prioritize the optimal policies for implementation in order to achieve a low-emissions trajectory. They can also be used to guide assistance from developed countries to implement these plans. The shift in political will underlying the Copenhagen Accord will stimulate significant efforts by a broad range of countries to articulate their low-carbon strategies, and engaging actively in their development will help promote effective actions and inform U.S. support for a sustained climate effort over time.

Several bilateral and multilateral donors, as well as private organizations, have expressed an interest in supporting LCDS. U.S. support for LCDS will be coordinated across USG agencies and with these other donors. The State Department will play an interagency coordinating role. USAID programming in support of LCDS will focus on a core set of approximately 30 countries over the next four years where USG participation will leverage the greatest impact, with technical support from EPA, Department of Energy, Department of Agriculture, and other agencies.

**FY 2011 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request**

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **243,947** | **181,447** | **56,000** | **-** | **6,500** |
| **Africa** | 49,500 | 46,500 | 3,000 | - | - |
| Angola | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1,000 | | 1,000 | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1,000 | | 1,000 | | |
| Ethiopia | 3,500 | 3,500 | | | |
| Ghana | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Kenya | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | |
| Liberia | 1,000 | | 1,000 | | |
| Madagascar | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | |
| Malawi | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Mali | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Mozambique | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Nigeria | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Senegal | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Tanzania | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Uganda | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Zambia | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 4,500 | 4,500 | | | |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 7,000 | 7,000 | | | |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 24,500 | 24,500 | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Indonesia | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| Philippines | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| Timor-Leste | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | |
| Vietnam | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Pacific (RDM/P) | 7,500 | 7,500 | | | |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| **South and Central Asia** | 17,500 | 17,500 | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| India | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| Maldives | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | |

## FY 2011 Global Climate Change Adaptation Request

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nepal | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| USAID South Asia Regional | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 22,197 | 19,197 | 3,000 | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | |
| Ecuador | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | |
| Guatemala | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Haiti | 3,000 | | 3,000 | | |
| Jamaica | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | |
| Peru | 3,500 | 3,500 | | | |
| USAID Caribbean Regional (Barbados E Car. For FY11) | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| USAID Central America Regional | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 3,197 | 3,197 | | | |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Asia Regional Bureau | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| **DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance** | 28,000 | 28,000 | - | - | - |
| DCHA - FEWSNet | 18,000 | 18,000 | | | |
| DCHA/PPM | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | |
| **EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 35,750 | 35,750 | - | - | - |
| USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 35,750 | 35,750 | | | |
| **IO - International Organizations** | 6,500 | - | - | - | 6,500 |
| IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | 6,500 | | | | 6,500 |
| **ODP - Office of Development Partners** | 7,000 | 7,000 | - | - | - |
| ODP - Development Grants Program (DGP) | 7,000 | 7,000 | | | |
| **OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | - | - |
| OES/CC Climate Change | 50,000 | | 50,000 | | |

## FY 2011 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **202,524** | **94,982** | **52,903** | **26,139** | **28,500** |
| **Africa** | 31,300 | 29,300 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 1,000 | | 1,000 | | |
| Kenya | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| Liberia | 1,000 | | 1,000 | | |
| Mozambique | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |

**FY 2011 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request**

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rwanda | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Uganda | 1,800 | 1,800 | | | |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 5,500 | 5,500 | | | |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 13,500 | 13,500 | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | |
| Mongolia | 500 | 500 | | | |
| Philippines | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Pacific (RDM/P) | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 22,979 | - | - | 22,979 | - |
| Albania | 400 | | | 400 | |
| Armenia | 1,500 | | | 1,500 | |
| Georgia | 3,500 | | | 3,500 | |
| Kosovo | 2,000 | | | 2,000 | |
| Macedonia | 500 | | | 500 | |
| Ukraine | 4,579 | | | 4,579 | |
| Eurasia Regional | 10,000 | | | 10,000 | |
| Europe Regional | 500 | | | 500 | |
| **Near East** | 4,000 | - | 4,000 | - | - |
| Jordan | 4,000 | | 4,000 | | |
| **South and Central Asia** | 17,628 | 14,468 | - | 3,160 | - |
| Bangladesh | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | |
| India | 9,000 | 9,000 | | | |
| Kazakhstan | 491 | | | 491 | |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,360 | | | 1,360 | |
| Tajikistan | 779 | | | 779 | |
| Central Asia Regional | 530 | | | 530 | |
| USAID South Asia Regional | 1,468 | 1,468 | | | |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 26,603 | 15,000 | 11,603 | - | - |
| Brazil | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| Colombia | 1,603 | | 1,603 | | |
| Mexico | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 10,000 | | 10,000 | | |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| **EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade*** | 21,278 | 21,278 | - | - | - |
| USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 21,278 | 21,278 | | | |

**FY 2011 Global Climate Change Clean Energy Request**

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IO - International Organizations** | 28,500 | - | - | - | 28,500 |
| IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | 5,000 | | | | 5,000 |
| IO - Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund | 23,500 | | | | 23,500 |
| **ODP - Office of Development Partners** | 1,436 | 1,436 | - | - | - |
| ODP - Private Sector Alliances (PSA) | 1,436 | 1,436 | | | |
| **OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | 35,300 | - | 35,300 | - | - |
| OES/CC Climate Change | 35,300 | | 35,300 | | |

**FY 2011 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscapes Request**

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **200,000** | **170,000** | **20,000** | **-** | **10,000** |
| **Africa** | 44,500 | 42,500 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Ghana | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Kenya | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Liberia | 2,000 | | 2,000 | | |
| Malawi | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Mozambique | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Tanzania | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Uganda | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Zambia | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | |
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 14,000 | 14,000 | | | |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | |
| Indonesia | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | |
| Philippines | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| Vietnam | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Pacific (RDM/P) | 1,000 | 1,000 | | | |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 6,000 | 6,000 | | | |
| **South and Central Asia** | 13,000 | 13,000 | - | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| India | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |

**FY 2011 Global Climate Change Sustainable Landscapes Request**

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 TOTAL | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nepal | 3,000 | 3,000 | | | |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 53,000 | 50,000 | 3,000 | - | - |
| Brazil | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| Colombia | 3,000 | | 3,000 | | |
| Ecuador | 2,500 | 2,500 | | | |
| Guatemala | 4,000 | 4,000 | | | |
| Guyana | 1,500 | 1,500 | | | |
| Honduras | 2,000 | 2,000 | | | |
| Mexico | 5,000 | 5,000 | | | |
| Panama | 4,500 | 4,500 | | | |
| Peru | 4,500 | 4,500 | | | |
| USAID Central America Regional | 11,000 | 11,000 | | | |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 10,000 | 10,000 | | | |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | - | - |
| Asia Regional Bureau | 9,000 | 9,000 | | | |
| **EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade*** | 30,500 | 30,500 | - | - | - |
| USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 30,500 | 30,500 | | | |
| **IO - International Organizations** | 10,000 | - | - | - | 10,000 |
| IO - International Conservation Programs | 8,000 | | | | 8,000 |
| IO - International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | 2,000 | | | | 2,000 |
| **OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | 15,000 | - | 15,000 | - | - |
| OES/CC Climate Change | 15,000 | | 15,000 | | |

## Global Engagement

President Obama has articulated the importance of Global Engagement in many of his major foreign policy speeches, including in Cairo and Accra, and before the UN General Assembly. The President emphasizes, in particular, the objective of forging a new beginning with Muslim communities around the world.

Global Engagement calls for an integrated U.S. Government approach that is strategic, sustainable, informed by interaction with local stakeholders, and takes advantage of the U.S. Government's ability to convene, catalyze, and leverage a broad range of organizations and individuals outside of government. The U.S. Government will engage in a spirit of respect to pursue partnerships in areas of shared interest and promote mutual understanding while addressing a wide range of shared concerns.

Funding under the Global Engagement program will support this vision by advancing opportunity, prosperity, and security in countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and the Middle East with significant Muslim populations. Funding will support new programs that complement and strengthen on-going foreign assistance efforts.

The $100 million request will:

1. **Expand economic opportunity by supporting entrepreneurship and relevant and sustainable private-sector job creation.** Programs will advance a supportive and enabling business environment by improving access to capital, creating entrepreneurship networks, expanding employment-oriented education such as vocational training and mentorships, and supporting efforts by governments to create transparent and predictable business policies. Programs will seek to support local efforts as well as identify, share, and transfer of effective practices from around the world, including partnering with U.S. business schools and entrepreneurship centers to develop Centers of Excellence in Business and Entrepreneurship in different regions of the world. The U.S. Government will seek to generate new collaboration among governments, international organizations, non-profit organizations, academic institutions, and business partners to create sustainable models that are responsive to local needs for job creation in those areas of the world with some of the highest concentrations of young people.

2. **Promote science, technology, and innovation to address the shared challenges we face in the 21st century.** The Administration has taken steps to increase the U.S. government's capacity for science diplomacy, including through the creation of a science envoys program. Funding requested will support the ability of the United States to reinforce its diplomacy with scientific partnerships. Projects will support centers of excellence currently being developed, exchanges and linkages between American scientists and their counterparts abroad, efforts to identify and transfer global best-practices, and collaboration between the American scientific community and its counterparts abroad in key areas including basic research, commercialization of technology, the development of effective policy support for science, and the education and training of young and future scientists.

3. **Advance human development by improving the ability of youth and women to fully participate in the economic and social progress of their communities.**
   - Because many countries with significant Muslim populations have some of the world's highest proportions of young people, addressing the needs of youth in comprehensive, strategic ways is a time-sensitive priority. Funding will support youth to transition effectively to adulthood and to increase linkages among youth of different countries. The U.S. Government will pilot a comprehensive approach in select countries to advance basic education and link it to

opportunities for higher education, vocational training, or employment; reduce barriers and increase opportunities for work through policy reform, skills training, mentoring, and public-private partnerships; and support access to quality health and social services.

- Funding for women and girls will support pilot programs in select countries where stakeholders have an interest in and capacity to address the challenges that women and girls face that prevent them from reaching their full potential. Working in partnership with indigenous governmental and non-governmental organizations, the U.S. Government will analyze in a comprehensive way these challenges at the country level and will develop holistic action plans that prioritize needed interventions in specific sectors.

The U.S. Government will seek projects that leverage non-governmental resources and support sustainable local solutions in each of the focus areas, but the U.S. Government will also designate funds specifically to seed public-private partnerships. This emphasis will provide our efforts with flexibility in terms of funding and in the selection of the most compelling partnership opportunities that arise, enabling us to bring in the most wide-ranging and dynamic partners to deliver on our vision for collaboration and shared engagement.

Global Engagement programs will include a robust monitoring and evaluation component.

**Request by Fiscal Year**

| **($ in thousands)** | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | - | - | 100,000 |
| Global Engagement | - | - | 100,000 |

## GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

### Overview

In May 2009, President Obama announced the Global Health Initiative (GHI), an interagency effort of the U.S. government to support partner countries in improving and expanding access to health services. GHI will invest $63 billion over six years (FY 2009-2014) to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems – with a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns, and children through programs focusing on such targeted areas as infectious disease, nutrition, maternal and child health and safe water. In support of GHI, the Administration is requesting $8.5 billion in the Global Health and Child Survival account for FY 2011. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested. GHI delivers on that commitment with a business model based on: implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging other efforts; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; and improving learning and accountability. Through this model GHI will build on the Bush Administration's successful record in global health, and take these remarkable achievements to the next level by accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future.

### GHCS Account, FY 2009-2011

| in $1,000's | FY 2009 Actual Total | FY 2010 Request | FY 2010 Estimate Total | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | **7,289,000** | **7,595,000** | **7,829,000** | **8,513,000** |
| **TOTAL GHCS-USAID only** | 2,130,000 | 2,336,000 | 2,470,000 | 3,013,000 |
| **3.1.1 HIV/AIDS** | 5,609,000 | 5,609,000 | 6,459,000 | 6,650,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | 5,159,000 | 5,259,000 | 5,359,000 | 5,500,000 |
| *of which GHI Strategic Reserve* | | | | *100,000* |
| *of which Global Fund* | *600,000* | *600,000* | *750,000* | *700,000* |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | 450,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| *of which Global Fund* | *100,000* | | | |
| **3.1.2 Tuberculosis--GHCS USAID** | 162,500 | 173,000 | 225,000 | 230,000 |
| **3.1.3 Malaria--GHCS USAID** | 382,500 | 585,000 | 585,000 | 680,000 |
| *of which GHI Strategic Reserve* | | | | *22,000* |
| **3.1.4 Pandemic Preparedness & Response--GHCS USAID** | 140,000 | 125,000 | 156,000 | 75,000 |
| **3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats--GHCS USAID** | 30,000 | 88,000 | 65,000 | 173,000 |
| **of which Neglected Tropical Diseases** | 25,000 | 70,000 | 65,000 | 155,000 |
| **of which other OPHT** | 5,000 | - | - | 18,000 |
| *of which GHI Strategic Reserve* | | | | *18,000* |
| **3.1.6 Maternal & Child Health*--GHCS USAID** | 495,000 | 525,000 | 474,000 | 700,000 |
| *of which GHI Strategic Reserve* | | | | *38,000* |
| **3.1.7 Family Planning & Reproductive Health--GHCS USAID** | 455,000 | 475,000 | 525,000 | 590,000 |
| *of which GHI Strategic Reserve* | | | | *20,000* |
| **3.1.8 Water Supply and Sanitation--GHCS USAID** | - | - | - | - |
| **3.1.9 Nutrition*** | *54,899* | *75,000* | 75,000 | 200,000 |

| in $1,000's | FY 2009 Actual Total | FY 2010 Request | FY 2010 Estimate Total | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **3.3.2 Social Services--GHCS USAID (for Displaced Children and Orphan's Fund)** | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| *of which GHI Strategic Reserve* | | | | *2,000* |
| ***GHI Strategic Reserve*** | | | | *200,000* |

* nutrition estimates for FY 2009 Actual and FY 2010 Request are based on GH Bureau information, and are included in MCH for those years. Beginning with FY 2010 Estimate, Nutrition funding is additional to MCH.

**GHI Performance Goals:** In partnership with governments, donors, and other global and national health organizations, the U.S. government will accelerate progress toward ambitious health goals to improve the lives of millions while building sustainable health systems. To these ends, GHI supports the following goals and targets:[1]

- **HIV/AIDS**: The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) will: support the prevention of more than 12 million new HIV infections; provide direct support for more than 4 million people on treatment; and support care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.

- **Malaria**: Reduce the burden of malaria by 50 percent for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. This effort will include the expansion of malaria efforts into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- **Tuberculosis (TB)**: Save approximately 1.3 million lives by reducing TB prevalence by 50 percent. This will involve treating 2.6 million new TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug resistant cases of TB.

- **Maternal Health**: Save approximately 360,000 women's lives by reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries. This will include a 25 percent increase of skilled attendance at birth, providing over 12 million additional women with access to quality care at delivery.

- **Child Health**: Save approximately three million children's lives, including 1.5 million newborns, by reducing under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries. Newborn mortality will be reduced by 30 percent in target countries.

- **Nutrition**: Reduce child under-nutrition by 30 percent across assisted food-insecure countries in conjunction with the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health**: Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies. This will be accomplished by reaching a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent across assisted countries, reflecting an average two percentage point increase annually, and reducing to 20percent the number of first births to women under 18.

[1] With the exception of Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), aggregate goals are to be reached by 2014 and measured in 2015, as relevant data becomes available. For a complete listing of GHI goals and targets see (1) Implementation of the Global Health Initiative, Annex A at http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/136504.pdf; and (2) PEPFAR's Five-Year Strategy, http://www.pepfar.gov/strategy/index.htm.

- **Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)**: Reduce the prevalence of seven NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population, contributing to: the elimination of onchocerciasis (river blindness) in Latin America by 2016; the elimination of lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis) globally by 2017; and the elimination of leprosy.

Achieving these health outcomes requires a purposeful effort to improve health systems in the developing world. GHI will work with partner governments to develop, strengthen and expand platforms that assure the financing and delivery of priority health interventions. Building functioning systems will, in some cases, require a new way of thinking about health investments, with increased attention to the appropriate deployment of health professionals, improved distribution of medical supplies and improved functioning of information and logistics systems – all while maintaining a focus on delivering results. In the end, success will be measured not by the robustness of the health system itself, but by a country's ability to meet the needs of key populations and improve health conditions.

**GHI Business Model:** The Initiative will deliver on its commitment to maximize the health impact of every dollar through a business model drawn from the principles of effective development partnership announced by President Obama at the G-8 meeting in L'Aquila, Italy.

Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach: GHI will focus its efforts on improving health outcomes among women and girls, both for their own sake and because of the centrality of women to the health of their families and communities.

Coordination, collaboration and integration – at all levels: Coordinating and integrating the delivery of health interventions is essential for improving health outcomes. Through increased coordination, GHI will both ensure service delivery at the point of contact in order to meet holistic health needs of individual patients and increase the efficiency and effectiveness of joint programming among U.S. government agencies, other donors and partner country governments.

Strengthening and leveraging other development efforts: In recognition that improving global health outcomes is a shared responsibility, the U.S. government will participate in and strengthen multilateral efforts, global health partnerships, the private sector and others to make progress toward achieving GHI targets and to contribute to the Millennium Development Goals 4 (Reducing Child Mortality), 5 (Improving Maternal Health), and 6 (Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases).

Partnership with countries: It is ultimately those within countries – the governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), the private sector and others – who are responsible for making and sustaining progress. Accordingly, a core principle of GHI is to encourage country ownership and invest in country-led plans. In implementing this principle, the U.S. government will support partner countries in managing, overseeing, and operating the functions of their national health systems.

Learning and accountability: The research and evaluation agenda, which is integral to GHI's success, will address important questions that are immediately relevant to both GHI and partner country goals and objectives, including questions about how to stimulate and maintain quality of service delivery, how to reach marginalized populations, and more. GHI research and evaluation approaches and findings will be shared within and across countries and with all GHI partners to facilitate wider learning, systems strengthening, and continuous quality improvement.

**Implementation:** The Initiative will be implemented in approximately 80 countries and will provide strategic funding increases to programmatic areas where large health gains can be achieved. These programmatic areas include: HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, family planning, nutrition, maternal,

newborn and child health (MCH), and neglected tropical diseases. While specific disease and system priorities will vary by country, GHI implementation has four main components:

- Do more of what works: Identify, integrate, take to scale, and evaluate proven approaches in family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, MCH, neglected tropical diseases, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and other health programs to improve the health of women, newborns, children and their families and communities. Encourage phasing out strategies that have not produced positive impact on health outcomes;

- Build on and expand existing platforms to foster stronger systems and sustainable results: Build on and expand the platforms supported through U.S. government and other investments, including those in HIV/AIDS, malaria, MCH, and family planning; strengthen health systems functions to ensure the quality and reach of health services and public health programs in the short and long term; and work with governments to incorporate sustainability into health programming;

- Innovate for results: Identify, implement, and rigorously evaluate new approaches that reward efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. Focus particular attention on promising approaches to service integration and delivery, community-based approaches, private sector participation, the introduction of performance incentives, promotion of health behaviors and other strategies that have potential to increase value for money; and

- Collaborate for impact: Promote country ownership through support for country-led national health plans; improve coordination across U.S. government agencies and with other donors; expand technical assistance with the aim of "working ourselves out of a job"; leverage and help partner governments coordinate and integrate investments by other donors; and create and use systems for feedback about program successes and challenges, in order to focus resources most effectively.

**Accelerating Impact - GHI Plus:** GHI will launch an intensified effort in a subset of up to twenty "GHI Plus" countries that provide significant opportunities for impact, evaluation, and partnership with governments. These countries will receive additional technical, management and financial resources to accelerate the implementation of GHI's innovative approach. Learning from these countries will be shared with other GHI countries, inform future decision-making, and fulfill the imperative of accountability. A particular focus in GHI Plus countries will be assessing the effectiveness of GHI business model. For example, new models of technical assistance to GHI Plus countries will be judged by the extent to which sustainable capacity is created or strengthened in-country.

The accelerated program of GHI Plus countries will be supported in FY 2011 by a $200 million GHI Strategic Reserve Fund (GHI Fund). The GHI Fund will provide catalytic resources to the GHI Plus countries above and beyond their growing baseline allocations from programs such as PEPFAR, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), MCH, family planning, and others. The resources comprising the GHI Reserve Fund will be dedicated to achieving a portfolio of outcomes across the programs and supporting the systems necessary to achieve those outcomes. Funding in FY 2011 will be used to accelerate the scale-up of proven cost-effective and integrated interventions, to design and implement an intensive monitoring and evaluation effort, and to broadly disseminate findings for the benefit of both the countries involved and other governments and partners.

The selection of GHI Plus countries will occur in two phases. Up to ten GHI Plus countries will be selected in FY 2011 and 2012. Beginning in FY 2013, a second wave of up to ten Phase II GHI Plus countries will be selected. The criteria for selection of GHI Plus countries will include: partner country commitment; engagement of partners with a national health plan; existence of a basic health information

system; presence of at least three robust health programs; magnitude and severity of health problems; potential to leverage other health investments; potential to leverage other USG investments in related sectors; regional diversity; and focus on low income countries.

GHI recognizes, through the creation of the GHI Fund, the significance of designating resources that are distributed as a result of a collaborative process with partner countries. To promote country ownership and ensure a meaningful engagement in the additional and intensive effort required for transformational change in health conditions, national authorities must demonstrate interest and commitment to these concepts, and must be fully part of discussions, planning and negotiations from the outset. Recognizing that GHI must be fully accountable to Congress and the American taxpayer, the flexibility of the GHI Fund and country selection process is circumscribed by the following requirements:

- The selection of Phase I GHI Plus countries will be determined by April 30, 2010, in consultation with Congress, U.S. government agencies, partner governments, and other stakeholders; and

- No GHI Plus country will receive more than an additional $50 million annually from the Strategic Reserve due to its GHI Plus status.

## II. PEPFAR and GHI

The global AIDS epidemic requires a sustainable, comprehensive, and multisectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care and treatment. The Global Health Initiative will facilitate these objectives by leveraging the full range of assets in support of a long-term strategic approach to global health. As the largest U.S. bilateral health program, PEPFAR serves as a cornerstone of GHI. In FY 2011 and beyond, PEPFAR will support partner countries in providing more efficient, integrated and sustainable health programs and will serve as a foundation upon which to link and integrate systems of care, helping to achieve both its goals and implement the principles of GHI.

**PEPFAR's vision of a long-term sustainable program includes the following essential elements:**

- **Sustainable programs must be country-owned and country-driven.** Given that the AIDS epidemic represents a shared global burden among nations, the next phase of PEPFAR represents an opportunity for the United States to support shared responsibility with partner countries. To seize this opportunity, PEPFAR is supporting countries in taking leadership of the responses to their epidemics. In addition, to support an expanded collective impact at the country level, PEPFAR is increasing collaboration with multilateral organizations.

- **Sustainable programs must address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context.** PEPFAR must be responsive to the overall health needs faced by people living with HIV/AIDS, their families, and their communities, linking the HIV/AIDS response to a diverse array of global health challenges. As a component of the Global Health Initiative, PEPFAR will be carefully and purposefully integrated with other health and development programs. Integration expands country capacity to address a broader array of health demands and to respond to new and emerging challenges presented by HIV/AIDS. Strategic coordination furthers the reach of bilateral assistance, leverages the work of multilateral organizations, promotes country ownership, and increases the sustainability of national health programs.

  **Sustainable programs must build upon our strengths and increase efficiencies.** PEPFAR is renewing its emphasis on a whole of government response, ensuring that agencies focus on core competencies and better coordination to maximize the effectiveness of U.S. government assistance. It is also identifying and implementing efficiencies in its work at both field and

headquarters levels to ensure value for money. To build upon the strengths of proven programs, PEPFAR is scaling up effective interventions, particularly in prevention. Further, it is working to ensure that increased access to coverage is accompanied by an emphasis on quality of services.

**PEPFAR's overarching goals over the next five years include the following:**

- Transition from an emergency response to promotion of sustainable country programs
- Strengthen partner government capacity to lead the response to this epidemic and other health demands
- Expand prevention, care, and treatment in both concentrated and generalized epidemics
- Integrate and coordinate HIV/AIDS programs with broader global health and development programs to maximize impact on health systems. Invest in innovation and operations research to evaluate impact, improve service delivery and maximize outcomes

**In FY 2009 and FY2010, PEPFAR has taken the following steps to implement the principles of the Global Health Initiative:**

- Established Partnership Framework Agreements with countries.
- Expanded efforts to prevent mother-to-child transmission.
- Began process of building health workforce capacity to meet goal of training 140,000 health workers.
- Announced plans to expand programming around gender-based violence.
- Developed a Health Systems Strengthening framework to help country teams plan activities.

**In FY 2011 and beyond, PEPFAR will be taking the following steps, among others, to implement the principles of GHI:**

- Expanding integration of HIV/AIDS programs with tuberculosis, reproductive health, and maternal and child health programming, among other health services.
- Supporting the efforts of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (Global Fund) to improve oversight, grant performance, and its overall grant architecture;
- Ensuring that the services PEPFAR supports are aligned with the national plans of partner governments and integrated with existing health care delivery systems;
- Contributing to the creation of harmonized indicators, and internationally accepted measures of impact; and
- Expanding technical assistance and mentoring to country governments, in order to support a capable cadre of professionals to carry out the tasks necessary for a functioning health system.

| President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ($ in millions) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Enacted | FY 2011 Request |
| **HIV/AIDS Bilateral** | **5,503** | **5,542** | **5,739** |
| State and USAID HIV/AIDS | 4,909 | 4,959 | 5,150 |
| USAID GHCS HIV/AIDS | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| State GHCS HIV/AIDS | 4,559 | 4,609 | 4,800 |
| HHS HIV/AIDS | 586 | 573 | 589 |
| CDC HIV/AIDS | 119 | 119 | 118 |

| President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ($ in millions) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Enacted | FY 2011 Request |
| NIH HIV/AIDS Research* | 467 | 454 | 471 |
| DOD HIV/AIDS | 8 | 10 | – |
| **TB Bilateral** | **177** | **243** | **251** |
| USAID GHCS TB | 163 | 225 | 230 |
| Other USAID TB | 14 | 18 | 21 |
| **Global Fund Multilateral** | **1,000** | **1,050** | **1,000** |
| HHS NIH | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| USAID GHCS | 100 | – | – |
| State GHCS | 600 | 750 | 700 |
| **PEPFAR TOTAL** | **6,680** | **6,835** | **6,990** |

*The international HIV/AIDS research total for FY09 consists of $452M from regular appropriations and $16M from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act dollars.

## III. GHI Program Highlights & Resource Allocations

The Global Health and Child Survival account funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and USAID, and is divided into two sections: State-managed and USAID-managed. The FY 2011 Budget reflects the GHI's comprehensive and integrated strategy that increases overall support for global health activities. The integrity of the funding flows will be maintained against the following appropriation allocations, but the planning and implementation of activities will be within a framework supporting integrated service delivery through more sustainable health platforms.

### Global Health and Child Survival-State

The Global Health and Child Survival - State managed (GHCS-State) account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR, which is overseen and coordinated by the U.S. State Department's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC).

PEPFAR was launched in 2003 as the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease. In its first phase, PEPFAR focused on establishing and scaling up HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs. In FY 2009, PEPFAR began to shift to an emphasis on achieving prevention, care, treatment goals while also strengthening health systems, including new health care worker goals, and emphasizing country ownership, in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic. As part of the overall Global Health Initiative, in FY 2010, FY 2011 and the following years of the program, PEPFAR funding will be used to support partner countries in expanding programmatic successes while increasing capacity of partner countries in managing, overseeing, and operating health systems. The FY 2011 GHCS-State request includes funding for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. The request is for $5,500 million, $141 million above the FY 2010 enacted level. PEPFAR implementation involves the Department of State, USAID, 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 partner governments.

**$4,354 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment and other health systems strengthening programs in all PEPFAR-supported countries.** This request includes support

for the ongoing implementation of the "Partnership Framework" model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These Frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement, linking USG, partner country and other multilateral and bilateral 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 sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear USG resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as subject to the availability of funds through the annual Congressional appropriations process.

Of these funds, $100 million will be allocated through the GHI Strategic Reserve Fund, described above. Through this investment, PEPFAR will be further integrated into overall USG efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in several countries, particularly through efforts to expand prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, improve early infant diagnosis, and strengthen the ability of country-level health systems to integrate HIV/AIDS care with basic primary and specialty services.

**$745 million will support international partnerships**, consisting of a $700 million contribution to the Global Fund and a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, the Department of Health and Human Services' National Institutes of Health budget request includes a contribution of $300 million to the Global Fund, for a total USG contribution of $1 billion in FY 2011.) PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging their work to maximize the impact of country programs.

**$164 million will support 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.

**$237 million is requested for technical support, strategic information and evaluation costs** including funding that will support central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

**Global Health and Child Survival-USAID**

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID managed programs (GHCS-USAID) of $3,013 million reflects the President's commitment to a comprehensive and integrated approach for global health programs as outlined in the Global Health Initiative. Highlights of the GHCS-USAID account include:

**$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 PEPFAR to focus on HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment interventions in more than 80 countries worldwide – including support for orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. USAID

collaborates closely with the OGAC and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities and countries funded under this account complement and enhance efforts funded through the State Department.

**$230 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. Globally, 1.7 million people die from TB and there are 9.2 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services including 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 MDR 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 OGAC and other USG agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms 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.

**$680 million for Malaria programs** to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 900,000 people die of malaria and 300 million people are newly infected. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria mortality and morbidity by half for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. This effort will include the expansion of malaria fighting efforts into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthening local capacity to expand use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, use of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, application of artemisinin-based combination therapies, and implementation of interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. In addition, the PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

**$75 million for Pandemic Influenza and other Emerging Threats** programs, which will focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 could develop into a pandemic while responding to the current H1N1 influenza pandemic by strengthening countries' ability to detect cases and conduct appropriate control measures. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability 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.

**$155 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)**. Every year, up to 400,000 people die from NTDs; one billion suffer from one or more tropical diseases, causing severe disability and hindering cognitive development. The NTD program will work with country partners to strengthen delivery platforms, particularly at the community level, to integrate NTD activities with other priority health interventions to deliver treatments for seven of the highly prevalent NTDs through targeted mass drug administration, and to train community-based and professional health care workers. The vast majority of these drugs are centrally negotiated by USAID with the private sector, which donates hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of medication each year to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis

(bilharzia), and three soil-transmitted helminths. Building on this strong base of scaled-up integrated programs, this request also includes funding to support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate one or more of these diseases.

**$18 million for Other Public Health Threats** will enable USAID to respond to other infectious diseases not covered elsewhere, such as cholera and dengue. Funding will allow the U.S. Government to strengthen infectious disease surveillance systems, expand efforts to control antimicrobial resistance, and global- and country-level activities to monitor the quality of essential drugs.

**$700 million for Maternal Health and Child Health programs,** which focus on working with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure the long-term sustainability of these programs. Every year in developing countries, 8.8 million children die, two-thirds from diseases or conditions that are preventable, and 530,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most-vulnerable populations. Priority interventions include essential newborn care; immunization; polio eradication; oral rehydration; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia and newborn infections; and point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve household-level water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. The maternal health program will scale up resources to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and sepsis,; and anemia. Simultaneous investments will be made in building the longer-term human resource and system capability required to provide comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also actively invest in integrating care across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition and infectious diseases.

**$590 million for Family Planning and Reproductive Health** programs that focus on improving and expanding access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. Annually, 52 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 22 million women obtain abortions. Family planning (FP) is an essential health intervention for mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will support the key elements of successful FP programs, including: creating demand for family planning services through: behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning and other health services, expanding access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants; promoting healthy birth spacing; and cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

**$200 million is requested for Nutrition**. More than 200 million children under age five and one of three women in the developing world suffer from under-nutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

**$15 million for Vulnerable Children programs,** including the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate

family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

Of these funds, $100 million will be allocated through the **GHI Strategic Reserve Fund**, described above. Resources will be additional to the current, growing baseline program allocation from PMI, Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, and Nutrition. Resources will be dedicated to the achievement of a portfolio of outcomes across programmatic areas, and the creation of an integrated platform to develop a full range of health services.

USAID support for GHI includes managing international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world. Activities will 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. 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 GHI include microbicides, neglected tropical diseases, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative, the TB Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations.

## IV. GHI Country-Specific Allocations

The United States is the world's leading provider of global health assistance, with a diverse set of programs and investments in approximately 80 countries worldwide. Each of the countries and investments, listed below, is essential for achieving the ambitious outcomes and objectives envisaged in the Global Health Initiative:

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

**by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account**

| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| **TOTAL** | **8,513,000** | 5,850,000 | 230,000 | 680,000 | 75,000 | 173,000 | 700,000 | 590,000 | 200,000 | 15,000 |
| **Africa** | **5,077,143** | 3,727,960 | 77,305 | 558,435 | - | - | 277,967 | 304,776 | 130,700 | - |
| **Angola** | **50,225** | 14,700 | - | 30,175 | - | - | 1,350 | 4,000 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **10,300** | 10,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **39,925** | 4,400 | - | 30,175 | - | - | 1,350 | 4,000 | - | - |
| **Benin** | **27,750** | 2,000 | - | 17,850 | - | - | 4,900 | 3,000 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **27,750** | 2,000 | - | 17,850 | - | - | 4,900 | 3,000 | - | - |
| **Botswana** | **76,443** | 76,443 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **76,443** | 76,443 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Burkina Faso** | **6,000** | - | - | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **6,000** | - | - | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Burundi** | **12,160** | 3,500 | - | 6,000 | - | - | 2,060 | - | 600 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **12,160** | 3,500 | - | 6,000 | - | - | 2,060 | - | 600 | - |
| **Cameroon** | **2,750** | 2,750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **1,250** | 1,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,500** | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Cote d'Ivoire** | **133,305** | 133,305 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **133,305** | 133,305 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Democratic Republic of the Congo** | **88,135** | 28,835 | 10,000 | 18,000 | - | - | 13,800 | 13,500 | 4,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **19,635** | 19,635 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **68,500** | 9,200 | 10,000 | 18,000 | - | - | 13,800 | 13,500 | 4,000 | - |
| **Djibouti** | **550** | 150 | 250 | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **150** | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **400** | - | 250 | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - |
| **Ethiopia** | **440,029** | 323,679 | 10,000 | 26,350 | - | - | 35,000 | 35,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **323,679** | 323,679 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **116,350** | - | 10,000 | 26,350 | - | - | 35,000 | 35,000 | 10,000 | - |
| **Ghana** | **84,000** | 12,500 | 600 | 28,900 | - | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | 12,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **7,000** | 7,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **77,000** | 5,500 | 600 | 28,900 | - | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | 12,000 | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

**by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account**

| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| **Guinea** | **7,500** | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 2,500 | 3,000 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **7,500** | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 2,500 | 3,000 | - | - |
| **Kenya** | **615,760** | 528,760 | 4,000 | 37,000 | - | - | 14,000 | 26,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **528,760** | 528,760 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **87,000** | - | 4,000 | 37,000 | - | - | 14,000 | 26,000 | 6,000 | - |
| **Lesotho** | **28,050** | 28,050 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **21,650** | 21,650 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **6,400** | 6,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Liberia** | **34,150** | 3,500 | 400 | 15,300 | - | - | 6,750 | 7,000 | 1,200 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **800** | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **33,350** | 2,700 | 400 | 15,300 | - | - | 6,750 | 7,000 | 1,200 | - |
| **Madagascar** | **53,800** | 2,000 | - | 28,800 | - | - | 8,600 | 14,000 | 400 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **500** | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **53,300** | 1,500 | - | 28,800 | - | - | 8,600 | 14,000 | 400 | - |
| **Malawi** | **115,848** | 51,948 | 1,400 | 26,000 | - | - | 12,000 | 15,000 | 9,500 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **36,448** | 36,448 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **79,400** | 15,500 | 1,400 | 26,000 | - | - | 12,000 | 15,000 | 9,500 | - |
| **Mali** | **66,500** | 4,500 | - | 27,000 | - | - | 14,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **1,500** | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **65,000** | 3,000 | - | 27,000 | - | - | 14,000 | 10,000 | 11,000 | - |
| **Mozambique** | **342,253** | 261,953 | 5,000 | 32,300 | - | - | 17,000 | 14,000 | 12,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **261,953** | 261,953 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **80,300** | - | 5,000 | 32,300 | - | - | 17,000 | 14,000 | 12,000 | - |
| **Namibia** | **102,759** | 100,809 | 1,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **100,809** | 100,809 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,950** | - | 1,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Niger** | **2,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **2,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - |
| **Nigeria** | **566,627** | 471,227 | 10,100 | 18,000 | - | - | 35,000 | 30,300 | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **471,227** | 471,227 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

**by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account**

| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **95,400** | - | 10,100 | 18,000 | - | - | 35,000 | 30,300 | 2,000 | - |
| **Rwanda** | **174,072** | 124,072 | - | 19,000 | - | - | 10,000 | 14,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **124,072** | 124,072 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **50,000** | - | - | 19,000 | - | - | 10,000 | 14,000 | 7,000 | - |
| **Senegal** | **58,885** | 4,535 | 850 | 24,000 | - | - | 9,000 | 13,000 | 7,500 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **1,535** | 1,535 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **57,350** | 3,000 | 850 | 24,000 | - | - | 9,000 | 13,000 | 7,500 | - |
| **Sierra Leone** | **500** | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **500** | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Somalia** | **1,550** | - | - | - | - | - | 1,550 | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,550** | - | - | - | - | - | 1,550 | - | - | - |
| **South Africa** | **560,469** | 545,969 | 13,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **545,969** | 545,969 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **14,500** | - | 13,000 | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | - |
| **Sudan** | **39,119** | 9,046 | 1,000 | 4,500 | - | - | 15,573 | 6,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **7,036** | 7,036 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **32,083** | 2,010 | 1,000 | 4,500 | - | - | 15,573 | 6,000 | 3,000 | - |
| **Swaziland** | **27,600** | 27,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **20,700** | 20,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **6,900** | 6,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Tanzania** | **448,254** | 336,254 | 4,000 | 48,000 | - | - | 18,000 | 27,000 | 15,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **336,254** | 336,254 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **112,000** | - | 4,000 | 48,000 | - | - | 18,000 | 27,000 | 15,000 | - |
| **Uganda** | **383,584** | 294,084 | 4,000 | 32,500 | - | - | 16,000 | 23,000 | 14,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **294,084** | 294,084 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **89,500** | - | 4,000 | 32,500 | - | - | 16,000 | 23,000 | 14,000 | - |
| **Zambia** | **345,961** | 283,661 | 3,300 | 24,000 | - | - | 12,000 | 14,000 | 9,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **283,661** | 283,661 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **62,300** | - | 3,300 | 24,000 | - | - | 12,000 | 14,000 | 9,000 | - |
| **Zimbabwe** | **48,830** | 40,830 | 3,000 | - | - | - | 3,000 | 2,000 | - | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **24,330** | 24,330 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **24,500** | 16,500 | 3,000 | - | - | - | 3,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| **USAID Africa Regional (AFR)** | **105,584** | 1,000 | 2,670 | 88,760 | - | - | 8,904 | 2,250 | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **105,584** | 1,000 | 2,670 | 88,760 | - | - | 8,904 | 2,250 | 2,000 | - |
| **USAID East Africa Regional** | **9,935** | 2,800 | 1,785 | - | - | - | 1,000 | 2,950 | 1,400 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **9,935** | 2,800 | 1,785 | - | - | - | 1,000 | 2,950 | 1,400 | - |
| **USAID Southern Africa Regional** | **2,000** | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **2,000** | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID West Africa Regional** | **14,206** | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | 830 | 9,276 | 1,100 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **14,206** | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | 830 | 9,276 | 1,100 | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | **241,788** | 141,318 | 34,450 | 7,000 | - | - | 30,520 | 26,500 | 2,000 | - |
| **Burma** | **2,100** | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **2,100** | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Cambodia** | **38,500** | 15,500 | 5,000 | - | - | - | 10,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **3,000** | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **35,500** | 12,500 | 5,000 | - | - | - | 10,000 | 6,000 | 2,000 | - |
| **China** | **7,000** | 7,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **3,000** | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **4,000** | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Indonesia** | **42,200** | 13,000 | 13,700 | - | - | - | 15,500 | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **5,250** | 5,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **36,950** | 7,750 | 13,700 | - | - | - | 15,500 | - | - | - |
| **Laos** | **1,000** | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,000** | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Papua New Guinea** | **2,500** | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **2,500** | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Philippines** | **32,520** | 1,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | 3,020 | 18,500 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **32,520** | 1,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | 3,020 | 18,500 | - | - |
| **Thailand** | **1,500** | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **500** | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,000** | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Timor-Leste** | **4,000** | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **4,000** | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| **Vietnam** | **94,978** | 94,978 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **94,978** | 94,978 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)** | **15,490** | 2,740 | 5,750 | 7,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **240** | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **15,250** | 2,500 | 5,750 | 7,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | **33,128** | 23,978 | 8,400 | - | - | - | 750 | - | - | - |
| **Armenia** | **400** | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **400** | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Azerbaijan** | **1,250** | - | 500 | - | - | - | 750 | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,250** | - | 500 | - | - | - | 750 | - | - | - |
| **Georgia** | **850** | 850 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **850** | 850 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Russia** | **11,500** | 5,500 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **3,000** | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **8,500** | 2,500 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Ukraine** | **18,678** | 17,178 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **14,678** | 14,678 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **4,000** | 2,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Eurasia Regional** | **450** | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **450** | 450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Near East** | **21,000** | - | - | - | - | - | 11,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | - |
| **Yemen** | **21,000** | - | - | - | - | - | 11,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **21,000** | - | - | - | - | - | 11,000 | 8,000 | 2,000 | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | **378,614** | 56,364 | 42,987 | - | - | - | 163,363 | 86,600 | 29,300 | - |
| **Afghanistan** | **71,100** | 1,000 | 6,500 | - | - | - | 49,800 | 12,500 | 1,300 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **500** | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **70,600** | 500 | 6,500 | - | - | - | 49,800 | 12,500 | 1,300 | - |
| **Bangladesh** | **77,300** | 2,700 | 10,000 | - | - | - | 30,000 | 26,600 | 8,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **77,300** | 2,700 | 10,000 | - | - | - | 30,000 | 26,600 | 8,000 | - |
| **India** | **100,700** | 30,000 | 13,700 | - | - | - | 25,000 | 24,000 | 8,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **9,000** | 9,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **91,700** | 21,000 | 13,700 | - | - | - | 25,000 | 24,000 | 8,000 | - |
| **Kazakhstan** | **2,800** | 800 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **600** | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **2,200** | 200 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Kyrgyz Republic** | **1,675** | 675 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **475** | 475 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,200** | 200 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Nepal** | **40,000** | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | 14,000 | 11,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **40,000** | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | 14,000 | 11,000 | 10,000 | - |
| **Pakistan** | **67,000** | 2,000 | 6,687 | - | - | - | 43,813 | 12,500 | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **67,000** | 2,000 | 6,687 | - | - | - | 43,813 | 12,500 | 2,000 | - |
| **Tajikistan** | **1,974** | 724 | 500 | - | - | - | 750 | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **524** | 524 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,450** | 200 | 500 | - | - | - | 750 | - | - | - |
| **Turkmenistan** | **675** | 275 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **75** | 75 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **600** | 200 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Uzbekistan** | **2,990** | 790 | 2,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **590** | 590 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **2,400** | 200 | 2,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Central Asia Regional** | **12,400** | 12,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **12,400** | 12,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | **309,864** | 203,682 | 12,358 | 5,000 | - | - | 38,524 | 36,300 | 14,000 | - |
| **Belize** | **20** | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **20** | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

**by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account**

| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| **Bolivia** | **16,410** | - | 1,300 | - | - | - | 6,010 | 9,100 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **16,410** | - | 1,300 | - | - | - | 6,010 | 9,100 | - | - |
| **Brazil** | **6,300** | 1,300 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **1,300** | 1,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,000** | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Dominican Republic** | **18,300** | 15,000 | 1,300 | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **9,250** | 9,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **9,050** | 5,750 | 1,300 | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| **El Salvador** | **3,110** | 1,110 | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **20** | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **3,090** | 1,090 | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| **Guatemala** | **16,400** | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 3,800 | 6,600 | 4,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **16,400** | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 3,800 | 6,600 | 4,000 | - |
| **Guyana** | **16,525** | 16,525 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **16,525** | 16,525 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Haiti** | **156,040** | 121,240 | 1,800 | - | - | - | 14,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **121,240** | 121,240 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **34,800** | - | 1,800 | - | - | - | 14,000 | 9,000 | 10,000 | - |
| **Honduras** | **12,000** | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | 2,500 | 3,500 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **1,000** | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **11,000** | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | 2,500 | 3,500 | - | - |
| **Jamaica** | **1,500** | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **300** | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **1,200** | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Mexico** | **3,458** | 2,200 | 1,258 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **3,458** | 2,200 | 1,258 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Nicaragua** | **6,797** | 1,897 | - | - | - | - | 2,200 | 2,700 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **897** | 897 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,900** | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 2,200 | 2,700 | - | - |
| **Peru** | **9,204** | 1,290 | 600 | - | - | - | 3,414 | 3,900 | - | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

**by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account**

| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **50** | 50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **9,154** | 1,240 | 600 | - | - | - | 3,414 | 3,900 | - | - |
| **Barbados and Eastern Caribbean** | **20,450** | 20,450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **14,700** | 14,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,750** | 5,750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID Central America Regional** | **11,562** | 11,562 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **6,171** | 6,171 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,391** | 5,391 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)** | **6,488** | 1,588 | 800 | - | - | - | 2,600 | 1,500 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **1,088** | 1,088 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,400** | 500 | 800 | - | - | - | 2,600 | 1,500 | - | - |
| **USAID South America Regional** | **5,300** | - | 300 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,300** | - | 300 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | **6,150** | 1,300 | - | - | - | - | 2,550 | 2,300 | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | **6,150** | 1,300 | - | - | - | - | 2,550 | 2,300 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **650** | 650 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,500** | 650 | - | - | - | - | 2,550 | 2,300 | - | - |
| **DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance** | **13,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,000 |
| **DCHA/DG - SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors** | **13,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **13,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13,000 |
| **GH - Global Health** | **347,689** | 57,774 | 34,500 | 87,565 | - | - | 47,326 | 100,524 | 20,000 | - |
| **Global Health - Core** | **347,689** | 57,774 | 34,500 | 87,565 | - | - | 47,326 | 100,524 | 20,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **347,689** | 57,774 | 34,500 | 87,565 | - | - | 47,326 | 100,524 | 20,000 | - |
| **GH - International Partnerships** | **541,045** | 94,045 | 20,000 | 22,000 | 75,000 | 173,000 | 128,000 | 25,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| **GH/IP - Commodity Fund** | **20,335** | 20,335 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **20,335** | 20,335 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP - Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)** | **90,000** | - | - | - | - | - | 90,000 | - | - | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

**by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account**

| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **90,000** | - | - | - | - | - | 90,000 | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP - International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)** | **28,710** | 28,710 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **28,710** | 28,710 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP - Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)** | **2,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **2,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - |
| **GH/IP - Microbicides** | **45,000** | 45,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **45,000** | 45,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP - Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)** | **155,000** | - | - | - | - | 155,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **155,000** | - | - | - | - | 155,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP - Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats** | **75,000** | - | - | - | 75,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **75,000** | - | - | - | 75,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP - TB Drug Facility** | **15,000** | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **15,000** | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP – MDR Financing** | **5,000** | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,000** | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH/IP – New Partners Fund** | **5,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **5,000** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - |
| **Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve** | **100,000** | - | - | 22,000 | - | 18,000 | 38,000 | 20,000 | - | 2,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | **100,000** | - | - | 22,000 | - | 18,000 | 38,000 | 20,000 | - | 2,000 |
| **S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator** | **1,543,579** | 1,543,579 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve** | **100,000** | 100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **100,000** | 100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **S/GAC, Additional Funding for Country Programs** | **297,176** | 297,176 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **297,176** | 297,176 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# Global Health Initiative - FY 2011 Request Base

**by State Bureau, Operating Unit and Account**

| | | Health | | | | | | | | Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *$ in thousands for all items* | *GHCS Total* | 3.1.1 HIV/AIDS | 3.1.2 Tuberculosis | 3.1.3 Malaria | 3.1.4 Avian Influenza | 3.1.5 Other Public Health Threats | 3.1.6 Maternal and Child Health | 3.1.7 Family Planning and Reproductive Health | 3.1.9 Nutrition | 3.3.2 Social Services |
| **S/GAC, International Partnerships** | **745,000** | 745,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **745,000** | 745,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **S/GAC, Oversight/Management** | **164,308** | 164,308 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **164,308** | 164,308 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **S/GAC, Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation** | **237,095** | 237,095 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | **237,095** | 237,095 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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## Feed the Future
## The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

| *($ in thousands)* | Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | GHCS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TOTAL USG | 1,644,023 | | | | |
| TOTAL STATE/USAID (not including nutrition) | 1,236,023 | 988,366 | 198,559 | 49,098 | *[200,000]* |
| Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries and Programs | 1,062,161 | 942,250 | 107,851 | 12,060 | |
| Other Agriculture Programs | 173,862 | 46,116 | 90,708 | 37,038 | |
| *[Nutrition]*[1] | *[200,000]* | | | | *[200,000]* |
| TOTAL TREASURY | 408,000 | | | | |

At the G-8 Summit in July 2009, the President pledged to provide at least $3.5 billion over the next three years (FY 2010 to FY 2012) to attack the root causes of global hunger through accelerated agricultural development and improved nutrition. The USG commitment leveraged more than $18 billion in support from other donors creating the financial capacity to meaningfully accelerate progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) by reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. The Administration's commitment to catalyze agricultural-led growth will raise the incomes of the poor, increase the availability of food, and reduce under-nutrition through sustained, long-term development progress. These efforts stand alongside the Administration's ongoing commitment to humanitarian assistance that alleviates the immediate impacts of hunger and malnutrition.

***Performance Goal:*** In partnership with other donors and leaders, the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative ("Feed the Future") will work with a set of host countries and other donors both public and private to accelerate progress towards achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1) of halving the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and under-nutrition by 2015.

***Strategic Approach:*** The GHFSI is grounded in five key principles:

1. **Ensure a comprehensive approach.** Investment in programs that achieve sustainable agricultural productivity, improve access to strong markets, increase incomes so the poor can purchase food, reduce undernutrition and increase effectiveness of emergency humanitarian assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger related emergencies.
2. **Invest in country-led plans.** Alignment with countries' own investment plans and strategies, reflecting broad-based stakeholder engagement and ownership, in order to support result-based programs and long-term sustainable outcomes.
3. **Strengthen strategic coordination.** Reinforcement of strategies using both diplomatic and foreign assistance tools to ensure that efforts are coordinated on multiple levels: from community-based to country, regional and global mechanisms.

[1] Funding for nutrition programs incorporated in the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative is requested separately in the President's Budget; it is included in the Global Health Initiative request.

4. **Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions.** Partnerships with other donors, including non-traditional donors, to leverage additional resources, complement bilateral assistance, facilitate alignment behind country-led plans and reduce process burdens on recipients.
5. **Deliver on a sustained and accountable commitment.** Strong commitment to establish a results framework that monitors performance and measures progress towards goals. This will promote a level of mutual accountability among all stakeholders that invest in country-led investment plans, create greater transparency, allow for improved coordination, and result in greater impacts.

***Focused Investment***: To ensure the initiative will have growing and lasting development impacts over time, GHFSI assistance efforts will be focused and concentrated. Assistance in FY 2011 will center on a group of 20 countries that have been identified on the basis of four criteria:

1. Prevalence of chronic hunger and poverty in rural communities, determined by assessment of level of need and analysis of potential beneficiaries, and vulnerability to food price shocks;
2. Potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural-led growth;
3. Host government commitment, leadership, governance, and political will; and
4. Opportunities for regional synergies through trade and other mechanisms.

The GHFSI will partner with selected countries and other stakeholders to assist host countries in developing and implementing their own Country Investment Plans (CIPs), such as those under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). These plans will be empirically and analytically sound, based on transparent and inclusive consensus-building processes, have fully engaged the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, and take into account the interests of women and other disadvantaged groups. Strategic investments will include efforts to improve agriculture productivity, expand market access of small scale producers, catalyze economic growth, finance and trade, including increasing access to financial services, and other value chain components, and will take place in two phases.

***Phase I:*** ($352 million) Recognizing that each country's development process starts in different places and progresses at different rates, the types and amounts of USG investment will be tailored to each country's unique circumstances. In countries that are in the process of preparing their CIP, assistance includes organization and skills training of key government officials to lead country plan development and implementation, support for stakeholder consultation, public expenditure review and analysis that identifies priority investment opportunities, and identification of needed actions to improve the policy environment – investments all focused on accelerating countries' efforts toward building a conducive environment for successful country plan implementation.

***Phase II:*** ($246 million) Countries demonstrating readiness for large scale investment will have completed a high quality CIP that lays out priority areas, clear costing, projection of financial need, defined targets, desired results and includes beneficiary analysis, gender assessment, technical feasibility evidence and a practical implementation plan, results framework and system to monitor progress. In addition, they will have also made a commitment of their own resources, and have taken critical steps to establish a policy environment that fosters rapid agricultural development and improved nutrition.[2] The USG budgeted investments made in Phase II are

[2] In order to assess when a country has established a policy environment that can support effective Phase II investments under the GHFSI, the Administration will develop a set of objective indicators that measure

significantly increased, align closely with the CIP, build on the country's own resource commitments plus those of other development partners, and acknowledge access to additional sources of support via multilateral organizations.

Based on countries' progress to date in developing their CIPs and improving their agriculture and nutrition policy environments, the Administration has notionally identified five countries that are projected for a first year of significant investment by the time that FY 2011 funds are made available. Those countries are: Ghana, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal and Tanzania. Progress will continue to be monitored in the coming months to reassess Phase II investment readiness prior to making final FY 2011 allocations. Depending on progress at the country level, it is possible that one or more of the countries notionally identified for Phase II may not be prepared to move forward with these higher-level USG investment levels, or alternatively that one or two other countries may have moved forward more rapidly than expected and be ready for higher levels of investment (e.g., Phase II) earlier.

***Strategic Reserve:*** ($55 million) Given the nature of a country-led strategy, the possibility of shifts in budget projections will require some flexibility. Accordingly, the GHFSI contains a reserve fund mechanism in the FY2011 budget. In some cases the number of Phase I countries could move forward more aggressively than originally forecast in the budget and be ready by the end of 2010 with sound CIPs and an environment conducive for Phase II investment – the reserve can be accessed to provide that additional capacity once demonstrated. There may also be cases where countries projected as ready for Phase II investment levels have additional absorption capacity that allow deeper investments that can yield greater beneficiary results faster than originally forecast in the budget at this time. The reserve budget was sized to permit deeper-scale investment in up to four additional countries, a limited amount of flexibility given the range of local variation that will occur as countries move through and complete the country planning process.

In addition to investments in individual countries' national agriculture investment plans, the Administration's comprehensive GHFSI strategy includes global and regional programs that create a catalytic approach in linking the lab, the farm, the market and the table and that increase the impact of investments made in the targeted countries' CIPs more broadly.

***Research and Development (R&D):*** ($145 million) Expanding investment in R&D is intended to establish technologies and public goods that can increase yields with improved seeds and feed, fortify foods to enhance nutrition, and find adaptive agricultural products to climate change – innovations that raise productivity and respond to emerging challenges such as the spread of plant and animal disease and climate change. Given the longer time horizon such investments take to demonstrate impact and the critical role innovative technologies can have on the long-term, sustained results of the initiative, material increases in funding in FY2011 is an urgent priority.

***Monitoring and Evaluation*:** ($14 million) The FY2011 budget establishes funding for a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework that will be integrated into the initiative from the beginning to ensure the program stays focused on maximizing results with the funds invested. The results framework outlines the goals and objectives of the initiative, sets targets, examines the linkages between activities, and generally establishes a monitoring and evaluation standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact.

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both the progress toward reforms that a country has committed to in its internal consultative processes, and a minimum set of internationally recognized cross-country policy indicators.

***Regional Food Security Programs:*** ($130 million) Working in partnership with regional economic communities in which the Phase I and II countries are members, USAID regional programs promote expanded trade to move food from surplus to deficit areas and to increase productivity of food and agricultural goods and services. Specific activities include helping to establish common regulatory standards; supporting trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; establishing and strengthening regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinating infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; building and strengthening regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies; and supporting cross-border management of natural resources.

***Strategic Partner Countries:*** ($45 million) Investments in specific strategic partner countries that will leverage the considerable expertise and influence of government, private sector, and non-governmental partners. These strategic partnership investments generate expanded and shared scientific, technological and educational capacity that yield improvements to Phase I and II countries' farming systems and natural resource management through cooperation on weather and climate information generation, capacity building, transfer of technology in agricultural research and crop production management, agricultural policy dialogue to promote regional market growth and cooperation, and engagement and coalition building that prioritizes nutrition.

***Community Development for Underserved Populations:*** ($75 million) Programs will expand efforts to narrow the gap between humanitarian and development assistance through expanded support for productive rural safety nets, microfinance and savings programs that reduce the vulnerability to short-term production, income, and market disruptions. Specifically, the funds will provide direct funding in lieu of monetization of food aid for these programs. These programs will be managed by the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), in coordination with USAID, and with input from the inter-agency and the Office of the Ambassador-at-Large for Global Women's Issues (S/GWI).

***Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs:*** ($174 million) This request maintains support for ongoing agricultural development programs in countries other than those targeted for Phase I and II investment in the GHFSI. In these countries, agricultural development remains critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing the sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. In all cases, programs in the countries listed will be assessed and guided by the same key principles governing the GHFSI.

Consistent with the Administration's focus on strategic coordination, the GHFSI incorporates nutrition and multilateral programs that appear in other sections of the President's budget request.

> ***Nutrition:*** ($200 million) FY2011 funding for nutrition programs will be used for both the prevention and treatment of undernutrition. Prevention programs will support operational research and directly improve nutritional intake through education and public health campaigns that promote dietary diversity, establish community nutrition centers, and expand access to critical micronutrients. Treatment programs will reduce mortality through decentralized delivery of therapeutic and fortified foods at the community level and through improved health management systems.
>
> ***Multilateral Programs:*** ($408 million) USG contributions to a new multi-donor Global Hunger and Food Security Trust Fund, to be managed by the World Bank, will leverage other donor contributions and establish a pool of funding that will complement the bilateral assistance investments budgeted in Phase II countries by supporting large-scale infrastructure

investments (e.g. transportation and irrigation), commercial financing, and research and extension. This funding will be requested by the Department of Treasury within its International Affairs budget.

***Humanitarian Assistance***: In addition to the funds requested for the GHFSI, the Budget provides $1.69 billion for Food for Peace Title II (formerly P.L. 480 Title II) for emergency and non-emergency food assistance. The budget request also includes $300 million in International Disaster Assistance for emergency food assistance interventions such as local and regional procurement, cash vouchers and cash transfers, which allow for greater flexibility and timeliness in delivering food assistance. While these programs are not incorporated within the GHFSI results framework, they will be coordinated with GHFSI programs.

## Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

| *($ in thousands)* | Total | DA | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **State/USAID -- Agriculture and Rural Development, Focus Countries and Programs** | 1,062,161 | 942,250 | 107,851 | 12,060 |
| **Phase I** | 352,411 | 265,085 | 75,766 | 12,060 |
| Bangladesh | 30,000 | 30,000 | | |
| Cambodia | 15,000 | 15,000 | | |
| Ethiopia | 33,000 | 33,000 | | |
| Guatemala | 24,050 | 24,050 | | |
| Haiti | 35,700 | | 35,700 | |
| Honduras | 20,300 | 20,300 | | |
| Kenya | 29,000 | 29,000 | | |
| Liberia | 28,066 | | 28,066 | |
| Malawi | 22,850 | 22,850 | | |
| Mozambique | 14,818 | 14,818 | | |
| Nepal | 12,000 | | 12,000 | |
| Nicaragua | 16,467 | 16,467 | | |
| Tajikistan | 11,560 | | | 11,560 |
| Uganda | 36,750 | 36,750 | | |
| Zambia | 22,850 | 22,850 | | |
| **Phase II *** | 246,000 | 246,000 | 0 | 0 |
| *Ghana* | 42,000 | 42,000 | | |
| *Mali* | 47,000 | 47,000 | | |
| *Rwanda* | 47,000 | 47,000 | | |
| *Senegal* | 47,000 | 47,000 | | |
| *Tanzania* | 63,000 | 63,000 | | |
| **Strategic Reserve** | 55,250 | 55,250 | 0 | 0 |
| **Strategic Partners** | 45,000 | 45,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Brazil | 2,500 | 2,500 | | |
| India | 15,000 | 15,000 | | |

| ($ in thousands) | Total | DA | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nigeria | 25,000 | 25,000 | | |
| South Africa | 2,500 | 2,500 | | |
| **Regional Programs** | 129,500 | 129,500 | 0 | 0 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 30,000 | 30,000 | | |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 30,000 | 30,000 | | |
| USAID Latin America and Car bbean Regional (LAC) | 10,000 | 10,000 | | |
| USAID Central American Regional | 5,000 | 5,000 | | |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 5,000 | 5,000 | | |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 15,000 | 15,000 | | |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 32,000 | 32,000 | | |
| USAID Asia and Middle East Regional | 2,000 | 2,000 | | |
| USAID Central Asia Regional | 500 | | | 500 |
| **Research and Development** | 145,000 | 112,915 | 32,085 | 0 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 144,700 | 112,615 | 32,085 | |
| ODP -- BIFAD | 300 | 300 | | |
| **Monitoring and Evaluation** | 14,000 | 14,000 | 0 | 0 |
| USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | |
| **Community Development** | 75,000 | 75,000 | 0 | 0 |
| DCHA/PPM | 75,000 | 75,000 | | |
| **Total State/USAID Initiative** | 1,262,161 | | | |
| Nutrition (GHCS account) | 200,000 | | | |

* As noted above, the list of Phase II countries is notional and subject to review, based on country progress prior to the time at which FY 2011 funds are made available.

## Other Ongoing Agricultural Development Programs *

| ($ in thousands) | Total | DA | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Other Agricultural Programs *** | 173,862 | 46,116 | 90,708 | 37,038 |
| Albania | 1,650 | | | 1,650 |
| Angola | 4,500 | 4,500 | | |
| Armenia | 762 | | | 762 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,100 | | | 1,100 |
| Belarus | 300 | | | 300 |
| Bolivia | 6,000 | 6,000 | | |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2,170 | | | 2,170 |
| Burundi | 4,771 | 4,771 | | |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 12,599 | | 12,599 | |

| ($ in thousands) | Total | DA | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dominican Republic | 5,750 | 5,750 | | |
| Egypt | 10,000 | | 10,000 | |
| Georgia | 6,550 | | | 6,550 |
| Guinea | 2,500 | 2,500 | | |
| Guyana | 1,000 | 1,000 | | |
| Indonesia | 4,390 | 4,390 | | |
| Jamaica | 1,985 | 1,985 | | |
| Kazakhstan | 125 | | | 125 |
| Kosovo | 2,520 | | | 2,520 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 10,607 | | | 10,607 |
| Lebanon | 9,849 | | 9,849 | |
| Macedonia | 870 | | | 870 |
| Moldova | 350 | | | 350 |
| Morocco | 2,000 | 2,000 | | |
| Philippines | 3,300 | 3,300 | | |
| Serbia | 5,000 | | | 5,000 |
| Sierra Leone | 4,000 | | 4,000 | |
| Sri Lanka | 2,500 | 2,500 | | |
| Sudan | 20,260 | | 20,260 | |
| Timor-Leste | 3,135 | 3,135 | | |
| Turkmenistan | 900 | | | 900 |
| Ukraine | 2,730 | | | 2,730 |
| Uzbekistan | 1,404 | | | 1,404 |
| Vietnam | 500 | 500 | | |
| West Bank and Gaza | 9,000 | | 9,000 | |
| Yemen | 5,000 | | 5,000 | |
| Zimbabwe | 20,000 | | 20,000 | |
| ODP - Cooperative Development Program (CDP) | 1,000 | 1,000 | | |
| ODP - Private Sector Alliances (PSA) | 2,785 | 2,785 | | |

* These levels do not include agriculture development funding in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan.

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# USAID Operating Expenses

| Sources ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request** | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority | 822,207 | 1,388,800 | 1,476,006 | 87,206 |
| Other Sources*** | 191,202 | 331,425 | 88,126 | -243,299 |
| **Total** | **1,013,409** | **1,720,225** | **1,564,132** | **-156,093** |

* These amounts reflect the actual FY 2009 obligations of available resources, including New Budget Authority.
** FY 2011 request includes $3.53 million for the Acquisition Workforce Initiative.
***Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover.

The Administration's commitment to a strengthened and enhanced role for foreign assistance and development in U.S. foreign policy means a reinvigorated USAID capable of meeting the challenges the nation and world face today, while anticipating those in the years ahead. To gain the capacity to meet the challenges of the 21st century, USAID is continuing on a path to strengthen itself as a global development leader by improving its organizational capacity and mode of operation.

In order to achieve greater results from development initiatives, USAID requires additional investments in FY 2011 in the development workforce, overseas space, and new business practices. USAID will continue expanding and investing in human capital to improve performance, ensure accountability, and generate results. USAID will continue to implement reforms to align staff with key organizational goals, such as building capacity to design and monitor/evaluate projects; preparing for emerging priorities, such as food security, climate change, education, and building host-country capacity; and motivating the workforce to advance the Agency's mission. To support the workforce expansion, USAID will create space overseas, through building, renovating, leasing, and implementing other space solutions.

In addition, USAID will transform the delivery of foreign assistance by doing business differently. USAID will streamline and standardize its core business processes to greatly improve operational efficiency, reduce costs, strengthen internal capacity and increase responsiveness. USAID will rebuild its capacities to become more transparent, accountable, and results-oriented.

A strengthened USAID is critical to our national security. As the President's foreign policy agenda calls for stronger civilian engagement to address the myriad of problems which face the world today, it is through continued investment that USAID can fulfill its mandate to support U.S. foreign policy objectives and make significant changes in people's lives around the world.

**Uses of Funds:**

| Categories ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Development Leadership Initiative | 72,300 | 306,653 | 354,800 |
| Overseas Capital Space Expansion | - | 225,000 | 40,000 |
| Active & Standby Response Corps | 24,716 | - | - |
| Acquisition Workforce Initiative | - | - | 3,530 |
| Overseas Operations | 499,554 | 730,272 | 668,922 |
| Washington Operations | 217,632 | 241,746 | 265,748 |
| Central Support | 199,207 | 216,554 | 231,132 |
| **Total Uses*** | **1,013,409** | **1,720,225** | **1,564,132** |

*Refer to Resources table below for fiscal year breakout of funding sources.

**USAID Workforce:**

| Categories | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses** | | | |
| End-of-year On-board | 2,480 | 3,132 | 3,413 |
| Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years | 2,199 | 2,408 | 2,839 |
| **Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments** | | | |
| End-of-year On-board | 184 | 255 | 305 |
| Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years | 184 | 255 | 305 |

**Development Leadership Initiative**

The request will support the fourth year of USAID's Development Leadership Initiative (DLI), a multi-year effort to augment and develop the U.S. Direct Hire overseas workforce. Under DLI, USAID will recruit, hire, and train 200 new Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) in FY 2011 to meet the U.S. government's development objectives more effectively and demonstrate good stewardship of resources.

In this fourth year, the DLI will continue to address critical staffing deficiencies, strengthen technical capabilities, and improve the stewardship of its funds. 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 long-lasting effects in the countries we serve. Strengthening field presence helps build the capacity of people and institutions and enhances USAID's ability to influence host countries to improve their future, whether it is in rebuilding or developing nations.

The FY 2011 request will cover the salaries and other operational expenses for the 200 USDHs hired in FY 2011 and the annualized, recurring costs of the 720 FSOs hired in 2008, 2009, and 2010. These costs include salaries and benefits, support costs, training, facilities, space, IT reconfiguration, and background investigations.

| DLI Request Categories ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|
| Personnel Compensation | 137,080 |
| Travel & Transportation | 20,296 |
| Rental Payments / Recurring Allowances | 66,285 |
| Other Services | 23,538 |
| Facilities Operation & Maintenance / ICASS | 80,958 |
| Furniture & Equipment / Non Recurring Allowances | 26,643 |
| **Total** | **354,800** |

FSO Backstops

The 200 FSOs will fill critical stewardship and technical backstops. Notionally, USAID expects to hire the following officers:

- 5 Program and Planning Officers
- 40 Democracy, Conflict, Governance, and Humanitarian Assistance Officers
- 20 Public Health Officers
- 30 Financial Management Officers
- 16 Contract Officers
- 5 Engineers
- 15 Energy and Environment Officers
- 30 Economic Growth and Agriculture Officers
- 20 Executive Officers
- 15 Education Officers
- 4 Legal Advisors

With these DLI 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 multi-year DLI, USAID must increase overseas office space to accommodate the significant expansion of the FSO workforce. Dramatically expanding the USAID workforce, and ensuring that its infrastructure supports rather than inhibits our engagement in addressing development challenges, requires an equally significant increase in space and support services.

The request will create approximately 425 desks to continue the expansion necessary to accommodate DLI hiring. USAID identified the overseas locations targeted for expansion of 425 desks based on projected strategic workforce planning model levels as of FY 2012, security issues, support for training and permanent positions, and strategic importance to the development goals of the National Security Strategy. The following table depicts the investment by region:

| **Region** | **Total Estimated Need ($ in thousands)** | **# Desks Created** |
|---|---|---|
| AFR | 24,809 | 200 |
| ASIA | 8,225 | 80 |
| E & E | 1,954 | 50 |
| LAC | 2,163 | 25 |
| ME | 2,849 | 70 |
| **Total** | **40,000** | **425** |

The following chart depicts the estimated requirements by category of mission configuration:

| FY 2011 Estimated Capital Space Costs ($ in thousands) | |
|---|---|
| New Embassy Compound (NEC)/Chancery Reconfiguration | 5,981 |
| NEC Increase Size | 13,123 |
| New Office Annex (NOX) Reconfiguration | 1,959 |
| Interim Office Building (IOB) Reconfiguration | 2,090 |
| IOB-Owned Construction | 5,000 |
| IOB Leased Reconfiguration | 1,128 |
| IOB Leased Additional/New Space (includes make ready) | 6,098 |
| Incremental Yearly Lease Costs | 4,621 |
| **Total** | **40,000** |

Overseas, the Department of State Office of Building Operations expected to complete the work for the funding associated with New Embassy Compound (NEC) construction and reconfiguration while USAID will complete the Interim Office Buildings.

**Overseas Operations**

| Categories ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Field Missions | 344,013 | 519,034 | 432,210 |
| USDH Salaries & Benefits | 121,024 | 184,507 | 190,062 |
| Junior Officer Support | 3,770 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Facility Relocations | 30,747 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| FS Pay Modernization | – | 14,731 | 34,650 |
| **Total Overseas Operations** | **499,554** | **730,272** | **668,922** |

**Field Missions**

This budget line item funds the following activities:

- Residential and office rents, utilities, security guard costs, and communications: These costs are largely non-discretionary.
- Intergovernmental payments: The majority of these payments are for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS). ICASS is the cost of administrative support provided to missions by other U.S. Government agencies (generally the Department of State). USAID's Working Capital Fund, which finances the costs associated with USAID's provision of services, is described later in this section.
- Operational travel and training: This category includes essential travel to visit development sites and work with host-country officials; other operational travel, including responses to disaster; and the costs of tuition and travel for training not sponsored by Headquarters.
- Supplies, materials, and equipment: This category includes the cost of replacing office and

residential equipment, official vehicles, IT hardware and software, general office and residential supplies and materials, and some security-related equipment.

- Mandatory travel and transportation: This category includes travel and transportation expenses for post assignment, home leave, rest and recuperation, and the shipment of furniture and equipment.
- Contractual support: This category includes mission requirements for data-entry assistance and other administrative support provided through contracts.
- Operation and maintenance of facilities and equipment: This category includes the cost of operating and maintaining facilities and equipment at overseas missions.

**USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas**

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, thrift savings plan, and social security, health, and life insurance, for approximately 930 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.

**Junior Officer Support**

These funds support assignment to post travel and training expenses for junior officer (JO) staff hired under the Junior Officer Program Authority. The Agency centrally supports these officers to allow the widest breadth of experience and training before assignment overseas.

**Foreign Service Pay Modernization**

USAID requests $34.7 million for Foreign Service pay modernization. The request will fully 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 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Bureaus/Offices | 36,369 | 24,312 | 32,696 |
| USDH Salaries & Benefits | 181,263 | 217,434 | 233,052 |
| **Total** | **217,632** | **241,746** | **265,748** |

**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.

**USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington**

The request will fund hiring an additional 70 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 1,563 Civil Service and Foreign Service employees.

These new positions are essential to address the Administration's in-sourcing initiative and support other Presidential Initiatives. The 55 positions for in-sourcing in key areas such as strategic planning, program design and management, and evaluation will strengthen the Agency's core capabilities and reduce the number of program-funded contract staff. The 15 positions for Presidential Initiatives are critical to ably support the expanded programs in climate change, food security, and global health. Without these key positions, USAID will be unable to meet the foreign assistance objectives of this Administration.

**Central Support**

| Categories ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Information Technology | 85,626 | 91,900 | 91,900 |
| Office of Security | 15,733 | 15,619 | 15,619 |
| Rent & General Support | 64,751 | 70,559 | 84,471 |
| Staff Training | 12,531 | 10,050 | 13,874 |
| Personnel Support | 4,505 | 3,197 | 5,000 |
| HR Reform | 3,000 | 4,100 | - |
| Other Agency Costs | 13,061 | 21,129 | 20,268 |
| **Total** | **199,207** | **216,554** | **231,132** |

**Information Technology (IT)**

The USAID Information Technology (IT) budget supports IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission.

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Request | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| IT Systems | 20,948 | 22,581 | 41,071 |
| IT Infrastructure | 54,522 | 58,111 | 41,640 |
| IT Architecture | 10,156 | 11,208 | 9,189 |
| **Total** | **85,626** | **91,900** | **91,900** |

<u>IT Systems</u>

Funding will support the management, operation, and maintenance of the suite of enterprise-wide, legacy, and database systems, such as the Agency's knowledge management system, and the design, development, programming, and implementation of small, automated, information-management systems. In addition, funding will support joint systems maintenance activities with the Department of State, such as the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System, and new USAID systems, such as the Global Acquisition and Assistance System.

IT Infrastructure

Funding will support the refresh of the worldwide telecommunications operations and centralized network, server, and security platforms in Washington and overseas. This investment provides operations, management, and customer support for the Agency's worldwide infrastructure, headquarters, and 80 overseas sites.

IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

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

**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 2011 request will fund additional physical security for missions not collocated with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is allocated among four major categories as detailed below.

| **Categories ($ in thousands)** | **FY 2009 Actual** | **FY 2010 Estimate** | **FY 2011 Request** |
|---|---|---|---|
| Physical Security | 14,244 | 12,234 | 11,809 |
| Personnel Security | 1,114 | 2,985 | 3,410 |
| Counterintelligence and Information Security | 25 | 100 | 100 |
| Counterterrorism | 350 | 300 | 300 |
| **Total** | **15,733** | **15,619** | **15,619** |

Physical security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects for 18 missions overseas and USAID headquarters, install and maintain communications systems at 21 missions, and procure armored vehicles for 10 overseas missions.

Personnel security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct and update two required investigations: (1) background investigations for issuance of security clearances to agency direct-hire personnel; and (2) investigations for security clearances or facility access authorizations for contractors who work in USAID-controlled space. The funding will also cover increased costs stemming from changes in the requirements for more frequent, albeit more automated update investigations being mandated by the Director of National Intelligence.

Counterintelligence and information security

Funding will allow USAID to provide security training to a growing workforce of new and current agency employees, using information technology to effectively and efficiently reach overseas locations from Washington. The training covers the required procedures for properly handling sensitive and classified information; woven into that training are the procedures for recognizing and preventing attempts by

agents of foreign intelligence services, supporters of terrorism, and those with criminal intent to gain access to sensitive and classified information.

Counterterrorism

Funding will cover costs associated with maintaining the information technology system that supports the current terrorist-screening processes and an expanded pilot-vetting program.

**Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs**

The request will fund mandatory rent and general support costs. In FY 2011, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, SA-44, technology hub, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area, are estimated at $73 million, approximately 86% of the Rent and General Support budget. The remainder of the request, approximately $11 million, 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.

**Staff Training**

The request will ensure staff has 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 Department of State 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.

**Personnel Support**

Funding will cover mandatory Agency-wide personnel support and workforce planning initiatives. It also will support travel and allow Human Resources (HR) staff to help overseas missions manage staffing, training, mentoring, and personal development plans; recruiters to target universities nationally; and low-income recruits the opportunity to interview. Further, funding will support Agency HR IT systems improvements, including adding key components to the workforce management system to ensure

accountability and upgrading the USDH payroll system.

**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 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Appropriated Funds** | | | |
| Enacted Level/NOA | 808,584 | 1,388,800 | 1,472,476 |
| Supplemental | 250,600 | | - |
| Acquisition Workforce Initiative | | | 3,530 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,059,184** | **1,388,800** | **1,476,006** |
| Unobligated Balance – NOA/Supplemental | -236,977 | - | - |
| **Obligations – NOA/Supplemental** | **822,207** | **1,388,800** | **1,476,006** |
| | | | |
| **Trust and Program Funds** | | | |
| Local Currency Trust Funds | 16,550 | 19,260 | 19,260 |
| Reimbursements | 14,018 | 6,000 | 4,000 |
| PEPFAR Reimbursements | - | 18,252 | 25,866 |
| Space Cost Reimbursements | 9,521 | 7,900 | 7,900 |
| IT Cost Reimbursements | 20,205 | 18,600 | 18,600 |
| **Obligations – Trust and Program Funds** | **60,294** | **70,012** | **75,626** |
| | | | |
| Unobligated Balance – NOA/Supplemental | - | 236,977 | - |
| Unobligated Balance - Start of Year | 17,445 | 24,436 | 12,500 |
| Unobligated Supplemental Balance-Start of Year | 113,463 | - | - |
| Recovery of Prior-Year Obligations | 24,436 | 12,500 | 12,500 |
| Ending Balance – Current-Year Recoveries | (24,436) | (12,500) | (12,500) |
| Ending Balance – OE Funds | - | - | - |
| **Obligations - Other Funding Sources** | **130,908** | **261,413** | **12,500** |
| | | | |
| **Obligations –Trust and Program Funds and Other Funding Sources** | **191,202** | **331,425** | **88,126** |
| **Total Obligations** | **1,013,409** | **1,720,225** | **1,564,132** |

# USAID Capital Investment Fund

| Categories ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Total** | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Information Technology | 43,102 | 95,133 | 50,900 | -44,233 |
| Overseas Facilities Construction | 33,667 | 149,653 | 122,100 | -27,553 |
| **Total** | **76,769** | **244,786** | **173,000** | **-71,786** |

*These amounts reflect the actual FY 2009 obligations of available resources, including New Budget Authority.
**The FY 2010 total includes $185 million in New Budget Authority and $59.8 million in carryover. The carryover includes $17.9 million from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, $26.5 million from the prior-year appropriation, and $15.4 million from the FY 2009 supplemental.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used 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)**

| Category ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **IT Systems** | | | |
| Joint Financial Management System | 9,255 | 8,276 | 1,800 |
| Foreign Assistance Coordination & Tracking System (FACTS) | 1,000 | 1,342 | |
| Global Acquisition & Assistance System | 24,201 | 23,974 | |
| Knowledge Management | | 4,072 | 3,490 |
| IT Transition | | 9,500 | 2,000 |
| E-travel (implementation) | 788 | 2,032 | |
| T&A System | | 500 | |
| Systems Maintenance | | | 5,810 |
| E-Gov Initiatives | 1,948 | 20,332 | 3,523 |
| **Subtotal** | **37,192** | **70,028** | **16,623** |
| **IT Infrastructure** | | | |
| IT Steady State Infrastructure & Modernization | 2,237 | 13,760 | 24,648 |
| Disaster Recovery | | 10,595 | |
| USAID/DOS Infrastructure | 3,673 | 750 | |
| Web Services | | | 2,335 |
| Clearance Records and Investigation | | | 1,000 |
| **Subtotal** | **5,910** | **25,105** | **27,983** |
| **IT Architecture** | | | |
| Systems and Process Engineering | | | 5,162 |
| Enterprise Architecture | | | 1,132 |
| **Subtotal** | | | **6,294** |
| **Total** | **43,102** | **95,133** | **50,900** |

In FY 2011, USAID will support the following IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture initiatives:

**IT Systems**

Joint Financial Management Systems (JFMS): This investment will provide upgrades to comply with Financial Systems Integrated Office and Treasury Audit requirements, enhanced reporting capability, integration with other systems, and upgrades to the user interface.

Knowledge Management: This investment will convert legacy project evaluations archive to searchable electronic form and develop a prototype expertise locator system, messaging content-management system, enterprise search capability, USAID wiki, and a comprehensive Knowledge Management plan.

IT Transition: This investment will fund projects highlighted in the Strategic Plan, including an integrated tool for budget formulation/execution/financial management/performance/reporting capabilities in USAID Missions and an Agency Operating-Year-Budget tool.

Systems Maintenance: This investment will interface the E2 travel system with the Phoenix financial system; increase project management capacity; enhance development environment; conduct security testing; and strengthen assessment and administrative capabilities.

E-Gov Initiatives

E-Gov Contributions: This investment will fund the fees required to support e-Gov initiatives.

E-Records: With this investment, USAID will implement an Enterprise Wide Document Records Management solution with the capability of document: retrieval, capture, file storage, management, search, retention, disposal, control and security.

E-Human Resources Integration (implementation): With this investment, USAID will implement a one-stop, single sign-on, secure portal system to streamline/integrate USAID's Human Resource Information System & sub-systems, starting with the implementation of an automatic personnel information data load between the National Finance Center into Office of Human Resource (OHR) Employee Information Management Systems (EIMS) and OHR EIMS and the new Learning Management System.

**IT Infrastructure**

IT Steady State Infrastructure and Modernization: This investment will replace obsolete IT components within the USAID environment to enhance Agency staff productivity by minimizing downtime and improving the effectiveness of IT operations. Without this investment, core network devices would reach end-of-life, go unsupported by the vendor, and eventually fail and be unable to be repaired or replaced.

Web Services: This investment will enhance Agency web services for security (Mission web hosting consolidation, Intellink, Allnet infrastructure), collaboration (SharePoint portal, video conferencing), and disaster recovery (archiving and COOP/disaster recovery planning and implementation).

Clearance Records and Investigation System: With this investment, USAID will plan and acquire a Clearance Records and Investigation system to comply with the new Federal Investigative Standards as signed & approved by the Director of National Intelligence (DNI) and Office of Personnel Management (OPM).

**IT Architecture**

Systems and Process Engineering: This investment will support Quality Management; Risk Management; Systems Solutions Support; Systems Solutions Repository; System Profiles; Configuration Management Databases; Test Management Centralization & Modernization; IV&V Support; and Special/Ad Hoc Support (Research, and IG/GAO Audits etc.).

Enterprise Architecture: This investment will formalize an Enterprise Architecture (EA) and develop and maintain a comprehensive Agency EA to maximize alignment between the Agency's strategic direction, business model, supporting operations, and investments in a results-driven framework.

**Overseas Facilities Construction**

| Categories ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| Overseas Facilities Construction | 33,667 | 149,653 | 122,100 |

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 Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the collection of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2011 request of $122.1 million, along with carry over funding from FY 2010, will support USAID's full 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 rightsize their overseas staff by taking into account the capital costs of providing facilities for their staff.

To achieve these objectives, the CSCS Program uses a per capita charge for: (1) each authorized or existing overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities and; (2) each projected position above current authorized positions in those 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, which 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 Program charges were phased in over the first five years from FY 2005 to FY 2009. Since FY 2010, per capita charges are fully phased.

In FY 2011, four new embassy compounds in countries with USAID presence are scheduled to have contracts awarded: N'Djamena, Chad; Jakarta, Indonesia; Rabat, Morocco; and Lahore, Pakistan.

## USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

| Sources ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Appropriation | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority | 42,000 | 46,500 | 46,500 | – |
| Other Sources* | 19,047 | 16,971 | 12,592 | -4,379 |
| **Total Sources** | **61,047** | **63,471** | **59,092** | **-4,379** |

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

The USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG) is committed to concentrating its oversight efforts where they will have the greatest effect and leading to improve programs and operations that 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 $46.5 million requested in FY 2011 will enable OIG to oversee more than $10 billion in foreign assistance funds managed by USAID worldwide and help OIG focus its activities on the nation's highest priorities. These priorities include (1) relief and reconstruction efforts in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan; (2) development efforts and humanitarian activities in parts of the world where natural, political, or economic disasters threaten the stability of developing countries; and (3) proper planning and implementation of programs to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other worldwide epidemic diseases.

The FY 2011 request will allow OIG to maintain country offices in Kabul, Afghanistan and Islamabad, Pakistan (both established in FY 2010), and Baghdad, Iraq, to oversee USAID's development programs in those countries. It will also enable OIG to maintain its satellite office in Tel Aviv, Israel (established in FY 2010), to oversee USAID's development programs in the West Bank and Gaza. These country offices are essential to OIG's ability to work with the Governments of Afghanistan and Pakistan as USAID implements its new strategy of direct cash transfers and increased use of indigenous nongovernmental organizations. This funding will also allow OIG to maintain its regional offices in El Salvador, Egypt, Senegal, South Africa, and the Philippines.

The FY 2011 request will also enable OIG to devote more personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud—allegations that constitute approximately 90 percent of the 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 participation is crucial to OIG's effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

Some 40 percent of OIG's audit work is mandatory, including the review of USAID financial statements and information technology systems (including those required by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009), as well as the financial management audits of the United States African Development Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation. In setting priorities for the rest of its oversight responsibilities, OIG takes a risk-based approach in prioritizing its audit and investigative activities.

## Office of Inspector General

### Funding and Obligations by Category
($000)

| | FY 2008 Actual | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Plan | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Appropriation | 38,000 | 42,000 | 46,500 | 46,500 |
| Rescission | (308) | | | |
| Transfer & supplementals | 4,500 | 6,500 | | |
| Disaster Assistance funds carried-over from prior years | 242 | 242 | 240 | 240 |
| No-Year/multi-year funds carried-over from prior year | 7,910 | 9,016 | 16,731 | 10,082 |
| Prior-Year Obligations Recovered | 836 | 1,056 | | |
| Lapse of multi-year funds | 0 | | | |
| Collections other | 609 | 2,233 | | 2,270 |
| **Total Available Funds** | **51,789** | **61,047** | **63,471** | **59,092** |
| | | | | |
| Obligations - OE funds [includes collections] | (33,853) | (34,100) | (31,711) | (46,657) |
| Obligations - transfer & supplementals | (3,904) | (2,389) | (4,707) | |
| Obligations - Disaster Assistance | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 |
| Obligations - No-year/multi-year funds | (3,590) | (7,585) | (16,731) | (10,082) |
| **Total Obligations** | **(41,347)** | **(44,076)** | **(53,149)** | **(56,739)** |
| | | | | |
| **End-of-year Carry Forward** | **10,442** | **16,971** | **10,322** | **2,353** |

### Obligations by Location

| | FY 2008 Actual | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Request | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Costs | 6,971 | 8,181 | 9,993 | 9,687 |
| Centrally Funded Personnel Costs | 23,774 | 24,177 | 28,425 | 32,264 |
| **TOTAL WASHINGTON** | **30,745** | **32,358** | **38,418** | **41,951** |
| | | | | |
| Regional Inspector Generals | | | | |
| Baghdad | 1,782 | 1,614 | 1,795 | 1,867 |
| Pretoria, South Africa | 2,126 | 2,154 | 2,934 | 2,733 |
| Dakar, Senegal | 1,483 | 1,641 | 1,755 | 1,714 |
| Manila, Philippines | 641 | 1,915 | 1,659 | 1,779 |
| Cairo, Egypt | 1,390 | 1,390 | 1,660 | 1,511 |
| Frankfurt, Germany | 425 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| San Salvador, El Salvador | 1,107 | 1,372 | 1,198 | 1,350 |
| Disaster Assistance | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| West Bank Gaza, Afghanistan and Pakistan | 1,648 | 1,630 | 3,730 | 3,834 |
| **TOTAL OVERSEAS** | **10,602** | **11,718** | **14,731** | **14,788** |
| | | | | |
| **TOTAL** | **41,347** | **44,076** | **53,149** | **56,739** |

**Office of Inspector General**
**Obligations by Object Class**
**($000)**

| OCC | Category | FY 2008 Actual | | | FY 2009 Actual | | | FY 2010 Plan | | | FY 2011 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 | 5,403 | 16,642 | 11,886 | 4,839 | 16,725 | 11,741 | 8,175 | 19,916 | 12,763 | 8,565 | 21,328 |
| 11.5 | Other personnel compensation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U.S. Direct Hire [ awds, diffs, hazard] | 140 | 1,186 | 1,326 | 458 | 1,549 | 2,007 | 456 | 1,888 | 2,344 | 496 | 2,742 | 3,238 |
| 11.8 | Other Compensation | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | PSCs | 0 | 1,076 | 1,076 | | 1,502 | 1,502 | | 996 | 996 | | 1,017 | 1,017 |
| 12.1 | Personnel benefits | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | U.S. Direct Hire: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Retirement Costs | 2,853 | 1,715 | 4,568 | 2,253 | 1,263 | 3,516 | 2,245 | 1,467 | 3,712 | 2,440 | 2,653 | 5,093 |
| | Health and Life Insurance | 592 | 409 | 1,001 | 668 | 377 | 1,045 | 667 | 654 | 1,321 | 724 | 667 | 1,391 |
| | Education Allowances | 0 | 388 | 388 | | 288 | 288 | | 699 | 699 | | 682 | 682 |
| | Other Benefits [metro + aecc + term lv + rigs other] | 237 | 378 | 615 | 884 | 561 | 1,445 | 1,132 251 | 1,370 640 | 2,502 | 1,214 | 1,404 | 2,618 |
| | Sub-Total | 3,682 | 2,890 | 6,572 | 3,805 | 2,489 | 6,294 | 4,044 | 4,190 | 8,234 | 4,378 | 5,406 | 9,784 |
| | **Total Personnel Compensation** | **15,061** | **10,555** | **25,616** | **16,149** | **10,379** | **26,528** | **16,241** | **15,249** | **31,490** | **17,637** | **17,730** | **35,367** |
| 21.0 | Travel and Transportation of Persons | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Operational Travel | 281 | 1,272 | 1,553 | 459 | 1,823 | 2,282 | 786 | 2,587 | 3,373 | 799 | 2,448 | 3,247 |
| | Training Travel | 90 | 171 | 261 | 20 | 26 | 46 | 71 | 208 | 279 | 72 | 212 | 284 |
| | Sub-Total | 371 | 1,443 | 1,814 | 579 | 1,849 | 2,428 | 857 | 2,795 | 3,652 | 871 | 2,660 | 3,531 |
| 22.0 | Transportation of Things | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Post Assignment/Home Leave Freight | 0 | 898 | 898 | 0 | 1,042 | 1,042 | 0 | 837 | 837 | 0 | 831 | 831 |
| | Shipment of Furniture and Equipment | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 45 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | Sub-Total | 0 | 898 | 898 | 0 | 1,087 | 1,087 | 0 | 844 | 844 | 0 | 832 | 832 |
| | **Total Travel and Transportation** | **371** | **2,341** | **2,712** | **579** | **2,936** | **3,515** | **857** | **3,639** | **4,496** | **871** | **3,492** | **4,363** |
| 23.1 | Rental Payments to GSA | 2,347 | | 2,347 | 2,369 | | 2,369 | 2,417 | | 2,417 | 2,465 | | 2,465 |
| 23.2 | Rental Payments to Others | | 1,103 | 1,103 | 0 | 1,564 | 1,564 | 0 | 2,336 | 2,336 | 0 | 2,559 | 2,559 |
| | Sub-Total | 2,347 | 1,103 | 3,450 | 2,369 | 1,564 | 3,933 | 2,417 | 2,336 | 4,753 | 2,465 | 2,559 | 5,024 |
| 23.3 | Communications, Utilities, and Misc. Charges | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Office and Residential Utilities | | 236 | 236 | 0 | 196 | 196 | 0 | 289 | 289 | 0 | 295 | 295 |
| | Telephone Costs | 43 | 39 | 82 | 60 | 50 | 110 | 61 | 32 | 93 | 62 | 33 | 95 |
| | Other | 9 | 7 | 16 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 8 | 12 | 20 |
| | Sub-Total | 52 | 282 | 334 | 80 | 265 | 345 | 69 | 333 | 402 | 70 | 340 | 410 |
| | **Total Rent, Communications, and Utilities** | **2,399** | **1,385** | **3,784** | **2,449** | **1,829** | **4,278** | **2,486** | **2,669** | **5,155** | **2,535** | **2,899** | **5,434** |
| 24.0 | **Printing and Reproduction** | **50** | **1** | **51** | **23** | **0** | **23** | **31** | **0** | **31** | **31** | **0** | **31** |
| | Commercial Services: | | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Office of Inspector General**
**Obligations by Object Class**
**($000)**

| OCC | Category | FY 2008 Actual | | | FY 2009 Actual | | | FY 2010 Plan | | | FY 2011 Request | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Hq. | Field | Total | Hq. | Field | Total | Hq. | Field | Total | Hq. | Field | Total |
| 25.1 | Advisory and Assistance Services [audits, other] | 908 | 0 | 908 | 2,148 | 1,346 | 3,494 | 1,494 | 1,332 | 2,826 | 1,461 | 1,220 | 2,681 |
| 25.2 | Other Services | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Office and Residential Security Guards | | 112 | 112 | 0 | 112 | 112 | 0 | 128 | 128 | 0 | 130 | 130 |
| | Staff Training | 356 | 17 | 373 | 691 | 0 | 691 | 974 | 0 | 974 | 929 | 0 | 929 |
| | Other | 180 | 1,041 | 1,221 | 68 | 31 | 99 | 80 | 41 | 121 | 82 | 41 | 123 |
| | Sub-Total | 536 | 1,170 | 1,706 | 759 | 143 | 902 | 1,054 | 169 | 1,223 | 1,011 | 171 | 1,182 |
| 25.3 | Purchase of Goods and Svcs from Gov't. Accts. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | International Cooperative Admin. Supp. Svcs | 317 | 1,356 | 1,673 | 256 | 1,357 | 1,613 | 309 | 1,308 | 1,617 | 315 | 1,334 | 1,649 |
| | Other Services [MOU] | 1,529 | 1,375 | 2,904 | 1,180 | 624 | 1,804 | 2,682 | 2,069 | 4,751 | 2,735 | 1,758 | 4,493 |
| | Audits | 0 | 493 | 493 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Sub-Total | 1,846 | 3,224 | 5,070 | 1,436 | 1,981 | 3,417 | 2,991 | 3,377 | 6,368 | 3,050 | 3,092 | 6,142 |
| 25.4 | Operations and Maintenance of Facilities | 18 | 103 | 121 | 103 | 202 | 305 | 0 | 77 | 77 | 0 | 79 | 79 |
| 25.6 | Medical Care | | **55** | **55** | 0 | 74 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25.7 | Operation/Maintenance of Equipment & Storage | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Office & Residential Furniture and Equipment | 57 | 14 | 71 | 47 | 9 | 56 | 232 | 10 | 242 | 237 | 9 | 246 |
| | **Total Contractual Services** | **3,365** | **4,566** | **7,931** | **4,493** | **3,755** | **8,248** | **5,771** | **4,965** | **10,736** | **5,759** | **4,571** | **10,330** |
| 26.0 | Supplies and Materials | 112 | 30 | 142 | 201 | 180 | 381 | 45 | 51 | 96 | 42 | 44 | 86 |
| 31.0 | Purchase of Equipment | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | ADP Hardware/Software | 614 | 26 | 640 | 511 | 17 | 528 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| | Other Office/Residential Furniture/Equip. | 59 | 412 | 471 | 59 | 516 | 575 | 817 | 321 | 1,138 | 820 | 300 | 1,120 |
| | Sub-Total | 673 | 438 | 1,111 | 570 | 533 | 1,103 | 824 | 321 | 1,145 | 828 | 300 | 1,128 |
| | **Total Acquisition of Assets** | **785** | **468** | **1,253** | **771** | **713** | **1,484** | **869** | **372** | **1,241** | **870** | **344** | **1,214** |
| | **Total** | **22,032** | **19,315** | **41,347** | **24,464** | **19,612** | **44,076** | **26,255** | **26,894** | **53,149** | **27,703** | **29,036** | **56,739** |

## Office of Inspector General

### Staffing Levels

| Organization | FY 2008 Actual U.S. Direct Hire | FY 2008 Actual U.S. PSCs | FY 2008 Actual Foreign National PSCs | FY 2008 Actual Total | FY 2009 Actual U.S. Direct Hire | FY 2009 Actual U.S. PSCs | FY 2009 Actual Foreign National PSCs | FY 2009 Actual Total | FY 2010 Plan U.S. Direct Hire | FY 2010 Plan Foreign National PSCs | FY 2010 Plan Total | FY 2011 Request U.S. Direct Hire | FY 2011 Request Foreign National PSCs | FY 2011 Request Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Washington Offices | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Inspector General and Legal | 8 | | | 8 | 10 | | | 10 | 11 | | 11 | 11 | | 11 |
| Management | 26 | | | 26 | 30 | | | 30 | 31 | | 31 | 31 | | 31 |
| Audit | 56 | | | 56 | 67 | | | 67 | 73 | | 73 | 73 | | 73 |
| Investigations | 22 | | | 22 | 18 | | | 18 | 22 | | 22 | 22 | | 22 |
| **Total Washington** | **112** | **0** | **0** | **112** | **122** | **0** | **0** | **122** | **137** | **0** | **137** | **137** | **0** | **137** |
| Overseas Regions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Africa** | **14** | **0** | **7** | **21** | **12** | **0** | **9** | **21** | **21** | **9** | **30** | **21** | **9** | **30** |
| Pretoria | 8 | | 3 | 11 | 13 | | 5 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 13 | 5 | 18 |
| Dakar | 6 | | 4 | 10 | 7 | | 4 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| **Asia/Near East** | **23** | **0** | **8** | **31** | **24** | **0** | **12** | **36** | **37** | **12** | **49** | **37** | **12** | **49** |
| Manila | 12 | | 5 | 17 | 10 | | 7 | 17 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 12 | 7 | 19 |
| Afghanistan | | | | | 2 | | | 2 | 4 | | 4 | 4 | | 4 |
| Pakistan | | | | | 3 | | | 3 | 9 | | 9 | 9 | | 9 |
| Cairo | 11 | | 3 | 14 | 9 | | 5 | 14 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| West Bank Gaza | | | | | 0 | | | 0 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | | 2 |
| **Latin American & Caribbean** | **8** | **1** | **4** | **13** | **8** | **0** | **4** | **12** | **8** | **4** | **12** | **8** | **4** | **12** |
| San Salvador | 8 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| **Iraq** | **9** | **0** | **0** | **9** | **9** | **0** | **2** | **11** | **9** | **2** | **11** | **9** | **2** | **11** |
| Baghdad | 9 | | | 9 | 8 | | 2 | 10 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 11 |
| **Total Overseas** | **54** | **1** | **19** | **74** | **53** | **0** | **27** | **80** | **75** | **27** | **102** | **75** | **27** | **102** |
| **Total Worldwide on board** | **166** | **1** | **19** | **186** | **175** | **0** | **27** | **202** | **212** | **27** | **239** | **212** | **27** | **239** |
| **fte** | **167** | | | | **169** | | | | **193** | | | **212** | | |

# Global Health and Child Survival

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | 2,180,000 | 2,420,000 | 3,013,000 | 593,000 |
| Forward Funding in FY 2009 Supplemental | (50,000) | 50,000 | - | - |
| Adjusted Global Health and Child Survival – USAID | 2,130,000 | 2,470,000 | 3,013,000 | 543,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | 5,159,000 | 5,359,000 | 5,500,000 | 141,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival | 7,289,000 | 7,829,000 | 8,513,000 | 684,000 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

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 is divided into two sections: USAID-managed and State-managed. The FY 2011 Budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI) and its overall emphasis on improving health outcomes through the adoption of a woman- and girl-centered approach; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. In implementing these programs, USAID and State will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the USG, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. For all programs described below, resources will be targeted toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieve sustainable health impacts, and the greatest potential to leverage USG programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors, and targeted to achieve ambitious outcomes on global health indicators.

### Global Health and Child Survival - USAID

The Global Health and Child Survival request for USAID managed programs (GHCS - USAID) of $3,013 million reflects the President's commitment to a comprehensive approach for global health programs as outlined in the Global Health Initiative. Expansion of basic health services and strengthening national health systems are key investments that significantly improve people's health, especially that of women, newborns, children, and other vulnerable populations. USAID will continue to focus on scaling-up proven interventions and approaches to assure effective, efficient and sustainable health results.

**Highlights:**

**$700 million for Maternal Health and Child Health programs**, focusing on working with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. Every year in developing countries, 8.8 million children die, two-thirds of which are preventable and 530,000 mothers die from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most-vulnerable populations. Priority interventions include essential newborn care; immunization; polio eradication; oral rehydration; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia and newborn infections; and point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve household-level water supply, sanitation, and hygiene. The maternal health program will scale up resources to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage; hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and sepsis; and anemia; with simultaneous investment in building the longer-term human resource and system capability required to provide comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also actively invest in integrating across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition and infectious diseases.

**$680 million for Malaria programs,** to continue the comprehensive strategy, launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) that combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Annually, 900,000 people die of malaria and 300 million people are newly infected. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria illnesses and deaths by half in up to 22 African countries, including both Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthening local capacity to expand use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, use of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, application of artemisinin-based combination therapies, and implementation of interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The program will focus on reaching 85% of pregnant women and children under five in the up to 22 countries in which it is active. In addition, the PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

**$590 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 and priority health services. Annually, 52 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 22 million women obtain abortions. Family planning (FP) is an essential health intervention for mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will support the key elements of successful FP programs, including: creating demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning and other health services, expanding access to long-acting and permanent prevention methods, especially implants; promoting healthy birth spacing; and cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

**$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 U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. government agencies to ensure that activities funded under this account complement and enhance efforts funded through the State Department.

**$200 million for Nutrition**. More than 200 million children under age five and one of three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

**$230 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. Globally, 1.7 million people die from TB and there are 9.2 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB 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 MDR 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 U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other USG agencies to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms 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.

**$155 million for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs)**, every year, 400,000 people die from NTDs; 1 billion suffer from one or more tropical diseases, causing severe disability and hindering cognitive development. The NTD program will work with country partners to strengthen delivery platforms, particularly at the community level and integrate NTD activities with other priority health interventions to deliver treatments for seven of the highly prevalent NTDs through targeted mass drug administration, and training of community-based and professional health care workers. The vast majority of these drugs are centrally negotiated by USAID with the private sector, which provides hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of medication each year to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Building on this strong base of scaled-up integrated programs, this request also includes funding to initiate programs to target elimination of one or more of the diseases.

**$75 million for Pandemic Influenza and other Emerging Threats** programs which will focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 could develop into a pandemic while responding to the current H1N1 influenza pandemic by strengthening countries' ability to detect cases and conduct appropriate control measures. In particular, activities will

expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability 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.

**$18 million for Other Public Health Threats** will enable USAID to respond 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.

**$15 million for Vulnerable Children programs** for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

From within the overall account, a GHI Strategic Reserve Fund will be established for use in up to ten GHI Partner Plus countries in FY 2011. The Fund will be used to supplement and accelerate efforts to improve primary and specialty care health outcomes, with a focus on women, newborns and children, and will provide resources to Partner Plus countries above and beyond the current, growing baseline program allocations from PEPFAR, PMI, Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, and Nutrition. Partner Plus countries will be selected based on the following criteria: (1) existence of health information system with basic functionality; (2) presence of at least four robust health programs among MCH, Family Planning, Nutrition, HIV/AIDS, Malaria, Neglected Tropical Diseases, and clean water and sanitation; (3) potential to leverage bilateral, multilateral, and foundation investments; (4) potential to leverage other U.S. Government development investments, such as the Global Food Security Initiative; (5) regional diversity to maximize learning opportunities; and (6) a focus on reaching low-income countries.

Resources for the GHI Fund will be drawn from a combination of global health programmatic areas across USAID and PEPFAR programs, totaling $200 million. The resources comprising the GHI Fund will be dedicated to the achievement of a portfolio of outcomes across programmatic areas, and the creation of an integrated platform to develop a full range of health services.

## 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), which is overseen and coordinated by the U.S. State Department's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (OGAC). PEPFAR was launched in 2003 as the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease. In its first phase, PEPFAR focused on establishing and scaling up HIV/AIDS prevention, care and treatment programs. In FY 2009, PEPFAR began to shift to an emphasis on achieving prevention, care, treatment goals while also strengthening health systems, including new health care worker goals, and emphasizing country ownership, in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic. As part of the overall Global Health Initiative, in FY 2010, FY 2011 and the following years of the program, PEPFAR funding will be used to support partner countries in expanding programmatic successes while increasing capacity of partner countries in managing, overseeing, and operating health systems. PEPFAR will support countries in increasing access to HIV/AIDS services through a comprehensive, multisectoral approach; continue the transition from an emergency response to promoting sustainable programs

that are country-owned and -driven; address HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; and increase efficiencies in programming.

The FY 2011 GHCS-State request includes funding for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, international partners, and oversight and management. The request is for $5,500 million, $141 million above the FY 2010 enacted level. PEPFAR implementation involves the Department of State, USAID, 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 partner governments.

**Highlights:**

**$4,354 million will support integrated HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment and other health systems strengthening programs in all PEPFAR-supported countries.** This request includes support for the ongoing implementation of the "Partnership Framework" model, with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in the fight against HIV/AIDS. These frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement, linking USG, partner country and other multilateral and bilateral 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 sustainable HIV/AIDS response. Multiyear USG resource plans under the Partnership Frameworks are noted as pending approval through the annual Congressional appropriations process.

PEPFAR programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care support the Administration's overall emphasis on improving health outcomes, increasing program sustainability and integration, and strengthening health systems. Programs work by expanding partnerships with countries 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 effective programs and best practices, determine progress toward goals, and ensure alignment with PEPFAR strategies. PEPFAR programs support scale-up of HIV/AIDS services within the context of strengthened health systems, particularly in terms of human resources for health in nations with severe health worker shortages, in order to effectively implement HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care programs. In implementing these programs, PEPFAR will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the USG, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. Through activities like co-location of services and expanded training of health sector workers, PEPFAR is increasing access to overall care and support for infected and affected individuals.

Of these funds, $100 million will be allocated through the GHI Partner Plus Strategic Fund, described above. Through this investment, PEPFAR will be further integrated into overall USG efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in several countries, particularly through efforts to expand prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, improve early infant diagnosis, and strengthen the ability of country-level health systems to integrate HIV/AIDS care with basic primary and specialty services.

**$745 million will support international partnerships**, including a $700 million contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS. (Separate from this request, the Department of Health and Human Services' National

Institutes of Health budget request includes a contribution of $300 million to the Global Fund, for a total FY 2011 contribution of $1 billion.) PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging their work to maximize the impact of country programs.

**$164 million will support 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.

**$237 million for technical support, strategic information and evaluation costs** including funding that will support central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

# Development Assistance

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Assistance | 2,000,000 | 2,520,000 | 2,980,896 | 460,896 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for Development Assistance (DA) of $2,980.9 million will fund programs in countries that face a range of complex, long-term development challenges. DA-funded programs are coordinated with the Millennium Challenge Corporation programs and other international affairs agencies. As a mutually reinforcing array of foreign assistance activities, these programs advance and sustain overall U.S. development goals in targeted countries. DA-funded programs support United States engagement with developing countries on critical global issues such as efforts to improve food security and to address the causes and impacts of climate change. Programs funded through this account represent the core United States contribution to international efforts working to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

Programs funded under the DA account will support the 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 and sustainable development results.

In FY 2011, the DA request will fund programs in the areas of education, economic growth, and democracy and governance. Economic growth programs promote poverty reduction by opening markets, pursuing ambitious trade and investment agendas, assisting reform-minded governments to build the capacity to implement and sustain economic reforms effectively, and multiplying development efforts through private sector participation and recipient country accountability. DA will also support democracy and governance programs which vary based on the challenges present in each country, but include building political parties and supporting civil society to challenge closed regimes, sustaining the work of human rights defenders, supporting independent media, promoting government that is effective and legitimate, strengthening the rule of law, and advancing anti-corruption measures.

**Highlights:**

The Administration's principal priorities for increases in DA funding in FY 2011 include:

- Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI): U.S. assistance will support investments that tackle the root causes of hunger, improve food security, and permanently reduce the number of chronically hungry and malnourished by: sustainably increasing agricultural productivity; linking farmers to markets in order to improve availability of food within countries and across regions; increase incomes so the poor can purchase enough food; and reduce under-nutrition through targeted interventions that assist the most vulnerable. Funding will be used to increase the effectiveness of emergency assistance by strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies over time. Assistance in the agriculture sector will focus on increasing incomes to producers, in

particular the rural poor and women, through expanded agricultural research and development, increased agricultural productivity and improved post-harvest agricultural activities leading to rapid rural economic growth, expanded trade, and improved household nutrition. Assistance will be aligned and tailored to the needs of individual countries through country-led consultative processes and investment plans such as those developed under the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Program, and coordinated with other donor efforts in accordance with the G-8's L'Aquila commitments and principles. The initiative will deploy both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to leverage additional resources and deliver them more effectively to recipient countries. This initiative, while funded predominantly out of the DA account, will also be funded through the Economic Support Fund and the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia accounts.

- 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 help countries better monitor the effects of climate change, as well as develop and implement effective strategies for mitigating the impact on vulnerable populations. Programs will also support reforms and capacity-building to promote the rapid adoption of renewable and other clean energy technologies, such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions while improving local environmental conditions. Continued support, through funding for sustainable forestry and land use practices, will preserve and expand natural carbon sinks, reduce emissions, and protect biodiversity.

- Education is a powerful vehicle for promoting peace and stability, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and laying a foundation for sustained economic growth and participatory democracy. Basic education includes all efforts aimed at improving early childhood development, primary education, and secondary education (delivered in formal or informal settings), as well as training for teachers working at any of these levels. Basic education also includes training in literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills for adults and out-of-school youth. These elements help learners gain the general skills and basic knowledge needed to function effectively in all aspects of life. Higher education activities strengthen the capacities of universities, community colleges, research institutes, and teacher-training colleges to teach, train, conduct research, and provide community service, to contribute to development, and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. Priorities for education interventions include programs that support access and equity; quality and relevance of education programming; necessary policy reforms; and accountability, transparency, and measurement of results.

# International Disaster Assistance

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| International Disaster Assistance | 820,000 | 845,000 | 860,700 | 15,700 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of $860.7 million will provide humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in foreign countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, and for activities that manage and reduce the vulnerability to disaster hazards. Natural disasters, civil strife, adverse climate changes, the global economic downturn, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. The IDA request will enable the U.S. Government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs to address threats to stability wherever and whenever they arise. The request includes $300 million for emergency food security, which may 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.

With IDA funds, the U.S. Government provides safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, and livelihoods assistance to millions of people in dozens of countries annually. Beneficiaries include disaster- and conflict-affected individuals, and internally displaced persons. By reducing the impact of disasters, IDA-funded programs alleviate suffering, save lives, and demonstrate the generosity and goodwill of the American people.

In addition, since 2008, when primary Federal responsibility for U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association 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 has been responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs.[1] Recurring costs are estimated at up to $2 million annually for IDA.[2]

[1] Under the statutory framework of P.L. 108-188, as amended, and P.L. 110-229, FEMA is unable to provide funding for USAID unless 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 a declaration as well as for necessary recurring costs not attributable to a declaration.

[2] 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 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Transition Initiatives | 50,000 | 55,000 | 48,000 | -7,000 |

The FY 2011 request of $48 million 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 sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds are focused on advancing peace and stability, including promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, addressing underlying causes of instability, and conflict resolution measures.

## Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)

Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2009-2011

($ in Thousands)

| Country | Description | Dates | FY 2009 ACTUAL OBLIGATIONS | FY 2010 ESTIMATE | FY 2011 REQUEST |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **AFRICA** | | | | | |
| **Kenya** | Promote greater transparency, community leadership, and strategically targeted assistance to Kenya's national recovery efforts. | Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD | 9,935 | 6,471 | - |
| **Sudan** | Support implementation of peace agreements and strengthen Sudanese confidence and capacity to address the causes and consequences of political marginalization, violence, and instability. | Start: 1/2003 Exit: 3/2010 | 4,300 | 750 | - |
| **Uganda** | Work with local communities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and the national government in support of the voluntary return of displaced citizens and assist in peace, recovery and development processes in Northern Uganda. | Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD | 7,851 | 5,950 | - |
| **Zimbabwe** | Build the capacity of key organizations essential for a Government of National Unity and foster civil society advocacy for equitable power sharing. | Start: 6/2008 Exit: TBD | 6,549 | 2,527 | - |
| **ASIA / MIDDLE EAST** | | | | | |
| **Afghanistan** | Create conditions that build confidence between communities and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through improvement of economic and social environment in the region. | Start: 7/2009 Exit: TBD | 869 | 900 | |
| **Lebanon** | Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes. | Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD | 6,609 | 6,500 | - |
| **Nepal** | Support the peace process and conflict mitigation. | Start: 6/2006 Exit: 9/2009 | 2,957 | - | - |
| **Pakistan** | Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence between the government and tribal leaders. | Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD | 1,012 | 1,000 | - |
| **Sri Lanka** | Work with local counterparts to increase stability in key regions and promote a peaceful community recovery process. | Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD | - | 3,000 | |
| **LATIN AMERICA** | | | | | |
| **Colombia** | Assist the Government of Colombia to stabilize conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening its ability to engage communities and re-establish social services. | Start: 2/2007 Exit: 9/2010 | 1,877 | 2,000 | - |
| **Cuba** | Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led, independent media initiatives. | Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD | 174 | 200 | - |
| **Haiti** | Assist the Government of Haiti in recovery efforts through support for short and medium-term activities in close coordination with the U.S. Mission and other international actors on the ground. | Start: 1/2010 Exit: TBD | - | 5,000 | |
| **Venezuela** | Provide assistance to maintain democratic stability and strengthen the country's fragile democratic institutions. | Start: 8/2002 Exit: TBD | 2,450 | 1,000 | - |
| **New Countries / Planning and Preparedness** | | | 149 | 10,514 | 39,500 |
| **Program Support - Worldwide** | | | 7,885 | 9,188 | 8,500 |
| **No-Year funds adjustment*** | | | (2,617) | | |
| | | | | | |
| **TOTAL TI FUNDS** | | | **50,000** | **55,000** | **48,000** |

*The negative balance for FY 2009 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than FY 2009 appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations.

**FY 2009** TI allocation based on $50 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2009 estimates AFR: **Kenya**: $1 million 1207; **Sudan**: $14.8 ESF; **Zimbabwe** $1 million ESF; AME: **Afghanistan** $13.6 million ESF; **Lebanon**: $3.1 million ESF; **Nepal**: $3.1 million DA; **Pakistan**: $45.6 million ESF; LAC: **Colombia**: $9.7 million 1207, $8 million ESF; **Cuba**: $892,500 ESF; **Venezuela**: $5 million ESF.

**FY 2010** TI allocation is based on $55 million appropriation. Non-TI FY 2010 estimates: AFR: **Kenya**: $0.6 million ESF; **Sudan**: $3 million ESF, $1.4 million DFID; **Uganda**: $3.6 million 1207; AME: **Afghanistan**: $54.6 million ESF; **Pakistan**: $22.4 million ESF; LAC: **Haiti** $15 million ESF; **Venezuela** $3.9 million ESF.

# Complex Crises Fund

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Complex Crises Fund | 0 | 50,000 | 100,000 | 50,000 |

The FY 2011 request for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) of $100 million will support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises that address reconstruction, security, or stabilization needs. Funding will target countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict or instability, or an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly-emerging or fragile democracy. Projects will aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and will include host government participation, as well as other partner resources, where possible and appropriate.

CCF funds will be focused on advancing peace and stability and will replace funding formerly provided through the Department of Defense Section 1207 authority.

# Development Credit Authority

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses | 8,000 | 8,600 | 8,300 | -300 |
| Development Credit Authority – Transfer Authority | [54,000] | [25,000] | [35,000] | [10,000] |

* FY 2009 Actual includes transfer authority provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request includes $35 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 $8.3 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial 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 guarantees augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, it supports host countries in financing their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of $1.8 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of $61 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 62 USAID missions to enter into over 220 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. DCA projects have proven very effective in channeling resources to microenterprises, small- and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors, most notably clean energy. Furthermore, DCA partial guarantees have encouraged commercial banks and other mainstream financial institutions to lend to microfinance institutions, enabling the latter to expand their own lending in the micro-credit environment and thereby reduce their reliance on grants. DCA guarantees have also been targeted toward responding to the global financial crisis by providing guarantees to spur lending to micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises.

In FY 2011 DCA will continue to promote the flow of credit to microfinance institutions, small and medium enterprises, agriculture, energy-efficiency projects and municipalities. DCA will support small- and medium-sized enterprises by issuing joint guarantees with the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency in selected countries. DCA will work with the Japan International Cooperation Agency to support much needed financing of water and sanitation facilities in Indonesia, the Philippines, Vietnam, Jamaica, and Tanzania. DCA will also explore equity/debt funding in partnership with the Gates and Rockefeller Foundations to mobilize private sector funding for food security and smallholder farming in Africa.

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 USAID's legacy credit portfolios which amount to more than $20 billion.

# Economic Support Fund

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2010 Supp | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Economic Support Fund | 7,116,901 | 6,344,000 | 1,820,000 | 7,811,982 | 1,467,982 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request of $7,811.9 million 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; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and the empowerment of citizens.

**Highlights:**

The Administration's strategic priorities for ESF funding in FY 2011 include:

**Sub-Saharan Africa ($594.3 million):** The FY 2011 request includes funding for programs that support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, improved governance, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries. The focus countries in Africa include:

- **Sudan ($270.2 million):** The FY 2011 request will continue to support the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), post-referendum and post-CPA priorities, and 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 ($137.3 million):** The FY 2011 request focuses on improving governance, expanding basic and higher education, increasing food security, developing the private sector, rehabilitating market roads, conserving biodiversity, and providing clean water.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($64.2 million):** The 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.

- **Zimbabwe ($50.2 million):** The FY 2011 request will contribute to strengthening the rule of law and human rights, improving governance, strengthening civil society, improving food security, and supporting the private sector and economic recovery. Support for Zimbabwe assumes that there will continue to be progress in reforming the political system under a reform-minded transitional government.

**East Asia and the Pacific ($61.3 million):** The FY 2011 request includes funding to strengthen democracy and economic development in the region.

- **Burma ($34.8 million):** The request 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.

- **East Asia and Pacific Regional ($14.1 million):** The FY 2011 request will support 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. These programs will help fulfill the President's commitments to APEC during the U.S. host year in 2011, as well as the United States-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership.

**Europe and Eurasia ($11.0 million):** The FY 2011 request for Europe and Eurasia is for Cyprus and is focused on encouraging the eventual reunification of the island by building support for the peace process, increasing the capacity of civil society to advocate for reconciliation and reunification, and furthering the economic integration of the island.

**Near East ($1,671 million):** The FY 2011 request includes funding to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East, and to help address the economic despair and lack of opportunity exploited by extremists.

- **West Bank and Gaza ($400.4 million):** The FY 2011 request 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 PA, economic development of the West Bank, and increase the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of its people.

- **Iraq ($383.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will support the President’s goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq. This request will support capacity-building efforts in the central and provincial governments, assist with reintegration of 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 developing Iraq’s agriculture sector and strengthening Iraq’s private sector economy.

- **Jordan ($360.0 million):** The FY 2011 request 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.

- **Egypt ($250.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will support development objectives in Egypt, as well as political and economic reforms. Funds will improve coverage of primary health care among underserved populations, build 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 ($109.0 million):** The FY 2011 request 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.

**South Asia ($4,677 million):** The FY 2011 request includes funding for economic reconstruction and development, democracy building, good governance, and stabilization initiatives.

- **Afghanistan ($3,316 million):** The FY 2011 request will build the capacity of the Afghan government to deliver services to its people and promote economic opportunities within Afghanistan to counter the threats posed by extremists. These resources will deliver high impact economic assistance - with a particular focus on the agriculture sector - to create jobs, improve livelihoods, reduce the funding that the Taliban receives from poppy cultivation, and draw insurgents off the battlefield.

- **Pakistan ($1,321 million):** Funding will support programs that help build a secure, stable, and prosperous Pakistan. This assistance will enhance the Government of Pakistan's ability to provide immediate social services and economic assistance, particularly in areas most vulnerable to extremist influence and activities. High-impact infrastructure efforts, particularly in energy and water, will help Pakistan recover from its energy and water crisis, improve the daily lives of the Pakistani people and increase opportunities for economic advancement.

**Western Hemisphere ($456.3 million):** The FY 2011 request will enhance security, strengthen democratic institutions, invest in people, and promote prosperity.

- **Colombia ($203.0 million):** The FY 2011 request 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 alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity for populations at risk, all in carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.

- **Haiti ($146.3 million):** On January 12, 2010 an immense earthquake struck Haiti with devastating impact, creating unforeseen program and resource needs. The Administration is evaluating current and future needs in Haiti in the aftermath of this disaster. Prior to the earthquake, funding in the FY 2011 request was intended to catalyze economic growth by investing in agriculture and energy development and to ensure long-term stability by building capacity and effectiveness of public health and security institutions.

- **Cuba ($20.0 million):** The FY 2011 request 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; and support information sharing into and out of Cuba.

**Global Programs ($340.7 million):** The FY 2011 ESF request funds programs that are implemented worldwide.

- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund ($70.0 million):** The FY 2011 request will

promote democracy in priority countries in which egregious human rights violations occur, democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, governments are not democratic or are in transition, and the demand for respect for human rights and democracy is growing.

- **Global Engagement ($100.0 million):** Funding under Global Engagement will support programs of cooperation with governments and the private sector to find sustainable solutions to a broad array of issues. Many initial activities will focus on countries with significant Muslim populations to support the President's objective of forging a new beginning with Muslims around the world. Program activities will expand economic opportunity by supporting job creation, entrepreneurship, and other paths to economic progress; help build the capacity to develop and apply new scientific technologies for innovation, progress, growth, and cooperation; and advance human development by empowering both women and youth to participate in and contribute to the economic and social progress of their communities. Programs will emphasize collaboration and partnership with local stake-holders as well as integrated and cross-cutting approaches to development challenges.

- **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade ($42.1 million):** The FY 2011 request will support critical Research and Development (R&D) under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI). Demand- and market-driven R&D will help to increase agricultural productivity and raise the incomes of poor rural households. This request also supports the Administration's export promotion efforts. Funds will assist the governments of key emerging markets to streamline customs and other import procedures in order to reduce trade transactions costs in those markets. Some funding may be transferred to other specialized technical agencies, such as U.S. Customs and Border Protection.

# Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia | 922,000 | 741,632 | 716,354 | -25,278 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 budget request for Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) of $716.4 million supports the United States' efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union to become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries.

**Europe**

For Southeastern Europe, the FY 2011 request supports efforts to promote peace and stability in the region and further Euro-Atlantic integration through efforts to bolster democratic institutions, strengthen the rule of law, encourage tolerance, and promote economic development through enhanced trade, investment, and job creation. The FY 2011 request includes additional resources for Bosnia and Herzegovina to help improve its uneven progress on reform and support international efforts to shore up stability. Programs supported by this funding will foster more effective government structures and help expand economic opportunity by bolstering the capacity of the private sector to produce jobs and economic growth. While ensuring the success of Kosovo's emergence as an independent state in 2008 remains a top priority, the FY 2011 request level reflects a normalization of the U.S. bilateral assistance program and a return to a more appropriate steady-state level for Kosovo. Other priorities include funding to strengthen reforms in Serbia and consolidate and secure progress achieved in Macedonia, Albania, and Montenegro.

**Eurasia**

U.S. assistance programs in Eurasia focus on encouraging the emergence of democratic countries with market-based economies, and the FY 2011 request prioritizes funding to support reform-oriented countries in the region as they continue moving toward European integration. Because Georgia's major infrastructure and immediate recovery needs in the wake of the August 2008 conflict with Russia will have been met in FY 2011, the FY 2011 funding for Georgia will focus on sustaining the longer-term efforts begun with supplemental funding in FY 2008 and FY 2009 to build solid democratic institutions, provide the tools for broad-based economic growth, and complete a comprehensive overhaul of the health care and education systems. Another key focus in FY 2011 is on helping Ukraine and Moldova diversify export markets, lessen their energy dependence, and improve democratic governance. For Russia, the FY 2011 request focuses on programs to promote democracy and rule of law, but also includes funding for programs that will promote cooperation with Moscow in areas of mutual interest, such as health, counternarcotics, and nonproliferation.

**Central Asia**

Central Asia remains alarmingly fragile; a lack of economic opportunity and weak democratic institutions foster conditions where corruption is endemic, and where Islamic extremism and drug trafficking can thrive. Because good relations with the United States in this region play an important role in supporting our military and civilian efforts to stabilize Afghanistan, the FY 2011 request prioritizes assistance for the Kyrgyz Republic and Tajikistan.

**Highlights:**

- **Ukraine ($88.0 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 the major challenges of the global financial crisis and a factionalized political environment. U.S. programs will promote sound economic policy to deal with ongoing financial challenges; strengthen energy safety and security; strengthen democratic institutions and accountable governance; support civil society, justice sector reform, and anti-corruption efforts; and improve Ukraine's health care system.
- **Kosovo ($79.0 million):** After several years of heightened assistance levels to help Kosovo during its transition to independence, the FY 2011 request represents a normalized assistance budget. Funding will help nascent institutions adjust to the challenges of governance; support international bodies assisting the Government of Kosovo; develop judicial and law enforcement structures; drive economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors, the energy sector in particular; strengthen democratic institutions; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance.
- **Georgia ($68.7 million):** The increased FY 2011 request level will continue longer-term efforts to support Georgia's stability and recovery from the August 2008 conflict with Russia. U.S. programs will help strengthen the separation of powers, develop a more vibrant civil society and political plurality, bolster independent media and public access to information, enable economic recovery, increase energy security, and continue to improve social sector reforms.
- **Russia ($55.6 million):** U.S. assistance efforts will continue to address democratic development and security concerns. AEECA programs will provide strong support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, human rights, and certain health threats such as tuberculosis. 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 region will help foster development and stem the spread of instability.
- **Serbia ($48.0 million):** U.S. assistance focuses on maintaining Serbia's progress toward Euro-Atlantic integration, particularly in the wake of Kosovo's emergence as an independent state. Given the importance of continuing democratic reforms to Serbia and to the region, funding is prioritized to strengthen the rule of law and civil society; programs will also support the reform of Serbia's agricultural and financial sectors.
- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($44.8 million):** Funding is focused to help Bosnia and Herzegovina regain momentum towards Euro-Atlantic integration and to remedy uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will help Bosnia 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 tensions.

- **Tajikistan ($41.5 million):** Funding will emphasize increasing the stability of Tajikistan because it is situated on the frontline of ongoing U.S. efforts in Afghanistan. U.S. programs will help strengthen the country's border security and counter-narcotics efforts, promote democratic and economic reform, combat extremism, and improve education. Funding for Tajikistan will also be used in support of the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI). Programs will focus on solving systemic problems that contribute to food shortages which could threaten Tajikistan's stability, such as water shortages, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor livestock care.
- **Kyrgyz Republic ($37.0 million):** Similar to 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. Kyrgyz Republic is a 'strategic partner country' under the GHFSI, in recognition of its potential impact on regional food security through significantly increased agricultural productivity and trade. Programs will focus on improved land usage, increased access to inputs, rationalized irrigation, and facilitation of the use of modern technologies.

## Migration and Refugee Assistance

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate** | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 1,674,500 | 1,693,000 | 1,605,400 | –87,600 |

*FY 2009 estimate includes supplemental bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).
** The FY2010 estimate includes $8 million transferred into MRA from ESF per the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117)

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 2011 request will fund support for 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, conflict victims, and highly vulnerable migrants; 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 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 and provides refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa recipients who elect to receive such benefits. These funds will support an expanding and diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing, transportation, and initial reception and placement costs.

- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel – This program maintains longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation to and integration of Jewish migrants in Israel.

- Administrative Expenses – PRM is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through MRA appropriations. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of 140 U.S. direct hire staff, including 29 regional refugee coordinators posted at U.S. embassies around the world. The Bureau also employs approximately 54 eligible family members and locally employed staff overseas.

## OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

The majority of overseas assistance funds within the MRA and ERMA accounts (85 percent to 90 percent annually) are provided multilaterally as voluntary contributions to international organizations (IOs). Bilateral funding is 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 United States Government works closely with other donor governments to achieve a common understanding of humanitarian requirements and what constitutes satisfactory performance in responding to them by the international humanitarian system. Through its active participation in governing boards, the U.S. Government promotes efforts to strengthen the UN system and increase the effectiveness of multilateral humanitarian action.

**Primary International Organization Partners**

The majority of the FY 2011 MRA funding requests will provide U.S. contributions to the calendar year 2011 requirements of four IOs: 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 demonstrate continued U.S. leadership and commitment to these institutions, U.S. funding traditionally aims to meet 20 percent to 30 percent of their funding requests, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of burden sharing - will support the remaining 70 percent to 80 percent. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the U.S. Government and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and monitoring for approximately 34.5 million persons of concern, including millions of internally displaced persons (IDPs) pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under recent UN humanitarian reforms. 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 mainstreamed its piloted Global Needs Assessment (GNA) initiative into its annual budget to ensure that its appeals fully reflect the needs of beneficiaries. The FY 2011 budget request supports UNHCR management and budget reforms, including the GNA, although it will take several years to fully absorb new needs covered by UNHCR within the MRA budget.

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 the U.S. government and other IO or NGO partners are unable to reach. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of internally displaced persons), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to over 4.7 million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, 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. U.S. government 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 U.S. government continues to monitor closely whether UNRWA meets the condition that it take all possible measures to ensure MRA assistance is not provided to any refugee who has engaged in terrorism.

IOM is the sole international organization with a global migration mandate and is an important partner in advancing the U.S. government 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 the economic crisis, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, continued active U.S. government support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is important. IOM's Director General William Lacy Swing has made strengthening member state ownership in IOM activities and fostering collaborative partnerships to meet challenges 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 57 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2009 were: the International Medical Corps, the International Rescue Committee, Mercy Corps, International Relief and Development, Save the Children, and Catholic Relief Services. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

## Assistance Programs in Africa

The FY 2011 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), the CAR, Kenya, and Somalia. Combating gender-based violence will continue to be a key component of this critical humanitarian programming. MRA funds 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, as well as

permanent local integration where host governments agree. 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 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 2.3 million. ICRC provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries. The FY 2011 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 LRA attacks and other ethnic violence, and Somali refugees and conflict victims who continue to flee instability in their home country.

The FY 2011 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 2011 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 2011 as more than 300,000 DRC refugees remain in neighboring countries. In Burundi, it is anticipated that returns will be completed in FY 2011 and that reintegration as well as local integration programs for Burundi in Tanzania will be in their final consolidation stages.

## Assistance Programs in East Asia

The FY 2011 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 North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and unregistered refugees living outside camps in Bangladesh as well as stateless persons in the region. 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, the majority of whom have been in protracted refugee or IDP situations for 25 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are over 230,000 registered Burmese refugees in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere as well as approximately 750,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. The FY 2011 MRA request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and for vulnerable Rohingya in Burma. Continued 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. Reintegration assistance for over 4,500 Lao Hmong who were forcibly repatriated from Thailand to Laos in December 2009, many who merit protection, will continue to be important to ensure their welfare and protection.

## Assistance Programs in Europe

The FY 2011 request will support 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 poor access to medical care, high rates of TB and other diseases, and infant mortality rates significantly higher than the national average. Programs will also seek to address the needs of nearly 850,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the South Caucasus, as well as significant populations of Chechen, Afghan and Iraqi refugees in the region.

In the Balkans, the FY 2011 request will support ongoing efforts to promote local integration or return of some 200,000 Kosovo IDPs in Serbia; local integration or sustainable return to Kosovo of IDPs and refugees in Montenegro and Macedonia; and support efforts to resolve the legacy of refugee and IDP issues for those still displaced throughout the Balkans from conflicts in the early 1990s.

## Assistance Programs in the Near East

The FY 2011 request will continue support for activities of UNHCR, ICRC and UNRWA. This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. It includes support for refugee and displaced returns and continued care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including UNHCR's protection activities for displaced Iraqis and returnees, and other populations of concern inside Iraq, as well as critical humanitarian programs of IO and NGO partners for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and other countries in the region. The request is based on the assumption that there will be an increase in returnees in 2011 and increased operational space inside Iraq for IO and NGO assistance programs for those returnees. At the same time, while care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees in the region can be expected to decrease as more refugees repatriate, the need for a robust assistance program outside of Iraq will continue due to cost of living increases in asylum countries and depletion of refugees' own resources.

The FY 2011 request also includes continuing strong support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential to meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The December 2008/January 2009 Gaza crisis highlighted UNRWA's critical role in meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinian refugees and fostering regional stability. The FY 2011 request includes not only robust support for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank, Gaza, and Lebanon. U.S. government support for UNRWA also focuses on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees, ensuring services remain comparable to those provided by host governments, and improving the physical integrity of their shelters, schools, and clinics, many of which are decades old. The FY 2011 request also includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the civil war in northern Yemen.

## Assistance Programs in South Asia

By FY 2011, over five million refugees will have returned to Afghanistan, making this the largest and most successful repatriation operation since the end of World War II. However, absorption capacity has been strained by continued insecurity, a weak economy, and harsh winters, seasonal flooding, and droughts. Returns, while continuing, are expected to be modest compared to prior

years. The FY 2011 request includes continued funding for the most critical protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in the region as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced inside Afghanistan. Our NGO programs will be heavily focused on creating job opportunities and livelihoods to anchor returns and build self-sufficiency. It also continues support to UNHCR and ICRC protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return.

Assistance programs in South Asia will provide support to Tibetans in Nepal and India, Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Sri Lankan refugees in India, and remaining IDPs and conflict victims in Sri Lanka. Assuming continued access by the international humanitarian community, the 2011 request will support post-conflict returns and recovery of displaced Sri Lankans and, through UNHCR, will ensure that education, health and livelihood programs in communities of return are sustainable. This includes modest support for the safe, voluntary return of Sri Lankan refugees currently in India. As the U.S. and other governments continue the large-scale resettlement of Bhutanese refugees in Nepal through 2011, the approximately 70,000 Bhutanese remaining in camps at the beginning of FY 2011 will continue to require assistance, particularly as camp operations are scaled down and the residual population explores integration possibilities with the local Nepali community.

**Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere**

The FY 2011 request includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 200,000 Colombians who are expected to be displaced within Colombia each year. Displacement and violence continue at a significant rate. Current estimated totals are between three and four million, making it the second largest displaced population in the world. UNHCR considers the number of Colombian persons of concern in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica to be more than 400,000 and anticipates there will be over 138,000 Colombian refugees in Ecuador alone by 2011. The FY 2011 request supports regional programs of UNHCR and ICRC, including ICRC humanitarian activities 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 assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

## Protection Priorities

The FY 2011 request supports humanitarian partners' core capacities to respond to humanitarian needs, including UN management reform efforts that are critical to the U.S. government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters and operational reserve capacities of key implementing partners, MRA funding ensures that IOs and NGOs have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, protect humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. This request also provides funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence (GBV); 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 2011 MRA request supports our migration mission to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance effective and humane international migration policies, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. MRA funds support ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Europe. The FY 2011 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to the world's most vulnerable migrants, primarily through the International Organization for Migration (IOM). These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking and to assist other vulnerable migrants, such as those in need of assistance or repatriation in South Africa in the aftermath of xenophobic attacks on migrants. The Migration request includes funds for the U.S. government'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 2011 request will increase 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. Additional MRA support will be used to fund the increasing 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, employment, and social service referrals.

The State Department implements the program by providing funding to NGOs involved in both overseas processing functions and domestic reception and placement services. IOM receives MRA funds for overseas processing and medical screening functions in some locations and for transportation-related services for all refugees.

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2011 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year according to authorizing legislation. 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 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

## HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports the absorption of Jewish humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. In consultation with members of Congress and UIA, the FY 2011 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants in need of assistance to Israel. The request will continue to provide adequate funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training to those in need.

## ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The FY 2011 request includes resources 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.

When humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded to respond. The resources that the Bureau manages have increased by over 60 percent from FY 2007 to FY 2009. To continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanding programming, the FY 2011 request reflects an increase in PRM staffing over the next several years from 130 to approximately 140 direct-hires world-wide. 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, stateless persons, 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 2011 request provides continued investment in an active and growing monitoring and evaluation training program for staff to better assess the impact of U.S. Government funds.

# FY 2011 REQUEST

## Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund

($ in thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual[1] | FY 2010 Estimate[2] | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Overseas Assistance** | **1,338,750** | **1,318,000** | **1,175,400** |
| Africa | 337,880 | 345,780 | 320,000 |
| East Asia | 37,400 | 36,020 | 34,000 |
| Europe | 54,530 | 47,850 | 34,000 |
| Near East | 585,940 | 544,500 | 541,400 |
| South Asia | 161,670 | 130,950 | 106,000 |
| Western Hemisphere | 47,470 | 48,500 | 37,000 |
| Protection Priorities[3] | 97,980 | 148,200 | 89,000 |
| Migration | 15,880 | 16,200 | 14,000 |
| **Refugee Admissions** | **282,750** | **324,000** | **377,000** |
| **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel** | **30,000** | **25,000** | **25,000** |
| **Administrative Expenses** | **23,000** | **26,000** | **28,000** |
| **TOTAL MRA** | **1,674,500** | **1,693,000** | **1,605,400** |

[1]FY 2009 actual includes funding from the Department of State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2009, (P.L. 111-08), including $3.5 million transferred from ESF into MRA. It also includes supplemental bridge funding provided in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008, (P.L. 110-252), and supplemental funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

[2] In addition to funding for MRA provided in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010, the FY 2010 estimate includes $8 million transferred into MRA from ESF per that legislation.

[3] The Protection Priorities line was formerly called Strategic Global Priorities.

## EMERGENCY REFUGEE AND MIGRATION ASSISTANCE (ERMA) SUMMARY

($ in thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund** | **40,000** | **45,000** | **45,000** |
| ERMA Appropriation[1] | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 |

[1] In FY 2009, the President approved $42.6 million in ERMA drawdowns.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total MRA / ERMA** | **1,714,500** | **1,738,000** | **1,650,400** |

# U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | – |

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond effectively to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2011 request will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

Over the past five years, an average of $54 million in ERMA funds have been expended annually to address urgent and unforeseen needs, and similar levels of drawdowns can be expected in FY 2010 and FY 2011 given rising humanitarian needs and continued instability that could generate additional population displacements.

FY 2009 opened with an ERMA balance of slightly over $60 million. The combination of an appropriation of $40 million in FY 2009, and Presidential drawdowns of $42.6 million left an ERMA balance of approximately $58 million at the beginning of FY 2010.

The $42.6 million drawn from the Fund in FY 2009 was for the following purposes:

Presidential Determination 2009-1: $8.3 million

On October 3, 2008 $8.3 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs of conflict victims and refugees in Pakistan and Afghanistan ($6.3 million) and in Georgia ($2 million).

Presidential Determination 2009-9: $6 million

On December 18, 2008 $6 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs of Congolese refugees and internally displaced.

Presidential Determination 2009-15: $ 20.3 million

On January 27, 2009 $20.3 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs of Palestinians in the wake of the December/January conflict in Gaza.

Presidential Determination 2009-16: $8 million

On March 11, 2009 $8 million was authorized to support unexpected and urgent humanitarian needs resulting from intensified conflict in Pakistan.

# International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2010 Supp | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| International Narcotics Control /Law Enforcement Appropriation | 1,876,500 | 1,597,000 | 757,440 | 2,136,041 | 539,041 |
| Forward Funding in FY 2009 Supplemental | (94,000) | 94,000 | - | - | |
| Adjusted International Narcotics Control/Law Enforcement | 1,782,500 | 1,691,000 | 757,440 | 2,136,041 | 445,041 |

* 2009 Actual includes $315 million appropriated under the Andean Counterdrug Program account. The FY 2009 Actual also includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of $2,136 million will continue to support 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. Programs supported with INCLE funds seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and to strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt.

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

The FY 2011 request will also support counterdrug programs previously funded with the Andean Counterdrug Program (ACP) account. The main focus centers on the three source countries for cocaine - Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia. Support will reduce the flow of drugs to the United States; address instability in the Andean region; and strengthen the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders, and to block and seize the organizations' assets.

**Highlights**:

**Africa**

- **Sudan ($53.9 million):** Funding will support implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement and assist programs that contribute toward stabilizing Darfur. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for Southern Sudan's criminal justice sector and law enforcement institutions, as well as contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in Southern Sudan and Darfur.

- **Liberia ($17.0 million):** Liberia's police and justice institutions require much greater levels of support to continue the country's transition to peace and security, as the United Nations Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) will be undergoing a drawdown in FY 2011. Assistance will

continue to fund a civilian police contribution to UNMIL and increase support to critical bilateral police and justice reform projects. Advisors and material assistance such as infrastructure support, communications equipment, and legal supplies will be provided to the police, the judiciary, the corrections system, and the justice ministry throughout the country.

**Near East**

- **Iraq ($314.6 million):** In combination with funds requested in the FY 2010 Supplemental, FY 2011 funds will enable the Department of State to assume full responsibility for the Iraqi police development program at the beginning of FY 2012, currently managed by the Department of Defense. Funds will support start-up requirements such as facilities upgrades, security infrastructure, and procurement of aircraft, as well as costs associated with recruiting; hiring; training; deploying; and supporting key program, support, and security personnel.

  FY 2011 funds for Iraq also will support programs that continue to build the capacity of the criminal justice sector. This critical assistance will continue training, advice, and technical assistance to the Iraqi courts and judiciary; support the development of the Iraqi Corrections Service (ICS) as a professional corrections service; and transition prison operations to full ICS control. Funds will also develop programs designed to reduce the demand for narcotics and other harmful substances in Iraq through targeted, culturally appropriate initiatives.

- **West Bank/Gaza ($150.0 million):** Funding will support efforts to reform the security sector by training and equipping Palestinian Authority Security Forces and by providing the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support to improve its ability to manage the security forces. Additional training, equipment, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the increased performance of the security forces.

**South Asia**

- **Afghanistan ($450.0 million):** All funding requested is in direct support of the Administration's top national security priorities in Afghanistan. Funding will focus on accelerating and expanding efforts in the justice sector by increasing direct assistance to select Afghan ministries; broadening support and engagement at the provincial and district levels to enhance the visibility, effectiveness, and accountability of the institutions; and providing economic opportunities that increase stability while reducing the strength of the insurgency. Justice and rule of law programs will focus on expanding regional efforts to incorporate more trainees and reaching more prosecutors; creating alternative dispute resolution mechanisms; and developing more responsive, visible, and accountable institutions in Kabul and at the provincial, district, and local level. An increase in the number of civilian technical advisers will increase the availability of training in the regional centers and in Kabul, and emphasize Afghan efforts to reduce corruption. Other initiatives will include partnering with the Ministry of Justice and the Attorney General's Office to raise the profile of justice efforts among the Afghan district and village level constituents, and building and improving corrections institutions, to be supported by a model prisons initiative.

  Continued focus on counternarcotics efforts will reduce the drug trade by interdicting drug traffickers and disrupting their networks. Programs such as the Good Performers Initiative will complement the agriculture redevelopment strategy to drain the income of the insurgency

from the narcotics trade. Drug demand reduction efforts will increase the number of rehabilitation, treatment, and outreach efforts aimed at directly benefitting Afghans; and public information efforts will focus on improving access to mobile phones, radio, and television.

- **Pakistan ($140.0 million):** In support of the Administration's top national security priorities, funding will expand civilian law enforcement assistance throughout Pakistan and support an expanded border security aviation fleet. This critical support will provide training, equipment, infrastructure, and aviation assistance to civilian law enforcement and border security 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; and counternarcotics programs.

**Western Hemisphere**

- **Mexico ($292.0 million):** In moving beyond the initial Mérida Initiative commitment, the United States and Mexican Governments will focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. In implementing this new program, support will shift from providing aircraft, equipment, and other high-cost items to institutional development, training, and technical assistance. Federal level programs will support the four pillars by providing assistance to criminal justice sector institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial and judicial institutions, and corrections institutions. Funding will support critical efforts to implement specialized assistance in one or two Mexican border cities with an aim of synthesizing the four pillars into a positive demonstration of local effectiveness, which can then be replicated elsewhere by the Government of Mexico. This effort would also highlight increased emphasis on expanding assistance from the federal level to state and municipal levels.

- **Colombia ($204.0 million):** Funding will continue to improve the interdiction and eradication of illegal drugs before traversing Mexico and Central America and entering the United States in order to assist the Government of Colombia to consolidate and advance the security and counternarcotics progress achieved under Plan Colombia. U.S. assistance in FY 2011 will help improve Colombia's judicial institutions, including enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will primarily aid the Colombian National Police, but will also fund important programs such as maritime interdiction and Army aviation. Coordinated efforts to nationalize planned financial and operational responsibilities in a sustainable manner will require FY 2011 funding for successful completion.

- **Peru ($37.0 million):** Funding will be used to support efforts by the Peruvian Government to eliminate the illicit drug industry, which includes extending state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. The program will intensify interdiction and eradication operations, increase precursor chemical seizures, improve controls at ports and airports, modernize and refurbish police stations and bases, and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.

- **Bolivia ($20.0 million):** To counter increased production of cocaine in Bolivia due to expansion of coca cultivation, funding will shift assistance to interdiction, including training for police, while continuing to support the Bolivian Government's eradication program to

avoid unchecked cultivation. Funding will continue extensive training programs for counternarcotics and other police, and will highlight public diplomacy efforts that focus on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.

- **Haiti ($19.4 million):** On January 12, 2010 an immense earthquake struck Haiti with devastating impact, creating unforeseen program and resource needs. The Administration is evaluating current and future needs in Haiti in the aftermath of this disaster. Prior to the earthquake, funds in the FY 2011 request were intended to support the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH) efforts to transform the Haitian National Police (HNP) into a law enforcement institution capable of providing security for Haitians and enforcing the rule of law; rebuild operational capacity of the HNP with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training; and support bilateral counterdrug programs.

**Global Programs**

- These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts worldwide. Key components include:

  - **Inter-regional Aviation Support ($60.4 million):** Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.

  - **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) ($36.7 million):** Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will further develop a Regional Security Training Center for West Africa and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP efforts in other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean regions; further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional cooperation; provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries; and continue to fund Washington-based administrative activities.

  - **Program Development and Support ($28.5 million):** Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, and other support services.
  - **Demand Reduction ($12.5 million):** Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.

  - **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ($20.4 million):** This includes funding requested in prior years under the Economic Support Fund. These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List and some Tier 2 of the 2009 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

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

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining | 631,500 | 754,000 | 757,613 | 3,613 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of $757.6 million will support critical security and humanitarian-related priority interventions. The request includes increases for the voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency to demonstrate robust U.S. support for the agency, and for the Global Threat Reduction Program to strengthen biosecurity. Also funded are two new programs, one in support of verification for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty, and one in support of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540 on worldwide nonproliferation controls.

**Highlights:**

**Nonproliferation Activities**

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) ($57 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 ($71.9 million) supports specialized activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or proliferant state acquisition of WMD materials 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 (IAEA) ($79.5 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request represents a significant increase of the U.S. contribution to the IAEA, continuing the effort to eventually double U.S. financial support to the agency. This request includes $1.5 million in support of an IAEA-coordinated international program to decontaminate former nuclear sites in Iraq.

- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program ($61.5 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 voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization ($33 million) helps to fund the establishment,

operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System.

- New for FY 2011, a voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization ($10 million) will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The WMD Terrorism program ($2 million) 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 capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to WMD terrorism.

- New for FY 2011, a U.S. voluntary contribution ($3 million) will support international implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, which requires that all U.N. member states establish domestic controls to stem the proliferation of WMD. This funding will help establish a new funding mechanism under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council's 1540 Committee.

**Anti -Terrorism Programs**

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program ($205.1 million) includes funding for critical partner countries, supports the Regional Strategic Initiative (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.

- The new Countering Violent Extremism program ($15.0 million) funds targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries, community policing initiatives, youth sports engagement and livelihood programs, and activities promoting alternatives to violence.

- Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program ($43.1 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 ($20.9 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 ($10 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 ($145.6 million) advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air-Defense Systems, and ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. Included in this request is $7 million for the International Trust Fund for Demining.

# Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual [1] | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 631,500 | 754,000 | 757,613 | 3,613 |
| | | | | |
| **Nonproliferation Programs** | 315,500 | 295,950 | 317,935 | 21,985 |
| Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund | 118,000 | 75,000 | 57,000 | -18,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 46,000 | 53,950 | 61,535 | 7,585 |
| Global Threat Reduction | 62,000 | 70,000 | 71,900 | 1,900 |
| IAEA Voluntary Contribution | 62,500 | 65,000 | 79,500 | 14,500 |
| CTBT International Monitoring System | 25,000 | 30,000 | 33,000 | 3,000 |
| NADR WMDT | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund | - | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions | - | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| | | | | |
| **Antiterrorism Programs** | 181,500 | 296,500 | 294,103 | -2,397 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 161,300 | 215,000 | 205,103 | -9,897 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 10,500 | 54,500 | 43,050 | -11,450 |
| CT Engagement with Allies | 1,200 | 6,000 | 10,000 | 4,000 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 8,500 | 21,000 | 20,950 | -50 |
| Countering Violent Extremism | - | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| | | | | |
| **Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance** | 134,500 | 161,550 | 145,575 | -15,975 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction [2] | - | - | 138,575 | 138,575 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 97,624 | 74,350 | - | -74,350 |
| International Trust Fund | 12,500 | 12,200 | 7,000 | -5,200 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 24,376 | 75,000 | - | -75,000 |

[1] The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

[2] For FY 2011, funding for the Humanitarian Demining and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

# Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 631,500 | 754,000 | 757,613 | 3,613 |
| **Africa** | 31,498 | 48,053 | 42,600 | -5,453 |
| **Angola** | 6,300 | 7,500 | 7,500 | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 5,800 | 6,500 | - | -6,500 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 500 | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| **Burundi** | 373 | - | - | - |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 300 | - | - | - |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 73 | - | - | - |
| **Cote d'Ivoire** | - | 300 | - | -300 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 100 | - | -100 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| **Democratic Republic of the Congo** | 300 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 300 | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| **Kenya** | 5,500 | 8,500 | 8,000 | -500 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 5,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | - |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 500 | 500 | - | -500 |
| **Mozambique** | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| **Nigeria** | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| **Somalia** | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| **South Africa** | 50 | 1,500 | 1,300 | -200 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 50 | 500 | - | -500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | - | 300 | 300 |
| **State Africa Regional (AF)** | 14,925 | 21,303 | 16,900 | -4,403 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 11,025 | 16,053 | 14,000 | -2,053 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 1,200 | 2,650 | - | -2,650 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | - | 300 | 300 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,600 | - |
| **Sudan** | 4,000 | 3,900 | 3,900 | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 3,400 | 3,400 | - | -3,400 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 600 | 500 | - | -500 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 24,810 | 31,187 | 28,385 | -2,802 |
| **Cambodia** | 4,200 | 3,015 | 2,940 | -75 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 2,940 | 2,940 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 4,000 | 2,940 | - | -2,940 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 200 | 75 | - | -75 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Indonesia** | 6,450 | 6,650 | 7,000 | 350 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 5,800 | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 600 | 600 | 1,000 | 400 |
| **Laos** | 1,900 | 5,000 | 1,900 | -3,100 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 1,900 | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| **Malaysia** | 1,340 | 1,350 | 1,300 | -50 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 800 | 800 | 800 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 490 | 500 | 500 | - |
| **Mongolia** | 250 | 250 | 250 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 250 | 250 | 250 | - |
| **Philippines** | 4,175 | 5,625 | 9,525 | 3,900 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 3,500 | 4,950 | 8,900 | 3,950 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 625 | 625 | 625 | - |
| **Singapore** | 500 | 500 | 250 | -250 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 500 | 500 | 250 | -250 |
| **Taiwan** | 575 | 575 | 250 | -325 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 575 | 575 | 250 | -325 |
| **Thailand** | 2,700 | 1,850 | 1,550 | -300 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 550 | 550 | 550 | - |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 900 | 250 | - | -250 |
| **Vietnam** | 1,920 | 4,200 | 2,020 | -2,180 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 1,320 | 1,320 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 600 | 700 | 700 | - |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 1,320 | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| **State East Asia and Pacific Regional** | 800 | 2,172 | 1,400 | -772 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 800 | 2,172 | 1,000 | -1,172 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | - | 400 | 400 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 16,195 | 21,340 | 19,985 | -1,355 |
| **Albania** | 1,070 | 2,650 | 2,650 | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 325 | - | - | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 650 | 650 | 650 | - |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 95 | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| **Armenia** | 600 | 750 | 850 | 100 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 600 | 750 | 850 | 100 |
| **Azerbaijan** | 1,300 | 965 | 1,515 | 550 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 300 | - | 300 | 300 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 365 | 365 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | 600 | 850 | 250 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | - | 365 | - | -365 |

# Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Bosnia and Herzegovina** | 1,400 | 2,100 | 1,250 | -850 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 600 | 550 | 550 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 100 | 350 | - | -350 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 700 | 700 | 700 | - |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| **Bulgaria** | - | 400 | - | -400 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 400 | - | -400 |
| **Croatia** | 500 | 450 | 450 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 500 | 450 | 450 | - |
| **Cyprus** | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| **Georgia** | 2,200 | 1,300 | 2,575 | 1,275 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 500 | - | 550 | 550 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 600 | 600 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,100 | 700 | 1,425 | 725 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 600 | 600 | - | -600 |
| **Kosovo** | 795 | 1,070 | 750 | -320 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 670 | 670 | 750 | 80 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 125 | 400 | - | -400 |
| **Macedonia** | 895 | 1,020 | 520 | -500 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 250 | - | - | - |
| Ex, ort Control and Related Border Securit, Assistance | 520 | 520 | 520 | - |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 125 | 500 | - | -500 |
| **Malta** | 125 | 400 | - | -400 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 125 | 400 | - | -400 |
| **Moldova** | - | 290 | 400 | 110 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | 290 | 400 | 110 |
| **Montenegro** | 550 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 550 | 500 | 500 | - |
| **Russia** | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| **Serbia** | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,150 | 150 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 150 | - | - | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 850 | 650 | 650 | - |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 350 | - | -350 |
| **Turkey** | 3,410 | 2,995 | 1,425 | -1,570 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 885 | 945 | 500 | -445 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 875 | 700 | - | -700 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 750 | 850 | 925 | 75 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 900 | 500 | - | -500 |
| **Ukraine** | 800 | 2,500 | 2,700 | 200 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 800 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 200 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Eurasia Regional** | 700 | 1,950 | 1,000 | -950 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 700 | 1,500 | 1,000 | -500 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 450 | - | -450 |
| **Europe Regional** | - | - | 250 | 250 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | - | 250 | 250 |
| **Near East** | 118,400 | 84,935 | 68,215 | -16,720 |
| **Algeria** | 500 | 950 | 550 | -400 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 200 | 400 | 400 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 200 | 400 | - | -400 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 100 | 150 | 150 | - |
| **Bahrain** | 500 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 400 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 500 | 800 | 1,500 | 700 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | - | 300 | - | -300 |
| **Egypt** | 1,425 | 2,800 | 5,600 | 2,800 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 1,325 | 2,600 | 2,600 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 100 | 200 | - | -200 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **Iraq** | 35,500 | 30,300 | 29,800 | -500 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 8,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 1,000 | 1,450 | - | -1,450 |
| Ex, ort Control and Related Border Securit, Assistance | 2,000 | 1,200 | 800 | -400 |
| Global Threat Reduction | 1,000 | 615 | 500 | -115 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 20,500 | 18,000 | - | -18,000 |
| IAEA Voluntary Contr bution | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 1,000 | 535 | - | -535 |
| **Jordan** | 19,150 | 24,650 | 17,500 | -7,150 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 18,000 | 23,000 | 16,000 | -7,000 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 150 | 150 | - | -150 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| **Lebanon** | 4,600 | 6,800 | 4,800 | -2,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 3,700 | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 400 | 800 | 800 | - |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 500 | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| **Libya** | 750 | 300 | 275 | -25 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 200 | - | - | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 250 | 300 | 275 | -25 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 300 | - | - | - |
| **Morocco** | 625 | 1,200 | 1,100 | -100 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 325 | 800 | 800 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 100 | 100 | - | -100 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 200 | 300 | 300 | - |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Oman** | 950 | 1,655 | 1,500 | -155 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 500 | 655 | 500 | -155 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| **Saudi Arabia** | 350 | 200 | 360 | 160 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 350 | 200 | 360 | 160 |
| **Tunisia** | 100 | 200 | - | -200 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 100 | - | - | - |
| **United Arab Emirates** | 925 | 230 | 230 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 725 | - | - | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 200 | 230 | 230 | - |
| **West Bank and Gaza** | 50,000 | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund | 50,000 | - | - | - |
| **Yemen** | 2,125 | 4,650 | 4,500 | -150 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 790 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 500 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 100 | 350 | - | -350 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 410 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 400 | 500 | - | -500 |
| Small Arms Li˙ht Wea˙ ons Destruction | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 425 | 300 | - | -300 |
| **Near East Regional** | - | 1,800 | - | -1,800 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | 1,300 | - | -1,300 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| **Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)** | 900 | 5,600 | 500 | -5,100 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 900 | 3,800 | - | -3,800 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 1,300 | - | -1,300 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | - | 500 | 500 | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 74,690 | 97,395 | 111,575 | 14,180 |
| **Afghanistan** | 48,550 | 57,755 | 69,300 | 11,545 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 24,000 | 18,500 | 23,000 | 4,500 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 1,000 | 3,100 | 4,900 | 1,800 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 750 | 825 | 950 | 125 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 20,000 | 15,000 | - | -15,000 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 2,500 | 20,000 | - | -20,000 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 300 | 330 | 450 | 120 |
| **Bangladesh** | 3,600 | 4,200 | 2,575 | -1,625 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 700 | 1,625 | - | -1,625 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 400 | 75 | 75 | - |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **India** | 1,700 | 3,200 | 5,200 | 2,000 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 1,000 | 2,500 | 4,500 | 2,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 700 | 700 | 700 | - |
| **Kazakhstan** | 1,900 | 1,900 | 1,900 | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 400 | 500 | 500 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,400 | - |
| **Kyrgyz Republic** | 1,590 | 1,590 | 1,550 | -40 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 650 | 650 | 650 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 940 | 940 | 900 | -40 |
| **Nepal** | 700 | 900 | 900 | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 700 | 700 | 700 | - |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | - | 200 | 200 | - |
| **Pakistan** | 13,250 | 22,150 | 24,800 | 2,650 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 11,750 | 20,500 | 20,000 | -500 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 150 | 165 | 3,050 | 2,885 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 750 | 825 | 950 | 125 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 600 | 660 | 800 | 140 |
| **Sri Lanka** | 650 | 450 | 450 | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 200 | - | - | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 450 | 450 | 450 | - |
| **Tajikistan** | 1,450 | 1,725 | 1,725 | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 650 | 750 | 750 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 800 | 975 | 975 | - |
| **Turkmenistan** | 750 | 825 | 1,075 | 250 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 200 | - | 250 | 250 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 550 | 825 | 825 | - |
| **Uzbekistan** | 150 | 600 | 600 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 150 | 600 | 600 | - |
| **State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)** | 400 | 2,100 | 1,500 | -600 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | 400 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | 500 | 500 | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 12,345 | 18,135 | 26,700 | 8,565 |
| **Argentina** | 450 | 300 | 300 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 450 | 300 | 300 | - |
| **Brazil** | 400 | 400 | 400 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 400 | 400 | 400 | - |
| **Chile** | 300 | 450 | 500 | 50 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 300 | 450 | 500 | 50 |
| **Colombia** | 3,150 | 4,750 | 4,750 | - |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,250 | -500 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 400 | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Mexico** | 3,845 | 3,900 | 5,700 | 1,800 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 1,500 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 175 | - | - | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 670 | 900 | 1,200 | 300 |
| **Nicaragua** | 350 | - | 500 | 500 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 350 | - | - | - |
| **Panama** | 150 | 150 | 150 | - |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 150 | 150 | 150 | - |
| **Peru** | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| **Uruguay** | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| **Caribbean Basin Security Initiative** | - | - | 6,400 | 6,400 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | - | - | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| **State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)** | 3,700 | 5,985 | 6,000 | 15 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 3,500 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 500 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 50 | 460 | - | -460 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 150 | 725 | 1,000 | 275 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | - | 1,300 | 1,000 | -300 |
| **ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation** | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |
| **State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)** | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |
| CTBT International Monitoring System | 25,000 | 30,000 | 33,000 | 3,000 |
| CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions | - | - | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance | 17,700 | 22,600 | 19,600 | -3,000 |
| Global Threat Reduction | 61,000 | 69,385 | 71,400 | 2,015 |
| IAEA Voluntary Contr bution | 61,000 | 63,500 | 78,000 | 14,500 |
| NADR WMDT | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund | 68,000 | 75,000 | 57,000 | -18,000 |
| UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund | - | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| **PM - Political-Military Affairs** | 70,462 | 65,295 | 47,550 | -17,745 |
| **PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction** | 70,462 | - | - | - |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | 38,754 | - | - | - |
| International Trust Fund | 12,500 | - | - | - |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | 19,208 | - | - | - |
| **State Political-Military Affairs (PM)** | - | 65,295 | 47,550 | -17,745 |
| Conventional Weapons Destruction | - | - | 40,550 | 40,550 |
| Humanitarian Demining Program | - | 11,145 | - | -11,145 |
| International Trust Fund | - | 12,200 | 7,000 | -5,200 |
| Small Arms Light Weapons Destruction | - | 41,950 | - | -41,950 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Summary by Operating Unit and Sub-Account**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism** | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |
| **S/CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative** | 5,000 | 30,225 | 26,103 | -4,122 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 5,000 | 24,725 | 18,103 | -6,622 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | - | 2,500 | 3,000 | 500 |
| CT Engagement with Allies | - | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| **State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)** | 43,400 | 94,950 | 112,500 | 17,550 |
| Antiterrorism Assistance | 37,825 | 44,500 | 45,000 | 500 |
| Countering Violent Extremism | - | - | 15,000 | 15,000 |
| Counterterrorism Financing | 1,575 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| CT Engagement with Allies | 1,200 | 3,000 | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Terrorist Interdiction Program | 2,800 | 45,450 | 37,500 | -7,950 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 46,000 | 53,950 | 61,535 | 7,585 |
| **Africa** | - | - | 600 | 600 |
| South Africa | - | - | 300 | 300 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | - | - | 300 | 300 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 4,190 | 4,300 | 4,525 | 225 |
| Indonesia | 600 | 600 | 1,000 | 400 |
| Malaysia | 490 | 500 | 500 | - |
| Mongolia | 250 | 250 | 250 | - |
| Philippines | 625 | 625 | 625 | - |
| Singapore | 500 | 500 | 250 | -250 |
| Taiwan | 575 | 575 | 250 | -325 |
| Thailand | 550 | 550 | 550 | - |
| Vietnam | 600 | 700 | 700 | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | - | - | 400 | 400 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 9,540 | 9,330 | 11,120 | 1,790 |
| Albania | 650 | 650 | 650 | - |
| Armenia | 600 | 750 | 850 | 100 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,000 | 600 | 850 | 250 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 700 | 700 | 700 | - |
| Croatia | 500 | 450 | 450 | - |
| Georgia | 1,100 | 700 | 1,425 | 725 |
| Kosovo | 670 | 670 | 750 | 80 |
| Macedonia | 520 | 520 | 520 | - |
| Moldova | - | 290 | 400 | 110 |
| Montenegro | 550 | 500 | 500 | - |
| Russia | 850 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Serbia | 850 | 650 | 650 | - |
| Turkey | 750 | 850 | 925 | 75 |
| Ukraine | 800 | 1,000 | 1,200 | 200 |
| Europe Regional | - | - | 250 | 250 |
| **Near East** | 5,460 | 6,680 | 9,415 | 2,735 |
| Algeria | 100 | 150 | 150 | - |
| Egypt | - | - | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Iraq | 2,000 | 1,200 | 800 | -400 |
| Jordan | 1,000 | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Lebanon | 400 | 800 | 800 | - |
| Libya | 250 | 300 | 275 | -25 |
| Morocco | 200 | 300 | 300 | - |
| Oman | 450 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 350 | 200 | 360 | 160 |
| Tunisia | 100 | - | - | - |
| United Arab Emirates | 200 | 230 | 230 | - |
| Yemen | 410 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (EXBS) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **South and Central Asia** | 6,990 | 8,115 | 8,325 | 210 |
| Afghanistan | 750 | 825 | 950 | 125 |
| Bangladesh | 400 | 75 | 75 | - |
| India | 700 | 700 | 700 | - |
| Kazakhstan | 1,500 | 1,400 | 1,400 | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 940 | 940 | 900 | -40 |
| Pakistan | 750 | 825 | 950 | 125 |
| Sri Lanka | 450 | 450 | 450 | - |
| Tajikistan | 800 | 975 | 975 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 550 | 825 | 825 | - |
| Uzbekistan | 150 | 600 | 600 | - |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | - | 500 | 500 | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 2,120 | 2,925 | 7,950 | 5,025 |
| Argentina | 450 | 300 | 300 | - |
| Brazil | 400 | 400 | 400 | - |
| Chile | 300 | 450 | 500 | 50 |
| Mexico | 670 | 900 | 1,200 | 300 |
| Panama | 150 | 150 | 150 | - |
| Caribbean Basin Security Initiative | - | - | 4,400 | 4,400 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 150 | 725 | 1,000 | 275 |
| **ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation** | 17,700 | 22,600 | 19,600 | -3,000 |
| State International Securit¸ and Non¸ roliferation ¸ISN¸ | 17,700 | 22,600 | 19,600 | -3,000 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 62,000 | 70,000 | 71,900 | 1,900 |
| **Near East** | 1,000 | 615 | 500 | -115 |
| Iraq | 1,000 | 615 | 500 | -115 |
| **ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation** | 61,000 | 69,385 | 71,400 | 2,015 |
| State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) | 61,000 | 69,385 | 71,400 | 2,015 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**IAEA Voluntary Contribution (IAEA) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 62,500 | 65,000 | 79,500 | 14,500 |
| **Near East** | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| Iraq | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | - |
| **ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation** | 61,000 | 63,500 | 78,000 | 14,500 |
| State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN) | 61,000 | 63,500 | 78,000 | 14,500 |

# Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 161,300 | 215,000 | 205,103 | -9,897 |
| **Africa** | 16,025 | 25,053 | 23,000 | -2,053 |
| Kenya | 5,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | - |
| South Africa | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 11,025 | 16,053 | 14,000 | -2,053 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 12,100 | 14,922 | 17,700 | 2,778 |
| Indonesia | 5,800 | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Malaysia | 800 | 800 | 800 | - |
| Philippines | 3,500 | 4,950 | 8,900 | 3,950 |
| Thailand | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 800 | 2,172 | 1,000 | -1,172 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 3,710 | 2,995 | 3,400 | 405 |
| Albania | 325 | - | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | 300 | - | 300 | 300 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 600 | 550 | 550 | - |
| Cyprus | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Georgia | 500 | - | 550 | 550 |
| Macedonia | 250 | - | - | - |
| Serbia | 150 | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 885 | 945 | 500 | -445 |
| Eurasia Regional | 700 | 1,500 | 1,000 | -500 |
| **Near East** | 34,940 | 46,355 | 31,300 | -15,055 |
| Algeria | 200 | 400 | 400 | - |
| Bahrain | 500 | 800 | 1,500 | 700 |
| Egypt | 1,325 | 2,600 | 2,600 | - |
| Iraq | 8,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Jordan | 18,000 | 23,000 | 16,000 | -7,000 |
| Lebanon | 3,700 | 4,000 | 2,000 | -2,000 |
| Libya | 200 | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 325 | 800 | 800 | - |
| Oman | 500 | 655 | 500 | -155 |
| West Bank and Gaza | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Yemen | 790 | 2,000 | 2,500 | 500 |
| Near East Regional | - | 1,300 | - | -1,300 |
| Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 900 | 3,800 | - | -3,800 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **South and Central Asia** | 42,450 | 47,200 | 53,850 | 6,650 |
| Afghanistan | 24,000 | 18,500 | 23,000 | 4,500 |
| Bangladesh | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| India | 1,000 | 2,500 | 4,500 | 2,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 400 | 500 | 500 | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 650 | 650 | 650 | - |
| Nepal | 700 | 700 | 700 | - |
| Pakistan | 11,750 | 20,500 | 20,000 | -500 |
| Sri Lanka | 200 | - | - | - |
| Taj kistan | 650 | 750 | 750 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 200 | - | 250 | 250 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 400 | 600 | 1,000 | 400 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 9,250 | 9,250 | 12,750 | 3,500 |
| Colombia | 2,750 | 2,750 | 2,250 | -500 |
| Mexico | 3,000 | 3,000 | 4,500 | 1,500 |
| Caribbean Basin Security Initiative | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 3,500 | 3,500 | 4,000 | 500 |
| **S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism** | 42,825 | 69,225 | 63,103 | -6,122 |
| S/CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative | 5,000 | 24,725 | 18,103 | -6,622 |
| State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT) | 37,825 | 44,500 | 45,000 | 500 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 8,500 | 21,000 | 20,950 | -50 |
| **Africa** | 1,300 | 3,300 | - | -3,300 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | - | 100 | - | -100 |
| Nigeria | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| South Africa | 50 | 500 | - | -500 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 1,200 | 2,650 | - | -2,650 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 200 | 200 | - | -200 |
| Indonesia | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Malaysia | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Philippines | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| Thailand | 50 | 50 | - | -50 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 975 | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 100 | 350 | - | -350 |
| Turkey | 875 | 700 | - | -700 |
| Eurasia Regional | - | 450 | - | -450 |
| **Near East** | 2,375 | 5,150 | - | -5,150 |
| Algeria | 200 | 400 | - | -400 |
| Egypt | 100 | 200 | - | -200 |
| Iraq | 1,000 | 1,450 | - | -1,450 |
| Jordan | 150 | 150 | - | -150 |
| Morocco | 100 | 100 | - | -100 |
| Tunisia | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| United Arab Emirates | 725 | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| Yemen | 100 | 350 | - | -350 |
| Near East Regional | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | - | 1,300 | - | -1,300 |
| **South and Central Asia** | 1,850 | 5,890 | 7,950 | 2,060 |
| Afghanistan | 1,000 | 3,100 | 4,900 | 1,800 |
| Bangladesh | 700 | 1,625 | - | -1,625 |
| Pakistan | 150 | 165 | 3,050 | 2,885 |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | - | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 225 | 460 | - | -460 |
| Mexico | 175 | - | - | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 50 | 460 | - | -460 |
| **S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism** | 1,575 | 4,500 | 13,000 | 8,500 |
| S/CT - RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative | - | 2,500 | 3,000 | 500 |
| State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT) | 1,575 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 10,500 | 54,500 | 43,050 | -11,450 |
| **Africa** | 2,700 | 2,800 | 2,600 | -200 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 2,700 | 2,600 | 2,600 | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 1,100 | 325 | - | -325 |
| Cambodia | 200 | 75 | - | -75 |
| Thailand | 900 | 250 | - | -250 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 1,275 | 1,800 | - | -1,800 |
| Kosovo | 125 | 400 | - | -400 |
| Macedonia | 125 | 500 | - | -500 |
| Malta | 125 | 400 | - | -400 |
| Turkey | 900 | 500 | - | -500 |
| **Near East** | 1,725 | 1,635 | 500 | -1,135 |
| Bahrain | - | 300 | - | -300 |
| Iraq | 1,000 | 535 | - | -535 |
| Libya | 300 | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 425 | 300 | - | -300 |
| Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | - | 500 | 500 | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 900 | 1,190 | 1,450 | 260 |
| Afghanistan | 300 | 330 | 450 | 120 |
| Nepal | - | 200 | 200 | - |
| Pakistan | 600 | 660 | 800 | 140 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | - | 1,300 | 1,000 | -300 |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | - | 1,300 | 1,000 | -300 |
| **S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism** | 2,800 | 45,450 | 37,500 | -7,950 |
| State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT) | 2,800 | 45,450 | 37,500 | -7,950 |

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request [1] | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | - | - | 138,575 | 138,575 |
| **Africa** | - | - | 16,400 | 16,400 |
| Angola | - | - | 7,500 | 7,500 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Mozambique | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Somalia | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Sudan | - | - | 3,900 | 3,900 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | - | - | 6,160 | 6,160 |
| Cambodia | - | - | 2,940 | 2,940 |
| Laos | - | - | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Vietnam | - | - | 1,320 | 1,320 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | - | - | 5,465 | 5,465 |
| Albania | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Azerbaijan | - | - | 365 | 365 |
| Georgia | - | - | 600 | 600 |
| Montenegro | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Serbia | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Ukraine | - | - | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| **Near East** | - | - | 25,000 | 25,000 |
| Iraq | - | - | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Lebanon | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| Yemen | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| **South and Central Asia** | - | - | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Afghanistan | - | - | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | - | - | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| Colombia | - | - | 2,500 | 2,500 |
| Nicaragua | - | - | 500 | 500 |
| Peru | - | - | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| **PM - Political-Military Affairs** | - | - | 40,550 | 40,550 |
| State Political-Military Affairs (PM) | - | - | 40,550 | 40,550 |

[1] For FY 2011, funding for the Humanitarian Demining and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Humanitarian Demining (HD) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request [1] | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 97,624 | 74,350 | - | -74,350 |
| **Africa** | 9,500 | 11,900 | - | -11,900 |
| Angola | 5,800 | 6,500 | - | -6,500 |
| Burundi | 300 | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Sudan | 3,400 | 3,400 | - | -3,400 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 7,220 | 11,440 | - | -11,440 |
| Cambodia | 4,000 | 2,940 | - | -2,940 |
| Laos | 1,900 | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Vietnam | 1,320 | 3,500 | - | -3,500 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | - | 365 | - | -365 |
| Azerbaijan | - | 365 | - | -365 |
| **Near East** | 21,400 | 20,500 | - | -20,500 |
| Iraq | 20,500 | 18,000 | - | -18,000 |
| Lebanon | 500 | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Yemen | 400 | 500 | - | -500 |
| **South and Central Asia** | 20,000 | 15,000 | - | -15,000 |
| Afghanistan | 20,000 | 15,000 | - | -15,000 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 750 | 4,000 | - | -4,000 |
| Colombia | 400 | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Nicaragua | 350 | - | - | - |
| Peru | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| **PM - Political-Military Affairs** | 38,754 | 11,145 | - | -11,145 |
| PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction | 38,754 | - | - | - |
| State Political-Military Affairs (PM) | - | 11,145 | - | -11,145 |

[1] For FY 2011, funding for the Humanitarian Demining and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

## Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs

**Small Arms and Light Weapons Destruction (SALW) Sub-Account by Operating Unit**

($ in Thousands)

| | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request [1] | FY 2011 Request - FY 2010 Estimate |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 24,376 | 75,000 | - | -75,000 |
| **Africa** | 1,973 | 5,000 | - | -5,000 |
| Angola | 500 | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Burundi | 73 | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 300 | 1,000 | - | -1,000 |
| Kenya | 500 | 500 | - | -500 |
| Somalia | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Sudan | 600 | 500 | - | -500 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 695 | 5,350 | - | -5,350 |
| Albania | 95 | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| Bulgaria | - | 400 | - | -400 |
| Georgia | 600 | 600 | - | -600 |
| Serbia | - | 350 | - | -350 |
| Ukraine | - | 1,500 | - | -1,500 |
| **Near East** | - | 2,500 | - | -2,500 |
| Iraq | - | 2,000 | - | -2,000 |
| Yemen | - | 500 | - | -500 |
| **South and Central Asia** | 2,500 | 20,000 | - | -20,000 |
| Afghanistan | 2,500 | 20,000 | - | -20,000 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| Uruguay | - | 200 | - | -200 |
| **PM - Political-Military Affairs** | 19,208 | 41,950 | - | -41,950 |
| PM - Conventional Weapons Destruction | 19,208 | - | - | - |
| State Political-Military Affairs (PM) | - | 41,950 | - | -41,950 |

[1] For FY 2011, funding for the Humanitarian Demining and Small Arms/Light Weapons Programs are being requested under Conventional Weapons Destruction.

# Peace Corps

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peace Corps | 340,000 | 400,000 | 446,150 | 46,150 |

The FY 2011 budget request of $446.2 million for the Peace Corps will support increased volunteer numbers, recruitment efforts, and the entry of the Peace Corps into approximately three new countries. These measures aim to have 9,400 Americans enrolled in the Peace Corps by 2012, and 11,000 enrolled by 2016.

Through their service, 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 and technical skills among host country nationals, and equipping America's work force with overseas experience.

Currently, volunteers in 76 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.

# Millennium Challenge Corporation

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Millennium Challenge Corporation | 875,000 | 1,105,000 | 1,279,700 | 174,700 |

The FY 2011 request for the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) of $1,280 million will help reduce poverty through increased economic growth in developing countries that govern justly, support economic freedom, and invest in their people.

Since its creation in 2004, MCC has been recognized as a leader in the development community for its country-led and results-focused approach to development assistance. MCC fights poverty and builds country capacity through five-year compacts with partner countries that practice good governance, control corruption, invest in healthcare and education, and promote competitiveness through investments in priority areas such as infrastructure and agriculture. MCC-funded programs are designed to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC coordinates with other U.S. Government and international donors to avoid costly duplication, and considers the role of gender and the impact on the environment as integral components of its compact programs.

MCC assistance recognizes sound policy performance. MCC evaluates a country's performance on 17 independent and transparent policy indicators in three categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom. Under the MCC model, countries are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth through extensive public consultation. Such engagement bolsters democratic practices and transparency as well as the country's ownership of its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their development can be difficult in light of capacity constraints, but MCC believes it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

MCC emphasizes results and transparency throughout compact development and implementation. Economic rate of return (ERR) estimates are developed for all projects and MCC posts them on its website. MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts, and tracks the progress of its compact programs against defined benchmarks and outcomes, also available on MCC's website.

By the end of FY 2009, MCC signed 20 compacts and 21 threshold agreements, committing nearly $7.5 billion to poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measureable and transparent objectives. MCC development programs have trained more than 102,000 farmers to boost productivity and food security, and have supported the ongoing construction of more than 1,200 kilometers of roads to facilitate access to markets, schools, and health clinics.

In FY 2010, MCC projects that it will sign compacts with Moldova, Jordan, and the Philippines. The MCC budget request for FY 2011 is based on a projection of signing new compacts with Malawi, Indonesia, and Zambia and a second compact with Cape Verde. These investments are supported by a forthcoming legislative proposal that will include changes to MCC's authorizing statute to allow for compacts to be entered into concurrently and, in certain cases, contain some projects that last longer than five years.

# Inter-American Foundation

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inter-American Foundation | 22,500 | 23,000 | 22,760 | -240 |

The FY 2011 request of $22.8 million 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, especially marginalized populations such as women, indigenous peoples, persons with disabilities, and African-descendant communities.

The IAF's approach to sustainable development is:

- Direct to the grassroots**:** The IAF provides foreign assistance dollars directly to organizations and communities of the marginalized poor. The IAF approach to foreign assistance is interpersonal and transparent.

- Responsive: The IAF responds to the demands of the local poor, ensuring that community members, who are most acutely aware of the challenges and changing conditions in their communities, take the lead in determining the most effective use of resources.

- Community-driven: Instead of establishing funding priorities based on external perceptions of community needs, the projects funded by the IAF are designed and implemented by the poor themselves, enhancing community ownership of its project's success and sustainability.

In FY 2011, the IAF will support U.S. Government 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; preserve the environment; 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, help create a culture of accountability, and increase the participation of the poor in the development process so that they 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 maximize the impact of U.S. Government contributions. The agency understands the necessity for its partners to mobilize resources in order to attain long-term sustainability and further their own advancement after IAF support ends. In FY 2011, the IAF will leverage additional resources for its grant program from a wide range of partners 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 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| African Development Foundation | 32,500 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0 |

The FY 2011 request of $30 million will permit the African Development Foundation (ADF) to provide funding to Africa's most often marginalized and under-served communities situated in more than 20 countries. The grant funds are provided directly to community groups to improve local food production and processing capabilities, and address other locally identified development needs.

As an independent federal agency, the ADF was established to respond quickly and in a cost-effective manner to African-designed and -managed development solutions at the grassroots level. ADF provides grants of up to $250,000 directly to community groups, agricultural cooperatives, and small enterprises in Africa. These grants help organizations increase the number of jobs in African communities, improve family income levels, and address social development needs. ADF also funds African nongovernmental organizations in each country to provide technical assistance to grantees. This approach improves the outcome of each project grant.

# Department of the Treasury

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Treasury Technical Assistance | 25,000 | 25,000 | 38,000 | 13,000 |
| Debt Restructuring | 60,000 | 60,000 | 70,000 | 10,000 |
| Department of the Treasury | 85,000 | 85,000 | 108,000 | 23,000 |

**Treasury Technical Assistance**

The FY 2011 request of $38 million 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: revenue policy and administration, government debt issuance and management, budget and financial accountability, banking and financial institutions, and economic crimes. The request will support approximately 80 technical assistance projects worldwide. The proposed investment will allow the Office of Technical Assistance (OTA) to pursue several important objectives in FY 2011. It will broaden and deepen its engagements in support of U.S. Government priorities and continue building capacity to counter terrorist finance and financial crimes; encourage investment, growth, and job creation through development of capital markets and infrastructure finance; and promote increased access to finance for small and medium sized enterprises. The proposed budget supports OTA's work to strengthen financial infrastructure and to combat terrorist financing in Iraq and national security priority countries, where long term stability will depend on strong financial governance. By providing increased funding directly to Treasury, OTA will be well-positioned to continue this effort, and to respond to new and emerging national security challenges.

**Debt Restructuring**

The FY 2011 request of $70 million is for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) debt reduction, the HIPC Trust Fund, and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA). 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 $50 million in funding for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral HIPC and poorest-country debt reduction, and the HIPC Trust Fund for relief on debt owed to participating multilateral institutions. Under the enhanced HIPC Initiative, funding is currently needed to help satisfy the $75.4 million outstanding U.S. pledge to the HIPC Trust Fund to support debt relief from the regional development banks. The TFCA request of $20 million will be used to authorize 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 nongovernmental organizations and other entities engaged in forest conservation. The United States uses appropriated funds to pay for the budget cost of this debt reduction and redirection.

# Peacekeeping Operations

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peacekeeping Operations | 530,200 | 331,500 | 285,950 | -45,550 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of $285.9 million 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 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 also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSI); supports reforms to 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 addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa.

Some of the PKO funding for TSCTP and EARSI is included under the umbrella of 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 criminal and terrorism concerns.

**Highlights:**

- **The Global Peace Operations Initiative ($101.8 million):** From FY 2005 through FY 2009, GPOI funds trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well beyond its goal of 75,000 worldwide. The program emphasis for the second year of Phase II will continue the shift begun in FY 2010 from the direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable indigenous peacekeeping capacity. While FY 2011 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. Some FY 2011 funds will be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations (CoESPU). Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.

- **Somalia ($53.6 million):** FY 2011 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. Funds to pay the United States portion of the UN assessment for support the UN Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) are being requested in the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account. Funds will also be used to professionalize and provide operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing to national peace and security in support of the Djibouti Peace Process, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.

- **Sudan ($42 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in Southern Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force. Funds will provide for the refurbishment, 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 military.

- **Multinational Force and Observers ($26 million):** The FY 2011 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) ($22 million):** FY 2011 funds will be used to continue efforts to reform the military in the 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 FY 2011 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.

- **Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security ($5.6 million):** The FY 2011 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, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment.

- **East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSI) ($10 million):** The FY 2011 request continues support for EARSI, 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.

- **Liberia ($5 million):** The FY 2011 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 during the first full year in which those facilities are under the control of the Government of Liberia. Completion of this program will help facilitate the eventual departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

# International Military Education & Training

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| International Military Education & Training | 93,000 | 108,000 | 110,000 | 2,000 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is $110 million. It is a key component of U.S. security assistance which promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, the program 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. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

**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 ($9.3 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 ($30.5 million):** IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among United States, NATO, and European armed forces. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

- **Near East ($18.6 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 equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military.

- **South and Central Asia ($13.1 million):** IMET includes major programs in India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.

- **Western Hemisphere ($17.2 million):** IMET programs focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges.

# Foreign Military Financing

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2010 Supp | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Foreign Military Financing Appropriation | 6,231,500 | 4,195,000 | 60,000 | 5,473,348 | 1,278,348 |
| Forward-Funding in FY 2009 Supplemental | (1,225,000) | 1,225,000 | - | - | - |
| Adjusted Foreign Military Financing | 5,006,500 | 5,420,000 | 60,000 | 5,473,348 | 53,348 |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

The FY 2011 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of $5,473.3 million 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 establish 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 organization, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2011 FMF request includes an increase in assistance for Israel. 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 ($4,782 million):** 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 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 ($296 million):** Funding will support Pakistan's security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.

- **Western Hemisphere: ($96.1 million):** In the Western Hemisphere, FMF funding will support the Government of Colombia's efforts to sustain the gains made by its military in regaining and maintaining control of its national territory, and will enhance the military's capacity to maintain its forces and operations. Assistance for Mexico will further cooperation between the United States and Mexican militaries, which is critical to U.S. homeland defense and counternarcotics efforts. FMF funding will support Caribbean regional security objectives under the umbrella of the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the

multiyear, multifaceted effort by the U.S. Government and Caribbean partners to develop a joint regional citizen safety strategy to tackle the full range of security and criminal threats to the Caribbean Basin.

- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific ($70.3 million):** In Africa and the East Asia and Pacific regions, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

# Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund | 700,000 | 0 | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 |

* Funds appropriated in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32), only to become available on September 30, 2009.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) assists the Government of Pakistan (GOP) in building and maintaining the capability of its security forces to conduct counterinsurgency operations in support of United States efforts in Operation Enduring Freedom, and to clear and hold terrain in contested areas throughout the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and other areas. A more capable Pakistani military will diminish extremist access to safe havens from which attacks on Pakistan and on United States and international forces operating in Afghanistan are planned and executed. Additionally, a better trained and equipped security force will facilitate the GOP's efforts to improve basic government services in areas vulnerable to extremists, supported by a robust U.S. civilian assistance strategy.

The second year of PCCF funding will continue to accelerate the development of the GOP's capacity to secure its borders, deny safe haven to extremists, fight insurgents, and provide security for the indigenous population. As such, the FY 2011 PCCF request includes a $500 million increase over FY 2009 funding to expand the following counterinsurgency training and equipment programs with the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Special Forces, and the Frontier Corps: air mobility and air assault; night operations; counter-improvised explosive devices; command and control; intelligence; surveillance and reconnaissance; close air support and joint fires; individual and unit level combat equipment; and counterinsurgency training.

**Highlights:**

- Training will be provided for the Pakistan Army's aviators and maintenance technicians in helicopter combat operations, resupply, and maintenance procedures, which will dramatically increase their ability to conduct and sustain combat operations with their helicopters in the FATA and other areas in Pakistan.

- Funding will be used to complete construction of one Border Coordination Center along the Afghanistan-Pakistan border, one Frontier Corps sector headquarters to coordinate Frontier Corps patrolling and monitoring of operations, and one Frontier Corps training facility to build and maintain proficiency on counterinsurgency tactics, techniques, and procedures.

- Equipment will be provided to enhance and modernize the communications, logistical support, night vision, air mobility, and air support infrastructure of Pakistan's security forces, leading to more effective counterinsurgency operations and the prevention of collateral damage.

- Training will be provided for the Pakistan military in counterinsurgency doctrine synchronized with civil-military operations, that will result in a more judicious use of force, which when followed by the application of humanitarian relief, will increase the legitimacy of government security forces and alleviate hardship inflicted on the civilian population.

# International Organizations and Programs

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Total | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| International Organizations and Programs | 352,500 | 394,000 | 350,550 | -43,450 |

The FY 2011 request for voluntarily funded International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

PEACE & SECURITY

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

**International Maritime Organization (IMO)** ($400,000): To maintain its national security, the United States must be able to deny potential adversaries the ability to mount attacks against the United States from the sea. This contribution funds security related programs to support technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards and to fund security audits. U.S. contributions to IMO security programs support Long Range Identification and Tracking, Container Security, International Shipping and Port Facility, and Countering Piracy.

GOVERNING JUSTLY & DEMOCRATICALLY

**Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy** ($3 million): The Fund provides readily available capital for essential democracy projects where even small sums can make a big difference. Of those activities the USG elects to support through the Democracy Fund, U.S. involvement represents approximately 70% of total funding for each project. The FY 2011 funding requested is needed to promote OAS democracy programs for the long-term process to defend and consolidate representative democracy. The electoral observation and technical assistance missions are critical to maintaining multilateral influence in that most basic of democratic institutions, the ballot box.

**United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights** ($1.4 million): The Fund supports the activities of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Afghanistan and Sudan, expert assistance on promoting human rights in Pakistan, and monitoring compliance with human rights treaty obligations. The U.S. contribution would assist the OHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing OHCHR technical assistance in over 55 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

**United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)** ($5 million): The U.S. believes that the United Nations should assume a more important role in promoting democracy around the world. The UN Democracy

Fund is an initiative to support pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions, increases cooperation among democratic countries to support new and transitional democracies, human rights and fundamental freedoms. Since 2004, UNDEF has funded over 200 projects in all regions of the world. The approved programs focus on civic education, voter registration, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

**The United Nations Fund for Victims of Torture** (UNVFVT) ($6 million): The Fund is currently supporting 185 projects worldwide to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

INVESTING IN PEOPLE

**United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization** (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA) ($1 million): U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and educational initiatives that promote international scientific collaboration, science education, literacy, and teacher training. UNESCO's Culture Sector provides solutions for assessing possible damage to UNESCO World Heritage sites in the event of a natural or man-made disaster.

**UN Population Fund (UNFPA)** ($50 million): In FY 2009, the United States resumed its contributions to the UN 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.

**The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)** ($128 million): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well being of children throughout the world. The request funds core funding for UNICEF. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection. UNICEF also has a strong humanitarian response capability that it has put to good use, most recently for example in responding to the Szechuan earthquake in China, to the cyclone in Bangladesh, to the situation in Ethiopia, and most recently to the earthquake in Haiti.

ECONOMIC GROWTH

**International Development Law Organization (IDLO)** ($600,000): IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that will respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.

**International Chemicals and Toxins Programs** ($3.8 million): This new line item includes programs and activities formerly funded under the UNEP and UNEP-Related activities line item. Activities related

to international chemicals management and toxic substances have become a priority area in recent global discussions, particularly with the launch of negotiations on a legally binding agreement on mercury and recent progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. This funding would support a range of other programs related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, and toxic substances that impact human health and the environment, including:

- Negotiations for a global instrument on mercury, and support of partnership activities by the UNEP Mercury Program.
- Secretariat costs of:
    - Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
    - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
    - Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
    - Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)
    - Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
- Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM)

**International Conservation Programs** ($8 million): U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade. Our contributions facilitate policy approaches and technical expertise and leverage significant contributions from other donors. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, International Tropical Timber Organization, National Forest Program Facility hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Forum on Forests, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), formerly known as theWorld Conservation Union, as well as efforts related to the Montreal Process Working Group on Criteria and Indicators for the Conservation and Sustainable Management of Temperate and Boreal Forests, and the World Bank multi-donor Program for Forestry.

**International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change** ($13.5 million): In carrying out its international climate change policies, the Administration has highlighted U.S. leadership in the Framework Convention on Climate Change (FCCC), the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and the Intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations (GEO). The continuation of U.S participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps advance specific Administration initiatives regarding clean energy technologies and capacity building in developing countries, and the development of a new framework on climate change. The continuation of U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC helps advance specific Administration initiatives regarding climate change science and technology, including global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

**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 both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed -- through the Multilateral Fund -- to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances by 2025.

**Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program** ($5 million): This program focuses on projects that strengthen the competitiveness of micro, small- and medium-size

enterprises and foster the development of the private sector. The amount requested will enable the OAS to meet its Summit of the Americas mandates in trade, labor, sustainable development and the environment, education, science and technology, culture, tourism, natural disaster mitigation and rural development. Voluntary contributions from IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact, leveraging several dollars from other donors for every $1 in U.S. contributions.

**United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)** ($2 million): This is the lead United Nations agency for responding to the challenges of the urban poor. UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access not just to potable water and sanitation, but also to necessary health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution for core funding of UN-HABITAT enables the program to continue to strengthen its work pertaining to economic freedom, good government, democracy building (through decentralization of power to local authorities), gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

**United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)** ($1 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 directing its programs toward greater development impact, which supports U.S. policy interests. It provides access to financing 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 developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

**United Nations 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. U.S. voluntary contributions generally are provided to UNDP's "core budget," an un-earmarked fund used for: organizational support costs and basic programming expenditures. Our objectives for contributing to UNDP are to enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and to ensure UNDP delivers assistance programs effectively in key areas that support U.S. policy objectives.

**United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)** ($7.7 million): UNEP is the lead United Nations agency for environmental issues, providing information and support for environmental ministries and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environment issues, including developing the international environmental agenda, advocating for environmental issues, promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments, and assessing environmental conditions and trends. It plays a leading role in developing international agreements and national environmental instruments, and also assesses global, regional, and national environmental capacity building conditions. Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund provide for core funding for UNEP's divisions and offices.

**United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)** ($6 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 keys 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.

**The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP)** ($2.2 million): The U.S. Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP) supports expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting; addressing gaps in the Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local users; and enhancing meteorological capacity building activities in the Americas. The FY 2011 contribution would 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. 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 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. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

**UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs** (OCHA) ($3 million): OCHA coordinates the traditionally diverse international response to humanitarian crises. It works with UN agencies and other national and international organizations (including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the ICRC and others) that provide assistance directly to disaster victims. 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.

## International Organizations and Programs

($ in thousands)

| | FY 2009 Total | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peace and Security** | | | |
| International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) | 950 | 950 | 950 |
| International Maritime Organization (IMO) | 400 | 400 | 400 |
| Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **1,350** | **1,350** | **1,350** |
| **Governing Justly and Democratically** | | | |
| OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy | 3,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights | 1,400 | 1,425 | 1,400 |
| UN Democracy Fund (UNDEF) | 3,000 | 4,500 | 5,000 |
| UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR) | 8,000 | 7,000 | 0 |
| UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture | 7,100 | 7,100 | 6,000 |
| **Subtotal** | **23,000** | **23,025** | **15,400** |
| **Investing in People** | | | |
| International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA) | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| UN Population Fund (UNFPA) | 30,000 | 55,000 | 50,000 |
| UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) | 130,000 | 132,250 | 128,000 |
| UNIFEM Trust Fund | 2,500 | 3,000 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **162,500** | **191,250** | **179,000** |
| **Economic Growth** | | | |
| International Development Law Organization (IDLO) | 300 | 600 | 600 |
| International Chemicals and Toxics Programs | 0 | 0 | 3,800 |
| International Conservation Programs | 7,000 | 7,500 | 8,000 |
| International Panel on Climate Change/UN Framework Convention on Climate Change | 8,000 | 13,000 | 13,500 |
| Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund | 21,000 | 25,500 | 25,500 |
| Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program | 5,500 | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT) | 2,000 | 2,050 | 2,000 |
| UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) | 0 | 625 | 1,000 |
| UN Development Program (UNDP) | 100,000 | 100,500 | 75,300 |
| UN Environment Program (UNEP) | 10,500 | 11,500 | 7,700 |
| UNIFEM Trust Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) | 4,500 | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| World Meteorological Organization (WMO) | 1,900 | 2,050 | 2,200 |
| World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance | 950 | 1,050 | 1,200 |
| **Subtotal** | **161,650** | **175,375** | **151,800** |
| **Humanitarian Assistance** | | | |
| UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA) | 1,000 | 0 | 0 |
| **Subtotal** | **4,000** | **3,000** | **3,000** |
| **Total** | **352,500** | **394,000** | **350,550** |

This account did not receive or request supplemental funding in FY 2008 and FY 2009

## International Financial Institutions

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| International Development Association | 1,115,000 | 1,262,500 | 1,285,000 | 22,500 |
| Global Environment Facility | 80,000 | 86,500 | 175,000 | 88,500 |
| Asian Development Bank | 0 | 0 | 106,586 | 106,586 |
| Asian Development Fund | 105,000 | 105,000 | 115,250 | 10,250 |
| African Development Fund | 150,000 | 155,000 | 155,940 | 940 |
| Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund | 25,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | 0 |
| Inter-American Investment Corporation | 0 | 4,670 | 21,000 | 16,330 |
| International Fund for Agricultural Development | 18,000 | 30,000 | 30,000 | 0 |
| Climate Investment Funds | 0 | 375,000 | 635,000 | 260,000 |
| Food Security Fund | 0 | 0 | 408,400 | 408,400 |
| **International Financial Institutions** | **1,493,000** | **2,043,670** | **2,957,176** | **913,506** |

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 in which 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.

United States leadership in the IFIs promotes effective and efficient operations at these institutions with sufficient resources to fulfill their core missions. The FY 2011 request for the IFIs of $2,957 million is comprised of $1,838 million for scheduled annual commitments to the IFIs and $76 million to pay a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears, which total just under $1 billion. The budget also includes $635 million for the Climate Investment Funds, comprised of the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund, which help combat global climate change, help the most vulnerable countries prepare for and respond to its impacts, and demonstrate United States commitment to leadership in forging a global solution to the climate crisis. The budget also provides $408 million for the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), a new multi-donor facility administered by the World Bank that will provide financial assistance to poor countries that make policy and financial commitments to address their internal food security needs. The multi-donor facility will complement and reinforce the food security investments made through U.S. bilateral programs.

# Export-Import Bank

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Export-Import Bank of the United States | (179,500) | 0 | (12,458) | 12,458 |
| Inspector General | 2,500 | 2,380 | 3,000 | 620 |
| Total Export-Import Bank | (177,000) | 2,380 | (9,458) | - |

The FY 2011 request for the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) of $3 million supports the expenses of the Inspector General. The FY 2011 budget estimates that the Ex-Im Bank's export credit support will total $19.4 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total $260.8 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2011. These funds will be used to cover the $92.7 million in costs for loan programs, $105.6 million for administrative expenses, and $50.0 million in estimated carryover expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export, and to increase export opportunities for current small businesses exporters. The Bank forecasts a net return of $9.5 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses.

The Ex-Im Bank is an independent, self-sustaining executive agency, and a wholly-owned U.S. Government corporation. As the official export credit agency of the United States, the mission of the Ex-Im Bank is to support U.S. exports by providing export financing through its loan, guarantee, and insurance programs. These programs are implemented in cases where the private sector is unable or unwilling to provide financing, and to ensure equitable competition in export sales between U.S. exporters and foreign exporters financed by their respective governments. By facilitating the financing of U.S. exports, Ex-Im Bank helps companies create and maintain U.S. jobs. The Ex-Im Bank actively assists small and medium sized businesses.

# Overseas Private Investment Corporation

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation | 173,000 | 171,500 | 189,354 | 17,854 |

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) FY 2011 budget is fully self-funded. From its estimated offsetting collections of $272.3 million in FY 2011, OPIC is requesting $53.9 million for administrative expenses and $29 million for credit funding. This amount will support an estimated $2.650 billion in new direct loans and loan guarantees.

OPIC 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 helps to shape overseas investment to promote economic growth in a way that respects labor, human rights, and the environment. Through OPIC's loans, guarantees, insurance, and investment funds, OPIC catalyzes many improvements that have effects far beyond its small budget. Private sector investment support provided by OPIC is market-driven; as a result, it 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 that OPIC is able to add value to every investment it supports.

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.

# Trade and Development Agency

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Trade and Development Agency | 50,800 | 55,200 | 56,200 | 1,000 |

The FY 2011 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 and retaining jobs in the United States. USTDA's FY 2011 budget request will support key foreign policy objectives of the United States, including promoting clean energy development to mitigate the effects of climate change, achieving the President's vision of broadening economic engagement with Muslim-majority countries, and advancing the Millennium Development Goals in Africa.

USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities and promote economic development overseas, while creating export opportunities for U.S. manufacturing and service companies. USTDA's strategic use of foreign assistance funds to support sound investment decisions in host countries creates a supportive 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.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. To date, USTDA has generated over $33.5 billion in exports of U.S.-manufactured goods and services that are directly attributable to USTDA activities, resulting in over $40 in U.S. exports for every $1 invested by the Agency.

# Food for Peace Title II

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Food for Peace Title II | 2,320,900 | 1,690,000 | 1,690,000 | - |

* The FY 2009 Actual includes bridge funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252) and the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

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 insecurity. Food for Peace Title II funding is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

This request includes $425 million to meet the legislatively-mandated tonnage for non-emergency programs.

# Food for Peace Title II

**($000)**

| | FY 2009 a/ | | | FY 2009 Bridge Supp | FY 2009 Spring Supp | FY 2010 a/ | | | FY 2011 a/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Approp | Non-Emergency | Emergency | | | Total Approp | Non-Emergency | Emergency | Total Approp | Non-Emergency | Emergency |
| | 1,225,900 | 377,537 | 848,363 | 395,000 | 700,000 | 1,690,000 | 400,000 | 1,290,000 | 1,690,000 | 425,000 | 1,265,000 |
| Africa | 1,005,228 | 257,229 | 748,000 | 361,043 | 491,828 | 272,500 | 272,500 | - | 296,000 | 296,000 | - |
| Burkina Faso | 13,306 | 13,306 | - | - | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| Burundi | 20,116 | 16,014 | 4,102 | - | - | 16,000 | 16,000 | - | 16,000 | 16,000 | - |
| Cameroon | 4,869 | - | 4,869 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central African Republic | 5,431 | - | 5,431 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 22,456 | 8,110 | 14,346 | 64,144 | 59,992 | 6,500 | 6,500 | - | 6,000 | 6,000 | - |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 6,608 | - | 6,608 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 97,846 | 14,343 | 83,503 | 28,151 | - | 16,000 | 16,000 | - | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Ethiopia | 137,434 | 58,447 | 78,987 | 67,209 | 181,839 | 40,000 | 40,000 | - | 50,000 | 50,000 | - |
| Ghana | 4,500 | 4,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 2,501 | 2,501 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 92,827 | - | 92,827 | 40,896 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 6,301 | 6,301 | - | - | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| Madagascar | 16,257 | 16,257 | - | - | - | 17,000 | 17,000 | - | 17,000 | 17,000 | - |
| Malawi | 18,963 | 18,963 | - | - | - | 18,000 | 18,000 | - | 18,000 | 18,000 | - |
| Mali | 11,576 | 11,576 | - | - | - | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | 10,000 | - |
| Mauritania | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Mozambique | 20,052 | 20,052 | - | - | - | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | 20,000 | 20,000 | - |
| Niger | 14,093 | 14,093 | - | - | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | 15,000 | 15,000 | - |
| Rwanda | 10,295 | 7,362 | 2,933 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 3,355 | 3,355 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sierra Leone | 7,851 | 7,851 | - | - | - | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | 12,000 | - |
| Somalia | 86,148 | - | 86,148 | 37,290 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 203,411 | - | 203,411 | 94,039 | 249,997 | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | 30,000 | 30,000 | - |
| Tanzania | 9,719 | - | 9,719 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 39,741 | 21,195 | 18,546 | - | - | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | 25,000 | 25,000 | - |
| Zambia | 8,002 | 8,002 | - | - | - | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | 12,000 | - |
| Zimbabwe | 136,570 | - | 136,570 | 29,314 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Asia & Pacific | 1,855 | - | 1,855 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Phillippines | 1,855 | - | 1,855 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe and Eurasia | 1,841 | - | 1,841 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | 1,841 | - | 1,841 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Near East | 30,028 | - | 30,028 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Algeria | 6,880 | - | 6,880 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 20,715 | - | 20,715 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 2,432 | - | 2,432 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

# Food for Peace Title II

**($000)**

| | FY 2009 a/ | | | FY 2009 Bridge Supp | FY 2009 Spring Supp | FY 2010 a/ | | | FY 2011 a/ | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total Approp | Non-Emergency | Emergency | | | Total Approp | Non-Emergency | Emergency | Total Approp | Non-Emergency | Emergency |
| South and Central Asia | 161,257 | 56,994 | 104,263 | 33,957 | 20,288 | 61,500 | 61,500 | - | 61,500 | 61,500 | - |
| Afghanistan | 39,053 | 13,500 | 25,553 | 33,957 | - | 15,500 | 15,500 | - | 15,500 | 15,500 | - |
| Bangladesh | 30,029 | 30,029 | - | - | - | 42,000 | 42,000 | - | 42,000 | 42,000 | - |
| India | 13,466 | 13,466 | - | - | - | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | 4,000 | 4,000 | - |
| Nepal | 8,793 | - | 8,793 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 35,099 | - | 35,099 | - | 20,288 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sri Lanka | 28,728 | - | 28,728 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 6,091 | - | 6,091 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Western Hemisphere | 102,627 | 63,314 | 39,313 | - | - | 60,500 | 60,500 | - | 60,500 | 60,500 | - |
| Colombia | 11,046 | - | 11,046 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 22,043 | 22,043 | - | - | - | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | 25,000 | 25,000 | - |
| Haiti | 63,767 | 35,500 | 28,267 | - | - | 35,500 | 35,500 | - | 35,500 | 35,500 | - |
| Honduras | 5,771 | 5,771 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Unallocated | - | - | - | - | - | 5,500 | 5,500 | - | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Unallocated | - | - | - | - | - | 5,500 | 5,500 | - | 7,000 | 7,000 | - |
| Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DCHA Bureau Unallocated Balance b/ | - | - | | - | 187,884 | 1,220,700 | 1,220,700 | | 1,213,700 | 1,213,700 | |
| Farmer-to-Farmer | 12,500 | 12,500 | | - | - | 10,000 | 10,000 | | - | - | |
| International Food Relief Partnership | 8,600 | 8,600 | | - | - | 8,000 | 8,000 | | - | - | |
| Program Operations, Monitoring and Support c/ | 54,000 | 54,000 | | - | - | 51,300 | 51,300 | | 51,300 | 51,300 | |
| Funding adjustments d/ | -152,037 | -152,037 | | - | - | - | - | | - | - | |

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. 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.

c/ FY 2009 and FY 2010 increases are due to new Farm Bill (P.L. 110-246) au horities which provide for use of program funds for field monitoring, evaluations, early warning and other monitoring and oversight costs, and 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

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual* | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| McGovern-Dole International Food for Education | 100,000 | 199,500 | 209,500 | 10,000 |

* 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 2011 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is $209.5 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds, USDA will provide U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out pre- and primary-school feeding programs in 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.

# S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

In FY 2011, the key objective of the Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT) is to continue focusing counterterrorism (CT) related foreign assistance programs to support regional and sub-regional approaches to strengthen global counterterrorism coalitions, with particular emphasis on responding to the specific policy and program proposals of Chiefs of Missions in programs, notably the Terrorist Interdiction Programs/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, and Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program with biometric capabilities, the Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) programs to increase the U.S. ability to engage leaders to build political will for U.S. CT priorities. The new Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program will aim to prevent at-risk, non-violent people from turning to violence (counter-radicalization), amplifying credible voices who reject violence, and persuading disengaged terrorists to renounce violence (de-radicalization). The CVE request will fund innovative activities and programs that apply tools of soft power to counterterrorism assistance in order to enhance the ability of law enforcement personnel to deter international terrorist acts and to counter violent extremist ideology and recruitment.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism** | **48,400** | **125,175** | **138,603** | **13,428** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |
| **Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs** | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S/CT - Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism** | **48,400** | **125,175** | **138,603** | **13,428** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 48,400 | 125,175 | 138,603 | 13,428 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 0 | 46,300 | 48,400 | 2,100 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 0 | 13,800 | 12,700 | -1,100 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 0 | 32,500 | 35,700 | 3,200 |

### Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program goals include the continuation of the following:

- In-country antiterrorism training initiatives in critical partner nations and Presidential Initiative

countries, including Afghanistan, Pakistan, Jordan, Indonesia, Mexico, Kenya, Iraq, and the Philippines, as well as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) nations;
- Support to the Regional Strategic Initiative by providing antiterrorism training that addresses regional challenges in all designated areas;
- Support of ATA activities in critical bilateral programs where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security;
- Activities in the Caribbean and Central and South America that diminish the likelihood of terrorist safe-havens, operations, and transit through the hemisphere and into the United States;
- Programs that address the threat of terrorist outflow from countries such as Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, which undermines stability throughout Europe and Asia; and
- Emphasis on building self-sustainable capacity in anti-terrorism skills in all ATA partner nations.

In FY 2011, approximately 350 ATA training courses and events are expected to be delivered to over 60 participating partner nations in support of priority specific objectives. These activities will maintain and build upon ongoing initiatives, including:
- Antiterrorism programs in Pakistan at the Federal and Provincial levels with tactical and investigative training with the ultimate goal of self-sustaining programs;
- Support of a regional antiterrorism training center in Kenya and expansion of cooperation in regional counterterrorism initiatives to ATA's East and West African partner nations;
- Protection of the President of Afghanistan and expansion of the Government's overall dignitary protection capability by providing training to Detachment 10 personnel;
- Support of ATA's Caribbean partners through investigative, tactical, and cyber training to prevent terrorists from transiting borders; provision of leadership training; and the development of regional training centers; and
- Providing the Government of Colombia with anti-kidnapping, computer forensics, dignitary protection, and leadership training in order to enable Colombia to expand its role as a regional provider of antiterrorism-related training to other countries in the Western Hemisphere.

New and enhanced initiatives in FY 2011 include:
- Enhanced training for Detachment 88, a premier Indonesian antiterrorism unit, which regularly performs major operations against terrorists in the region;
- Expansion of the Jordanian International Police Training Center to provide tactical skills training courses to up to 40 ATA partner nations; and
- Tactical and investigative training to support the transition in the southern Philippines from military to civilian counterterrorism authority and capability in Mindanao.

From the regional perspective, TSCTP and East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSI) are multifaceted, multiyear strategies to combat violent extremism and defeat terrorist organizations operating in the countries of the Horn of Africa, Maghreb, and Sahel. The FY 2011 request in the Africa regional account will be allocated to countries in the TSCTP program and to countries in the EARSI program. The specific objectives of the training courses to be provided with the requested funding are to:
- Enhance dignitary protection, crisis response, explosive countermeasures, and cyber and counterterrorism investigative capabilities;
- Improve law enforcement leaders' awareness of counterterrorism policies and procedures, and their skills in management of terrorist incidents;
- Enhance border, maritime, and aviation security management; and
- Enhance the capability to retain and institutionalize training received from ATA

TIP/PISCES will utilize biometrics upgrade funding to complete deployments that begun in FY 2010, in order to provide significant biometric software and hardware enhancements that will assist 17 partner nations to correctly identify and track individuals entering and department their land, sea, and airports of entry. Current TIP/PISCES host nation stop-list capabilities are vulnerable to efforts by terrorists to disguise identity and avoid identity conformation, and biometric enhancements will

overcome this vulnerability. TIP/PISCES will utilize bilateral funds to continue program operations, maintenance, and site expansions in critical partnership nations vulnerable to terrorist travel, such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand, and Kenya, as well as systems deployments to new participating countries.

The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) programs assist U.S. 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-funded programs focus on approximately 30 countries that serve as source, transit, or end points for terrorist financing. CTF funds Interagency Financial Sector Assessment Teams (FSATs) to evaluate foreign countries' vulnerabilities in order to reduce risk from terrorist financing and to provide recommendations to host governments to counter those threats. CTF capacity-building assistance is based on the findings of the FSATs. S/CT expects to fund four or more FSATs in FY 2011. The greater portion of CTF funding is targeted at establishing effective anti-money-laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) regimes. This includes the development of legal frameworks and financial regulatory systems, setting up viable financial investigative units, providing training to law enforcement, and developing prosecutorial and judicial capacity. Providing oversight of charitable activities and the informal financial sector is also important in eliminating witting and unwitting financial support for terrorists and other violent extremists. Basic and advanced level bulk cash smuggling training is equally important in eliminating illicit financial activity. Cooperating federal agencies have developed more than 25 courses in all of these areas to address CTF concerns. U.S. Federal departments and agencies (the Departments of Justice, Homeland Security, and Treasury; the Federal Bureau of Investigation) provide the personnel who have the technical expertise to provide training in these areas and implement AML/CTF-related programs. S/CT expects to do more than 60 training programs in FY 2011 involving approximately 3,500 participants from more than 30 countries. A significant and growing component of the overall CTF program is the posting of Regional Legal Advisors (RLAs) overseas who are U.S. attorneys specializing in terrorist financing. Assigned to regional and country specific responsibilities, RLAs promote AML/CTF legislation that meets international standards. They are also involved in training prosecutors, and they encourage the development of joint law enforcement/prosecutorial task forces. S/CT currently funds six RLAs posted abroad, including in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, and Kenya, and expects to add another. The majority of CTF funds intentionally are placed in a global account. This allows the United States to respond quickly to shifting threats from Al-Qaida, the Taliban, Lashkar e Tayyiba, and other terrorist groups that seek to exploit vulnerabilities in the international financial system.

The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program builds international political will for common counterterrorism objectives, including countering violent extremism, and facilitates key bilateral and multilateral counterterrorism efforts. The CTE funded programs could include leadership training for female law enforcement in Afghanistan, regional working groups on effective legal outreach to Muslim communities, and workshops effectively tracking terrorist financing.

Regional Strategic Initiatives (RSI) enable Ambassadors and the Country Teams to coordinate counterterrorism strategies to help host nations understand the threat and strengthen their political will and capacity to counter it. At present, RSIs cover eight different regions including Southeast Asia, Iraq and its neighbors, the Horn of Africa, the eastern and western Mediterranean, South Asia, the Trans-Sahara, and Latin America. S/CT will continue to expand its RSI activities in FY 2011, utilizing funds to implement specific recommendations that support U.S. 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, fraudulent document recognition, critical incident management, maritime security, crisis management, VIP training, and forensic investigations. RSI funds will also be used to promote cooperation on terrorist financing, and promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats.

The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program is new in FY 2011, created to enable partner capacity building activities in priority countries, including engagement with partner nation governments on counter-radicalization plan development, management, and assessment, taking a best practices approach that incorporates lessons learned from successful efforts worldwide. CVE funds would improve conditions in at-risk communities, employing counter-radicalization efforts targeted to specific local challenges in high-priority countries. CVE funds would also initiate and facilitate prison de-radicalization programs, utilizing a best-practices approach, and track the effectiveness of such programs; including funds to train partner nation officials on de-radicalization methodologies. CVE will also be used for facility upgrades and improvements to support de-radicalization efforts.

The CVE program supports direct funding to key Posts for targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries in a pilot program providing small grants directly to Posts through its Ambassador's Fund for including innovative activities that diminish support for violent extremism by engaging more broadly with civil society. A decentralized and competitive approach ensures that those closest to the problem with the best ideas are resourced to devise the approaches that will meet local challenges most effectively. CVE program will promote targeted messaging supported by credible mainstream voices in areas at risk of radicalization, sustained by intelligence community assessments and on-the-ground involvement of State's Regional Strategic Initiative officers. CVE will identify indigenous voices for engagement at a local level to confront advocates of radicalism. Unlike other engagement programs, CVE programs are focused on the radicalized end of the spectrum and finding credible voices to intervene in a manner that might not be appropriate to more mainstream outreach efforts.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: ATA conducted 25 assessments in 2009 - Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Thailand, Azerbaijan, India, Macedonia, Nepal, Uzbekistan, Egypt, Morocco, Oman, Palestinian Authority, Yemen, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Colombia, Iraq, Jordan, and Pakistan. As a result of the assessment process, significant changes or shifts occurred in the programs for Thailand (entered "sustainment" phase), India (change in focus), Egypt (identified major program issues), Palestinian Authority (change in focus), Colombia (entered "sustainment" phase), Iraq (identified major program issues) and Jordan (change in focus).

The TIP/PISCES program continually assesses the effectiveness of country programs, based on data received from partner nations and qualitative successes. In FY 2009, one partner nation reported that in an 8-month period, the PISCES system resulted in detention of 145 persons with outstanding arrest warrants, and 101 travelers using counterfeit travel documents.

CTF meets its responsibilities to ensure the training that is provided is relevant to support CTF efforts by initiating a limited number of field missions to monitor compliance and to assess needs for technical assistance and training. As a result of these assessments, CTF training requirements have expanded. CTF meets these training needs by working with other Government agencies with the specialized expertise to address those needs through training funded by SCT Budget planning and tracking of these training costs are implemented through inter-agency agreements and spreadsheets. The agreements and fiscal data assist in budget forecasting and tracking performance.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: ATA assistance programs are developed on the basis of recommendations from comprehensive technical assessments that ATA program personnel undertake prior to the launching of a program, as well as every other year thereafter. ATA's Needs Assessments include a rigorous technical review of 25 areas that help to determine the Partner Nation's (PN) competence and capabilities and, just as importantly, identify and define the threats it faces in those 25 areas. These components are considered critical in determining not only a country's needs in detecting, deterring, denying, and defeating terrorism, but also in establishing the priorities for types and methods of assistance required to meet those needs. This assessment tool provides rating data with which program managers can record a baseline level of

capability within the PN, and against which future progress can be measured. When compared against the threat assessment, this tool also allows ATA to prioritize assistance efforts both within each PN and among all PNs.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: ATA undertakes program reviews (PRs) and evaluations of the programs in each PN in order to determine the impact and effectiveness of ATA assistance. Among other benefits, the PR provides an evaluation of the impact and effectiveness of the ATA interventions and the progress made by the host country in improving each of 25 critical areas, determines whether specific actions recommended by the Needs Assessment have been accomplished, and whether further actions need to be taken to complement an ATA intervention (i.e., the creation of enabling legislation/regulation, or the institutionalization of the ATA training, etc.). Determinations published in the final report of the PR are often used to make mid-course adjustments to the program, to expand or terminate the program, or to describe actions the partner nation should take.

For TIP/PISCES, FY 2011 funding will allow for continued expansion of biometrics upgrades to priority countries. The addition of biometric upgrades to the PISCES system will greatly strengthen stop-list capabilities and further restrict terrorist travel by blocking their resort to use of fraudulent identities and travel documents. Host nations report continued success of the PISCES system in restricting travel of terrorists and previously unknown travel companions. PISCES is also used to stop human traffickers, smugglers, murderers, and drug dealers.

# DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Advancing democracy and defending universal human rights are key U.S foreign policy goals. The Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) has the policy lead within the United States for human rights and democracy, and also provides foreign assistance to civil society partners to help build sustainable democratic institutions that respect the rights of all citizens. DRL's foreign assistance supports activities in all areas of the Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) Objective with a primary focus on human rights and civil society programming, and directly supports the Administration's foreign policy goals.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 79,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 0 |
| Democracy Fund | 79,000 | 70,000 | 0 | -70,000 |
| Economic Support Fund | 0 | 0 | 70,000 | 70,000 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor** | **79,000** | **70,000** | **70,000** | **0** |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 79,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 0 |
| **Democracy Fund** | 79,000 | 70,000 | 0 | -70,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 41,981 | 27,500 | 0 | -27,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,050 | 750 | 0 | -750 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 9,100 | 7,000 | 0 | -7,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 23,869 | 34,750 | 0 | -34,750 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 0 | 0 | 70,000 | 70,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 0 | 0 | 38,250 | 38,250 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 0 | 0 | 750 | 750 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 0 | 0 | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 0 | 0 | 24,000 | 24,000 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DRL - Democracy, Human Rights and Labor** | **79,000** | **70,000** | **70,000** | **0** |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 79,000 | 70,000 | 70,000 | 0 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 41,981 | 27,500 | 38,250 | 10,750 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 4,050 | 750 | 750 | 0 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 9,100 | 7,000 | 7,000 | 0 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 23,869 | 34,750 | 24,000 | -10,750 |

### Governing Justly and Democratically

DRL directly supports U.S.-based non-governmental organizations and a small number of overseas non-governmental organizations to promote human rights and democracy around the globe. With funding requested in FY 2011, DRL will continue to rely primarily on open grant competitions to

fund creative and targeted human rights and democracy programs that foster transparent, independent government institutions, and that promote the political and civic participation of all citizens, as well as adherence to internationally recognized labor standards. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations; assist in developing independent, vibrant civil societies; strengthen independent media and promote access to information, including through the Internet; strengthen respect for workers' rights and promote corporate social responsibility; and foster transparent, accountable, and representative governance and political processes, including independent judiciaries and free and fair elections.

DRL will work in countries with egregious human rights violations, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are not democratic or are in transition, and where the demand for human rights and democracy is growing. DRL will also continue to work in countries with significant Muslim populations, and will continue to be the lead agency funding democracy and human rights programs in China. DRL will continue to focus on programs to promote religious tolerance, support global labor initiatives, promote global Internet freedom, and support programs that strengthen multilateral and regional organizations' efforts to promote human rights. The Bureau will expand its global forensic assistance efforts that promote justice and reconciliation in nations recovering from the devastation of war; continue to support human rights defenders, activists, and organizations; and increase the civic and political participation of women, youth, and minorities.

Coordination with Other Donors and Organizations: To ensure that DRL programs complement other U.S. programs and support the Administration's foreign policy goals, DRL coordinates with the regional bureaus at the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development, and U.S. Embassies and Missions. Typically, both regional bureaus and USAID are voting members on DRL funding panels. The Bureau also coordinates with other relevant agencies, such as the Department of Labor.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: DRL conducted several program evaluations in FY 2009 to assess programmatic and financial performance. DRL has several protocols in place to measure program performance. All DRL grantees are required to develop a comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan detailing how program objectives and activities will be assessed through output- and outcome-focused indicators. They must provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress, in line with their monitoring and evaluation plan and proscribed indicator benchmarks. Additionally, DRL strongly encourages grantees to include an independent evaluation in their work plans. Monitoring and Evaluation is one of the main criteria that reviewers use to rate DRL proposals. For programs that were active in FY 2009, almost 45 percent included an independent evaluation.

Twice a year, DRL's senior management conducts performance assessments on each grant. In FY 2009, the Bureau hired a Program Evaluation Specialist to strengthen its ability to assess program effectiveness and better link performance outcomes to funding decisions. DRL also consistently monitors grant activities to inform its decision making about ongoing program activities and budget planning, through regular communication and meetings with grantees, monitoring visits to the field, and coordination with the embassies regarding ongoing program activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The Bureau considers evaluations and lessons learned from past programs to tailor future assistance. Specifically, DRL engages its grantees in at least quarterly assessments of program impact, which include examining successes, challenges, and opportunities. While program performance informs future choices, these evaluations are not the sole criteria for determining long-term budget and programmatic decisions. Other considerations include current political environments, policy priorities, creative programmatic approaches, and human rights and democracy needs, including providing a critical

lifeline for courageous human rights activists and organizations.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: DRL will direct the majority of new funding in FY 2011 to human rights and civil society programs, because of its success with programs in these priority areas in years past. For example, the Bureau has been implementing forensic assistance programs since 2006 and has demonstrated proven impact. One program enabled a DRL grantee to establish a local Office of Missing Persons, which is working to support families of the missing to obtain justice when making their case to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, and to educate the public and the media on the judicial process, legal rights, and the benefits of forensic anthropology. Given its success in this program area, DRL is expanding its forensic assistance efforts to nations beyond Iraq and Latin America that are recovering and rebuilding from the devastation from war.

# INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) has responsibility for counternarcotics, transnational crime, civilian police, and criminal justice sector policy and programs worldwide. INL has significant programs and staffing in approximately 70 countries. INL-managed programs support the U.S. foreign policy objectives of achieving peace and security and governing justly and democratically, promoting implementation of regional and multilateral regulatory regimens in law enforcement, drug awareness, and demand reduction.

The backbone of INL global programs is the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) account. INL's bilateral foreign assistance programs, which focus on building criminal justice sector capacity and providing counternarcotics support, are augmented by INL's global programs. Together these constitute the core of INL's foreign assistance programs in support of the peace and security and governing justly and democratically objectives.

INL is charged with promoting security from illicit narcotics and international criminal threats, which provides stabilization and security to Americans and key allies alike. INL's centrally managed programs advance this mission through various programs, including interregional aviation support and the civilian police programs. These programs are aimed at addressing drug production and trafficking, drug addiction, money laundering, cyber crime, alien smuggling, corruption, transnational crime networks, and gangs. INL's primary objectives through these programs are an attempt to bolster global peace and security, and the national security of the United States.

The transnational criminal threat is broad and adaptive, requiring INL constantly to assess, develop, and refine its programs to identify vulnerabilities that can be addressed as effectively and efficiently as possible. The Bureau does this primarily through strengthening conditions for peaceful development in post-conflict countries, building the capacities of the security and criminal justice sector, and supporting multilateral, regional, and bilateral efforts to address transnational criminal activities, including counternarcotics, money laundering, corruption and kleptocracy, cyber crime, criminal gangs, and trafficking in persons.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 134,015 | 193,961 | 187,455 | -6,506 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 134,015 | 193,961 | 187,455 | -6,506 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs** | **134,015** | **193,961** | **187,455** | **-6,506** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 124,722 | 183,571 | 176,150 | -7,421 |
| **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement** | 124,722 | 183,571 | 176,150 | -7,421 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 22,671 | 58,849 | 58,372 | -477 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 81,742 | 104,991 | 100,138 | -4,853 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 20,309 | 19,731 | 17,640 | -2,091 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 9,293 | 10,390 | 11,305 | 915 |

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement** | 9,293 | 10,390 | 11,305 | 915 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 8,908 | 9,900 | 10,735 | 835 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 385 | 490 | 570 | 80 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs** | **134,015** | **193,961** | **187,455** | **-6,506** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 124,722 | 183,571 | 176,150 | -7,421 |
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| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 8,908 | 9,900 | 10,735 | 835 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 385 | 490 | 570 | 80 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 21,854 | 24,523 | 28,500 | 3,977 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 21,854 | 24,523 | 28,500 | 3,977 |

## Peace and Security

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Interregional Aviation Support: Provides centralized core level aviation services in support of six overseas aviation programs, including 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. Supports foreign assistance goals by providing professional aviation services to counternarcotics programs overseas, including eradication, interdiction, program elements in the counternarcotics program area, and border security program elements in the stabilization operations and security sector reform of the Department of State's peace and security objective.

Critical Flight Safety Program: The multiyear Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP) modernizes the INL air fleet by putting in place fleet-management techniques for INL air assets (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 counternarcotics 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 INL aircraft fleet.

International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Administration's Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will further develop a Regional Security Training Center (RSTC) for West Africa and contribute to new training efforts to support SSP efforts in other strategic regions worldwide with ties to terrorism, corruption, and other transnational criminal activities. Funds will also support continued transition of the Lima RTC into a permanent ILEA for the Southern Cone and Andean Regions, further develop an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional cooperation, provide equipment and technical support for ILEA participating countries, and continue to fund Washington-based administrative activities.

Program Development and Support: Covers 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 INL's programs in FY 2011.

Anti-Crime Programs: Support efforts to combat transnational crimes including, cyber crime (e.g., intellectual property rights and 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 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 2011 funds will also be used to strengthen efforts further to address organized criminal networks.

Civilian Policing (CIVPOL): Funding will augment the Bureau's ability quickly to deploy, support, and train civilian police, criminal justice, and corrections experts to peacekeeping and stabilization missions through an improved pre-deployment training program and increased oversight over recruitment, selection, and training, and enhanced curriculum to better prepare U.S. contingents for overseas deployment. Funds will also be used to add direct-hire staff to provide expert-level support to the INL bureau to plan, design, and monitor U.S. programs in policing, justice system, and corrections development; develop policy and program guidebooks for field staff and managers; support outreach activities to further engage and educate U.S. domestic criminal justice partners; and contribute to international efforts to deploy trained formed police units and competent police to peacekeeping operations.

Demand Reduction/Drug Awareness: Programs seek to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug using behavior that promotes HIV/AIDS. Funding supports sub-regional demand-reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, drug-free community coalitions, research and demonstration program development, and initiatives to increase and improve drug treatment services for addicted women and children.

International Organizations: Funds projects to advance U.S. anti-crime and counternarcotics goals through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD), INL funds advance implementation of international anti-crime and counter-drug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector 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 to help close off safe-havens for criminal groups. Funds also leverage contributions by other donors.

Criminal Youth Gangs: Funds continued programming that builds bilateral and regional capacity to reduce crime by transnational criminal youth gangs operating in Central America and the United States. The program will support cross-country coordination, technical training, and equipment for the region in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador, where current programming is underway, as well as support strong prevention and law enforcement programs in areas were gangs are expanding in Panama, Nicaragua, and Belize. The INL Regional Gangs Advisor conducted initial assessments and working group meetings to develop a work plan to cover primary areas within each country, including but not limited to improved community policing, prison management reform, and improved investigative and legal capacity. Funding will continue to focus on these areas and will provide technical assistance to the FBI units in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras, as well as to Department of Justice Gang Resistance Education and Training prevention program, the Regional

Community Policing Institute, ILEA, and state prison systems. FY 2011 will continue to expand the individual country and regional prevention activities as well as technical exchange visits. It will also fund replication of the very successful Guatemala Villa Nueva model precinct program in other areas of Guatemala and in El Salvador.

### Governing Justly and Democratically

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE): Anti-Crime Programs: Funds are requested for a program to support anti-corruption, including to continue to work with international organizations, such as the Council of Europe, Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Middle East and North Africa Governance for Development, and other organizations to fight corruption. Funds will support participation in the United Nations continuing process to increase the number of countries to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption. FY 2011 funds will also support strengthened and broadened efforts to address kleptocracy and to support international partners to dismantle transnational criminal networks.

Program Development and Support: Covers 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 INL's programs in FY 2011.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: INL monitors and evaluates programs by performing initial and follow-up assessments of the criminal justice sector, by Management Assistance Visits, through independent external evaluations, through field officer hands-on management, and through program officer monitoring. These mechanisms lead to mid-course adjustments in ongoing programs and inform program planning. Program-specific examples include:

- Aviation: Country-specific assessments in Afghanistan, Bolivia, and Pakistan fed into the CFS and IAS programs. INL also has an ongoing Aviation Resource Management program. Aviation program performance is judged by professional aviation support provided, backed up by internal technical metrics such as aircraft readiness rates.
- International Organizations: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) performs assessments through its Independent Evaluation Unit, although it was limited in FY 2009 because of a reorganization and budget cuts. INL also monitors through discussions with the field and through international meetings such UNODC Major Donor group and Paris Pact meetings. Specific projects also build in self-evaluation efforts. OAS/CICAD administers the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism, which confirms whether countries are implementing policies to combat trafficking. For 2009-10, CICAD has hired an outside consultant to evaluate the effectiveness of the CICAD U.S.-funded Lions Club demand reduction in Paraguay and Peru, and an expert to review the functioning of the Andean Drug Training Center in Lima, Peru. These evaluations will take approximately a year to complete.
- International Law Enforcement Academies: The ILEA program currently tracks student output as the primary performance indicator, but is in the process of developing a comprehensive plan for monitoring and evaluation of the short, medium, and long-term outcomes of the program.
- Demand Reduction: The INL demand reduction program conducted three independent program evaluations that culminated in FY 2009 to evaluate program outcome and impact on reducing drug addiction, relapse, and related criminal behavior in three target countries: Thailand, Colombia, and Vietnam. The evaluations provided high-quality data (some of it accepted for publication in peer-reviewed scientific journals) on drug treatment effectiveness. Assessments for El Salvador, Brazil, and Afghanistan are ongoing.
- Transnational Crime: An assessment was conducted of the gang prevention resources and the patterns of gang violence in the participating countries in 2008 and 2009.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In all programs, INL strongly considers performance in budget decisions, along with U.S. foreign policy priorities for drugs

and crime issues. For example, an assessment of the gang prevention resources and the patterns of gang violence led to the choice to locate community policing and gang prevention programs in communities in Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador. Baseline rates of gang-related crime were measured, and will be compared with rates after the programs are fully established. As a result of the drug demand reduction treatment studies, INL plans to allocate FY 2010 funds towards duplicating results in regions with high addiction rates (Southwest Asia), regions in desperate need of treatment assistance (Africa), and regions lacking adequate services for women and children (Latin America, Asia, Africa).

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: INL expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are maintained, with an exception: an overall decline in contributions for UNODC will force some reduction in programs and projects. Expanded training to addictions professionals in regions with high addiction rates and inadequate treatment delivery systems will increase the number of addicts receiving improved treatment, and therefore overcoming their addictions.

# IO - International Organizations

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2011 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 where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally, such as protecting the ozone layer and safeguarding international air traffic. 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.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 352,500 | 394,000 | 350,550 | -43,450 |
| International Organizations and Programs | 352,500 | 394,000 | 350,550 | -43,450 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IO - International Organizations** | **352,500** | **394,000** | **350,550** | **-43,450** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 |
| **International Organizations and Programs** | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 23,000 | 23,025 | 15,400 | -7,625 |
| **International Organizations and Programs** | 23,000 | 23,025 | 15,400 | -7,625 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 23,000 | 23,025 | 15,400 | -7,625 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 162,500 | 191,250 | 179,000 | -12,250 |
| **International Organizations and Programs** | 162,500 | 191,250 | 179,000 | -12,250 |
| 3.1 Health | 162,500 | 190,250 | 178,000 | -12,250 |
| 3.2 Education | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 161,650 | 175,375 | 151,800 | -23,575 |
| **International Organizations and Programs** | 161,650 | 175,375 | 151,800 | -23,575 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 6,750 | 6,650 | 6,800 | 150 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 0 | 625 | 1,000 | 375 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 100,000 | 100,500 | 75,300 | -25,200 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 4,500 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 |
| 4.8 Environment | 50,400 | 61,600 | 62,700 | 1,100 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| **International Organizations and Programs** | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IO - International Organizations** | **352,500** | **394,000** | **350,550** | **-43,450** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | 0 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 23,000 | 23,025 | 15,400 | -7,625 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 23,000 | 23,025 | 15,400 | -7,625 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 162,500 | 191,250 | 179,000 | -12,250 |
| 3.1 Health | 162,500 | 190,250 | 178,000 | -12,250 |
| 3.2 Education | 0 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 161,650 | 175,375 | 151,800 | -23,575 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 6,750 | 6,650 | 6,800 | 150 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 0 | 625 | 1,000 | 375 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 100,000 | 100,500 | 75,300 | -25,200 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 4,500 | 6,000 | 6,000 | 0 |
| 4.8 Environment | 50,400 | 61,600 | 62,700 | 1,100 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 4,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 0 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 4,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Peace and Security

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): This voluntary contribution would be used entirely to fund aviation security. U.S. voluntary contributions are critical to the success of the ICAO security program, as not all ICAO members contribute to the program. Since September 11th, the United States has been contributing slightly less than $1 million per year through voluntary and reprogrammed funds. In addition, the United States has seconded two security experts to 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. Nearly all ICAO members have undergone security audits, and over 170 have submitted corrective action plans to improve their security posture. 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.

Aviation security activities at ICAO were funded 2001-07 entirely through voluntary contributions, rather than through the regular budget. Beginning in 2008, ICAO began transitioning from voluntary funding to supporting activities entirely from the regular program budget, with one-half of the costs of the program being absorbed within the regular budget through 2010.

International Maritime Organization (IMO): This contribution would 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 would 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 enforcement of the International Shipping and Port Facility Security 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; the Container Security Initiative, a U.S.-led effort to prevent shipping containers from being used as weapons; initial implementation of a satellite-based Long Range Identification and Tracking System that informs Member States in real time of vessels' positions within 1,000 miles of their coastlines; and international cooperation to counter maritime piracy.

## Governing Justly and Democratically

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: Strengthening democracy is at the heart of U.S. policy in the Western Hemisphere, and the OAS is the key multilateral institution through which these foreign policy objectives are realized. The OAS Democracy Fund provides readily available capital for high-priority programs. The FY 2011 contribution would enable the U.S. to support long-term processes to defend and consolidate representative democracy in the region, and implement new pro-democracy initiatives and mandates adopted by the Presidential-level Summit of the Americas held in April 2009.

In recent years, the OAS has demonstrated its unique role as the key multilateral institution in the promotion of representative democracy, respect for human rights, peace and stability, good governance, and the rule of law in the Americas. The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective investment, mobilizing hemispheric efforts to fortify democracy rapidly 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 Fund has injected quick and early seed funding for critical special missions and programs where even small sums can alter the balance of democratic institutions. The Fund has 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 would support U.S. efforts to strengthen OAS commitment to its core mandates and new demands proactively to address threats to democracy more effectively through an OAS early-warning system, as mandated in the 2005 Declaration of Florida and endorsed by the 34 OAS heads of state.

Conflict resolution programs have received Democracy Fund support, strengthening OAS facilitation efforts to resolve border disputes, particularly in Central America, and allowing quick mobilization of a special mission and verification commission to Honduras.

The Fund also supported the participation of civil society in the 2009 OAS General Assembly, the 2009 Summit of the Americas, and in ongoing OAS activities. It also continues to support the formation and strengthening of democratic values and practices through education throughout the hemisphere.

The Fund also supported deepening inter-regional cooperation between the African Union and the OAS that was formalized by a Memorandum of Understanding between the African Union and the OAS. This cooperation, which has democracy, human rights, and conflict resolution as its pillars, has been recognized and endorsed by the Community of Democracies and was further supported by two OAS General Assembly resolutions (2008 and 2009).

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights (UNVFTC): The Fund for Technical Cooperation supports technical assistance and training programs by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) aimed at strengthening national and regional institutions. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Afghanistan and Sudan, expert assistance on promoting human rights in Pakistan, and monitoring compliance with human rights treaty obligations. The U.S. contribution would assist the OHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing OHCHR technical assistance in over 55 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments. Led by strong U.S. support, donations supporting the Fund have recently increased by almost $20 million over the previous biennium. These funds will directly support the OHCHR Secretariat's core programs.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): UNDEF plays an important role in increasing cooperation among democratic countries in the promotion of democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedom through the United Nations. Since 2004, 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.

U.S. support for UNDEF would help generate contributions from other democracies, ensure the United States' position on the Advisory Board that oversees the work of the Fund, and give the United States leverage to press for important projects in countries such as Burma, Nicaragua, and China.

UNDEF is the only UN entity dedicated exclusively to democracy promotion, complementing and reinforcing efforts by the U.S. Government (including bilateral democracy programs) and UN agencies by promoting democracy at a grass-roots level. UNDEF's approach is different from agencies like the UN Development Program (UNDP) that focus their efforts at the government level. UNDEF is flexible, and its projects are relatively low cost and easy to implement and monitor.

UN Voluntary Fund for the Victims of Torture (UNFVT): The requested funding would be used for general program activities to support victims of torture and their families. The Fund is currently supporting 185 projects, which are being monitored by OHCHR staff in the field and other UN partners. Many of these projects are in countries recovering from past incidents of torture, including four projects in Argentina, five in Chile, five in Turkey, and many others in the central Africa, the Balkans, and elsewhere. A 2004 UN Office of Internal Oversight Services report noted that all projects reviewed were having a significant positive impact on the thousands of torture victims assisted by the Fund each year. They also noted that the Fund's presence enhances the work of other organizations in the field, generating additional benefit.

The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, non-governmental organizations, 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 trauma, 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.

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

## Investing in People

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA): In FY 2009, the United States resumed contributing to 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 and 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 United States in line with other top donors and signal strong support for UNFPA's programs and activities.

UN Children's Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF is the leading UN development agency for children. The United States has played a leadership role in UNICEF since its inception. UNICEF strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization, Early Childhood Development, Education, HIV/AIDS, and Child Protection.

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 percent, and the new data shows that the downward trend continues.

UNICEF also has a strong humanitarian response capability that it has put to good use in responding to the Szechuan earthquake in China, to the cyclone in Bangladesh, to the situation in Ethiopia, and most recently to the earthquake in Haiti.

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 success of UNICEF in addressing the needs of children and their caregivers clearly also advances U.S. national interests, including international security, health, education, economic prosperity, democracy and human rights, humanitarian response, and crime and drugs.

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 would enable an institution central to U.S. interests and reflective of the humanitarian spirit of the American people, to continue its important work in partnership with the world.

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Contributions to Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities: 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 also advance sustainable development and global interests through the World Heritage Committee and democracy initiatives. This request would provide for continued U.S. participation in the World Heritage Program, 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.

In addition, U.S. voluntary contributions 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 international scientific collaboration, science education, literacy, teacher training, 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.

## Economic Growth

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): 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.

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 has trained over 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 has trained 450 judges, and provided technical assistance on legislative reforms, assistance to the legal education systems, and support for development of civil society. 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 non-governmental organizations 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 organization with 17 Member States including the United States. This contribution would provide funding for core resources for IDLO's operating budget.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Programs: The promotion of economic prosperity, education access, cultural heritage, and sustainable development are essential underpinnings of stable democratic governments, and are key U.S. policy objectives in the Western Hemisphere.

U.S. voluntary contributions are pivotal in capitalizing the OAS Development Fund and providing seed funding for multilateral development activities that have regional impact and are used to leverage funds from other donors. The following are examples of the projects that have been financed by this fund. In the priority area of education, music teachers from Haiti, Jamaica, and Saint Lucia cultivated the musical talent of several hundred young people and formed youth orchestras. These young people, motivated by academic achievement, will continue their education and avoid gang and criminal activity. In the Amazon border region of Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru, contributions have allowed for the opening of seven new libraries for the benefit of the local populations and librarians in small communities, and are promoting reading among young people and adults as a tool to further education, understanding, and social bonding. In sustainable development, project coordinators trained around two-hundred farmers from southern Belize in agro-forestry management and helped families develop environmentally friendly, value-added livelihoods. In El Salvador, nearly 150 small farmers improved their harvests of local fruit and met international standards in production and packaging. Moreover, contributions also provide flexibility to support unique priorities in the region. Since 2007, the United States has contributed $1 million for an innovative program to support bi-national conflict mitigation and economic development efforts along the border between Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

Haitian Humanitarian Relief: In coordination with the Haitian Government, the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Council for Integrated Development (CIDI) will aid in the preparation and supervision of a new emergency support program for Haiti, which will be financed with OAS Development Assistance funds reprogrammed from other programs. The program will assist Haiti with developing and executing projects, as well as seeking external financing.

By advancing Summit of the Americas mandates to promote human prosperity, the United States is able to demonstrate its commitment to the region and improve overall economic conditions. Contributions help finance development cooperation initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas in education, social development, labor, tourism, science and technology, culture, trade, and natural disaster mitigation and sustainable development. The U.S. goal is to provide financing for the multilateral aspect of the Summit commitments in those areas and share best practices with other member states.

Contributions would finance the multilateral portion of two initiatives adopted at the Fifth Summit of the Americas, which focused on the need to promote human prosperity, energy security, and environmental sustainability. Funding would be used to finance the Inter-American Social Protection Network, which was launched by Secretary Clinton, Chilean President Bachelet, and Colombian President Uribe in New York City in September 2009, to identify and share best practices in poverty- reduction programs. A portion of the funding would be used for a high-impact project aligned with the priorities of the Government of Haiti, and would directly reach over 400,000 Haitians in the poorest of the rural and urban communities to assist with alleviating poverty through community-driven programs. The remaining funds would support the OAS mechanism to disseminate regional information on activities and relevant news under the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas and the implementation of activities in the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, cleaner fossil fuels, energy infrastructure, and energy poverty under the same Presidential initiative.

CIDI and its subsidiary bodies are undergoing a review to strengthen mechanisms for substantive policy dialogue and development cooperation to incorporate new methodologies such as triangular cooperation and overall aid effectiveness evaluation. The successful conclusion of this process will position the OAS to contribute more effectively to integral development in the Hemisphere.

In addition, CIDI continues to work with the OAS General Secretariat in discharging their joint commitments in support of the ministerial meetings that serve as a unique forum for high-level authorities to exchange information and best practices. In particular, CIDI plays an active role in preparing and conducting regular meetings of the inter-American and ministerial committees, which offer a vital space for technical experts to collaborate and are responsible for tourism, labor, education, culture, and social development.

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

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 programs in 2001 to support developing countries' efforts actively to engage in WTO trade negotiations. The United States has been contributing almost $1 million annually to the Global Trust Fund.

The U.S. voluntary contribution to the Global Trust Fund would help developing countries increase market openings in the Doha Round, resulting in substantial benefits to American businesses, workers, farmers, and consumers.

UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF): 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 directing its programs toward greater development impact, which support U.S. policy interests. UNCDF provides access to financing and to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through "inclusive financial market" programs. It also 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): 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. voluntary contributions generally are provided to UNDP's core budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs, around $397 million per year; and basic programming expenditures, around $536 million a year allocated to countries according to a needs-based formula.

In addition to the contribution from the IO&P account, 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 U.S. policy priorities and program needs at the time, but has been around the $100 million per year range recently.

U.S. objectives for contributing to UNDP are to enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and 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 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.

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

Program results: UNDP continues to improve program results. In 2009, UNDP conducted program activities in:

- 17 LDCs in support of rule of law: In two outcome evaluations (Afghanistan and Uganda), UNDP support in Afghanistan contributed significantly to the expected outcome; in Uganda, UNDP support was insufficient.
- 4 LDCs in support of anticorruption: One outcome evaluation in Uganda, where UNDP support contributed significantly to the expected outcome
- 12 LDCs in support of elections: One outcome evaluation in Afghanistan, where UNDP support contributed significantly to the expected outcome
- 29 LDCs in support of private sector and market development: Three outcome evaluations (Afghanistan, Benin, and Uganda) - UNDP contributions were evaluated as significant in Benin, positive in Uganda, but unclear in Afghanistan.

UN Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM): 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 keys 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.

UN Human Settlements Program (UN HABITAT)**:** UN HABITAT is the lead UN agency for responding to the challenges of the urban poor. UN HABITAT is mandated by the UN General Assembly to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access not just to potable water and sanitation, but also to necessary health, economic, and social services. Today, more than half of the world's population lives in cities. If current trends continue, that number will rise to 70 percent by 2050. The challenges created by burgeoning urban populations are closely linked to a number of current U.S. foreign policy priorities, including food security, energy efficiency and climate change, governance and participation, safety and security, and international development.

UN HABITAT carries out its mandate through country-level activities focused on the following areas: participatory urban planning; advocacy, monitoring, and partnerships; pro-poor land and housing; environmentally sound basic urban infrastructure and services; strengthened human settlements finance programs; and disaster mitigation and post-conflict resolution. Country level activities seek to identify and analyze policy options, design and implement housing, and build capacity for local governance institutions that deliver essential services. UN HABITAT also engages in advocacy and policy activities, including arranging the World Urban Forum, a biennial global forum for examining

urban issues, in order to mobilize national resources and governmental support for improving human settlement conditions.

International Conservation Programs: The additional $1 million in this request, as compared to the FY 2010 request, would strengthen and broaden U.S. engagement with, and influence on, key international programs and processes that address climate change and related biodiversity and natural resources issues. The U.S. contributions help maintain U.S. influence and leadership, leverage considerable project financing from other donors, promote U.S. exports, and advance U.S. interests in the conservation and sustainable management of natural resources and legal and sustainable trade. The United States currently supports several organizations and programs under the international conservation programs line item:

**Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES)**: 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 United States as a major importer of CITES regulated species.

**International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO)**: ITTO is the only international forum that 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 U.S. forest industry and several U.S.-based non-governmental organizations are represented. U.S. tropical timber imports are valued at about $1 billion annually.

**National Forest Program Facility hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)**: 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 U.S. objectives for international action on forests.

**Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (RAMSAR)**: RAMSAR is the only global framework for national action and international cooperation for the conservation and wise use of wetland resources.

**United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)**: 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.

**United Nations Forum on Forests (UNFF)**: The U.S.-inspired UNFF was established in 2000 as a subsidiary body of the UN Economic and Social Council, with the mandate to facilitate sustainable forest management and enhance cooperation and coordination among international organizations and treaties with forest-related mandates.

**International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN)**, formerly known as the World Conservation Union: 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, USAID, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. 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 expertise.

Climate Change Programs - IPCC/UNFCCC: U.S. contributions to climate change programs maintain U.S. 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 UNFCCC and the IPCC are the primary global institutions devoted to addressing climate change. The IPCC provides scientific assessments of global climate change. The UNFCCC is the leading forum for international climate cooperation and was the UN agency under which negotiations on an international climate change agreement were recently held in December 2009 in Copenhagen.

The $1 million increase above the FY 2010 request level would allow for stepped up support for the UNFCCC and the IPCC following the Copenhagen meeting. Additional funding will be needed both for additional meetings to pursue an international agreement and to support science-based systems under the UNFCCC to measure, report, and verify emissions reductions in developing and developed countries. Additional UNFCCC funding is also needed to support developing countries' low emissions development strategies, including climate-change adaptation strategies.

Beginning in FY 2010 and beyond, parties will begin to implement the outcomes of recent negotiations, which 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 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 United States continuing to lead efforts toward the development of a Global Earth Observation System of Systems over the next decade.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances by 2025. This will also achieve additional climate benefits between approximately 3 to 15 gigatons of carbon dioxide solely related to the recently accelerated phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons. The Fund provides extremely strong value for the dollar, leveraging other donors' money at a four-to-one 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 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 lifetime 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 has pushed for developing countries to take difficult and costly measures to phase out ozone depleting substances. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed through the Multilateral Fund to fund the incremental costs of developing country projects to phase out completely 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 after 2050.

The United States has also taken the lead on a new initiative to destroy obsolete banks of ozone-depleting substances that also significantly impact the climate system. Partnerships and demonstration projects initiated with Fund support to destroy these banks can provide significant, cost-effective reductions in emissions with both ozone and climate benefits.

UN Environment Program (UNEP): UNEP is the primary environmental body of the United Nations, 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 offices. The United States currently supports several programs under this line item, including the UNEP, UNEP Trust Funds, and various UNEP-related activities. This line item formerly included support of international chemicals and toxins programs; these activities have now been included as a separate line item.

UNEP has begun a high-level consultative process to discuss environmental governance reform initiatives. The United States has encouraged a focus on enhancing implementation and mainstreaming environmental concerns into development efforts to safeguard our environment and achieve development goals. The United States continues to be a strong advocate of strengthening the scientific base of UNEP to enhance science-based decision making at all levels, particularly pertaining to the environment and development.

With rapid urbanization in the developing world and growing concern with the need to develop policies for mitigation and adaptation to climate change, 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. 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 United States opposes.

Important programs supported by this item through the UNEP Environment Fund include the poverty and environment initiative, post-conflict and disaster assessment, and the global monitoring and assessment program. Other funding is provided to several ocean and regional seas programs.

The Poverty and Environment Initiative teams UNEP with UNDP working directly with the finance and planning Ministries to mainstream environment into development planning.

The Post-Conflict and Disaster Assessment Program works in areas ravaged by conflict and assessment to examine environmental damage and to assist in building environmental concerns into recovery plans.

The North American Node of UNEP's Global Resource Information Database (GRID) is located at the USGS EROS Data Center in Sioux Falls, South Dakota. GRID is in the forefront of applying information technology tools such as remote sensing, Geographic Information Systems (GIS), and web mapping to address the relationships between the environment and human populations.

Fifth Global Environment Outlook (GEO-5): UNEP has begun work on the GEO-5 Integrated Environmental Assessment. GEO-5 is a comprehensive assessment that is produced, communicated, and used by decision makers and relevant stakeholders in national and international policy processes. It will assess the priority solutions for mitigating, adapting to, or avoiding adverse environmental changes while ensuring that development is sustainable.

The Pacific Regional Environmental Program is an intergovernmental organization that promotes regional cooperation, and provides assistance in environmental protection and sustainable development in the Pacific islands.

The 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.

Global Program of Action to Protect the Marine Environment from Land Based Activities: This program is a voluntary commitment by 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 the United States, 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: The Bulletin is a low-cost reporting service that covers major multilateral environmental negotiations and other issues.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: This new line item includes programs and activities formerly funded under the UNEP and UNEP-related activities line item. Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances have become a priority area in recent global discussions, particularly with the launch of negotiations on a legally binding agreement on mercury and recent progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. This funding would support a range of other programs related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, and toxic substances that impact human health and the environment, including negotiations for a global instrument on mercury, and support of partnership activities by the UNEP Mercury Program; secretariat costs of Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent, and Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).

These organizations comprise the foundation of global efforts to ensure the sound management of chemicals and waste aimed at human health protection. These instruments use both voluntary and legally binding approaches to ensure better management in developed and developing countries.

In 2009, the global community agreed to launch negotiations of a legally binding agreement on mercury, and at the same time to continue progress being made by the UNEP Mercury Program and

the Global Mercury Partnership. Support of these negotiations represents a major new work area for UNEP, and is supported exclusively through this account.

The Vienna Convention is the framework convention ensuring cooperative action on scientific, technical, and policy work on ozone layer protection. The Montreal Protocol is the global agreement setting out agreed measures and timetables for countries to phase out ozone depleting substances. The Montreal Protocol achieved universal participation by all countries in 2009.

The Stockholm Convention aims to protect human health and the environment from persistent organic pollutants, global pollutants that can have significant impacts across borders. The Stockholm Convention significantly expanded its scope by adding nine new chemicals to its scope in 2009.

The Rotterdam Convention seeks to ensure that information regarding safety, human health, and environmental impacts is made available to countries that import certain chemicals and pesticides. This allows importing countries, some of whom have extremely limited regulatory capacity, to make informed decisions regarding any controls for imported chemicals.

The Basel Convention on Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Waste aims to reduce indiscriminant dumping of waste, particularly in countries with little capacity to handle waste imports, by establishing a prior informed consent system for waste imports.

The SAICM has a goal of minimizing by 2020 the adverse effects from production and use of chemicals on human health and the environment. The United States supports SAICM's Quick Start Program, which helps developing countries to build and strengthen their chemical management regimes, including addressing key issues such as lead in paint and end of life disposal of electronic waste.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO): The U.S. Voluntary Contribution Program (VCP) supports expanded cooperation on improving hurricane forecasting; addressing gaps in the Global Telecommunications System in order to improve the transmission of natural disaster warnings to national and local users; and enhancing meteorological capacity building activities in the Americas. The FY 2011 contribution would continue to support WMO Member State participation in WMO programs, particularly the World Weather Watch, which provides a framework for the continuous exchange of vital atmospheric and oceanic data. These data allow the U.S. National Weather Service to better forecast severe weather; provide information needed by civil aviation, marine navigation, industry, and agriculture; monitor climate change and freshwater availability; and 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 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 long-standing U.S. support for the program enables the United States 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 have built a strong sense of good will towards the United States in the meteorological community.

## Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA): 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. U.S. funding for OCHA's core budget in FY 2011 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. It also manages the Central Emergency Response Fund 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 2009, OCHA had a presence in 37 countries, supporting 25 major humanitarian operations involving ongoing complex emergencies, of which 13 were in Africa, and coordinated humanitarian response in 31 major natural disasters. In January 2010, OCHA began coordinating a massive UN relief effort in response to the earthquake in Haiti, launching a $575 million Flash Appeal. 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 5 percent of its overall funding from the UN regular budget, receiving the rest via voluntary contributions.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: U.S. delegates from the IO Bureau and other stakeholders from within the Department of State and other agencies of the U.S. Government regularly attend meetings of the governing bodies and committees of the international organizations and programs funded by the United States. A primary goal of the U.S. delegations is to ensure that international organizations are carrying out programs and activities of interest to the United States. U.S. delegations monitor the openness and transparency of organizations and their programs, review internal and external audits of organizations with like-minded allies, and provide feedback, including criticism when required.

The United States continued to work with agencies of the UN system to implement the eight goals of the 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. An UNTAI assessment has been performed for six of the organizations and programs funded through the IO&P account, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UNIFEM. Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account.

In 2009, the U.S. has rated progress for the below programs as follows:

UNICEF

- Progress complete for independent internal oversight, "whistleblower" protections, and transparent administrative support costs
- Extensive progress for disclosure of internal audits, public access to information, ethics function, and financial disclosure
- Some progress in implementation of public sector accounting standards

UNDP

- Progress complete for independent internal oversight function, public access to information,

independent ethics function, financial disclosure program
- Extensive progress for disclosure of internal audit and oversight reports, and "whistleblower" protections
- Some progress for international public sector accounting standards implementation and transparent administrative support costs

UNFPA
- Progress complete for financial disclosure
- Extensive progress for independent internal oversight, disclosure of internal audits, public access to information, independent ethics function, and whistleblower protections
- Some progress on IPSAS implementation and transparent administrative support costs

UNEP
- Progress complete for independent internal oversight, disclosure of internal audit reports, public access to information, independent ethics function, "whistleblower" protections, and the financial disclosure program
- Extensive progress on transparent administrative support costs
- Some progress on implementation of international public sector accounting standards

UNHABITAT
- Progress complete on independent internal oversight, disclosure of internal audit reports, public access to information, independent ethics function, and "whistleblower" protections
- Extensive progress on financial disclosure and transparent administrative support costs
- Some progress on implementation of international public sector accounting standards

UNIFEM
- Progress complete on independent internal oversight, independent ethics function, "whistleblower" protections, and financial disclosure
- Extensive progress on disclosure of internal audit reports, public access to information, and transparent administrative support costs)
- Some progress on implementation of international public sector accounting standards

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In formulating requests for voluntary contributions to international organizations and programs, the program officers consider the past performance of the organizations and the likelihood that continued U.S. contributions will contribute to successful outcomes by the organizations. For most organizations with which the IO Bureau works closely, IO staff has been advocating continued focus on performance, the adoption and refinement of results-based budgeting, and implementation of transparency and accountability mechanisms.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The contributions funded by this account provide funding for multilateral institutions that support global solutions. Therefore, it is quite difficult to determine the extent to which the organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution. The overarching priority of foreign assistance through IO&P contributions is to advance U.S. policy by working through results-driven, transparent, accountable, and efficient international organizations. The IO Bureau requested funding for voluntary contributions to organizations and programs through the IO&P account for programs that support U.S. interests and for programs that the U.S. believes meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance. The programs to be funded through the IO&P in FY 2011 meet these standards.

# ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation

## 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 of State's efforts to prevent the spread of WMD - whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological - and their delivery systems, as well as destabilizing conventional weapons. 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, 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. New funding is requested for FY 2011 to assist countries in implementing UN Security Council Resolution 1540 to prevent proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation** | **234,700** | **262,485** | **274,000** | **11,515** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |
| **Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs** | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation** | **234,700** | **262,485** | **274,000** | **11,515** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 234,700 | 262,485 | 274,000 | 11,515 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 4,986 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 4,986 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): 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. Current and recent past NDF projects include elimination of Ukraine's arsenal of Missile Technology Control Regime Category I SCUD missiles; WMD reduction in North Korea, Libya, and Iraq; and weapons destruction in Albania. FY 2011 funding will provide resources necessary for the NDF and policy makers to maintain maximum flexibility in addressing new opportunities at WMD and conventional threat reduction as they emerge, including DPRK denuclearization activities.

ISN programs are funded from the NADR account, and are described as follows:

Global Threat Reduction (GTR): GTR programs help prevents terrorist, other non-state actor, and proliferant state access to WMD expertise and materials. GTR focuses its programming particularly on frontline states, such as Pakistan, Iraq, and Afghanistan, and on regions where the risk of terrorism and proliferation is greatest. GTR includes initiatives to enhance 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. GTR also closes the most urgent gaps in other states' abilities to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling and nuclear terrorism. Finally, GTR continues to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise globally, including in Iraq, Libya, and the former Soviet Union. GTR serves as the cornerstone of the U.S. effort to transition the Science Centers in Moscow and Kyiv to become platforms for international cooperation on nonproliferation, and to assist institutes in the former Soviet Union in achieving financial self-sustainability so they do not have economic incentives to proliferate.

FY 2011 requested funding will allow GTR to continue global biosecurity and chemical security engagement programs in Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Middle East; develop new efforts to engage WMD experts in the Middle East and Africa; address opportunities in states where nonproliferation dialogue is improving, such as Brazil and South Africa; and fund and leverage foreign funding for an increased number of assistance projects to prevent, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling. Funding will also enable GTR to support efforts to engage missile experts, pursue the partnership with Libya to establish a nuclear medicine center, and maintain GTR's ability to address new critical opportunities as they arise, depending on resource constraints and other program priorities.

GTR activities for FY 2011 will include:

- Developing a more robust effort to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with nuclear expertise in an additional key state to prevent terrorists from accessing that expertise to create an improvised nuclear device and to prevent expertise transfer to a proliferant state;
- Continuing efforts to prevent and respond to nuclear smuggling, including by promoting international nuclear forensics cooperation, developing foreign capabilities, and leveraging foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in vulnerable countries;
- Continuing GTR's global biosecurity effort to improve pathogen security and engage biological scientists, with the goals of denying terrorist and other non-state actor access to potentially dangerous materials and biological expertise and of reducing biological proliferation. The modest increase in FY 2011 funding will allow GTR to address emerging terrorist threats in Pakistan and the Middle East, while maintaining efforts in Southeast Asia and targeted regional initiatives in Africa and Latin America. Funds will also enable GTR to engage additional facilities housing dangerous pathogens in Pakistan and increase the level of biosafety and biosecurity training for Pakistani biological science professionals. These efforts are in support of the National Strategy to Counter Biological Threats;
- Continuing to support activities in Iraq to engage a cadre of scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise. In FY 2011, GTR plans to continue to work with and encourage Iraqi partners actively to coordinate scientist engagement projects in Iraq, with the goal of gradually establishing a solid and sustainable nonproliferation culture within Iraq's Government and scientific community;
- Engaging and redirecting former WMD personnel and those with WMD-related expertise in

Libya toward peaceful, sustainable employment with an emphasis on tangible benefits for Libya's decision to give up its WMD, including continuing to pursue partnership with Libya toward the establishment of a nuclear medicine center;

- Continuing activities to improve chemical security and safety, with the goal of preventing terrorists and proliferant states from procuring expertise and materials that could enhance a chemical weapons capability or increase the likelihood that toxic industrial chemicals or chemical explosive precursors such as ammonium nitrate could be used in an attack. FY 2011 funding will allow GTR to deepen activities in Pakistan; apply best practices training in South and Southeast Asia and the Middle East; and implement train-the-trainer approaches to expand engagement for academic and industrial chemical scientists and engineers in countries such as Yemen;
- Maintaining funding to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers in the former Soviet Union with WMD and WMD-applicable expertise; and
- Providing for administrative costs and travel funds in support of GTR programs and to maintain GTR's ability to address emerging threats

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program is at the front line of the Bureau's effort to prevent proliferation. It assists existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states with strengthening their strategic trade controls and border security. Through this assistance, EXBS bolsters partner countries' 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. This assistance also helps countries establish and implement thorough processes for receiving and adjudicating requests to transfer controlled items to help prevent unintentional authorizations of transfers for end-users and end-uses of proliferation concern. EXBS focuses on capacity building through legislation development, licensing and regulatory workshops, enforcement training, provision of inspection and detection equipment, and assistance with government-industry outreach and interagency coordination. EXBS recently expanded its assistance to include Iraq, for 46 total countries. During FY 2011, EXBS plans further bilateral expansion to Egypt, Moldova, and South Africa, with additional regional activities involving the Horn of Africa and Kenya, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia.

FY 2011 funding for the Global Account of the EXBS program, which covers in-country program advisors to coordinate on-the-ground assistance, country assessments, refinement and deployment of the TRACKER automated licensing tool, specialized conferences, maintenance of U.S.-provided equipment, administrative support, program-related travel, and limited reach-back support to countries that have graduated from the program. As the EXBS program continues to expand, program support needs also increase. Requested funding will permit ISN to expand program support in the following areas: deploy a new EXBS Program Advisor to the Middle East to coordinate assistance activities in Jordan and Iraq; increase the number of country-specific program assessments; update existing training materials and develop new training materials in the face of a dynamic threat environment; and increase transshipment outreach through regional, supra-regional, and world-wide conferences, seminars, and associated follow-on activities.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation, and it depends heavily on voluntary contributions for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that 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 DPRK 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. FY 2011 funding would be for the voluntary contribution to the IAEA, a major increase over FY 2010 funding to help ensure that the Agency has the resources and authorities to carry out its critical international safeguards program. This increased funding will target support for more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, development of advanced safeguards

technology and procedures, more extensive activities to counter nuclear terrorism, strengthened nuclear safety measures globally, and continued verification activities by the IAEA in the DPRK and Iran. FY 2011 funding will also support ISN's contribution to the IAEA-coordinated international program to assist Iraq in dismantling and cleaning up Iraq's former nuclear sites (previously funded by the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs).

The activities of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) Organization's Preparatory Commission, supported by the USG will include 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 explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods for monitoring nuclear explosions. The total number of IMS stations certified as meeting requirements is now 254, or 79 percent of the planned network. FY 2011 funding will support continued progress on station installation as well as continued operations and maintenance of already installed stations. Funding will also support the continued development of the on-site inspection system, which will enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

New for FY 2011, the Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Organization (CTBTO) will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT verification regime with U.S. support. CTBTO monitoring and verification capabilities are enhanced through the use or provision of U.S. Expertise. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force (VMTF), consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the intelligence community, has consulted with the PTS and identified potential projects to assist with the most pressing needs. Requested FY 2011 funding would be used for projects decided upon by the VMTF in the following areas: improve the radionuclide component of the International Monitoring System (IMS); ensure the development and implementation of an effective on-site inspection regime; provide U.S. assistance for IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the International Data Center; and provide U.S. assistance to help selected states develop capable National Data Centers.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program will continue to undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to, a terrorist attack involving WMD. FY 2011 funding will be used to continue support for the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) incentive plan to foster active participation by all GICNT partners, host or co-host workshops and other meetings in support of the GICNT action plan, maintain the web-based catalogue of all U.S. Government engagement projects with foreign governments related to preventing and responding to the threat of WMD terrorism, and provide for administrative costs and travel in support of this program.

New for FY 2011, funding to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1540 (UNSCR 1540) will be a voluntary U.S. contribution provided to a new international Trust Fund that the United States is helping to establish. UNSCR 1540 requires all UN member states to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of WMD, such as establishing the necessary legal frameworks and effective border controls and law enforcement efforts. UNSCR 1540 is serving as an important new international standard for all states regarding the establishment of controls on chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons; related materials; and their means of delivery, and is thus becoming a critical component of international efforts to prevent terrorists and other non-state actors from acquiring WMD-related materials. Although the United States and other countries provide bilateral assistance to help states with many of these requirements, the international community does not have multilateral structures in place to facilitate the effective provision of assistance and a better alignment between providers of assistance and those seeking to build capacity. The Trust Fund will assess countries' needs and priorities; facilitate information sharing, especially on crosscutting issues in assistance coordination; ensure expert assistance is available to countries requesting it; and deploy 1540 experts to regional or sub-regional organizations to provide expertise and advice. The Trust Fund will be

under the auspices of the 1540 Committee that was created by the Security Council to implement UNSCR 1540. FY 2011 funding will ensure that the Trust Fund, once established, has sufficient immediate resources to make it a viable implementation facilitator and establish its credibility with the international community, so that it will be able to operate in future years with additional contributions from other countries.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism: The goal of preventing proliferation of WMD-applicable expertise and materials is difficult to measure directly because GTR programs are ultimately successful if acts of proliferation and WMD terrorism do not occur. Instead, GTR utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact, since GTR-funded activities are intended to reduce the risk that expertise and materials could be accessed for nefarious purposes. GTR routinely conducts activity surveys, audits, and effectiveness studies that are used to inform the budget and planning process and to manage for results. For example, each year, program results are analyzed along with other elements, such as the need to deepen engagement rather than simply plan more activities, to determine GTR's out-year targets. Effectiveness studies provide valuable insight into whether activities should be reduced, held steady, or increased. In areas where travel is less predictable and/or where the security situation or distance can make GTR program implementation more challenging, such as Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, ISN has created regional offices or funded local human resources on the ground in order to better achieve program results. Often this entails hiring a local Foreign Service National, which can be a relatively low-cost option. Although these efforts increase local overhead for GTR, the results from these efforts continue to exceed targeted expectations. GTR carefully considers how it can best deliver its programs by evaluating these results, surveys, and studies. Additionally, GTR meets weekly and sometimes daily with its implementing partners and other U.S. stakeholders, such as the Departments of Defense, Energy, Health and Human Services, Agriculture, and others, to continue to assess opportunities, address program weaknesses, ensure program coordination, eliminate duplication of effort, and develop a robust and defensible budget based on the resources and security limitations that can reasonably be identified.

Export Control and Border Related Security: Country-specific and program-wide performance assessment data serve as the cornerstone of EXBS assistance planning. Country-specific assessments provide baselines for newly engaged countries, highlighting areas where ISN should focus its efforts, and supply crucial feedback on the impact of existing country programs, allowing ISN to fine-tune engagement strategies and target assistance dollars to address the most pressing needs. Country-specific assessments also help EXBS determine when a country is ready to graduate from the program, freeing funds for redirection to other countries. Program-wide assessment data provides a basis for ISN to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using a Rating Assessment Tool, with a methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS also funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal assessment updates conducted annually. ISN averages all country-specific Rating Assessment Tool scores to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. EXBS strives for a four percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

International Atomic Energy Agency: As a contribution to an international organization, it is not possible to assess performance directly. Instead, ISN uses three important outcome indicators to record IAEA progress in promoting nuclear safeguards and nuclear safety, specifically: the number of IAEA member states in which Integrated Safeguards are implemented; the number of countries that have comprehensive safeguards agreements and Additional Protocols in force; and the number of countries that have agreed to the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources. In addition, ISN keeps track of the ratio of IAEA management/administrative costs to program costs

as an efficiency indicator. The amount of funding requested for the Voluntary Contribution to the IAEA is primarily a policy decision; beginning in FY 2011, the U.S. Government intends significantly to increase U.S. assistance to the IAEA since it is such a key partner in the U.S. and international nonproliferation and counter-nuclear terrorism effort.

Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty: The primary focus to date has been on the process of construction and certification of the 321 IMS stations. The performance of the Provisional Technical Secretariat in this process has been a key metric for budgeting and planning by the Preparatory Commission and a principal factor in ISN budget planning. As the organization moves from a focus on installing and certifying stations to operations and maintenance of the installed network, ISN will switch to assessing performance based on the availability of data from the IMS stations.

Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism: The WMDT program has been in operation only a few months. For an initial period, the ISN Bureau will use two basic indicators of performance: the number of GICNT activities (workshops, exercises, etc.) funded, and the number of plans or policies that GICNT partners produce in conjunction with the GICNT incentive program. The higher the numbers, the more robust the GICNT is, and the more able ISN is to assess gaps in capabilities. Over time, it is anticipated that the quality of GICNT activities will increase; after a series of at least 32 GICNT activities over the next two years, ISN will be able to evaluate threats and vulnerabilities of partner nations and make future programmatic choices based on those evaluations.

# OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) advances international sustainable development and addresses pressing global issues through diplomatic engagement and targeted assistance programs. OES plays a leading role on international climate change negotiations, and uses foreign assistance to help shape an effective global response, including through implementation of outcomes from Copenhagen. The Bureau also seeks to protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act, and encourage international resource management and pollution reduction. Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity, so that our partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 48,725 | 178,800 | 128,650 | -50,150 |
| Economic Support Fund | 48,725 | 178,800 | 128,650 | -50,150 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | **48,725** | **178,800** | **128,650** | **-50,150** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 5,550 | 7,500 | 2,750 | -4,750 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 5,550 | 7,500 | 2,750 | -4,750 |
| 3.1 Health | 550 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 3.2 Education | 5,000 | 5,500 | 750 | -4,750 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 43,175 | 171,300 | 125,900 | -45,400 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 43,175 | 171,300 | 125,900 | -45,400 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 0 |
| 4.8 Environment | 34,175 | 162,300 | 116,900 | -45,400 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | **48,725** | **178,800** | **128,650** | **-50,150** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 5,550 | 7,500 | 2,750 | -4,750 |
| 3.1 Health | 550 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 3.2 Education | 5,000 | 5,500 | 750 | -4,750 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 43,175 | 171,300 | 125,900 | -45,400 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | 0 |
| 4.8 Environment | 34,175 | 162,300 | 116,900 | -45,400 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 465 | 1,944 | 1,900 | -44 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 0 | 150 | 450 | 300 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 465 | 1,794 | 1,450 | -344 |

## Investing in People

**Economic Support Funds:** While USAID programs provide infrastructure and development assistance in water, OES activities focus on institutional reform and strengthening partnerships in support of the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act. Key activities may include support for processes to monitor country conditions, prioritization of water and sanitation in national development plans, and shared water management. Target regions may include Sub-Saharan Africa and the Nile and Tigris/Euphrates river basins.

## Economic Growth

**Economic Support Funds**: The FY11 funding request supports initiatives in climate change, Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with U.S. bilateral free trade partners, long-term commitment to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, and partnerships related to sustainable management of natural resources, and mercury emission reduction.

OES' FY 2011 request is divided into three "pillars" related to global climate change: clean energy, sustainable landscapes, and adaptation, each of which is key to implementing the Copenhagen Accord of December 2009. The request was developed in close coordination with USAID and Treasury. A detailed description of the overall USAID/State climate request is contained in the climate change section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

Under the **clean energy pillar**, OES will work principally with developing country members of the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) to help them reach the greenhouse gas reduction commitments they made at Copenhagen. Major Economies Initiatives and Programs (MEIP) funds will support the implementation of multilateral initiatives, including the MEF Global Partnership for low-carbon and climate-friendly technologies, the Asia Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, and the successful Methane-to-Markets partnership. FY 2011 MEIP funds will also support joint activities under bilateral partnerships, such as with Indonesia, India, and China, aimed at initiating and accelerating adoption of clean energy and climate friendly technologies.

Under the **sustainable landscapes pillar**, assistance will support developing countries efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD) through an additional contribution to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which provides incentives to developing countries to reduce emissions through forest preservation and restoration.

Under the **adaptation pillar**, assistance will continue to support the UN's Least Developed Country Fund and Special Climate Change Fund, following the first U.S. contributions in FY 2010. These funds help countries develop and implement National Adaptation Plans of Action and related adaptation projects.

In addition to the three climate change pillars, OES also works in the following areas:

**Trade and Environment**: Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) that we have negotiated and is key component of the President's trade agenda. OES programs will fund Environmental Cooperation Mechanisms with several FTA partners, outside the CAFTA-DR region. The objective is to give countries the tools to improve their environment laws and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will also ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses.

**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 is valued at $200 - $300 million annually. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels and cut off the primary U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states. The assistance contributes to improved employment opportunities, food security, and sustainable use of fisheries resources in the Pacific.

**Oceans, Environment and Science Partnerships (OESP):** OESP programs are a vital component of U.S. diplomatic efforts to address global environmental and scientific challenges. This is accomplished by strategically targeting funds to strengthen or create new international partnerships. For example, training and technical assistance programs build governance capacity for sustainable management of land and marine resources, and OES support for regional institutions promotes transborder environmental cooperation. FY11 programs may include support for Islamic World Science Partnerships to further the global engagement initiative, programs to address harvesting and trade of tropical forest products, and transboundary pollution and conservation initiatives.

**Mercury**: FY11 funding will continue to support initiatives to help countries develop mercury inventories and reduce mercury emissions, and will build political will for negotiating a binding global agreement on mercury. Programs will focus on implementing policy initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: In FY 2009, the Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES) instituted a number of initiatives to strengthen performance management and evaluation. High priority was placed on equipping bureau personnel with grants management and monitoring training to strengthen internal capacity. Efforts included institutionalization of monitoring practices, strengthening regional environmental hub offices' involvement in grants management, and establishing a culture of outcome-driven reporting. OES held workshops in performance monitoring and evaluation, as well as legal interpretation of foreign assistance regulations. A follow-up workshop on monitoring and evaluation is scheduled for early 2010. The Bureau also instituted a streamlined electronic system for receiving recipient reports, and brought on several new analysts to oversee programs. FY 2009 also saw a stronger push from OES for recipients of South Pacific Tuna economic assistance to report on the use of funds.

These initiatives and workshops are strong indicators of the bureau's commitment to building internal capacity in program management. Funding for outside evaluations has been built into the FY 2011 budget request.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget Choices: The FY 2011 request for climate change funding was developed with unprecedented levels of inter-agency coordination. Before making decisions on allocating new funding OES, USAID and the Department of the Treasury looked carefully at existing programs and inherent capabilities of each agency, as well as emerging political priorities arising out of international negotiations. OES clean energy programs, which are bearing fruit and are replicable, include collaboration with national energy laboratories to improve demand-side electricity management, and may be scaled up with FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds. A review of both the programmatic and diplomatic results of U.S. participation in the World Bank Carbon Partnership Facility led to the decision to increase funding in FY 2010 and FY 2011. Certain smaller projects funded under the Asian-Pacific Partnership for Clean Development and Climate, especially in thematic areas such as steel and aluminum, will be allowed to wind down.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: OES expects the largest programmatic impact with FY 2011 funds to be in the area of clean energy and climate friendly policies and technologies, under climate change programming. FY 2011 funding will continue to build on prior year programs, leading to increased investments in low-carbon development, improved access to and use of clean energy and climate friendly technologies, and reduced greenhouse gas emissions.

# G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Trafficking in persons, a modern manifestation of slavery, poses a challenge to governments on many fronts. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; are bought and sold in prostitution; and are captured to serve as child soldiers. Fundamentally, human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and - because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions - is a global threat to the rule of law. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage in forced labor and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

In FY 2011, the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)'s foreign assistance sole funding source will be International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) funds. In previous years, G/TIP's funding was from INCLE as well as the Economic Support Fund (ESF). Since trafficking in persons is a transnational crime, all anti-trafficking programs can be supported with INCLE funds, thus eliminating the need for ESF. G/TIP receives INCLE funds in a more timely and efficient manner, which enables programming to be accomplished more rapidly.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 20,400 | 21,262 | 20,400 | -862 |
| Economic Support Fund | 12,000 | 12,000 | 0 | -12,000 |
| International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement | 8,400 | 9,262 | 20,400 | 11,138 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons** | **20,400** | **21,262** | **20,400** | **-862** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 20,400 | 21,262 | 20,400 | -862 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 12,000 | 12,000 | 0 | -12,000 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 12,000 | 12,000 | 0 | -12,000 |
| **International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement** | 8,400 | 9,262 | 20,400 | 11,138 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 8,400 | 9,262 | 20,400 | 11,138 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **G/TIP - Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons** | **20,400** | **21,262** | **20,400** | **-862** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 20,400 | 21,262 | 20,400 | -862 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 20,400 | 21,262 | 20,400 | -862 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 1,020 | 850 | 850 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,020 | 850 | 850 | 0 |

### Peace and Security

The Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP Report), compiled by 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 2009 report, for example, 173 countries were ranked with two countries listed as special cases.

Funding will be directed towards increasing the capacity of programs in the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers, Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poor performing countries on Tier 2 of the TIP Report. Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices, leading to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds for prevention activities will develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery. Increased monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs continues to be of high priority for G/TIP.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: G/TIP funds anti-trafficking programs linked to the results of the annual TIP Report to Congress, where each country's anti-trafficking efforts are assessed and ranked. Priority countries selected for funding are those ranked in Tier 3 and on the Tier 2 Watch List, and some poor-performing Tier 2 countries where there is political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report but lack of economic resources.

G/TIP places high priority on performance monitoring and evaluation of anti-trafficking programs and does this by performing routine site visits, management assistance visits, technical assistance training, and program officer monitoring of semiannual progress reports - programmatic and financial. These mechanisms can lead to mid-course adjustments in ongoing programs and inform program planning. All G/TIP-funded programs include indicators to measure performance, identify the most effective programs, and disseminate information about promising and best practices. In addition, to ensure that programs are effective, G/TIP uses funds to support research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and assess the effectiveness and impact of training, technical assistance, and programs that provide key services to victims. To further support and enhance monitoring and evaluation efforts in FY 2008, G/TIP funded the Urban Institute (UI) and Westat Inc. to conduct evaluability assessments of eight of U.S.-funded anti-trafficking programs. Based on the findings of

the evaluability assessments, UI and Westat Inc. will produce reports identifying promising practices in combating human trafficking and guidance for other programs on how to best document activities in a manner that enhances program evaluation.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: G/TIP began using performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs in FY 2009, and will be able to better link performance information to inform future budget and programmatic decisions as data is reported. The global need for anti-trafficking funds is a large factor for informing budget choices as the requests for foreign assistance funding nearly doubled in FY 2010 ($289 million) from FY 2009 ($146 million). From the 2010 solicitation for program statements of interest (SOIs), G/TIP received 533 SOIs for anti-trafficking projects, 92 regional/global SOIs from non-governmental organizations, and 64 SOIs from embassies.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: G/TIP expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are maintained. G/TIP will continue to collect and analyze performance data from all anti-trafficking programs supported by centrally-managed funds that are directed to a.) projects in priority countries as identified in the annual TIP Report rankings - Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List; b.) projects in poor-performing countries ranked as Tier 2 in the TIP Report that target law enforcement or victim protection deficiencies that jeopardize their Tier 2 ranking; c.) monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact and replicability; d.) pilot projects that show promise; e.) emergency anti-trafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster); and f.) research.

# PM - Political-Military Affairs

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focuses on achieving the peace and security objective by using foreign assistance resources to build the capacity of recipient countries to fight alongside of and, whenever possible, in lieu of U.S. troops in peacekeeping, coalition, and counterterrorist operations. PM does this primarily by supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, coalition, and counterterrorist operations. PM also promotes the peace and security objective by responding to the security threat posed by landmines, unexploded ordnance, and at-risk, illicit, unsecure, or excess small arms/light weapons (SA/LW), man-portable air defense systems (MANPADS), and conventional munitions.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 248,043 | 242,764 | 231,343 | -11,421 |
| Foreign Military Financing | 51,420 | 54,464 | 56,583 | 2,119 |
| International Military Education and Training | 5,211 | 5,105 | 5,410 | 305 |
| Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs | 70,462 | 65,295 | 47,550 | -17,745 |
| Peacekeeping Operations | 120,950 | 117,900 | 121,800 | 3,900 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PM - Political-Military Affairs** | **248,043** | **242,764** | **231,343** | **-11,421** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 248,043 | 242,764 | 231,343 | -11,421 |
| **Foreign Military Financing** | 51,420 | 54,464 | 56,583 | 2,119 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 51,420 | 54,464 | 56,583 | 2,119 |
| **International Military Education and Training** | 5,211 | 5,105 | 5,410 | 305 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 5,211 | 5,105 | 5,410 | 305 |
| **Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs** | 70,462 | 65,295 | 47,550 | -17,745 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 70,462 | 65,295 | 47,550 | -17,745 |
| **Peacekeeping Operations** | 120,950 | 117,900 | 121,800 | 3,900 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 120,950 | 117,900 | 121,800 | 3,900 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PM - Political-Military Affairs** | **248,043** | **242,764** | **231,343** | **-11,421** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 248,043 | 242,764 | 231,343 | -11,421 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 248,043 | 242,764 | 231,343 | -11,421 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 57,781 | 59,569 | 61,993 | 2,424 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 57,781 | 59,569 | 61,993 | 2,424 |

## Peace and Security

PM manages the Department's programs that are funded by the Foreign Military Financing (FMF), International Military Education and Training (IMET), and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) accounts, as well as the Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program, which sum to a combined request of more than $6 billion for FY 2011. Funding shown in this chapter represents the portion that is not allocated bilaterally by country and activity until the fiscal year of implementation, which comprises about four percent of the total FY 2011 request for these programs. Additional information on these programs appears in the relevant account chapters of the Congressional Budget Justification.

Bilateral FMF and IMET programs enhance the ability of friends and allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counterinsurgency 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.

The PKO account 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 and the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. PKO funding also enhances the ability of States to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of States to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative (EARSI) programs; and 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.

The CWD program 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 two formerly separate Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR) sub-accounts (NADR-Humanitarian Demining and NADR-SA/LW). NADR International Trust Fund (ITF) funds the International Trust Fund for Demining and Mine Victims Assistance, headquartered in Ljubljana, Slovenia, and is the primary implementer for humanitarian mine action in the mine affected countries of southeast Europe and the Former Republic of Yugoslavia.

<u>Foreign Military Financing (FMF):</u> FMF resources will be used to support administrative costs of stabilization operations and security sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations.

FMF Administrative funds cover costs incurred by the Department of Defense to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. They include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, ICASS/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas, which implement the military assistance programs and which have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements.

<u>International Military Education and Training (IMET):</u> IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running the expanded-IMET (E-IMET) schools.

IMET Administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at the three dedicated E-IMET schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense for Medical Operations, as well as the Mobile Education Training program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The CWD sub-account is comprised of two previously separate NADR sub-accounts: NADR-Humanitarian Demining (HD) and NADR-SA/LW. NADR-CWD and NADR-ITF funds are managed by the Office of Weapons Removal and Abatement in the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM/WRA). PM/WRA manages programs in 36 countries to provide stockpile security and to destroy explosive remnants of war (to include landmines, unexploded ordnance - UXO, and abandoned ammunition), and excess and obsolete SA/LW, including MANPADS.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs.

A modest increase in PKO funds will continue to support the GPOI program, which to date has trained more than 100,000 peacekeepers since FY 2005. FY 2011 GPOI PKO funds will build sustainable, indigenous peacekeeping capacity. GPOI will focus on assisting the development of capacity for both military troops and formed police units, including support for collaboration with the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units. PKO funds will also continue to support the military capacity-building component of the TSCTP program, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between countries. TSCTP PKO funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Since its inception in FY 2005, the GPOI program maintains a contracted evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, which has helped ensure GPOI achieves its goals. To date, FY 2005 through FY 2009 GPOI funds have trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well above the initial goal of 75,000 worldwide by 2010. As a result, the GPOI program has shifted in Phase II to focus more on increasing indigenous peacekeeping capacity building.

Use of Performance Information in Budget and Programming Decisions: While FY 2011 funds will continue to provide training, equipment, and sustain 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.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: In regards to CWD, and especially the issue of landmines, countries are graduated from assistance when they have eliminated the most pressing humanitarian impacts of landmines and are able to sustain future operations with indigenous capacity and little external funding.

# PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration

## 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 managing the United States relationship 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 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 1,714,500 | 1,738,000 | 1,650,400 | -87,600 |
| Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 0 |
| Migration and Refugee Assistance | 1,674,500 | 1,693,000 | 1,605,400 | -87,600 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration** | **1,714,500** | **1,738,000** | **1,650,400** | **-87,600** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 3,776 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Migration and Refugee Assistance** | 3,776 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 3,776 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 1,710,724 | 1,738,000 | 1,650,400 | -87,600 |
| **Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance** | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 0 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 40,000 | 45,000 | 45,000 | 0 |
| **Migration and Refugee Assistance** | 1,670,724 | 1,693,000 | 1,605,400 | -87,600 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 1,626,755 | 1,651,046 | 1,565,800 | -85,246 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 43,969 | 41,954 | 39,600 | -2,354 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration** | **1,714,500** | **1,738,000** | **1,650,400** | **-87,600** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 3,776 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 3,776 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 1,710,724 | 1,738,000 | 1,650,400 | -87,600 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 1,666,755 | 1,696,046 | 1,610,800 | -85,246 |

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5.3 Migration Management | 43,969 | 41,954 | 39,600 | -2,354 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 23,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 23,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## 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 objectives 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 FY 2011 funding request continues ongoing Iraq-related protection and assistance programs. It includes support for refugee and displaced returns and continued care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees and conflict victims, including UNHCR's protection activities for displaced Iraqis and returnees, and other populations of concern inside Iraq, as well as critical humanitarian programs of international organization (IO) and non-governmental (NGO) partners for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and other countries in the region. The request is based on the assumption that there will be an increase in returnees in 2011 and increased operational space inside Iraq for humanitarian assistance programs for IO and NGO assistance programs for those returnees. At the same time, while care and maintenance programs for Iraqi refugees in the region can be expected to decrease as more refugees repatriate, the need for a robust assistance program outside of Iraq will continue due to cost of living increases in asylum countries and depletion of refugees' own resources. The FY 2011 request also includes continuing support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health, and other assistance to over 4.7 million Palestinian refugees in the Middle East. This funding is essential to meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The December 2008/January 2009 Gaza crisis highlighted UNRWA's critical role in meeting those needs and fostering regional stability. PRM's request includes continued funding for the most critical protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in the region as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced inside Afghanistan. It continues support to UNHCR and ICRC protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return.

The FY 2011 request also continues funding for ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Darfur, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the CAR, Kenya, and Somalia and ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted situations in the Caucasus region. It strives to meet the needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes and supports post-conflict returns and recovery of displaced Sri Lankans. It includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 200,000 Colombians who are expected to be displaced within Colombia each year and humanitarian assistance for Colombian refugees in the region. Assistance programs support permanent solutions to displacement that are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2011 request continues support for repatriation and reintegration programs in Southern Sudan, the DRC, and Burundi. It will support ongoing efforts to promote local integration or return of some 200,000 Kosovo internally displaced persons (IDPs) in Serbia and support efforts to resolve the legacy of refugee and IDP issues for those still displaced throughout the Balkans from conflicts in the early 1990s.

This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence; 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.

The FY 2011 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants throughout the world. It provides modest but essential funding to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of human trafficking.

Refugee admissions to the United States provide a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable people and demonstrate the compassion of Americans by offering a solution when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. The FY 2011 request will increase support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program to fund the rising costs associated with the overseas processing, transportation, and initial resettlement services provided to refugees admitted under the program. The request also extends refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa applicants and their families.

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 2011 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of Jewish migrants in need of assistance to Israel. It will continue to provide adequate funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training to those in need.

As humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) and Emergency Migration and Refugee Assistance appropriations have expanded to respond, and resources managed by PRM have increased, by over 50 percent in the past four years. The FY 2011 request for administrative expenses reflects an increase in PRM staffing over the next several years in order to continue to provide the necessary Bureau oversight and management of this expanded programming.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: PRM continued to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation of program and financial performance in FY 2009 to inform policy decision-making and good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM incorporates these performance measures in framework agreements with international organizations, including UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts formal annual reviews of these framework agreements and each organization's performance, as well as interim or annual evaluations of each non-governmental organization program. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews that use performance analysis to inform funding decisions. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through field monitoring trips, program, and financial reports from implementing partners, evaluations, and other sources. In FY 2009, PRM completed an external evaluation of its support for refugee return and reintegration in Burundi; this evaluation found that the program was well designed, sensitively adjusted to the evolving need, and rigorously executed. The evaluation's econometric model found that PRM assistance enabled Burundi returnees to achieve socioeconomic parity with incumbent families within 4.2 years of return on average.

Use of Performance Information in Budget and Program Decisions: PRM uses performance information in every budget and program decision. For example, monitoring of the U.S. Refugee Admissions program's initial support to refugees arriving in the United States found that new arrivals were increasingly struggling to find employment and affordable housing in the context of the economic downturn. As a result, PRM is dedicating additional FY 2010 resources to support refugees' initial reception and placement in the United States.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Assessments of global humanitarian needs show that the needs of PRM's populations of concern are growing. In this context, PRM's request for FY 2011 MRA resources proposes a modest response to these needs and seeks to sustain the strong performance of humanitarian programs in providing life-saving assistance and protection. PRM's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting global humanitarian needs relies on administrative resources included in the FY 2011 MRA request.

# S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The President's FY 2011 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the 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 (S/GAC). PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is provided below. In FY 2011, S/GAC will continue management efforts to support greater value for money, improve the quality of collected data, strengthen supply chains, and ensure that country and activity budgets better reflect the realities of the epidemic at the local level.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 1,360,249 | 1,402,579 | 1,543,579 | 141,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | 1,360,249 | 1,402,579 | 1,543,579 | 141,000 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator** | **1,360,249** | **1,402,579** | **1,543,579** | **141,000** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 1,360,249 | 1,402,579 | 1,543,579 | 141,000 |
| **Global Health and Child Survival - State** | 1,360,249 | 1,402,579 | 1,543,579 | 141,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,360,249 | 1,402,579 | 1,543,579 | 141,000 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator** | **1,360,249** | **1,402,579** | **1,543,579** | **141,000** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 1,360,249 | 1,402,579 | 1,543,579 | 141,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 1,360,249 | 1,402,579 | 1,543,579 | 141,000 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 310,115 | 305,787 | 305,787 | 0 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 132,426 | 132,427 | 132,427 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 177,689 | 173,360 | 173,360 | 0 |

## Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): HIV/AIDS: S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as the Peace Corps, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and partner-country governments. In addition, S/GAC increasingly links PEPFAR efforts to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the President's Malaria Initiative. S/GAC also links PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs with other U.S. TB programs.

International Partnerships: S/GAC considers both bilateral and multilateral efforts essential to achieving durable success in the fight against HIV/AIDS. In FY 2011, S/GAC will continue to work

with and through international partnerships to build political will, establish international norms, ensure a broad-based multi-sectoral and coordinated response, and support service delivery. S/GAC manages strategic relationships with key PEPFAR partners including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund); 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, S/GAC emphasizes coordination between PEPFAR and its 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 HHS' National Institutes of Health budget also supports the U.S. contribution to the Global Fund. This request also includes funding for UNAIDS to support core work in its five focus areas: leadership and advocacy, strategic information and technical support, monitoring and evaluation, expanded engagement of civil society, and mobilization of resources.

PEPFAR is working to support its multilateral partners in evaluating their programs and identifying efficiencies to ensure that the U.S. contributions to these organizations are used effectively and efficiently. The United States has supported evaluation processes within both the Global Fund and UNAIDS through financial contributions as well as through staff time.

In 2009, the Global Fund presented the results of a five-year evaluation meant to assess overall performance against its goals and principles after at least one full grant cycle had been completed. Specific areas of focus for this evaluation included the organizational efficiency and effectiveness of the Global Fund, effectiveness of the Global Fund partnership model, and impact of the Global Fund on HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. A key finding from the Global Fund evaluation is the need to reform the Global Fund's grant architecture, a reform that S/GAC is supporting through its leadership position on the Global Fund Board. The grant architecture reforms will move the Global Fund grant portfolio from a project-based approach to one that is more program-based and better integrated with national disease strategies, as countries will be required to explain how individual grant programs support their national responses to AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria. These reforms are intended to consolidate and rationalize country programs and reporting requirements, harmonize Global Fund financing with country level fiscal and planning cycles, and reduce transaction costs. By reducing duplication of effort at the country level, encouraging coordinated planning, and supporting the development of improved monitoring and evaluation tools and systems, both PEPFAR and the Global Fund will enable countries to identify gaps in services and achieve greater "value for money."

The U.S. Government has also supported the second independent evaluation of UNAIDS, which was completed in 2009. The evaluation recommends improving the focus of UNAIDS to strategically align programs and build flexibility, responsiveness, accountability, governance, and efficiency. The United States will continue to work through multilateral partnerships to support performance monitoring and evaluation and to encourage these organizations to implement the associated recommendations. In particular, the U.S. Government will use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure that key findings are implemented.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: Funding will provide technical support and support for strategic information and evaluation activities. The request includes central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Through strategic information systems, PEPFAR aims to sustain the development of and communication about the evidence base supporting specific HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice.

Technical leadership and direct technical support activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and counseling and testing), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as food and nutrition, gender, twinning of U.S. and overseas institutions, and health systems strengthening, including supply chain management, and human resources for health (including training of health care workers).

In order to increase the sustainability of these programs, technical support activities are needed, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management of these services through local indigenous partners in partner countries. Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy's programmatic priorities. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is used to help develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of multinational and local companies.

As part of the technical outreach of PEPFAR, S/GAC and the World Health Organization (WHO) developed a four-year strategic framework document to support a more collaborative relationship. This document specifies objectives and a timeline to guide both WHO and PEPFAR FY 2011 planning and budget allocations based on the jointly-identified priority areas of antiretroviral therapy, male circumcision, TB/HIV integrated programs, and health systems strengthening, with a focus on human capacity development and strategic information.

Oversight and Management: Funding is planned to support the operational costs incurred by the PEPFAR-implementing U.S. Government agency headquarters including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

Management improvement activities include staffing for results exercises to ensure that headquarters and country teams have the appropriate mix of staff and skills to support the U.S. response to the country's epidemic. In addition, the Locally Employed Staff working group's creation of framework job descriptions for common PEPFAR public health positions will help country teams recruit and retain locally employed staff. Having locally employed staff in these positions is crucial to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the PEPFAR program, providing continuity of knowledge, and developing the capacity of the local workforce.

Additional Funding for Country Programs: Additional funding for country programs will be allocated to PEPFAR country programs with successful Partnership Frameworks (PF). The goal of each PF is to advance the progress and leadership of partner 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 United States and partner countries, and which set forth a progression of U.S. support in coordination with partner-country government investment and policy change. Negotiations at the country level with a variety of stakeholders define each PF, and reflect each country's unique situation, capabilities, and priorities.

Success of a PF will be measured by demonstrating increased partner-government ownership and investment in the response to HIV/AIDS. Subsequent to signing the PF, the United States and partner-country governments develop the Partnership Framework Implementation Plan (PFIP), which details the objectives, contributions, and targets for the PF. The PFIP stipulates how the PF will be monitored, and how such monitoring will support national data collection systems, moving away from PEPFAR-specific reporting systems. The United States, partner-country governments, and other development partners will jointly monitor the PF annually, including a review that assesses progress

toward targets, policy reform, projected financial contributions, cost efficiencies through coordinated financing, increasing program ownership by the government, and any steps to allow for mid-course corrections, as needed, in order to ensure achievement of goals. In addition, the indicators and targets outlined in the PF and PFIP will be tracked, including all indicators required by PEPFAR and any others agreed upon as part of the PF. Financial contributions will be monitored based on National AIDS Spending Assessments, National Health Accounts, and other monitoring mechanisms.

Additional funding for country programs will support the continued scale-up of patients receiving treatment. Treatment scale-up will place a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. Furthermore, countries will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through greater consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs, laboratory equipment and reagents, and consumables.

Increased scale of counseling and testing programs across multiple countries will also contribute to prevention and treatment efficiencies, as greater numbers of HIV-infected individuals will be identified earlier in the course of disease progression, providing opportunities for the early application of less expensive medical care options as well as for behavioral interventions to reduce new infections. Treatment programs will increasingly contribute to efficiencies in prevention programs as greater scale of Prevention with Positives interventions is achieved in treatment settings, often at minimal cost, as most requisite infrastructure is already in place.

Effective prevention interventions, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and male circumcision, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. Finally, the request will provide support for country-level treatment capacity by strengthening health systems and expanding the number of trained and retained health workers.

As part of these funds, $100 million Global Health Initiative (GHI) Strategic Reserve is requested to accelerate the scale-up of integrated country-owned health services and health system strengthening, promote the implementation of innovations and scale-up rigorous evaluation to achieve sustainable health improvements for women, newborns, and children. An additional $100 million will be derived from the GHCS-USAID account. This investment will support overall U.S. efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in selected countries, particularly through efforts to rapidly scale up high-impact interventions for each health program, integrate across health programs when possible, and strengthen health systems through close coordination with governments, the private sector, and development partners. For more information on the GHI Strategic Reserve Fund, please see the chapter on the GHI.

Accelerated Implementation of the Global Health Initiative: Through this investment, PEPFAR will support overall U.S. efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in several countries, particularly through efforts in coordination with other health care services, such as those to expand PMTCT, improve early infant diagnosis, and strengthen the ability of country-level health systems to integrate HIV/AIDS care with basic primary and specialty services.

The following table describes U.S. PEPFAR assistance:

| President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ($ in millions) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Enacted | FY 2011 Request |
| **HIV/AIDS Bilateral** | **5,503** | **5,542** | **5,739** |
| State and USAID HIV/AIDS | 4,909 | 4,959 | 5,150 |
| USAID GHCS HIV/AIDS | 350 | 350 | 350 |
| State GHCS HIV/AIDS | 4,559 | 4,609 | 4,800 |
| HHS HIV/AIDS | 586 | 573 | 589 |
| CDC HIV/AIDS | 119 | 119 | 118 |
| NIH HIV/AIDS Research* | 467 | 454 | 471 |
| DOD HIV/AIDS | 8 | 10 | - |
| **TB Bilateral** | **177** | **243** | **251** |
| USAID GHCS TB | 163 | 225 | 230 |
| Other USAID TB | 14 | 18 | 21 |
| **Global Fund Multilateral** | **1,000** | **1,050** | **1,000** |
| HHS NIH | 300 | 300 | 300 |
| USAID GHCS | 100 | - | - |
| State GHCS | 600 | 750 | 700 |
| **PEPFAR TOTAL** | **6,680** | **6,835** | **6,990** |

*The international HIV/AIDS research total for FY09 consists of $452M from regular appropriations and $16M from American Recovery and Reinvestment Act dollars.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: PEPFAR, led by the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate the program's performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Prevention Portfolio Review: After a review of the FY 2009 Country Operational Plan (COP), and in light of new surveillance data and improving relations with the South African government, the PEPFAR headquarters team encouraged the South Africa country team to review their prevention portfolio. A review of the prevention portfolio revealed that the portfolio had many partners and more funding that was heavily youth- and abstinence-focused, despite an epidemic that had the highest prevalence in 20 to 35 year olds.

Cost Modeling: Building on PEPFAR's extensive prior work in estimating the cost of HIV treatment, beginning in January 2009 PEPFAR engaged in a comprehensive program to increase country team utilization of sophisticated cost modeling methodologies for future planning. Fifteen PEPFAR country teams attended two regional workshops where they paired with technical assistance providers, identified gaps in costing and planning, and developed an action plan for obtaining high quality, detailed programmatic cost data. This data was then used to evaluate partner performance and develop scenario-based models to predict future programmatic and resource needs.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Adult Treatment Technical Working Group undertook six country-level program evaluations in 2009. These reviews were focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR treatment programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2009, 31 countries and the Caribbean region submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters, documenting program results achieved and funds obligated within the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 47 country-level and program-level indicators, based on the activities funded in any given program area. Beginning in

FY 2009, APR results were measurable against FY 2009 targets set in the COPs. Countries were asked to set targets based on what they could accomplish during that fiscal year, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Prevention Portfolio Review: In prevention, funds are being programmed to ensure that they focus on the drivers of the epidemic; that PEPFAR's attention is on preventing new infections; that programs move beyond individual behavior change to also address social and normative change; that they share and replicate best and promising practices; that they capitalize on existing structures and systems; and that they achieve sufficient quality, scale, and scope. For example, the reviews in South Africa resulted in the country team reprogramming 30 percent of youth-based prevention activities to focus on populations that are likely to be the source of new infections, as well as on key drivers of the epidemic, located in sixteen "hot spot" areas.

Cost Modeling: Because of costing efforts, there are currently 12 countries with completed or ongoing studies examining the cost of treatment and other scale-up activities. These costing studies provide multiple examples of improved planning as a result of better information. Having this information has enabled more transparent and productive discussions with other funders and country governments regarding the improved coordination of resources. Data from country-level costing studies have been used centrally to update and improve budget-planning models.

Technical Working Group Reviews: As a result of the Adult Treatment Technical Working Group evaluation in Uganda, the review found that although there were many excellent partners on the ground, cost savings could be generated by working with the Ministry of Health to regionalize better the implementing partners. This regionalization ensures efforts are not being duplicated and that information systems, human resource trainings, supply chains, and reporting processes can be streamlined in support of provincial- or district-level government health offices.

Annual Program Results: The alignment of targets and results introduced in the FY 2009 APR allows the direct comparison of targets to results in order to better monitor program progress. The PEPFAR program results reported in the APR have been used broadly to inform funding allocation decisions, including FY 2010 budget allocations, funding for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) initiative outlined below, and investments in treatment.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 request will support the shift in PEPFAR's prevention programming to high-impact, targeted interventions. By aligning a significantly increased proportion of overall prevention funds to programming for populations at higher risk for acquiring or transmitting infection, and by directing dollars to evidence-based interventions that target specific populations and risk behaviors, PEPFAR will achieve a greater impact with its prevention investment.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. As part of the Global Health Initiative, and in order to scale up prevention mechanisms that work, improve women's health infrastructure, and expand integration with antenatal care services, PEPFAR will devote specific financing to PMTCT in FY 2011.

PEPFAR will continue to scale up the number of persons supported on treatment. Treatment scale-up will place a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. The request will also provide support for country-level treatment capacity by strengthening health systems and expanding the number of trained health workers.

# Asia Middle East Regional

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Asia and Middle East (AME) regions face a wide array of challenges that require regional 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. U.S. regional assistance helps to tackle problems that cross borders, and cannot be comprehensively addressed through bilateral programs alone.

FY 2011 assistance will focus on key themes through activities and expert advisors to increase the impact of U.S. assistance programs in Asia and the Middle East through technical leadership, analysis, and guidance on key technical issues and promotion of best practices; support field missions in program design, implementation, assessment, and outreach; and provide rapid deployment of assistance for post-emergency reconstruction and to societies experiencing democratic or economic openings, breakthroughs, or transitions from war to peace.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 40,471 | 55,506 | 31,831 | -23,675 |
| Development Assistance | 35,521 | 49,356 | 25,681 | -23,675 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - State | 650 | 650 | 650 | 0 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | 4,300 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 0 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | **40,471** | **55,506** | **31,831** | **-23,675** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 50 | 756 | 532 | -224 |
| **Development Assistance** | 50 | 756 | 532 | -224 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 50 | 756 | 532 | -224 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 548 | 2,500 | 1,468 | -1,032 |
| **Development Assistance** | 548 | 2,500 | 1,468 | -1,032 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 361 | 1,275 | 875 | -400 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 187 | 1,225 | 593 | -632 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 35,896 | 37,150 | 12,631 | -24,519 |
| **Development Assistance** | 30,946 | 31,000 | 6,481 | -24,519 |
| 3.1 Health | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 3.2 Education | 28,946 | 29,000 | 4,481 | -24,519 |
| **Global Health and Child Survival - State** | 650 | 650 | 650 | 0 |
| 3.1 Health | 650 | 650 | 650 | 0 |
| **Global Health and Child Survival - USAID** | 4,300 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 0 |
| 3.1 Health | 4,300 | 5,500 | 5,500 | 0 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 3,977 | 15,100 | 17,200 | 2,100 |
| **Development Assistance** | 3,977 | 15,100 | 17,200 | 2,100 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 455 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 0 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 225 | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 2,665 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 0 | 900 | 900 | 0 |
| 4.8 Environment | 632 | 9,800 | 12,000 | 2,200 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | **40,471** | **55,506** | **31,831** | **-23,675** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 50 | 756 | 532 | -224 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 50 | 756 | 532 | -224 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 548 | 2,500 | 1,468 | -1,032 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 361 | 1,275 | 875 | -400 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 187 | 1,225 | 593 | -632 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 35,896 | 37,150 | 12,631 | -24,519 |
| 3.1 Health | 6,950 | 8,150 | 8,150 | 0 |
| 3.2 Education | 28,946 | 29,000 | 4,481 | -24,519 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 3,977 | 15,100 | 17,200 | 2,100 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 455 | 1,800 | 1,800 | 0 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 225 | 600 | 500 | -100 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 2,665 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 0 | 900 | 900 | 0 |
| 4.8 Environment | 632 | 9,800 | 12,000 | 2,200 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 6,578 | 6,891 | 5,510 | -1,381 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 4,418 | 2,416 | 1,000 | -1,416 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 2,160 | 4,475 | 4,510 | 35 |

### Peace and Security

U.S. assistance in the AME region ensures that programs in the region stay on the cutting edge of analysis, information, strategy, and program design. Countries in the AME region continue to face challenges of extremism and separatist movements that threaten national and regional stability.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2011 funding will assist partner governments in providing effective, legitimate, and accountable security for their citizens. Given that support for more radical, intolerant, and violence-supporting strains of political Islam is on the rise across the region, U.S. assistance programs must enhance and refine their methodologies to mitigate effectively the appeal of radical ideologies.

### 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 have become popular as democratic institutions have not delivered promised security and development to citizens. Additionally, the Middle East continues to be the least democratic region in the world, dominated as it is by entrenched authoritarian regimes adept at political manipulation through alternating cycles of openness and repression.

Development Assistance (DA): To meet these challenges, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to provide crucial technical leadership and expertise to field missions to increase the impact of democracy and governance programs.

### Investing in People

USAID continues to provide cutting-edge education programming that emphasizes increased access to quality education, and promotes tolerance and moderation in countries with large Muslim populations. Building human capacity and fostering leadership in the region will help to increase the impact and sustainability of U.S. investments in development. In the health sector, USAID's technical experts assure that U.S. field programs have the very latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

Development Assistance (DA): Basic Education: FY 2011 resources will provide at-risk and disadvantaged children with opportunities for employment, education, training, and constructive civic engagement. U.S. assistance programs aim to reduce the vulnerability of youth to poverty, social disengagement, and recruitment into extremist movements.

Water Supply and Sanitation: FY 2011 funding is requested to promote trans-boundary water cooperation in the Middle East; strengthen regional institutions, such as the Arab Water Council; and expand regional programs and initiatives, such as the Water Operators Partnership, aimed at improving water supply and sanitation service delivery.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Maternal and Child Health: Epidemiological data and trend analysis will be developed to design health service strategies, and ensure faster and wider adoption of best practices. USAID field missions will use the Global Development Commons, which aims to improve collaboration using innovative technologies, to help disseminate information on best practices and lessons learned.

HIV/AIDS: The AME Regional Program also helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East by supporting people living with HIV/AIDS through programs that promote effective leadership among people living with HIV. AME regional HIV programs develop the capacity of local HIV organizations to provide essential HIV services and advocate for national and regional level support on issues such as treatment, reduction of stigma and discrimination, and empowerment of most-at-risk populations.

Water Supply and Sanitation: FY 2011 resources will continue to support the Blue Revolution Initiative (BRI) to tackle crippling water challenges confronting the Middle East and Africa and transform water management; help ensure that water and sanitation programs are carefully targeted, innovative, and technically sound; and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions. 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 trans-boundary water cooperation to improve water security, which can be a flashpoint issue in the region.

## 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.

Development Assistance (DA): Trade Capacity-Building: FY 2011 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.

Environment: Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity in Asia and the Middle East regions. Energy demand over the next 15 years is expected to increase by 50 percent. Recognizing the importance of natural resources, biodiversity, and energy for economic progress and poverty reduction, the AME Regional program will support critical analysis and development of alliances to promote conservation and management of key natural resources. These activities will build upon previous AME innovations to institutionalize transparency in the timber trade, reduce conflict over forests, conserve biodiversity, and promote clean energy development. FY 2011 environmental funding under the AME Regional program will focus on advancing three strategic priorities: strengthening science and technology in the region, continuing support to the Coral Triangle Initiative

to manage and protect Southeast Asia's extraordinarily bio-diverse coral reefs, and supporting the Initiative against Illegal Logging in Asia. Program impacts will be tracked through the size of the area of biological significance under improved management as a result of U.S. assistance.

Agriculture: FY 2011 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, funding 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.

Energy: In the area of energy, FY 2011 resources will focus on expanding trade in clean energy and enhancing the ability of governments to deliver clean energy services. New programs will focus on providing technical support for institutional development and assisting governments to expand clean power production and distribution.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

AME Regional is primarily a program by which the Asia and Middle East Bureaus provide technical expertise by subject-matter experts to field missions in the AME regions for the purposes of developing, designing, and evaluating their assistance programs. In FY 2009, the AME Regional Program supported Alliances, Analyses, and Program Support (AAPS), which is a buy-in to the USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade Bureau's Business Growth Initiative project. AAPS conducted an assessment of Global Development Alliances supported by AME missions that provides recommendations on how to promote successful economic growth alliances. AAPS also prepared an analytical assessment of economic growth options in support of USAID/Yemen's strategy development.

FY 2009 activities undertaken included training for AME field mission democracy and governance officers in counter-extremism assessment and program development techniques, analysis and staff seminar on how democracy and governance can target the poor, and an expert interagency briefing on Lebanon's electoral process and outcomes.

In FY 2009, AME program-funded environment staff provided technical assistance to Missions, including RDMA, Cambodia, and other East Asia Missions to help with assessments, strategic planning, program design, and evaluations related to clean energy, climate change, and biodiversity conservation. In Washington, the Senior Environmental Policy Advisor worked with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative and the Department of State to support the negotiation of a Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and China to combat illegal logging and the Strategic and Economic Dialogue with China.

In FY 2011, the AME Regional Program will continue to provide expert technical assistance to the planning, design, and evaluation of bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs for the region, with a view to improving their cost-effectiveness and their responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

# DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) supports specific activities to prevent and respond to crises, save lives, and alleviate suffering. DCHA aims to implement solutions that link humanitarian efforts with sustainable development goals, support democracy and good governance, and promote opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict, poverty, natural disasters, and a breakdown of good governance. DCHA is championing the objectives of U.S. foreign assistance as a lead organization for providing emergency life-saving disaster relief, 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 2011 budget for DCHA reflects increases in 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 complex crises, natural and manmade disasters, address global food security, support adaptation to global climate change, and anticipate and mitigate destabilizing threats to transformational development, including hunger, extremism, conflict, and displacement.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 1,204,411 | 2,404,438 | 2,417,700 | 13,262 |
| Democracy Fund | 37,000 | 50,000 | 0 | -50,000 |
| Development Assistance | 139,463 | 108,438 | 224,000 | 115,562 |
| Economic Support Fund | 44,000 | 37,500 | 0 | -37,500 |
| Food for Peace Title II | 100,948 | 1,295,500 | 1,272,000 | -23,500 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 0 |
| International Disaster Assistance | 820,000 | 845,000 | 860,700 | 15,700 |
| Transition Initiatives | 50,000 | 55,000 | 48,000 | -7,000 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance** | **1,204,411** | **2,404,438** | **2,417,700** | **13,262** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 70,018 | 70,650 | 41,700 | -28,950 |
| **Development Assistance** | 9,000 | 13,500 | 9,000 | -4,500 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 7,000 | 11,500 | 7,000 | -4,500 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 25,000 | 16,000 | 0 | -16,000 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 25,000 | 16,000 | 0 | -16,000 |
| **Transition Initiatives** | 36,018 | 41,150 | 32,700 | -8,450 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 0 | 1,150 | 2,000 | 850 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 36,018 | 40,000 | 30,700 | -9,300 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 68,526 | 82,350 | 59,800 | -22,550 |

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Democracy Fund** | 37,000 | 50,000 | 0 | -50,000 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 10,000 | 10,000 | 0 | -10,000 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 19,500 | 32,500 | 0 | -32,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 7,500 | 7,500 | 0 | -7,500 |
| **Development Assistance** | 12,544 | 12,000 | 44,500 | 32,500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 3,250 | 3,000 | 4,250 | 1,250 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 3,250 | 3,000 | 7,340 | 4,340 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 2,794 | 3,000 | 20,810 | 17,810 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,250 | 3,000 | 12,100 | 9,100 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 5,000 | 6,500 | 0 | -6,500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 5,000 | 6,500 | 0 | -6,500 |
| **Transition Initiatives** | 13,982 | 13,850 | 15,300 | 1,450 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 2,407 | 5,300 | 5,300 | 0 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 8,271 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 3,304 | 8,550 | 10,000 | 1,450 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 75,500 | 73,500 | 52,000 | -21,500 |
| **Development Assistance** | 48,500 | 45,500 | 39,000 | -6,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 10,000 | 11,100 | 9,600 | -1,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 12,500 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 0 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 26,000 | 22,000 | 17,000 | -5,000 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 14,000 | 15,000 | 0 | -15,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 14,000 | 15,000 | 0 | -15,000 |
| **Global Health and Child Survival - USAID** | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 0 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | 0 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 40,000 | 14,000 | 85,000 | 71,000 |
| **Development Assistance** | 40,000 | 14,000 | 85,000 | 71,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 40,000 | 12,000 | 75,000 | 63,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 0 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 950,367 | 2,163,938 | 2,179,200 | 15,262 |
| **Development Assistance** | 29,419 | 23,438 | 46,500 | 23,062 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 4,000 | 5,438 | 8,000 | 2,562 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 25,419 | 18,000 | 38,500 | 20,500 |
| **Food for Peace Title II** | 100,948 | 1,295,500 | 1,272,000 | -23,500 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 100,948 | 1,279,000 | 1,272,000 | -7,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 0 | 16,500 | 0 | -16,500 |
| **International Disaster Assistance** | 820,000 | 845,000 | 860,700 | 15,700 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 748,624 | 795,000 | 810,700 | 15,700 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 71,376 | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance** | **1,204,411** | **2,404,438** | **2,417,700** | **13,262** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 70,018 | 70,650 | 41,700 | -28,950 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 0 | 1,150 | 2,000 | 850 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 68,018 | 67,500 | 37,700 | -29,800 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 68,526 | 82,350 | 59,800 | -22,550 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 13,250 | 13,000 | 4,250 | -8,750 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 10,657 | 14,800 | 12,640 | -2,160 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 30,565 | 35,500 | 20,810 | -14,690 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 14,054 | 19,050 | 22,100 | 3,050 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 75,500 | 73,500 | 52,000 | -21,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 10,000 | 11,100 | 9,600 | -1,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 12,500 | 12,400 | 12,400 | 0 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 53,000 | 50,000 | 30,000 | -20,000 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 40,000 | 14,000 | 85,000 | 71,000 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 40,000 | 12,000 | 75,000 | 63,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 0 | 2,000 | 10,000 | 8,000 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 950,367 | 2,163,938 | 2,179,200 | 15,262 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 853,572 | 2,079,438 | 2,090,700 | 11,262 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 96,795 | 84,500 | 88,500 | 4,000 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 62,724 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 3,985 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 58,739 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Peace and Security

Development Assistance (DA): For FY 2011, DA funding under Peace and Security will enable DCHA to enhance conflict technical expertise and build conflict management capacity.

Pilot Programs and Field Collaboration: These pilot programs will allow DCHA to expand efforts to research and address the causes of instability, conflict, and extremism. DCHA will advance proven approaches to conflict resolution, management, and mitigation by providing demand-driven technical assistance and funding to USAID missions, thereby leveraging limited DA funds with larger mission programs. This builds on partnering with missions in countries facing problems that demand a conflict dimension to their development programs, but which are unable to design comprehensive programs in land tenure, environmental protection, or democracy and governance, due to resource constraints that inhibit the inclusion of conflict programming.

Technical Leadership/Strategic Partnerships: DCHA will expand its network of strategic partnerships through Global Development Alliances and other innovations to explore more fully the potential of two or three flagship partnerships with leading academic institutions. These partnerships will help to refine the most field-relevant practices in conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming and to apply the learning to the design of field programs, training implementing partners, and influencing donor practice.

Knowledge Management: As part of both USAID and DCHA efforts to establish and strengthen knowledge management, evaluation, and enhanced monitoring practices, additional funding will be used to build up these systems for conflict programming. Efforts begun in FY 2009 will continue to

strengthen global monitoring and evaluation efforts, facilitate the collection of an increasing body of information on past and ongoing conflict programming with USAID implementing partners, facilitate annual conferences to capture lessons and best practices that will be shared broadly, and produce related online content and print publications.

Conflict Technical Assistance: DCHA will deliver publicly-available and innovative conflict analysis, and project-relevant technical, programming, and policy guidance in conflict and development. This will be achieved through robust engagement with key U.S. and donor stakeholders in conflict prevention, peace building, and reconciliation.

Conflict Training/Cadre Development: As part of its assigned mission to mainstream conflict sensitivity throughout USAID, DCHA has begun to develop a cadre of Certified Conflict Officers (CCOs). Like a Contracting Officer's Technical Representative, these CCOs will come from the full range of technical positions across USAID, but will serve as a technical resource and advocate for conflict sensitivity at the Missions with which they work. These additional funds will accelerate the cadre development process by providing necessary professional development so that by the end of FY 2011, USAID would have at least one CCO in every regional platform and in overseas Missions in countries affected by conflict.

Economic Support Funds: Reconciliation Programs: In FY 2011, funding will support the Annual Program Statement for reconciliation in which 20 countries and regional missions are expected to participate. Programs will incorporate the people-to-people approach based on a context and conflict analysis that leads to a concrete program change hypothesis and programmatic solution. Proposed people-to-people activities will address gaps in current responses to a conflict as identified in the analysis. Programs will be based on best practices, build the capacity of local partners, and incorporate gender analysis into a proposed approach.

Transition Initiatives (TI): Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform: DCHA will support stabilization operations and security sector reform in strategic U.S. foreign policy countries by addressing key factors of instability at the local level while supporting host governments' efforts. DCHA programs will provide technical assistance in counterinsurgency and stabilization to key partners.

Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation: DCHA programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries. In FY 2011, DCHA programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address underlying causes of instability; increase access to information on peace, recovery, and development issues; as well as provide support to truth and reconciliation processes.

## Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA programming in FY 2011 occurs in the context of continuing instability due to the economic recession, as well as continuing U.S. engagement priorities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and other countries in crisis or transition. Funding in FY 2011 will continue to support programs that strengthen open and competitive political and electoral processes, rule of law and respect for human rights, politically active civil societies and independent media, anticorruption reforms, transparent and accountable governance, and reform of the security sector. DCHA will continue to develop labor assessment and programming tools that identify strategic points of intervention for labor programming, and will provide support to independent and democratic labor unions and organizations to strengthen their role in democratic governance.

Elections and Political Processes (EPP) Fund: The EPP Fund enables DCHA to respond swiftly to urgent, unmet, and unpredictable elections and political processes needs, such as snap elections, coups, calls for transitional justice or power sharing arrangements, transitions of newly elected leaders, and unexpected deaths of sitting Presidents. The EPP Fund is managed by the Elections and Political Processes Division within DCHA/DG, which solicits and reviews applications from Missions.

Applications are required to meet at least two of the following three criteria: the proposed program is unique and innovative, addresses snap elections or other unanticipated needs, and has the ability to have a significant and measurable impact.

Transition Initiatives (TI): DCHA programming in FY 2011 will support conditions for stability and development in conflict prone and other priority countries for U.S. foreign assistance. Programs will focus on building confidence and trust between government and communities, encouraging broad-based community participation in decision-making, and increasing access to public information.

DCHA will support political competition and consensus-building by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Additionally, programs will focus on supporting the work of non-governmental organizations, political parties, and human rights organizations to provide an opportunity for open debate and dialogue to occur.

DCHA will continue to support civil society by building capacities such as increasing civic leadership skills and grassroots participation, as well as provide technical assistance in areas such as organizational development and using various media.

## Investing in People

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2011 funds will be used for three programs: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), the Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF), and the Victims of Torture Fund (VTF). ASHA funds are used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment that leads to improved access to higher education, critical medical services, education opportunities for local populations, and demonstrating American ideas and practices abroad. The WVF provides a dedicated source to assist people living with disabilities as a result of armed conflict. The VTF works to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals, families, and community members who suffer from the physical and psychological effects of torture.

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS): Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) programs will continue to focus on building capacities to meet the needs of vulnerable children. DCOF provides support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress.

## Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): Food Security: While maintaining a robust humanitarian response to mitigate the immediate impacts of extreme hunger, FY 2011 funds will be used to increase the U.S. focus on development investments on the underlying causes of hunger and poverty. Increased availability of food at lower prices on international markets will be of increasing importance as the world emerges from the current economic contraction. DCHA will stimulate rural economies through programs that integrate social safety nets with broad-based agricultural growth and blend agriculture production with nutrition-specific assistance. U.S. investments that are global in nature and those targeted to specific countries will be aligned. By focusing initially on less than two dozen countries and strengthening USAID staffing in core competencies related to agriculture, poverty reduction, and nutrition, the U.S. can revitalize the international and local communities sustainably to reduce food insecurity.

Climate Change: FY 2011 DA funds will support activities to strengthen the adaptive capacity of the most vulnerable to climate variability and change. The request will implement site-based programs to reduce risk of climate disasters through building resilience of climate-vulnerable populations through disaster risk reduction and governance programs with governments, civil society, and communities.

In order to achieve results, DCHA relies on administrative support provided by an institutional support contractor to perform administrative backstopping, financial, and procurement support. DCHA performs all Food for Peace Title II procurement actions, totaling more than $2.3 billion in assistance annually. Over two million metric tons of U.S. food aid is sent to over 50 countries annually. The institutional contractor support is designed not only to ensure an efficient, timely, and robust response to international food-aid assistance appeals, including those through the World Food Program, but also to provide systems support for Food for Peace Information System that tracks commodity procurements and associated freight costs as well as maintaining the database and conducting data entry. The contractor also provides financial support to review hundreds of freight invoices received from implementers of Food for Peace Title II programs.

## Humanitarian Assistance

Through DCHA's assistance, the United States 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 so doing, U.S. assistance begins the process of stabilization and recovery, thereby assisting and creating opportunities for people adversely affected by conflict and natural disasters.

Development Assistance (DA): Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance Project (FANTA2): Through FANTA, USAID provides technical assistance and training in food security and nutrition across a range of priority technical areas. FANTA helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Title II programs in the following areas: community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating Title II with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding and infant and young child feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, women's nutrition issues and the relationship between gender and food security, and food security and nutrition interventions in high HIV/AIDS prevalence contexts.

Famine Early Warning System (FEWS NET): USAID relies heavily upon FEWS NET to provide pertinent and timely information on food security conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations. Additionally, USAID is attempting to find a cost-effective way of monitoring the newly-food-insecure countries, many of which have no early warning systems in place. This funding will assist USAID to extend its expertise in remote monitoring of weather, agricultural conditions, market prices, and food trade patterns, in collaboration with a large network of operational partners, such as the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Geological Service, and others. Countries will receive earlier warnings of potentially anomalous food access and food availability outcomes, and will be able to assess further the likelihood that the access and availability anomalies could have important food security impacts.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA): The FY 2011 request for the IDA account will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation in foreign countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, and for activities that manage and reduce the vulnerability to disaster hazards. The request will allow the United States to provide safe drinking water, basic health services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, livelihoods assistance, and additional support to millions of disaster-affected individuals worldwide. 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.

Food for Peace Title II: DCHA provides life-saving food in emergencies as well as during recovery and restoration of sustainable livelihoods strengthens local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and engage in disaster-risk reduction. Through DCHA, USAID provides other longer-term development-oriented (non-emergency) resources to help in recovery and in the improvement of the long-term food security of needy people that are discussed in the relevant country chapters.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Individual offices within DCHA conducted portfolio reviews in FY 2009. Additionally, DCHA offices conducted evaluations, sector assessments, and major special sectors. For example, the Office of Conflict Management and Mitigation (DCHA/CMM) conducted seven sector assessments, nine evaluations, four designs, and four major special studies during FY 2009 to evaluate program performance and support conflict-sensitive designs.

In FY 2010, DCHA is planning a comprehensive review of the entire bureau. The review will build upon and integrate the individual yearly office portfolio reviews. Individual offices are expanding their existing yearly portfolio reviews. For example, in January 2010, DCHA/CMM conducted a portfolio and pipeline review of all DCHA/CMM activities to assess programmatic impacts, financial performance, and the extent to which peacebuilding efforts are meeting expected targets. DCHA offices will conduct evaluations, sector assessments, and major special sectors. In addition, individual offices are improving their existing performance monitoring and evaluation tools and systems. For example, the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (DCHA/OFDA) will be initiating ongoing data quality assessments as part of improved field monitoring tools and guidance and developing a Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP).

Performance of DCHA/CMM-funded reconciliation and peacebuilding activities is monitored at the field level, and supported by technical experts in DCHA/CMM through site visits and virtual participation. DCHA/CMM program-funded staff trained more than 325 people in conflict mitigation and management during FY 2009, and this helped to establish a large cadre of trained professionals who can assess, monitor, and implement development activities that are designed to be conflict-sensitive and embody the principle of "do no harm." DCHA/CMM is developing a new knowledge management system to track the results of conflict mitigation grants globally. In FY 2009, Colombia served as a first pilot country for on-site grant monitoring, and staff visits provided a rapid evaluation of program impact that will assist in informing stakeholders on program constraints and impacts. The evaluation found that DCHA/CMM reconciliation and peacebuilding grants provide an opportunity to try non-traditional and specialized approaches to distinct conflict-related problem sets.

The Office of Democracy and Governance (DCHA/DG) implements a broad evaluation initiative to improve the quality of evaluations of USAID DG projects. This includes technical assistance to missions seeking support in designing and carrying out evaluations of new DG projects using state-of-the-art evaluation methodologies. However, data collection and analysis is a significant challenge for global programs managed by DCHA/DG, such as the Global Labor Program and the Elections and Political Processes Fund. DCHA/DG is developing an online performance management data-collection and analysis tool to increase mission reporting on EPP activities, which are anticipated to improve the quality and availability of performance data. DCHA/DG encourages the inclusion of PMPs as deliverables for all contractor and grantee-led activities.

The Office of Transition Initiatives (DCHA/OTI) conducted seven program evaluations and assessments in FY 2009 to evaluate the programmatic and financial performance of OTI-implemented programs which are funded by both the TI and non-TI accounts. In FY 2010, OTI will conduct nine program evaluations and assessments reviewing performance at all levels of implementation through a combination of a desk study, interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries, and field visits. The OTI program in Pakistan has formulated a creative approach to monitoring and evaluation in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) region. In a non-permissive environment, with access to projects sporadic and constant security threats looming, the program has a multi-layered system of checks and balances that works to monitor program activities closely and to provide feedback and analysis on lessons learned that can be used towards new program and project design. Separate entities providing multiple layers of monitoring include the implementing partner staff, the Government of Pakistan (GOP) officials, an independent Monitoring Unit, and the local community.

The implementing partner staff, as part of the grant management process, are required to complete a final report upon completion of the grant activity, including digital photos of before, during, and after shots, and whether the project was successful or not. Staff also monitors the media to track coverage of a local project to gauge impact of expanding the writ of the GOP in the FATA.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2009, DCHA/CMM coordinated and participated in an Interagency Conflict Assessment Framework (ICAF) in Yemen, which resulted in better geographical focus for the new USAID/Yemen stabilization portfolio goal. Moreover, the ICAF helped inform the reorientation of the USAID/Yemen Mission's strategy and programming towards stabilization needs, and enabled the United States to lead other donors in coordinating a multilateral focus on conflict mitigation and stabilization. In FY 2010, DCHA/CMM will support ICAFs planned for Ecuador, Liberia, and Uganda.

DCHA/OTI's Kenya program, launched in 2008, addresses internal factors contributing to instability and state fragility in the wake of the chaos and violence following the flawed 2007 elections. After a review of the program at the end of its first year, it was found that the program should continue through the upcoming 2012 Kenyan presidential elections and with the continued funding, a formulation and implementation of a scaling up operational plan of the program, and program time horizons lengthened as needed

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: Increased funding for the DG programs will result in increased numbers of domestic elections observers trained with U.S. assistance from 13,753 in FY 2009 to 35,000 in FY 2011. Additionally, DCHA expects increases to the number of international elections observers deployed with U.S. assistance from 40 in FY 2009 to 150 in FY 2011, and an increase in the number of individuals who receive U.S.-assisted political party training from 3,415 in FY 2009 to 5,000 in FY 2011.

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

| Country | FY 2008 | Disaster Type | FY 2009 | Disaster Type |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Afghanistan | 17,018 | Complex Emergency | 27,298 | Complex Emergency |
| Bangladesh | 5,962 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon | 3,620 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon |
| Burkina Faso | 300 | Flood | 1,450 | Flood |
| Burma | 26,449 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon | 6,008 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon |
| Chad | 7,062 | Complex Emergency | 9,784 | Complex Emergency |
| China (Peoples Republic of) | 1,027 | Earthquake | 445 | Earthquake |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1,683 | Complex Emergency | | |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 18,295 | Complex Emergency | 32,978 | Complex Emergency |
| Djibouti | 498 | Drought | 1,299 | Drought |
| Dominican Republic | 1,539 | Flood | | |
| East Timor | 1,220 | Complex Emergency | | |
| Eritrea | 3,006 | Complex Emergency | | |
| Ethiopia | 35,151 | Complex Emergency | 51,277 | Complex Emergency |
| Georgia | 12,137 | Complex Emergency | 8,508 | Complex Emergency |
| Haiti | 8,456 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon | 4,151 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon |
| Haiti | | | 1,112 | Accident |
| India | 1,176 | Flood | 1,948 | Flood |
| Iraq | 75,346 | Complex Emergency | 83,421 | Complex Emergency |
| Kenya | 11,021 | Complex Emergency | 23,945 | Food Security |
| Kyrgyzstan | | | 7,070 | Food Security |
| Madagascar | 1,226 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon | 891 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon |
| Mexico | 2,387 | Flood | | |
| Mozambique | 1,377 | Flood | | |
| Nepal | 2,654 | Complex Emergency | 5,000 | Food Security |
| Nicaragua | 1,276 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon | 142 | Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon |
| Pakistan | 3,296 | Complex Emergency | 102,553 | Complex Emergency |
| Pakistan | 2,550 | Flood | 2,333 | Earthquake |
| Somalia | 51,202 | Complex Emergency | 7,348 | Complex Emergency |
| Sri Lanka | 5,429 | Complex Emergency | 7,936 | Complex Emergency |
| Sudan | 44,208 | Complex Emergency | 46,314 | Complex Emergency |
| Sudan (Darfur) | 93,099 | Complex Emergency | 93,636 | Complex Emergency |
| Tajikistan | 4,343 | Winter Emergency | | |
| Uganda | 6,813 | Complex Emergency | 5,000 | Food Security |
| Zimbabwe | 7,315 | Complex Emergency | 21,104 | Complex Emergency |
| Zimbabwe | | | 7,311 | Epidemic/Health Emergency |
| West Africa - Regional | | | 30,710 | Food Security |
| | | | | |
| **Other Disaster Responses** | | | | |
| Africa Region | 4,742 | | 2,347 | |
| Asia Region | 3,176 | | 2,532 | |
| Europe / Middle East Region | 1,469 | | 1,006 | |
| Latin America / Caribbean Region | 6,632 | | 1,710 | |
| | | | | |
| Preparedness / Mitigation | 41,643 | | 86,712 | |
| Operations / Program Support | 40,199 | | 44,028 | |
| | | | | |
| **Grand Total** | **552,382** | | **732,927** | |

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, as well as supplemental IDA funds for the global food crisis, Iraq, Afghanistan, Sudan, Somalia, other parts of Africa, and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated the following funds: in FY 2008, $0.3 million of ESF for Kenya; and in FY 2009 $10 million of DA for Ethiopia, $0.3 million of DA for Kenya, $1.822 million of DA for Somalia; $2.520 million of DA for Zimbabwe, and $5 million of DA for Mozambique.

# ODP - Office of Development Partners

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Office of Development Partners (ODP) within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) provides leadership to the Agency's efforts to build strong strategic partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multilateral and bilateral institutions, and the private sector that leverage U.S. assistance to achieve sustainable development outcomes. Specifically, ODP creates mechanisms to leverage private sector resources, coordinates and advocates with the international donor community on critical development policy issues to improve aid and development effectiveness, strengthens partnerships with NGOs and U.S. land-grant universities, and fosters innovations in addressing today's development challenges by bringing non-traditional development partners into the international development arena and connecting development practitioners to each other and development information.

ODP provides leadership for the Agency's collaboration on development policy issues with other U.S. government agencies that have development programs and, in addition, coordinates the Agency's programmatic collaboration with the Peace Corps. Furthermore, ODP coordinates the Agency's relationship with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC), including overseeing management of Threshold Country programs and supporting the USAID Administrator as an MCC Board member. ODP manages the Agency's relationships with the Board for International Food and Agriculture Development (BIFAD), helping link U.S. agriculture universities to the Administration's strategic agenda for global hunger and food security.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 67,900 | 56,637 | 45,121 | -11,516 |
| Development Assistance | 67,900 | 56,637 | 45,121 | -11,516 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ODP - Office of Development Partners** | **67,900** | **56,637** | **45,121** | **-11,516** |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 3,472 | 2,500 | 1,151 | -1,349 |
| **Development Assistance** | 3,472 | 2,500 | 1,151 | -1,349 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,500 | 1,000 | 151 | -849 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 972 | 500 | 0 | -500 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 21,836 | 20,050 | 12,350 | -7,700 |
| **Development Assistance** | 21,836 | 20,050 | 12,350 | -7,700 |
| 3.1 Health | 18,700 | 18,700 | 10,800 | -7,900 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,136 | 1,350 | 1,550 | 200 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 41,092 | 33,587 | 30,540 | -3,047 |
| **Development Assistance** | 41,092 | 33,587 | 30,540 | -3,047 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 2,218 | 1,020 | 0 | -1,020 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 2,487 | 1,125 | 3,545 | 2,420 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,455 | 1,455 | 3,205 | 1,750 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 8,938 | 4,010 | 4,085 | 75 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,540 | 990 | 1,524 | 534 |

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 13,804 | 13,487 | 9,745 | -3,742 |
| 4.8 Environment | 8,650 | 11,500 | 8,436 | -3,064 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 1,500 | 500 | 1,080 | 580 |
| **Development Assistance** | 1,500 | 500 | 1,080 | 580 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 0 | 0 | 540 | 540 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,500 | 500 | 540 | 40 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ODP - Office of Development Partners** | **67,900** | **56,637** | **45,121** | **-11,516** |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 3,472 | 2,500 | 1,151 | -1,349 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,500 | 1,000 | 151 | -849 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 972 | 500 | 0 | -500 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 21,836 | 20,050 | 12,350 | -7,700 |
| 3.1 Health | 18,700 | 18,700 | 10,800 | -7,900 |
| 3.2 Education | 3,136 | 1,350 | 1,550 | 200 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 41,092 | 33,587 | 30,540 | -3,047 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 2,218 | 1,020 | 0 | -1,020 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 2,487 | 1,125 | 3,545 | 2,420 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 2,455 | 1,455 | 3,205 | 1,750 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 8,938 | 4,010 | 4,085 | 75 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 2,540 | 990 | 1,524 | 534 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 13,804 | 13,487 | 9,745 | -3,742 |
| 4.8 Environment | 8,650 | 11,500 | 8,436 | -3,064 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 1,500 | 500 | 1,080 | 580 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 0 | 0 | 540 | 540 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 1,500 | 500 | 540 | 40 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 14,958 | 7,389 | 9,505 | 2,116 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 6,270 | 5,978 | 6,661 | 683 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 8,688 | 1,411 | 2,844 | 1,433 |

## Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): Building consensus on development policy issues among traditional and emerging donors requires strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings to advance the U.S. development policy agenda, and mobilize effective collective action on global development challenges that are impediments to a more stable environment for civil societies and good governance around the world.

Through the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), ODP will support the activities of the Working Party on Aid Effectiveness, which will build consensus among developed and developing country stakeholders to improve the effectiveness of aid and ultimately of development. ODP will continue to build support for key U.S. initiatives, such as Global Hunger and Food Security, Global Climate Change, and Global Engagement. This will be accomplished by sponsoring and organizing analysis and conferences that facilitate coordinated action by international organizations, such as the United Nations and European Commission, as well as major bilateral donors, such as China and Japan. The Cooperative Development Program (CDP) will continue to assist up to 3,000 cooperatives and

associations to strengthen governance, as well as increase effective advocacy for legal and regulatory reform that facilitates the creation and use of cooperatives for economic activity.

## Investing in People

Development Assistance (DA):

Water: The Development Grants Program (DGP) supports the Agency's Water Supply and Sanitation programs. The DGP will continue to expand partnerships with private and voluntary organizations and NGOs that implement activities that directly increase sustainable access to safe drinking water, improve sanitation, and foster access and use of water for agriculture, with a primarily focus on countries in Africa. DGP is helping reach those working through grassroots activities in support of the most vulnerable. ODP will provide technical assistance through its Capable Partners Program to strengthen non-governmental organizations to carry out effective implementation of water and sanitation activities worldwide.

Basic Education: The Global Development Alliance (GDA) business model supports innovative programs that leverage private sector resources to address a number of development challenges through the use of new technologies and market-based approaches in health and education. ODP resources will build partnerships around youth strategies and education to mitigate causes of instability and promote broader equitable development. ODP will enhance its alliance building by reaching out to a new partner pool such as venture capitalists, social entrepreneurs, and diaspora communities in the United States to improve the quality and relevance of education.

## Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): Global economic problems require coordinated solutions. ODP supports U.S. assistance priorities with a specific focus on global hunger and food security, global climate change, and global engagement through the GDA business model of public-private partnership, as well as through the work of the CDP, the DGP, and the capacity building of partner NGOs. All are critical to the Agency's success in fostering broad-based economic growth activities in agriculture, infrastructure, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and financial structures to create sustainable partnerships to meet global development challenges.

ODP will build public-private partnerships that generate opportunities for entrepreneurs that are replicable and scalable to advance various Administration initiatives such as global hunger and food security, global climate change, and global health. The BIFAD Secretariat mobilizes a network of U.S. land-grant universities in support of U.S. global hunger and food security objectives and provides expert advice to the USAID Administrator on priority international agricultural issues. The CDP supports the development and use of cooperatives as effective vehicles for sustainable economic activity in agriculture, infrastructure, private sector competitiveness, and microenterprise, and will finance a range of services including agricultural finance, supply, procurement processing and marketing, including international trade of value-added livestock and produce. CDP funding will support rural electrification and communication policy reform and pilot projects, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa. The DGP supports direct grant relationships between smaller NGOs that traditionally have had limited access to USAID funds. The DGP will provide substantial resources for microenterprises to enhance productivity and improve the policy environment. DGP resources will support global climate change through competitive programs in which NGOs create adaptive strategies that mitigate the negative impact of climate change. ODP will also expand the Agency's network of organizations that enhance development outcomes that support the President's initiatives to make development more transparent, participatory, and collaborative. Through the Volunteers for Prosperity program, ODP will recruit highly qualified American professionals to share their skills in sectors that support U.S. development objectives.

## Humanitarian Assistance

Development Assistance (DA): Through ODP's Private Sector Alliances (PSA) division, the Agency will promote crisis stabilization and reconstruction operations stemming from conflict or

natural disasters through partnerships that engage local private sector actors in the planning and preparations for disasters. PSA will also assist in developing sustainable networks that match the needs of a disaster area and coordinate 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 is the principal interface with the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and oversees the Agency's implementation of the MCC's Threshold Program. ODP supports the Administrator's statutory role on the MCC Board and supports field missions in the design and implementation of Threshold Programs, 22 in all, aimed at helping countries position themselves for eventual MCC compacts. ODP monitors the status of ongoing compacts in 18 countries and planned compacts in an additional eight. ODP also is the repository for information and lessons learned from programs implemented through the Threshold Program.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: ODP is responsible for providing a wide range of operational support for the Agency's overseas liaison offices with international organizations, multilateral, and bilateral donors to gain support for U.S. initiatives and development objectives. In addition, ODP resources provide training for the Agency's implementing NGOs and other partners in alliance building, managing USAID funds, and effective management of development activities. The traditional evaluation process is difficult to apply to these support functions, but a subjective assessment of the effectiveness of the support is a major factor in the budget allocation process. ODP is developing a Performance Management Plan (PMP) for each operational unit. During the interim, ODP uses quarterly portfolios and financial reviews, including pipeline analyses, intermittent evaluations and reports as well as feedback from stakeholders and recipients of support to inform the budget and planning process for those programs.

Through ODP's Private Sector Alliance Division, USAID is investing in analysis and development of a performance management methodology for partnership building. Other U.S. Government agencies involved in building public-private partnerships have attended informational sessions so that the methodology developed may serve as a model for the U.S. Government. First, metrics are provided which quantify the effectiveness and efficiency of individual alliances across the Agency, and secondly, to measure the development impact and effectiveness of the alliances. A clear understanding of the effectiveness and efficiency of a given model of alliance informs decision-making concerning where best to invest both financial and human resources. Also, understanding which training and technical assistance interventions best enable Missions to become 'alliance ready' informs both where and how ODP can best support alliance building within the Agency and, therefore, how best to invest USAID's training and technical assistance budget.

During FY 2009, ODP conducted a full evaluation of the Cooperative Development Program using an independent evaluator to assess programmatic impacts and financial performance. All eight partners participating in the CDP conducted an independent evaluation of their CDP-funded programs. The overall CDP evaluation found that the programs' accomplishments, in strengthening cooperative development in low-income countries, transitioning nation-states, and emerging democracies, have been impressive. The evaluator recommended continuation of the program noting the projects have bolstered broad-based, participatory, member-owned enterprises that generate economic and social development, relieve poverty, and underpin community self-help and democratic governance. At the same time, they have often served as learning laboratories that have yielded lessons for improved cooperative development interventions that have been widely disseminated.

The DGP monitors the implementation of the grants program and plans to conduct formative evaluations on an annual basis. Participating Missions manage each DGP agreement in the field,

including annual reporting. Feedback from the reports is incorporated into the programmatic planning of the program to enhance coordination with field missions, to meet mission demand for technical assistance and to identify best practices in grant making and NGO strengthening.

ODP monitors the implementation of the of the DAC Working Party on Aid Effectiveness by assessing progress papers on collective activities to ensure US government positions are taken into consideration. As a result of positive assessments from the 2009 activities, ODP will maintain U.S. leadership in shaping the development agenda and program work of Aid Effectiveness in 2010, and will also host an international meeting of OECD/DAC development ministers, formally known as the annual "Tidewater" meeting.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: The CDP has operated on five-year cycles with reports from the partners used to inform course corrections, while mid-term and final evaluations have contributed to program redesign, if necessary. The CDP partners are asked to document each program evaluation recommendation they have implemented.

The Development Grants Program (DGP) has utilized its formative evaluation to make programmatic and budget changes for this new, innovative, and evolving initiative. Programmatic changes were adopted to facilitate the participation of Missions and to streamline the process of funding Mission recommendations for new DGP partnership awards. NGO capacity building is an important aspect of the program. For Missions participating in the DGP, continuity of sector funding has been important to the planning and to the development of direct funding relationships with grantees.

A 2008 evaluation of the GDA model led to an in-depth effort to develop metrics that are better able to value the impact of alliances. Other findings have shaped the PSA division's communications, knowledge management, and technical leadership agenda. Finally, in order to respond to the finding additional support for alliance building is needed beyond the initial stages, the division has begun to establish stronger links to Mission technical offices to ensure ongoing engagement over the alliance life cycle.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: USAID expects that the investments through the CDP will be replicable and scalable and have an impact far beyond the initial USAID investment. For example, the initial CDP investment of $550,000 through the World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU) led to replication of that model through a follow-up USAID/Afghanistan award of $60.5 million also with WOCCU for extending their work with credit unions that operate using Islamic banking precepts.

In FY 2009, through the DGP, sixty-one grants were competitively awarded to U.S. and indigenous NGOs that have traditionally not received assistance directly from USAID. In addition to support for program activities, ODP is supporting capacity building to strengthen grantees' capability to deliver sustainable results. Through the DGP, ODP expects to increase the number of awards in FY 2011, which will greatly expand the number of partnerships with NGOs working in such sectors as microenterprise, global climate change adaptation, water and sanitation and dairy and the capability of the Agency to foster grassroots development.

The public-private partnerships ODP has supported have traditionally leveraged $2.60 for each $1.00 of USAID funding. The Agency expects this leverage factor to continue, suggesting that resources provided to ODP can have a significant impact on the results that can be delivered through magnifying the financial and other resources devoted to a significant development challenges.

# EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT) promotes a broad development agenda in support of Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, and Economic Growth objectives in U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)-assisted countries. EGAT technical leadership and field support provide critical back-up to USAID missions, and guide implementation of U.S. priorities relating to economic growth; agricultural development; economic opportunity for women and the poor; workforce development; global climate change and clean energy; sustainable management of forests, water, and other natural resources; and basic and higher education. EGAT has a central role in support of the Administration's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI) and Climate Change Initiative. The Development Credit Authority (DCA), managed by EGAT, mobilizes local capital for development by providing partial credit guarantees. The Bureau also advances gender equality in all foreign assistance objectives.

Increased use of development partnerships, expanded engagement within the global development community, and greater emphasis on addressing gender issues across the development spectrum will be central to EGAT's assistance in FY 2011. EGAT will continue to support the Agency's initiative to reinvigorate its technical leadership by helping to recruit, train, and mentor a new cadre of experts in agriculture, economics, environment, engineering, and other fields.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 233,221 | 270,334 | 344,243 | 73,909 |
| Development Assistance | 197,665 | 270,334 | 302,158 | 31,824 |
| Economic Support Fund | 25,556 | 0 | 42,085 | 42,085 |
| Food for Peace Title II | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | **233,221** | **270,334** | **344,243** | **73,909** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 2,443 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| **Development Assistance** | 2,443 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,243 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 4,043 | 2,000 | 1,500 | -500 |
| **Development Assistance** | 4,043 | 2,000 | 1,500 | -500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,643 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 400 | 1,500 | 500 | -1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 34,644 | 41,835 | 31,000 | -10,835 |
| **Development Assistance** | 34,644 | 41,835 | 31,000 | -10,835 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,100 | 9,420 | 7,000 | -2,420 |
| 3.2 Education | 22,673 | 31,415 | 23,000 | -8,415 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,871 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 192,091 | 224,999 | 309,743 | 84,744 |

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Development Assistance** | 156,535 | 224,999 | 267,658 | 42,659 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,702 | 4,000 | 3,000 | -1,000 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 4,900 | 3,500 | 2,500 | -1,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 8,366 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 88,407 | 94,700 | 126,615 | 31,915 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 3,200 | 6,000 | 4,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 17,943 | 13,449 | 16,500 | 3,051 |
| 4.8 Environment | 27,317 | 96,350 | 108,043 | 11,693 |
| **Economic Support Fund** | 25,556 | 0 | 42,085 | 42,085 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 0 | 0 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 13,601 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 0 | 0 | 32,085 | 32,085 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 11,955 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Food for Peace Title II** | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 10,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | **233,221** | **270,334** | **344,243** | **73,909** |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 2,443 | 1,500 | 2,000 | 500 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 1,243 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 4,043 | 2,000 | 1,500 | -500 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 2,643 | 500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 400 | 1,500 | 500 | -1,000 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 34,644 | 41,835 | 31,000 | -10,835 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,100 | 9,420 | 7,000 | -2,420 |
| 3.2 Education | 22,673 | 31,415 | 23,000 | -8,415 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,871 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 0 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 192,091 | 224,999 | 309,743 | 84,744 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 2,700 | 3,000 | 3,000 | 0 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 3,702 | 4,000 | 13,000 | 9,000 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 18,501 | 3,500 | 2,500 | -1,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 8,366 | 4,000 | 4,000 | 0 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 98,407 | 94,700 | 158,700 | 64,000 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 15,155 | 6,000 | 4,000 | -2,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 17,943 | 13,449 | 16,500 | 3,051 |
| 4.8 Environment | 27,317 | 96,350 | 108,043 | 11,693 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 45,014 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 16,670 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 28,344 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## Peace and Security

Combating trafficking in persons is a high priority for the United States. EGAT will work to address trafficking in persons, including providing technical assistance to USAID field missions and supporting innovative field projects in the missions.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2011, EGAT will provide Agency-wide technical leadership and coordination to combat human trafficking. EGAT's technical assistance to missions will include the design, implementation, and evaluation of effective anti-trafficking activities with a focus on preventing vulnerable individuals from being trafficked, and protecting and reintegrating victims.

## Governing Justly and Democratically

EGAT will take a leadership role in protecting international human rights as it relates to gender and gender-based violence, and in building local government capacity to manage and deliver basic services.

Development Assistance (DA): Programs will support legislation and projects to address child marriage and other forms of gender-based violence such as rape and domestic violence. EGAT will broaden knowledge of the nature of these human rights abuses and of approaches to reduce them. Activities will promote women's property rights and land tenure security by improving legal rights, improving enforcement of existing laws, and supporting advocacy and awareness-raising campaigns. EGAT will support good governance by providing technical assistance to field missions on issues involving local governance, municipal service delivery, and local economic development.

## Investing in People

With FY 2011 funding, EGAT will support the Agency's education and water programs and will work to mitigate gender-based violence and abuse through improved social services. The current generation of youth is the largest ever, 85 percent of whom (1.3 billion) live in developing countries. However, education systems are not adequately preparing them to become fully productive citizens. Concern about the quality of education and student learning is growing internationally, and a consensus is emerging that global education goals are not always appropriate to the needs of each country.

Development Assistance (DA): In line with USAID's FY 2011 focus on increasing metrics to strengthen education quality, improve the relevance of education support to each country, and measure the impact of USAID assistance, EGAT's FY 2011 funding will also be used to increase the Agency's focus on out-of-school youth, coordinate cross-sectoral interventions for youth, and develop the Agency's youth policy and strategy.

EGAT's FY 2011 funds will match resources from missions to improve the quality of selected post-secondary institutions, teacher training colleges and institutes, and to engage community colleges and other higher education institutions to focus on small business development, job creation, and workforce development challenges. EGAT will also 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, especially in Africa, to promote social and economic development**.**

EGAT funding in the water sector will lead and bolster the Agency's worldwide water program, with an emphasis in Africa, through increased technical training and assistance and through knowledge management initiatives that address policy, infrastructure, and capacity needs. EGAT's integrated approach to water resources management seeks to balance water demand with supply and ecosystem requirements, improve governance and reform, and encourage stakeholder participation. EGAT's water supply activities provide or improve the availability of clean drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene to urban and rural populations in a sustainable way.

## Economic Growth

Because of the global economic crisis, poverty has increased, children have been taken out of school, unemployment remains high, and malnutrition has increased in many developing countries. In some countries, social protection schemes are overwhelmed and political stability is threatened. At the same time, a growing number of countries have accelerated policy reforms and taken other steps to promote rapid recovery. EGAT, in partnership with USAID's field missions, will help these countries build their capacity to effectively implement their development plans and achieve real progress.

Development Assistance (DA): EGAT will focus its efforts on supporting the reforms necessary to steer the economies of developing countries back toward prosperity by enhancing private sector competitiveness, fortifying financial markets, and building trade capacity. Through new diagnostic tools and pilot projects, funds will be used to expand technical assistance, set standards for reform, and improve research capacity by establishing a closer relationship with academia.

In the area of private sector competitiveness, EGAT will work with missions and other development organizations to streamline laws, regulations, and other aspects of the business-enabling environment. EGAT's work in financial sector capacity will address key underlying constraints to bank lending. To provide a sound macroeconomic foundation for growth, EGAT will help field missions redouble policy dialogue to foster rigorous economic management, and will expand technical assistance to aid governments in moving from fiscal crisis management to long-term planning. In FY 2011, EGAT will also provide technical leadership to help countries take full advantage of trade and investment to promote economic growth, including meeting new commitments that result from upcoming trade negotiations, and assisting missions as they coordinate and implement World Trade Organization rules that foster international trade while addressing legitimate concerns about security, health, safety, governance, and the environment.

EGAT applies a holistic approach to improving the economic well-being of poor households, particularly by expanding the ability of financial institutions to reach the poor. In FY 2011, EGAT will focus on innovative ways to improve financial services, including micro-credit, savings, and micro-insurance through investments in technology, remittance linkages, and housing products. Additionally, DCA guarantees will increase financing for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises. EGAT will also provide poverty analysis and support the design of microenterprise and social protection activities in key countries better to link the chronically poor to economic opportunities. The FY 2011 request also funds the congressionally mandated Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools.

In support of the GHFSI, EGAT will lead the development of new agricultural, natural resource, economic, and policy technologies and practices that increase incomes, reduce poverty, and enhance nutrition. Drawing on U.S. global leadership in science and technology, EGAT will develop a new agenda for agricultural research that harnesses U.S. university and industry expertise in collaboration with global, sub-regional, and national partners to tackle key obstacles to food security in the focus countries of GHFSI. EGAT will increase support of research and technology development, targeting constraints faced by small-scale producers to crop, livestock, and fish farming productivity, catalyzing public and private investment in new generation of lower cost and more environmentally sustainable fertilizers, and conducting policy research to improve understanding of the linkages between agriculture, poverty, and nutrition. Additionally, EGAT will increase support of research and technology development, explore new approaches to strengthening the institutional systems for agricultural research and extension, and increase the use of assessments to promote excellence in food security programming and strengthen monitoring of progress towards the GHFSI goals.

Biodiversity is critical to sound and stable development. In FY 2011, EGAT programs will create and advance cutting-edge techniques for conserving biodiversity in ways that address food security, climate change, economic growth, conflict, governance, and health. EGAT programs will promote conservation innovation through support for landscape and seascape conservation, trans-boundary

initiatives, and conservation enterprises. EGAT will strengthen forest conservation programs, including combating illegal logging, though active participation with other U.S. agencies on bilateral agreements, targeted multilateral efforts, and supporting Lacey Act implementation.

In support of the Climate Change Initiative, EGAT programs in FY 2011 will develop, demonstrate, and promote cutting-edge, cost-effective actions for low-carbon economic growth, net emissions reductions through improved forest and land management, and increased climate resiliency across all development sectors.

Working closely with USAID field missions, EGAT will support efforts in developing countries to create and implement national Low Carbon Development Strategies (LCDS) for economic growth that generates reduced levels of greenhouse gas emissions than current practices. EGAT will pilot policy work, new financial instruments, and new institutional arrangements to help developing countries access the international carbon market. As part of both the LCDS and market readiness efforts, EGAT will increase developing country capacity to measure, report, and verify national emissions and emissions reductions.

To reduce net emissions from forests and land use, EGAT will support activities to enhance the enabling environment for protecting and restoring important landscapes. To help vulnerable communities adapt to climate change, EGAT will build new tools and platforms for creating and disseminating climate information and predictions, and develop new guidance on applying this information to planning and decision-making in key development sectors. EGAT will expand its successful SERVIR earth observation program, a joint effort with NASA, to new geographic regions, increasing the accessibility and usability of weather and climate information for farmers, public health officials, disaster response workers, elected officials, and others. The Bureau will also provide technical support, training, and tools to USAID field missions to help them design local programs that address country-specific climate change impacts that identify and exploit important emissions reductions opportunities.

In FY 2011, EGAT will focus the Agency's clean energy programs on three key areas: energy efficiency, renewable energy, and energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development. Leveraging expertise and ability to develop local capacity, FY 2011 funding will be dedicated to a range of clean energy activities in countries that have large emission reduction potential. EGAT will continue its promotion of solar energy in schools, clinics, and other public institutions; energy audits and energy efficiency investments in industrial plants; and the development of regional power pools.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): Under the Food Security Initiative, EGAT will work through multilateral partnerships and a global research network to bring the best and most relevant science to bear on major agricultural and environmental challenges facing the developing world. These partnerships and network ensure that EGAT-funded strategic research links directly to adaptive collaboration, ultimately reaching farming, fishing, and forest-dwelling communities. The research agenda will focus on crop productivity and genomics, agro-ecosystems supporting low-income smallholders, nutrition and health, and climate adaptation needs of countries and regions targeted by GHFSI. Research will include tackling the major challenges to sustaining food production in the face of climate change, catalyzing public and private investment in a new generation of lower-cost and more environmentally sustainable fertilizers, developing and promoting food-based approaches to nutrition, and tackling global constraints to productivity faced by small-scale crop, livestock, and fisheries producers. Policy research will also improve understanding of the linkages between agriculture, poverty, and nutrition.

To promote expanding trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners, EGAT will apply cutting-edge Trade Facilitation and Trade Capacity Building development assistance to help countries improve the efficiency of customs and other import administration procedures to reduce trade transactions costs. Activities may include streamlining administrative

procedures through single-window applications, implementing transparent and efficient customs procedures such as advance rulings and risk assessment, and facilitating the modernization of port and other trade infrastructure. This work will be coordinated with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection Commission, and other relevant U.S. agencies.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

The EGAT Bureau's evaluation and knowledge management agenda strives to strengthen the nexus between evaluations and strategic planning so that evaluation findings influence the strategic planning process. For instance, EGAT disseminates to USAID staff and implementers findings from microenterprise-related evaluations into easy-to-absorb formats such as briefing papers, seminars, online discussions, and curricula to influence program design and achieve greater impact. The EGAT Bureau conducted nine evaluations in FY 2009, and is planning to conduct at least five evaluations in FY 2010. These evaluations encompass project level evaluations as well as broad impact evaluations in support of the Bureau's mandate to build the Agency's expertise in EGAT sectors. For example, a cross-country meta-evaluation of TCB assistance is structured to answer questions about project outcomes and links between project outcomes and national level changes. It also examines how project approaches have affected project success, and how monitoring and evaluation (M&E) for TCB projects can be improved. The results of this evaluation will inform future programming and provide an M&E framework for other global TCB efforts.

The EGAT Bureau held portfolio reviews in FY 2009 to assess its performance systematically. These reviews examined each office's overall development impact and technical leadership. Pipeline analyses were conducted for all activities. The collection and use of program monitoring data and Bureau evaluation studies and findings were examined. The Bureau also explored sector-specific and crosscutting performance issues to help establish its out-year budget and programmatic priorities. For example, the Office of Women in Development looked at Agency performance in gender integration to guide its own programmatic priorities, while the Office of Infrastructure and Engineering is developing online training tools based on documented needs in the field to augment its field support.

Looking forward, the Bureau will focus its evaluation and knowledge management agenda to support the Global Hunger and Food Security and Global Climate Change Initiatives. Policy research combined with impact assessment will provide tools for strengthening development programming and for monitoring impact on food security goals. Assessments of the outcomes of past agricultural programming on women in Africa will be used to shape a new agenda to ensure positive impact on women in advancing food security. An assessment of agribusiness development programs will identify and promote broader dissemination of best practices in an area where the Agency has been a development leader. EGAT will build stronger systems for knowledge management and learning both within USAID and with its development partners to increase the effectiveness of the global food security effort. Under the Climate Change Initiative, EGAT will lead efforts to partner with motivated developing country partners and other development agencies to monitor near-term progress toward dramatic long-term changes in emissions trends by supporting the tracking of emissions trends in partner countries in a credible and transparent way.

# GH - Global Health

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by providing technical assistance, training, 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 maternal and child health, nutrition, family planning and reproductive health; and preventing and treating HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve the GHI goals, GH helps USAID country programs to design and implement state-of-the-art public health 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 to take advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. 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 and programs. Finally, to promote learning, the Bureau funds research on high impact interventions and supports monitoring, evaluations, and implementation disseminations.

## Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 304,614 | 316,742 | 347,689 | 30,947 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | 304,614 | 316,742 | 347,689 | 30,947 |

*A total of $50 million GHCS-USAID in the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered as forward funding for FY 2010. Accordingly, the FY 2009 Actual levels have been adjusted to shift the forward funding to the FY 2010 Estimate levels Pandemic Preparedness and Response ($50 million).*

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GH - Global Health** | **304,614** | **316,742** | **347,689** | **30,947** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 304,614 | 316,742 | 347,689 | 30,947 |
| **Global Health and Child Survival - USAID** | 304,614 | 316,742 | 347,689 | 30,947 |
| 3.1 Health | 304,614 | 316,742 | 347,689 | 30,947 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GH - Global Health** | **304,614** | **316,742** | **347,689** | **30,947** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 304,614 | 316,742 | 347,689 | 30,947 |
| 3.1 Health | 304,614 | 316,742 | 347,689 | 30,947 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 14,367 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 2,842 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 11,525 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: GH will contribute to the Investing in People Objective by improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. For maternal and child health (MCH), GH will support research and provide technical assistance to test and scale up low cost and 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; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve 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. MCH programs will invest in integrating across all health programs, particularly family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches critical to strengthening health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the Global Health and the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiatives. GH will provide technical assistance to the field with evidence-based interventions. Activities will focus on the prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

GH will exercise global leadership and provide missions with technical and commodity support in family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to high-quality family planning and reproductive health services, 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 development of tools and models and sharing of best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning (FP) programs, including creating demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for family planning and other health services; expanding access to long-acting and permanent prevention methods, especially implants; promoting healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

In HIV/AIDS, GH Bureau programs will provide global technical leadership in prevention, monitoring and evaluation, and human capacity building; 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 project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. GH will continue to lead support for public health evaluations, set the research agenda in prevention of HIV 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 2011, GH will significantly contribute to meeting the targets set out in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde U.S. Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act, and the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-15, by accelerating U.S. 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; support the scale-up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, introduction of new diagnostics, and improved access to second-line treatment; and, in coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, 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 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 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, 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 and 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.

GH funding will be strategically used in support of the key components of the President's Malaria Initiative 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, 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 and 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.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: As a technical bureau, GH contributes to health performance in all countries assisted by USAID with health programs, but cannot attribute that performance directly to GH efforts. Because it is technical bureau, GH measures its performance in providing technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promoting research and innovation, and managing implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2009, 72 countries accessed GH mechanisms, and GH staff spent 3,137 person days providing expert support. In FY 2009, GH supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 242 new interventions that were introduced or expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 39 new technologies are under development.

During FY 2009, the Bureau for Global Health undertook a portfolio review along with 35 evaluations and assessments to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these reviews significantly informed FY 2010 and FY 2011 budget and planning decisions. An example is highlighted below.

The GH FY 2011 TB budget request directly supports the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde US Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act, which aims to treat new smear-positive patients and MDR-TB cases. An external evaluation was conducted to assess the achievements, impact, and efficiency of the Tuberculosis Control Assistance Project. The evaluation concluded that the project significantly strengthened the capacity of National Tuberculosis Programs and non-governmental organizations to provide better quality services for tuberculosis patients. Additionally, the evaluation concluded that the project had an impact beyond the countries it directly supported, and provided positive effects on worldwide TB control activities.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: Adequate capacity to expand MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment does not exist in many TB priority countries. Intensive training and technical assistance is needed immediately to create solid foundations on which to

scale-up activities to combat MDR-TB. Due to the favorable conclusions of the evaluation, GH will use FY 2010 and FY 2011 funds to expand support for capacity building of national tuberculosis control programs and non-governmental organizations. Critical interventions will improve prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of MDR and XDR TB, and reduce TB HIV/AIDS co-infection.

Additionally, GH 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 outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: As a result of the reviews and evaluations in FY 2011, GH will increase funding for technical assistance, training (including community health workers), local capacity, research, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems.

# GH - International Partnerships

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

On behalf of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), the Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, other public health threats, maternal and child health, social services, and pandemic and other emerging threats. 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 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 473,045 | 422,045 | 541,045 | 119,000 |
| Global Health and Child Survival - USAID | 473,045 | 422,045 | 541,045 | 119,000 |

## Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GH - International Partnerships** | **473,045** | **422,045** | **541,045** | **119,000** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 473,045 | 422,045 | 541,045 | 119,000 |
| **Global Health and Child Survival - USAID** | 473,045 | 422,045 | 541,045 | 119,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 471,045 | 420,045 | 539,045 | 119,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |

## Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GH - International Partnerships** | **473,045** | **422,045** | **541,045** | **119,000** |
| **3 Investing in People** | 473,045 | 422,045 | 541,045 | 119,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 471,045 | 420,045 | 539,045 | 119,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 0 |
| **of which: Objective 6** | 1,915 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,915 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Investing in People

Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) - USAID: In FY 2011, 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 Tuberculosis (TB) Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). GH manages the pandemic influenza and other emerging threats program for USAID, also providing technical assistance and other support to missions, because the countries needing assistance cannot be accurately predicted this early in the budget cycle.

Funding for microbicides 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 formulations. Funding for IAVI 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 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 by the private sector through partnerships 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. GH will fund GAVI, 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 to procure TB drugs for low-income countries.

GH will fund programs that address pandemic influenza and other emerging threats that pose significant health threats and cut across national borders, to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and strengthen pandemic readiness. 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, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols.

Additionally, a $100 million GHI Strategic Reserve is requested to accelerate the scale-up of integrated country-owned health services and health system strengthening, promote the implementation of innovations, and scale-up rigorous evaluation to achieve sustainable health improvements for women, newborns, and children. The GHI Strategic Reserve is requested within the Maternal and Child Health, Family Planning, Malaria, Other Public Health Threats, and Vulnerable Children programs. An additional $100 million will be derived from the GHCS-State account. Through this investment, USAID will support overall U.S. efforts to accelerate implementation of GHI principles in selected countries, particularly through efforts to rapidly scale up high-impact interventions for each health program, integrate across health programs when possible, and strengthen health systems through close coordination with governments, private sector, and development partners.

## Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Performance Monitoring and Evaluation: Performance measurement is unique to the specific partnership or programs.

GH provided $78 million to GAVI in FY 2009 to support 70 of the poorest countries in the world with high quality vaccines, and strengthening of routine immunization programs and health systems. U.S. funds have successfully leveraged over $1 billion in support of GAVI's goal of increasing access to life saving immunizations in the world's poorest countries.

In FY 2009, GH provided $25 million for approximately 127 million treatments that were delivered to more than 55 million people in 12 countries for integrated management of five NTDs. Over 220,000 community-based and professional health works were trained to treat NTDs.

In FY 2009, GH provided $15 million to the Global Drug Facility to support the improvement of TB prevention and treatment through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. Support to the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) is a key component of the GH program. With USAID funds the GDF provided drugs to treat 450,000 TB patients.

GH provided $29 million to IAVI in FY 2009. During 2009, IAVI had eight vaccine and epidemiological trails ongoing in 11 countries including, India, Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Zambia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States. FY 2009 microbicide funding of $45 million was used to continue or complete the evaluation of two advanced microbicide leads at nine sites and to further the development of other next-generation leads.

In FY 2009, pandemic influenza and other emerging threats programs in the amount of $140 million successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medial commodities in over 50 counties.

Use of Performance Information to Inform Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the health portfolio review, GH plans to increase FY 2011 funding for vaccines, NTDs, and training of community health workers, while continuing programs to address pandemic influenza and other emerging threats. GH will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluation, and develop measures to strengthen health systems and assess their efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, GH will increase research and innovation.

Relationship Between Budget and Performance: The FY 2011 request will:

- Enable GAVI to continue and expand critical programs underway in FY 2009;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders

# 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 2011 request includes funds for these purposes. The funds will be used to improve the quality of USAID program management and will contribute to proper program management through the provision of technical support.

The FY 2011 request will be used 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.

The FY 2011 request will also be used to strategically target public outreach and awareness efforts to meet broader U.S. foreign policy priorities. Under the Biden-Pell Amendment, the Agency will provide assistance to private and voluntary organizations engaged in facilitating public discussions of hunger, food security and related issues. Funding will enable the Agency to develop and implement a comprehensive strategic outreach plan, integrating public diplomacy into the process at every stage.

### Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 12,687 | 11,060 | 3,230 | -7,830 |
| **6 Program Support** | 12,687 | 11,060 | 3,230 | -7,830 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | - | - | - |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 12,687 | 11,060 | 3,230 | -7,830 |
| **of which: 6 Program Support** | - | - | 3,230 | 3,230 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | - | - | 3,230 | 3,230 |

### Request by Account and Fiscal Year

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2009 Actual | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request | Increase/ Decrease |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 12,687 | 11,060 | 3,230 | -7,830 |
| Development Assistance | 12,687 | 11,060 | 3,230 | -7,830 |

# Innovation for Global Development

## Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Innovation for Global Development (IGD) supports President Obama's vision of increasing the prominence of science, technology and innovation in the Administration's global development activities. Leveraging the U.S. comparative advantage in these areas will enable USAID to contribute to development solutions by expanding collaborations with a broad range of global partners that harness science, technology, and innovation in both developed and developing countries to address key global development challenges.

Investments in science, technology, and innovation are critical to addressing a diverse range of unmet development needs. In FY 2011, USAID will work with the State Department and other agencies to integrate these activities into the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, the Global Health Initiative, the Climate Change Initiative, the Global Engagement Initiative, and other high priority assistance programs. Total funding for these activities will exceed $50 million.

In many cases, moderate government investment is enough to magnify private sector actions and move particular innovations from testing to application of technologies and solutions to developing world problems. USAID will utilize an entrepreneurial approach in its investments, defining a development-oriented research agenda, identifying a set of promising ideas for seed funding, providing a variety of incentives for partner investment in innovation to address unmet needs, supporting developing country capacity building in key S&T fields related to development, and enhancing USAID's own capabilities in science, technology, and innovation by targeted recruitment and empowerment of existing technical experts. Activities will emphasize collaboration and partnership with universities in the United States and developing countries, social enterprises and firms, local stake-holders, and the private sector and will use strong incentives like prizes and innovation marketplaces to tap individuals and organizations beyond current USAID partners.

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# Key Interest Areas

## Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for "Key Interest Areas" of special concern or interest. There are two types of "Key Interest Areas": (1) "lower-level" Key Interest Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected "cross-cutting" Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Lower-level Key Interest Areas include Basic Education and Higher Education within the Education Program Area, and Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Neglected Tropical Diseases, Other Public Health Threats, Polio, and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.

2. Cross-cutting Key Interest Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or even multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Microenterprise, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Interest Areas, the FY 2011 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2011 operating year budget is set following appropriation. For example, Microenterprise funds can be budgeted as a *means* to finance various kinds of economic growth rather than for an end in itself, but the full extent of Microenterprise mechanisms adopted to foster economic growth will not be known until after operational plans have been established by operating units following appropriation. Another example would be where an agricultural activity focused on increasing productivity of a particular crop may also have an indirect impact on Trade Capacity Building, which, again, might not be fully known until the activity is much closer to implementation.

The narratives which follow describe these Key Interest Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted for these Key Interest Areas in FY 2011 for operating units in each appropriation account.

# Basic Education

## Summary

More than 300 million school age children and youth do not have access to the quality education needed to become productive, healthy adults, and many have missed education opportunities entirely. Unemployed, disaffected youth populations either can be at risk for involvement in crime, violence and extremism, or, with investment and support, they can be a force for positive change and stability. United States Government -supported basic education and youth programs in developing countries build on past gains and work across sectors to increase opportunities for education, employment, civic participation, healthy lifestyles, and conflict prevention. The investments contribute to achieving U.S. foreign policy goals to promote economic growth and expand human dignity and opportunity; eradicate extreme poverty; achieve universal primary education, promote gender equality, and improve health. 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. Collectively, these elements support the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and help learners gain the general skills and basic knowledge needed to function effectively in all aspects of life. U.S. basic education programs stress the holistic priorities of access and equity; quality and relevance; systemic reform; and accountability, transparency and measuring results, while maintaining the focus of each country's unique context by aligning behind country-driven strategies, as well as coordinating with other donors. The FY 2011 request provides basic education resources to help ensure that all learners master basic skills.

### Basic Education Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | DA | ESF | AEECA | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 850,043 | 843,488 | 319,437 | 512,905 | 11,146 | 6,555 |
| **Africa** | 272,678 | 268,678 | 201,128 | 67,550 | - | 4,000 |
| Angola | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Benin | 4,557 | 4,557 | 4,557 | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | 4,000 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | - | - |
| Djibouti | 1,650 | 1,650 | 1,650 | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 21,000 | 21,000 | 21,000 | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 28,850 | 28,850 | 28,850 | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | 25,000 | - | - |
| Malawi | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| Mali | 18,635 | 18,635 | 18,635 | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 13,000 | 13,000 | 13,000 | - | - | - |
| Somalia | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | - |
| Sudan | 25,550 | 25,550 | - | 25,550 | - | - |

## Basic Education Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | DA | ESF | AEECA | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tanzania | 11,500 | 11,500 | 11,500 | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 7,600 | 7,600 | 7,600 | - | - | - |
| Zambia | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 31,336 | 31,336 | 31,336 | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 49,956 | 49,956 | 47,006 | 2,950 | - | - |
| Burma | 2,850 | 2,850 | - | 2,850 | - | - |
| Cambodia | 1,556 | 1,556 | 1,556 | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 10,450 | 10,450 | 10,450 | - | - | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 100 | 100 | - | 100 | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 6,840 | 6,840 | - | - | 6,840 | - |
| Georgia | 1,200 | 1,200 | - | - | 1,200 | - |
| Kosovo | 1,510 | 1,510 | - | - | 1,510 | - |
| Macedonia | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - | 4,000 | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 7 | 7 | - | - | 7 | - |
| Europe Regional | 123 | 123 | - | - | 123 | - |
| **Near East** | 160,405 | 160,405 | 6,500 | 153,905 | - | - |
| Egypt | 43,000 | 43,000 | - | 43,000 | - | - |
| Iraq | 11,333 | 11,333 | - | 11,333 | - | - |
| Jordan | 49,000 | 49,000 | - | 49,000 | - | - |
| Lebanon | 20,272 | 20,272 | - | 20,272 | - | - |
| 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) | 8,800 | 8,800 | - | 8,800 | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 275,806 | 275,806 | 5,000 | 266,500 | 4,306 | - |
| Afghanistan | 75,000 | 75,000 | - | 75,000 | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,800 | 1,800 | - | - | 1,800 | - |
| Nepal | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | 1,500 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 190,000 | 190,000 | - | 190,000 | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 2,174 | 2,174 | - | - | 2,174 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 232 | 232 | - | - | 232 | - |
| Uzbekistan | 100 | 100 | - | - | 100 | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 55,908 | 53,353 | 41,353 | 12,000 | - | 2,555 |
| Dominican Republic | 3,184 | 3,184 | 3,184 | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| 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 | - | - | - |

## Basic Education Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | DA | ESF | AEECA | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicaragua | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 4,000 | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Caribbean Basin Security Initiative | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,300 | - | - | - |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 3,300 | 3,300 | 3,300 | - | - | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 14,500 | 14,500 | 14,500 | - | - | - |
| Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 14,500 | 14,500 | 14,500 | - | - | - |
| **Global Engagement** | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| Global Engagement | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| **Office of Development Partners** | 650 | 650 | 650 | - | - | - |
| Office of Development Partners | 650 | 650 | 650 | - | - | - |

# Biodiversity

## Summary

Biodiversity is a cross-cutting issue, but is primarily found under the Economic Growth Program Area, "Environment." USAID activities help to conserve species and ecosystems in areas of globally and locally important biodiversity. Appropriate activities are identified through an analysis of threats to biodiversity and monitored to gauge impacts and results. The Agency supports a variety of approaches including promotion of community and indigenous rights to land and resources, creation of protected areas, and support for sustainable financing for conservation. In the lowland forests of Bolivia, for example, USAID support assisted the Takana indigenous group to secure rights to over 300,000 hectares of forest and profitably manage a suite of conservation enterprises, including wild cocoa and world-class ecotourism ventures. The Biodiversity allocations shown here are distinct from the Global Climate Change allocations although some Biodiversity programs do have secondary climate benefits. Efforts to stop illegal logging also contribute to biodiversity conservation. The levels projected for this area represent current Mission and Bureau priorities but these will shift based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final Operational Plans following enacted appropriations.

### Biodiversity Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 113,877 | 104,877 | 2,000 | 7,000 |
| **Africa** | 46,791 | 42,791 | - | 4,000 |
| Burundi | 100 | 100 | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 |
| Ghana | 600 | 600 | - | - |
| Guinea | 700 | 700 | - | - |
| Kenya | 5,791 | 5,791 | - | - |
| Liberia | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 |
| Madagascar | 3,100 | 3,100 | - | - |
| Malawi | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Mali | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Mozambique | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - |
| Rwanda | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Senegal | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| Tanzania | 7,000 | 7,000 | - | - |
| Uganda | 4,500 | 4,500 | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| USAID Central Africa Regional | 4,300 | 4,300 | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 1,700 | 1,700 | - | - |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 22,411 | 22,411 | - | - |
| Cambodia | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - |
| Indonesia | 3,961 | 3,961 | - | - |
| Philippines | 8,500 | 8,500 | - | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 8,450 | 8,450 | - | - |

## Biodiversity Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Western Hemisphere** | 22,175 | 19,175 | - | 3,000 |
| Brazil | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Colombia | 3,000 | - | - | 3,000 |
| Dominican Republic | 1,200 | 1,200 | - | - |
| Ecuador | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - |
| El Salvador | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - |
| Guyana | 225 | 225 | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Panama | 250 | 250 | - | - |
| Peru | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - |
| USAID Central America Regional | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 19,500 | 19,500 | - | - |
| Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 19,500 | 19,500 | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - |
| Global Health | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - |

# Family Planning/Reproductive Health

## Summary

More than 200 million women have an unmet need for family planning, resulting each year in 52 million unintended pregnancies, 22 million abortions, and 142,000 maternal deaths. USAID Family Planning and Reproductive Health programs improve and expand access to high-quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services. Family planning enhances the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and makes substantial contributions to reducing abortion; to reducing maternal and child mortality and morbidity; and to mitigating adverse effects of population dynamics on natural resources, economic growth, and state stability. Under the GHI, USAID family planning programs will be increasingly integrated with other health interventions, address health systems bottlenecks, promote gender equity, and invest in more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation to improve field programs.

### Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 715,740 | 590,000 | 65,267 | 10,473 | 50,000 |
| **Africa** | 304,776 | 304,776 | - | - | - |
| Angola | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - |
| Benin | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 13,500 | 13,500 | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 35,000 | 35,000 | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 26,000 | 26,000 | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 7,000 | 7,000 | - | - | - |
| Madagascar | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - |
| Malawi | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - |
| Mali | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 30,300 | 30,300 | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 13,000 | 13,000 | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 6,000 | 6,000 | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | 27,000 | 27,000 | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 23,000 | 23,000 | - | - | - |
| Zambia | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional | 2,250 | 2,250 | - | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 2,950 | 2,950 | - | - | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 9,276 | 9,276 | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 26,500 | 26,500 | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 6,000 | 6,000 | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 18,500 | 18,500 | - | - | - |
| Timor-Leste | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |

## Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 8,790 | - | - | 8,790 | - |
| Albania | 530 | - | - | 530 | - |
| Armenia | 790 | - | - | 790 | - |
| Azerbaijan | 980 | - | - | 980 | - |
| Georgia | 1,500 | - | - | 1,500 | - |
| Russia | 2,852 | - | - | 2,852 | - |
| Ukraine | 1,900 | - | - | 1,900 | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 166 | - | - | 166 | - |
| Europe Regional | 72 | - | - | 72 | - |
| **Near East** | 29,850 | 8,000 | 21,850 | - | - |
| Egypt | 5,000 | - | 5,000 | - | - |
| Iraq | 3,850 | - | 3,850 | - | - |
| Jordan | 13,000 | - | 13,000 | - | - |
| Yemen | 8,000 | 8,000 | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 131,700 | 86,600 | 43,417 | 1,683 | - |
| Afghanistan | 32,520 | 12,500 | 20,020 | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 26,600 | 26,600 | - | - | - |
| India | 24,000 | 24,000 | - | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 300 | - | - | 300 | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 175 | - | - | 175 | - |
| Nepal | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 35,897 | 12,500 | 23,397 | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 905 | - | - | 905 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 157 | - | - | 157 | - |
| Uzbekistan | 146 | - | - | 146 | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 36,300 | 36,300 | - | - | - |
| Bolivia | 9,100 | 9,100 | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 6,600 | 6,600 | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | - | - |
| Honduras | 3,500 | 3,500 | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 2,700 | 2,700 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 3,900 | 3,900 | - | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Car bbean Regional | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 2,300 | 2,300 | - | - | - |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 2,300 | 2,300 | - | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 100,524 | 100,524 | - | - | - |
| Global Health - Core | 100,524 | 100,524 | - | - | - |
| **International Partnerships** | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | - | - |
| New Partners Fund | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - |
| **International Organizations** | 50,000 | - | - | - | 50,000 |
| UNFPA UN Population Fund | 50,000 | - | - | - | 50,000 |

# HIV/AIDS

## Summary

U.S. HIV/AIDS programs support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment activities to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities and nations. Prevention activities support a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiological trends and needs in order to improve impact. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV/tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV/AIDS, as well as basic health care and support. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure. In addition, HIV/AIDS funding supports cross-cutting program activities around health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity building, and administration and oversight. The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is overseen by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State and is implemented by seven U.S. Government agencies.

### HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 5,850,000 | 350,000 | 5,500,000 |
| **Africa** | 3,727,960 | 94,410 | 3,633,550 |
| Angola | 14,700 | 4,400 | 10,300 |
| Benin | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Botswana | 76,443 | - | 76,443 |
| Burundi | 3,500 | 3,500 | - |
| Cameroon | 2,750 | 1,500 | 1,250 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 133,305 | - | 133,305 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 28,835 | 9,200 | 19,635 |
| Dj bouti | 150 | - | 150 |
| Ethiopia | 323,679 | - | 323,679 |
| Ghana | 12,500 | 5,500 | 7,000 |
| Guinea | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Kenya | 528,760 | - | 528,760 |
| Lesotho | 28,050 | 6,400 | 21,650 |
| Liberia | 3,500 | 2,700 | 800 |
| Madagascar | 2,000 | 1,500 | 500 |
| Malawi | 51,948 | 15,500 | 36,448 |
| Mali | 4,500 | 3,000 | 1,500 |
| Mozambique | 261,953 | - | 261,953 |
| Namibia | 100,809 | - | 100,809 |
| Nigeria | 471,227 | - | 471,227 |
| Rwanda | 124,072 | - | 124,072 |
| Senegal | 4,535 | 3,000 | 1,535 |
| Sierra Leone | 500 | - | 500 |

## HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| South Africa | 545,969 | - | 545,969 |
| Sudan | 9,046 | 2,010 | 7,036 |
| Swaziland | 27,600 | 6,900 | 20,700 |
| Tanzania | 336,254 | - | 336,254 |
| Uganda | 294,084 | - | 294,084 |
| Zambia | 283,661 | - | 283,661 |
| Zimbabwe | 40,830 | 16,500 | 24,330 |
| 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 | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 141,318 | 34,350 | 106,968 |
| Burma | 2,100 | 2,100 | - |
| Cambodia | 15,500 | 12,500 | 3,000 |
| China | 7,000 | 4,000 | 3,000 |
| Indonesia | 13,000 | 7,750 | 5,250 |
| Laos | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,500 | 2,500 | - |
| Philippines | 1,000 | 1,000 | - |
| Thailand | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 |
| Vietnam | 94,978 | - | 94,978 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia | 2,740 | 2,500 | 240 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 23,978 | 5,450 | 18,528 |
| Georgia | 850 | - | 850 |
| Russia | 5,500 | 2,500 | 3,000 |
| Ukraine | 17,178 | 2,500 | 14,678 |
| Eurasia Regional | 450 | 450 | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 56,364 | 32,200 | 24,164 |
| Afghanistan | 1,000 | 500 | 500 |
| Bangladesh | 2,700 | 2,700 | - |
| India | 30,000 | 21,000 | 9,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 800 | 200 | 600 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 675 | 200 | 475 |
| Nepal | 5,000 | 5,000 | - |
| Pakistan | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Tajikistan | 724 | 200 | 524 |
| Turkmenistan | 275 | 200 | 75 |
| Uzbekistan | 790 | 200 | 590 |
| Central Asia Regional | 12,400 | - | 12,400 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 203,682 | 31,121 | 172,561 |
| Belize | 20 | - | 20 |
| Brazil | 1,300 | - | 1,300 |
| Dominican Republic | 15,000 | 5,750 | 9,250 |

## HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE |
|---|---|---|---|
| El Salvador | 1,110 | 1,090 | 20 |
| Guatemala | 2,000 | 2,000 | - |
| Guyana | 16,525 | - | 16,525 |
| Haiti | 121,240 | - | 121,240 |
| Honduras | 6,000 | 5,000 | 1,000 |
| Jamaica | 1,500 | 1,200 | 300 |
| Mexico | 2,200 | 2,200 | - |
| Nicaragua | 1,897 | 1,000 | 897 |
| Peru | 1,290 | 1,240 | 50 |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 20,450 | 5,750 | 14,700 |
| USAID Central America Regional | 11,562 | 5,391 | 6,171 |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional | 1,588 | 500 | 1,088 |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 1,300 | 650 | 650 |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 1,300 | 650 | 650 |
| **Global Health** | 57,774 | 57,774 | - |
| Global Health - Core | 57,774 | 57,774 | - |
| **International Partnerships** | 94,045 | 94,045 | - |
| Commodity Fund | 20,335 | 20,335 | - |
| International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) | 28,710 | 28,710 | - |
| Microbicides | 45,000 | 45,000 | - |
| **Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator** | 1,543,579 | - | 1,543,579 |
| Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve | 100,000 | - | 100,000 |
| Additional Funding for Country Programs | 297,176 | - | 297,176 |
| International Partnerships | 745,000 | - | 745,000 |
| Oversight/Management | 164,308 | - | 164,308 |
| Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation | 237,095 | - | 237,095 |

# Malaria

## Summary

Annually, 900,000 people die of malaria and 300 million people are newly infected. With the President's proposed funding levels for FYs 2009-2014, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities with the goal of reducing the burden of malaria illnesses and deaths by half in up to 22 African countries, including both Nigeria and Democratic Republic of Congo. This represents 70% of the population at-risk of malaria in Sub-Saharan Africa, or about 450 million people. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthening local capacity to expand use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures. These measures include indoor residual spraying, use of long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, application of artemisinin-based combination therapies, and implementation of interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. In addition, the PMI will continue to support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors. Support will also be provided to regional efforts in Southeast Asia and the Amazon to curtail the spread of multi-drug resistant *plasmodium falciparum* malaria.

### Malaria Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 680,000 | 680,000 |
| **Africa** | 558,435 | 558,435 |
| Angola | 30,175 | 30,175 |
| Benin | 17,850 | 17,850 |
| Burkina Faso | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Burundi | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Ethiopia | 26,350 | 26,350 |
| Ghana | 28,900 | 28,900 |
| Kenya | 37,000 | 37,000 |
| Liberia | 15,300 | 15,300 |
| Madagascar | 28,800 | 28,800 |
| Malawi | 26,000 | 26,000 |
| Mali | 27,000 | 27,000 |
| Mozambique | 32,300 | 32,300 |
| Nigeria | 18,000 | 18,000 |
| Rwanda | 19,000 | 19,000 |
| Senegal | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| Sudan | 4,500 | 4,500 |
| Tanzania | 48,000 | 48,000 |
| Uganda | 32,500 | 32,500 |
| Zambia | 24,000 | 24,000 |
| USAID Africa Regional | 88,760 | 88,760 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia | 7,000 | 7,000 |

## Malaria Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID |
|---|---|---|
| **Western Hemisphere** | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| USAID South America Regional | 5,000 | 5,000 |
| **Global Health** | 87,565 | 87,565 |
| Global Health - Core | 87,565 | 87,565 |
| **International Partnerships** | 22,000 | 22,000 |
| Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve | 22,000 | 22,000 |

# Maternal and Child Health

## Summary

Globally 530,000 women die every year from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and almost nine million children - four million of them newborns - die each year, chiefly from preventable causes. USAID will extend coverage of proven high impact interventions such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child illnesses, and prevention and treatment of maternal hemorrhage to underserved populations. The Agency will introduce innovative approaches, including prevention and treatment of newborn infections and additional interventions to prevent or manage life-threatening maternal complications. As part of a strengthened focus on women and girls, USAID will join other partners and countries in a concerted push to reduce maternal mortality, scaling up interventions that can be delivered through existing systems while beginning to build the capacity to deliver comprehensive maternal care. For greatest impact, MCH programs will be integrated with other USG-supported health programs including malaria prevention and treatment, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, and family planning and other reproductive health services where appropriate. The Agency will also systematically invest in the elements of health systems and human resources needed to sustain gains, including increasing the number of midwives and clinical officers capable of providing quality maternity care.

### Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | IO&P | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 1,120,219 | 983,004 | 700,000 | 142,804 | 12,200 | 128,000 | 137,215 |
| **Africa** | 345,091 | 277,967 | 277,967 | - | - | - | 67,124 |
| Angola | 1,350 | 1,350 | 1,350 | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | 4,900 | 4,900 | 4,900 | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 |
| Burundi | 13,060 | 2,060 | 2,060 | - | - | - | 11,000 |
| Chad | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 3,000 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 19,800 | 13,800 | 13,800 | - | - | - | 6,000 |
| Djibouti | 150 | 150 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 15,000 | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 11,050 | 6,750 | 6,750 | - | - | - | 4,300 |
| Madagascar | 12,524 | 8,600 | 8,600 | - | - | - | 3,924 |
| Malawi | 17,400 | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | - | - | 5,400 |
| Mali | 18,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - | 4,000 |
| Mauritania | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 |
| Mozambique | 17,000 | 17,000 | 17,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Niger | 4,500 | - | - | - | - | - | 4,500 |
| Nigeria | 35,000 | 35,000 | 35,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - |

## Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | IO&P | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Senegal | 9,000 | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Sierra Leone | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 6,000 |
| Somalia | 1,550 | 1,550 | 1,550 | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 30,573 | 15,573 | 15,573 | - | - | - | 15,000 |
| Tanzania | 18,000 | 18,000 | 18,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 16,000 | 16,000 | 16,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Zambia | 12,000 | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional | 8,904 | 8,904 | 8,904 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 830 | 830 | 830 | - | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 30,520 | 30,520 | 30,520 | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 15,500 | 15,500 | 15,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 3,020 | 3,020 | 3,020 | - | - | - | - |
| Timor-Leste | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 9,121 | 9,121 | 750 | - | 8,371 | - | - |
| Albania | 1,320 | 1,320 | - | - | 1,320 | - | - |
| Armenia | 1,990 | 1,990 | - | - | 1,990 | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | 1,298 | 1,298 | 750 | - | 548 | - | - |
| Georgia | 3,500 | 3,500 | - | - | 3,500 | - | - |
| Russia | 951 | 951 | - | - | 951 | - | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 37 | 37 | - | - | 37 | - | - |
| Europe Regional | 25 | 25 | - | - | 25 | - | - |
| **Near East** | 43,700 | 43,700 | 11,000 | 32,700 | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 7,700 | 7,700 | - | 7,700 | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 11,000 | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 309,796 | 277,296 | 163,363 | 110,104 | 3,829 | - | 32,500 |
| Afghanistan | 118,614 | 110,614 | 49,800 | 60,814 | - | - | 8,000 |
| Bangladesh | 50,500 | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - | - | 20,500 |
| India | 29,000 | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | - | - | 4,000 |
| Kazakhstan | 400 | 400 | - | - | 400 | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,043 | 1,043 | - | - | 1,043 | - | - |
| Nepal | 14,000 | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 93,103 | 93,103 | 43,813 | 49,290 | - | - | - |
| Taj kistan | 2,292 | 2,292 | 750 | - | 1,542 | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | 379 | 379 | - | - | 379 | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 465 | 465 | - | - | 465 | - | - |

## Maternal and Child Health Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | IO&P | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Western Hemisphere** | 76,115 | 38,524 | 38,524 | - | - | - | 37,591 |
| Bolivia | 6,010 | 6,010 | 6,010 | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 21,800 | 3,800 | 3,800 | - | - | - | 18,000 |
| Haiti | 33,591 | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - | 19,591 |
| Honduras | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 2,200 | 2,200 | 2,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 3,414 | 3,414 | 3,414 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional | 2,600 | 2,600 | 2,600 | - | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 2,550 | 2,550 | 2,550 | - | - | - | - |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 2,550 | 2,550 | 2,550 | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 47,326 | 47,326 | 47,326 | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health - Core | 47,326 | 47,326 | 47,326 | - | - | - | - |
| **International Partnerships** | 128,000 | 128,000 | 128,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI) | 90,000 | 90,000 | 90,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve | 38,000 | 38,000 | 38,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **International Organizations** | 128,000 | 128,000 | - | - | - | 128,000 | - |
| UNICEF UN Children's Fund | 128,000 | 128,000 | - | - | - | 128,000 | - |

# Neglected Tropical Diseases

## Summary

More than one billion people, mostly in the developing world, suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). 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, severe disfigurement and appreciable loss of productivity. As part of this program, the Neglected Tropical Diseases Initiative will fund 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 soiltransmitted helminthes.

### Neglected Tropical Diseases Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 155,000 | 155,000 |
| **International Partnerships** | 155,000 | 155,000 |
| Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) | 155,000 | 155,000 |

# Nutrition

## Summary

More than 200 million children under age five and one of three women in the developing world suffer from under-nutrition. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, and will focus on prevention of under-nutrition through integrated services that provide evidence-based interventions such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or bio-fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

### Nutrition Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 230,900 | 203,400 | 400 | 200,000 | 3,000 | 27,500 |
| **Africa** | 158,200 | 130,700 | - | 130,700 | - | 27,500 |
| Burundi | 600 | 600 | - | 600 | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | 4,000 | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 16,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | 6,000 |
| Ghana | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | - | - |
| Kenya | 6,000 | 6,000 | - | 6,000 | - | - |
| L beria | 1,200 | 1,200 | - | 1,200 | - | - |
| Madagascar | 400 | 400 | - | 400 | - | - |
| Malawi | 9,500 | 9,500 | - | 9,500 | - | - |
| Mali | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | 11,000 | - | - |
| Mozambique | 22,000 | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | - | 10,000 |
| Niger | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| Nigeria | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| Rwanda | 7,000 | 7,000 | - | 7,000 | - | - |
| Senegal | 7,500 | 7,500 | - | 7,500 | - | - |
| Sudan | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - | - |
| Tanzania | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | 15,000 | - | - |
| Uganda | 25,500 | 14,000 | - | 14,000 | - | 11,500 |
| Zambia | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | 9,000 | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 1,400 | 1,400 | - | 1,400 | - | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 1,100 | 1,100 | - | 1,100 | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| Cambodia | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| **Near East** | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | 2,000 | 3,000 | - |
| Egypt | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | 3,000 | - |
| Yemen | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |

## Nutrition Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **South and Central Asia** | 29,300 | 29,300 | - | 29,300 | - | - |
| Afghanistan | 1,300 | 1,300 | - | 1,300 | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 8,000 | 8,000 | - | 8,000 | - | - |
| India | 8,000 | 8,000 | - | 8,000 | - | - |
| Nepal | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | 14,000 | - | - |
| Guatemala | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | 4,000 | - | - |
| Haiti | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | 20,000 | - | - |
| Global Health - Core | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | 20,000 | - | - |
| **International Partnerships** | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD) | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| **Office of Development Partners** | 400 | 400 | 400 | - | - | - |
| Office of Development Partners | 400 | 400 | 400 | - | - | - |

# Other Public Health Threats

## Summary

In addition, other infectious diseases such as cholera, dengue, and meningitis, cause waves of unpredictable and devastating epidemics. 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.

### Other Public Health Threats Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 224,646 | 9,600 | 173,000 | 31,200 | 10,846 |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 6,495 | - | - | - | 6,495 |
| Albania | 700 | - | - | - | 700 |
| Armenia | 1,500 | - | - | - | 1,500 |
| Azerbaijan | 1,340 | - | - | - | 1,340 |
| Belarus | 400 | - | - | - | 400 |
| Georgia | 1,200 | - | - | - | 1,200 |
| Russia | 266 | - | - | - | 266 |
| Ukraine | 834 | - | - | - | 834 |
| Eurasia Regional | 120 | - | - | - | 120 |
| Europe Regional | 135 | - | - | - | 135 |
| **Near East** | 16,700 | - | - | 16,700 | - |
| Egypt | 4,000 | - | - | 4,000 | - |
| Iraq | 7,700 | - | - | 7,700 | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 5,000 | - | - | 5,000 | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 18,851 | - | - | 14,500 | 4,351 |
| Afghanistan | 2,500 | - | - | 2,500 | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,043 | - | - | - | 1,043 |
| Pakistan | 12,000 | - | - | 12,000 | - |
| Tajikistan | 2,079 | - | - | - | 2,079 |
| Turkmenistan | 544 | - | - | - | 544 |
| Uzbekistan | 435 | - | - | - | 435 |
| Central Asia Regional | 250 | - | - | - | 250 |
| **Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance** | 9,600 | 9,600 | - | - | - |
| DCHA/ASHA | 9,600 | 9,600 | - | - | - |
| **International Partnerships** | 173,000 | - | 173,000 | - | - |
| Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD) | 155,000 | - | 155,000 | - | - |
| Global Health Initiative Strategic Reserve | 18,000 | - | 18,000 | - | - |

# Pandemic Influenza and other Emerging Threats

## Summary

Programs focus on continuing efforts to contain and control the H5N1 “avian flu” virus and other emerging diseases of animal origin, such as H1N1, that pose significant public health threats. These efforts target a limited number of geographic areas, known as “hot spots”, where most new disease threats have emerged in the past: the Congo Basin of East and Central Africa, Southeast Asia, the Amazon region of South America and the Gangetic Plain of South Asia. In particular, activities will broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of other new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training for more effective outbreak response; strengthen laboratory ability to address infectious disease threats; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for and respond to the emergence and spread of a pandemic capable virus, such as H1N1. These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk for the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

### Pandemic Influenza Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| **International Partnerships** | 75,000 | 75,000 |
| Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats | 75,000 | 75,000 |

# Polio

## Summary

In 1988, the World Health Organization Global Health Assembly adopted a resolution on global eradication of poliomyelitis by the year 2000. By 2008, all but four countries had interrupted indigenous transmission of wild polioviruses (Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan), and the annual number of cases had declined by more than 99%. However, for the past 5 years, case numbers still fluctuate between 1000 and 2000 per year. As of 17 November 2009, a total of 1387 cases of poliomyelitis had been reported worldwide in 2009, of which 1082 were in the four disease-endemic countries. USAID's polio programs, which are a sub-set of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with international and national partners. These 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) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID |
|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 32,839 | 32,839 |
| **Africa** | 14,039 | 14,039 |
| Angola | 1,125 | 1,125 |
| Benin | 100 | 100 |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2,075 | 2,075 |
| Ethiopia | 1,900 | 1,900 |
| Guinea | 150 | 150 |
| Kenya | 50 | 50 |
| Liberia | 150 | 150 |
| Madagascar | 75 | 75 |
| Mali | 60 | 60 |
| Mozambique | 100 | 100 |
| Nigeria | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| Rwanda | 50 | 50 |
| Senegal | 75 | 75 |
| Somalia | 400 | 400 |
| Sudan | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Zambia | 50 | 50 |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 1,779 | 1,779 |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 400 | 400 |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Indonesia | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| **South and Central Asia** | 11,800 | 11,800 |
| Afghanistan | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| Bangladesh | 850 | 850 |

## Polio Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID |
|---|---|---|
| India | 7,000 | 7,000 |
| Nepal | 550 | 550 |
| Pakistan | 2,000 | 2,000 |
| **GH - Global Health** | 6,000 | 6,000 |
| Global Health - Core | 6,000 | 6,000 |

# Tuberculosis

## Summary

Tuberculosis is a major cause of death and debilitating illness throughout much of the developing world. Each year there are approximately and 9.2 million newly affected people and 1.7 million deaths due to TB, and 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant TB. The focal point of USAID's tuberculosis program will continue to be acceleration of services to diagnose and treat TB including DOTS (directly observed treatment, short course), engagement of the private sector, and community-based approaches. The accelerated scale-up of such approaches 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 infection control, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of multi-drug and extensively drug resistant (M/XDR) TB and reduce TBHIV/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) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 250,639 | 230,000 | 7,313 | 13,326 |
| **Africa** | 77,305 | 77,305 | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - |
| Djibouti | 250 | 250 | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - |
| Ghana | 600 | 600 | - | - |
| Kenya | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - |
| Liberia | 400 | 400 | - | - |
| Malawi | 1,400 | 1,400 | - | - |
| Mozambique | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Nam bia | 1,950 | 1,950 | - | - |
| Nigeria | 10,100 | 10,100 | - | - |
| Senegal | 850 | 850 | - | - |
| South Africa | 13,000 | 13,000 | - | - |
| Sudan | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Tanzania | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - |
| Uganda | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - |
| Zambia | 3,300 | 3,300 | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional | 2,670 | 2,670 | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 1,785 | 1,785 | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 34,450 | 34,450 | - | - |
| Cambodia | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Indonesia | 13,700 | 13,700 | - | - |

## Tuberculosis Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philippines | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia | 5,750 | 5,750 | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 16,196 | 8,400 | - | 7,796 |
| Armenia | 600 | 400 | - | 200 |
| Azerbaijan | 500 | 500 | - | - |
| Belarus | 250 | - | - | 250 |
| Georgia | 900 | - | - | 900 |
| Russia | 9,804 | 6,000 | - | 3,804 |
| Ukraine | 4,100 | 1,500 | - | 2,600 |
| Eurasia Regional | 42 | - | - | 42 |
| **South and Central Asia** | 55,830 | 42,987 | 7,313 | 5,530 |
| Afghanistan | 6,500 | 6,500 | - | - |
| Bangladesh | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - |
| India | 13,700 | 13,700 | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 3,100 | 2,000 | - | 1,100 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,750 | 1,000 | - | 750 |
| Pakistan | 14,000 | 6,687 | 7,313 | - |
| Tajikistan | 2,489 | 500 | - | 1,989 |
| Turkmenistan | 1,251 | 400 | - | 851 |
| Uzbekistan | 3,040 | 2,200 | - | 840 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 12,358 | 12,358 | - | - |
| Bolivia | 1,300 | 1,300 | - | - |
| Brazil | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 1,300 | 1,300 | - | - |
| Haiti | 1,800 | 1,800 | - | - |
| Mexico | 1,258 | 1,258 | - | - |
| Peru | 600 | 600 | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional | 800 | 800 | - | - |
| USAID South America Regional | 300 | 300 | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 34,500 | 34,500 | - | - |
| Global Health - Core | 34,500 | 34,500 | - | - |
| **International Partnerships** | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - |
| TB Drug Facility | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | - |
| MDR Financing | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - |

# Higher Education

## Summary

U.S. foreign assistance for higher education strengthens institutional capacities of public and private higher education facilities (including research institutes, teacher-training colleges, universities, community colleges, and the relevant officials, departments and ministries responsible for higher education) to teach, train, conduct research, and provide community service; to contribute to development; and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. Collectively, these elements support the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and stress the holistic priorities of access and equity; quality and relevance; systemic reform; and accountability, transparency and measuring results, while maintaining the focus of each country's unique context by aligning behind country-driven strategies, as well as coordinating with other donors. U.S. 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. The higher education FY 2011 request focuses on solidifying gains made previous years, including the more recent Higher Education Summits for Global Development in Washington, D.C., Bangladesh, Rwanda, Jordan and Mexico. These types of 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 developing entrepreneurial curricula and applying innovative technologies that build human and institutional capacity and efficiency of higher education institutions to contribute to small business development and job creation to local, national and regional development. In addition, the U.S. is funding 20 partnerships with host country universities designed to build institutional capacity in African higher education institutions, in addition to expanding cooperation with the National Science Foundation to apply science and technology to development.

### Higher Education Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 248,837 | 67,785 | 173,793 | 6,259 | 1,000 |
| **Africa** | 5,243 | 3,000 | 2,243 | - | - |
| Liberia | 2,243 | - | 2,243 | - | - |
| Rwanda | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 25,950 | 24,500 | 1,450 | - | - |
| Burma | 450 | - | 450 | - | - |
| China | 200 | - | 200 | - | - |
| Indonesia | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 800 | - | 800 | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 3,936 | - | - | 3,936 | - |
| Belarus | 1,350 | - | - | 1,350 | - |
| Georgia | 815 | - | - | 815 | - |
| Kosovo | 940 | - | - | 940 | - |
| Macedonia | 100 | - | - | 100 | - |

## Higher Education Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Serbia | 145 | - | - | 145 | - |
| Ukraine | 578 | - | - | 578 | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 8 | - | - | 8 | - |
| **Near East** | 68,850 | - | 68,850 | - | - |
| Egypt | 48,000 | - | 48,000 | - | - |
| Lebanon | 13,250 | - | 13,250 | - | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 7,600 | - | 7,600 | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 92,823 | - | 90,500 | 2,323 | - |
| Afghanistan | 20,000 | - | 20,000 | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 500 | - | - | 500 | - |
| Pakistan | 70,000 | - | 70,000 | - | - |
| Taj kistan | 180 | - | - | 180 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 793 | - | - | 793 | - |
| Uzbekistan | 200 | - | - | 200 | - |
| Central Asia Regional | 650 | - | - | 650 | - |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 500 | - | 500 | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 17,304 | 17,304 | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 2,304 | 2,304 | - | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 1,181 | 1,181 | - | - | - |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 1,181 | 1,181 | - | - | - |
| **Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance** | 12,400 | 12,400 | - | - | - |
| Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) | 12,400 | 12,400 | - | - | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 8,500 | 8,500 | - | - | - |
| Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 8,500 | 8,500 | - | - | - |
| **Global Engagement** | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| Global Engagement | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| **International Organizations** | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| International Organizations (IO) | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| **Office of Development Partners** | 900 | 900 | - | - | - |
| Office of Development Partners | 900 | 900 | - | - | - |
| **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | 750 | - | 750 | - | - |
| Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 750 | - | 750 | - | - |

# 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: very small, informal business activities like vending on the street and in market stalls, handicraft production, farming and low-tech food processing. U.S. assistance acts in three broad areas to help these families expand their economic opportunities: (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 Strategy

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 230,397 | 77,817 | 122,950 | 29,630 |
| **Africa** | 54,267 | 40,017 | 14,250 | - |
| Angola | 2,035 | 2,035 | - | - |
| Burundi | 200 | 200 | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 2,500 | - | 2,500 | - |
| Ethiopia | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - |
| Guinea | 1,630 | 1,630 | - | - |
| Kenya | 4,100 | 4,100 | - | - |
| Liberia | 4,500 | - | 4,500 | - |
| Malawi | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Mali | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Mozambique | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - |
| Rwanda | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | - |
| Senegal | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - |
| South Africa | 500 | 500 | - | - |
| Sudan | 7,250 | - | 7,250 | - |
| Tanzania | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Uganda | 3,500 | 3,500 | - | - |
| Zambia | 5,552 | 5,552 | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 5,400 | 4,700 | 700 | - |
| Cambodia | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| China | 700 | - | 700 | - |
| Indonesia | 500 | 500 | - | - |
| Mongolia | 200 | 200 | - | - |
| Philippines | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 14,980 | - | - | 14,980 |
| Albania | 1,500 | - | - | 1,500 |

## Microenterprise - Microfinance Funding Strategy

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Azerbaijan | 400 | - | - | 400 |
| Belarus | 400 | - | - | 400 |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 2,900 | - | - | 2,900 |
| Georgia | 3,000 | - | - | 3,000 |
| Kosovo | 250 | - | - | 250 |
| Macedonia | 700 | - | - | 700 |
| Moldova | 1,500 | - | - | 1,500 |
| Russia | 800 | - | - | 800 |
| Serbia | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 |
| Ukraine | 1,530 | - | - | 1,530 |
| **Near East** | 2,500 | - | 2,500 | - |
| Jordan | 500 | - | 500 | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 81,350 | 2,500 | 64,200 | 14,650 |
| Afghanistan | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | - |
| Bangladesh | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 150 | - | - | 150 |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 7,500 | - | - | 7,500 |
| Nepal | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - |
| Pakistan | 11,200 | - | 11,200 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - |
| Taj kistan | 6,000 | - | - | 6,000 |
| Turkmenistan | 500 | - | - | 500 |
| Uzbekistan | 500 | - | - | 500 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 51,400 | 10,100 | 41,300 | - |
| Colombia | 33,000 | - | 33,000 | - |
| Ecuador | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - |
| El Salvador | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Guyana | 200 | 200 | - | - |
| Haiti | 8,300 | - | 8,300 | - |
| Jamaica | 500 | 500 | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Paraguay | 500 | 500 | - | - |
| Peru | 3,900 | 3,900 | - | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 14,500 | 14,500 | - | - |
| Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 14,500 | 14,500 | - | - |
| **Office of Development Partners** | 6,000 | 6,000 | - | - |
| Office of Development Partners | 6,000 | 6,000 | - | - |

# 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 2011 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 countries' efforts to streamline customs and other administrative procedures in order to lower trade transactions costs, and support for the development of sustainable, private sector business services that help potential exporters get information on international market opportunities. U.S. assistance also includes a wide range of other Economic Growth activities that contribute indirectly to those efforts, such as helping to raise productivity in agriculture value chains under the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, improving access to trade finance, modernizing transport and other trade infrastructure services, 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://qesdb.usaid.gov/tcb/index.html). FY 2011 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database by the end of Calendar Year 2011.

### Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 322,572 | 115,905 | 176,663 | 23,204 | 6,800 |
| **Africa** | 54,000 | 51,400 | 2,600 | - | - |
| Angola | 300 | 300 | - | - | - |
| Burundi | 800 | 800 | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 1,800 | 1,800 | - | - | - |
| Mali | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 2,150 | 2,150 | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | - | - |
| Zambia | 9,237 | 9,237 | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 1,600 | - | 1,600 | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 6,513 | 6,513 | - | - | - |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 6,600 | 6,600 | - | - | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 6,500 | 6,500 | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 20,147 | 13,819 | 6,328 | - | - |
| Indonesia | 6,300 | 6,300 | - | - | - |

## Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Laos | 1,405 | 1,405 | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 2,489 | 2,489 | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| State East Asia and Pacific Regional | 6,328 | - | 6,328 | - | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 1,625 | 1,625 | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 18,612 | - | - | 18,612 | - |
| A bania | 700 | - | - | 700 | - |
| Armenia | 1,544 | - | - | 1,544 | - |
| Azerba jan | 1,619 | - | - | 1,619 | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 3,370 | - | - | 3,370 | - |
| Georgia | 5,000 | - | - | 5,000 | - |
| Kosovo | 2,500 | - | - | 2,500 | - |
| Moldova | 100 | - | - | 100 | - |
| Serbia | 60 | - | - | 60 | - |
| Ukraine | 3,694 | - | - | 3,694 | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 25 | - | - | 25 | - |
| **Near East** | 43,735 | 2,200 | 41,535 | - | - |
| Algeria | 200 | 200 | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 8,000 | - | 8,000 | - | - |
| Jordan | 3,500 | - | 3,500 | - | - |
| Lebanon | 3,135 | - | 3,135 | - | - |
| Morocco | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 23,000 | - | 23,000 | - | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 3,900 | - | 3,900 | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 98,292 | - | 93,700 | 4,592 | - |
| Afghanistan | 40,000 | - | 40,000 | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 643 | - | - | 643 | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 1,341 | - | - | 1,341 | - |
| Nepal | 1,700 | - | 1,700 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 1,258 | - | - | 1,258 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 100 | - | - | 100 | - |
| Central Asia Regional | 1,250 | - | - | 1,250 | - |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 57,186 | 43,686 | 13,500 | - | - |
| Colombia | 3,500 | - | 3,500 | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - |
| Ecuador | 1,866 | 1,866 | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 4,020 | 4,020 | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Guyana | 900 | 900 | - | - | - |
| Jamaica | 1,394 | 1,394 | - | - | - |

## Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | IO&P |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nicaragua | 1,756 | 1,756 | - | - | - |
| Panama | 750 | 750 | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| Peru | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - |
| State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - |
| USAID Central America Regional | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - |
| USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | - | - |
| USAID South America Regional | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 1,800 | 1,800 | - | - | - |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 1,800 | 1,800 | - | - | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 13,000 | 3,000 | 10,000 | - | - |
| Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 13,000 | 3,000 | 10,000 | - | - |
| **International Organizations** | 6,800 | - | - | - | 6,800 |
| International Organizations (IO) | 6,800 | - | - | - | 6,800 |
| **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | 9,000 | - | 9,000 | - | - |
| Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 9,000 | - | 9,000 | - | - |

# 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 rule of law. 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.

### Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 35,782 | 6,250 | 2,700 | 6,282 | 20,550 |
| **Africa** | 200 | - | 200 | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 200 | - | 200 | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 4,000 | 3,850 | - | - | 150 |
| Cambodia | 1,350 | 1,350 | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 900 | 900 | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 450 | 300 | - | - | 150 |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 1,300 | 1,300 | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 4,201 | - | - | 4,201 | - |
| Albania | 400 | - | - | 400 | - |
| Armenia | 300 | - | - | 300 | - |
| Belarus | 400 | - | - | 400 | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 170 | - | - | 170 | - |
| Kosovo | 500 | - | - | 500 | - |
| Moldova | 800 | - | - | 800 | - |
| Russia | 550 | - | - | 550 | - |
| Ukraine | 1,081 | - | - | 1,081 | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 4,681 | 1,100 | 1,500 | 2,081 | - |
| Bangladesh | 1,100 | 1,100 | - | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 500 | - | - | 500 | - |
| Nepal | 1,500 | - | 1,500 | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 850 | - | - | 850 | - |
| Uzbekistan | 731 | - | - | 731 | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 1,300 | 300 | 1,000 | - | - |
| Ecuador | 300 | 300 | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | - | - |

## Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons** | 20,400 | - | - | - | 20,400 |
| Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons | 20,400 | - | - | - | 20,400 |

# Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership

## Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership is a multi-faceted, multi-year strategy aimed at containing and marginalizing terrorist organizations by strengthening regional counter-terrorism capabilities by building law enforcement and military capacity, enhancing and institutionalizing cooperation among the region's security forces, promoting democratic governance, discrediting terrorist ideology, and reinforcing bilateral law enforcement and 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) | FY 2011 Total | DA | ESF | INCLE | NADR | PKO |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 61,330 | 16,000 | 11,000 | 5,530 | 8,800 | 20,000 |
| **Africa** | 33,800 | 16,000 | 5,000 | 4,500 | 8,300 | - |
| Mali | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - |
| State Africa Regional | 17,800 | - | 5,000 | 4,500 | 8,300 | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 12,000 | 12,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **Near East** | 7,530 | - | 6,000 | 1,030 | 500 | - |
| Morocco | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | - | - | - |
| Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 4,530 | - | 3,000 | 1,030 | 500 | - |
| **Political-Military Affairs** | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | 20,000 |
| Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | 20,000 |

# 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. The FY 2010 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. The FY 2011 Budget will continue funding water activities that 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.

### Water Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 260,378 | 255,977 | 98,593 | 24,950 | 128,450 | 3,984 | 4,401 |
| **Africa** | 98,811 | 94,410 | 58,510 | 12,900 | 23,000 | - | 4,401 |
| Angola | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | 500 | 500 | - | 500 | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| Burundi | 250 | 250 | 250 | - | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 6,500 | 6,500 | - | 1,500 | 5,000 | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | 1,500 | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 5,500 | 5,500 | 3,500 | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 9,000 | 9,000 | 7,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 7,150 | 7,150 | - | 150 | 7,000 | - | - |
| Madagascar | 7,401 | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - | 3,401 |
| Mali | 3,000 | 3,000 | 2,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 3,250 | 3,250 | 2,000 | 1,250 | - | - | - |
| Nigeria | 1,150 | 1,150 | 1,000 | 150 | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 1,950 | 1,950 | 1,000 | 950 | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 5,500 | 5,500 | 5,000 | 500 | - | - | - |
| Somalia | 500 | 500 | - | 500 | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | - | 11,000 | - | - |
| Tanzania | 5,000 | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,000 | 500 | - | - | - |
| Zambia | 5,900 | 5,900 | 5,000 | 900 | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 5,760 | 5,760 | 5,760 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID East Africa Regional | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Southern Africa Regional | 1,500 | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID West Africa Regional | 8,000 | 8,000 | 8,000 | - | - | - | - |

## Water Funding Summary

| ($ in thousands) | FY 2011 Total | FY 2011 Total without Food for Peace | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | FFP |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 13,433 | 13,433 | 12,083 | 1,350 | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 1,350 | 1,350 | - | 1,350 | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 6,333 | 6,333 | 6,333 | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 1,250 | 1,250 | 1,250 | - | - | - | - |
| USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 4,500 | 4,500 | 4,500 | - | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 1,984 | 1,984 | - | - | - | 1,984 | - |
| Armenia | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 | - |
| Kosovo | 814 | 814 | - | - | - | 814 | - |
| Russia | 170 | 170 | - | - | - | 170 | - |
| **Near East** | 74,000 | 74,000 | 4,000 | - | 70,000 | - | - |
| Jordan | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - | 30,000 | - | - |
| Morocco | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 40,000 | 40,000 | - | - | 40,000 | - | - |
| USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP) | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 40,250 | 40,250 | - | 5,500 | 32,750 | 2,000 | - |
| Afghanistan | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | 20,000 | - | - |
| India | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | 2,000 | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 16,000 | 16,000 | - | 3,500 | 12,500 | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | 2,000 | - |
| State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 250 | 250 | - | - | 250 | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 5,700 | 5,700 | 5,000 | - | 700 | - | - |
| Colombia | 700 | 700 | - | - | 700 | - | - |
| Ecuador | 3,000 | 3,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Asia Middle East Regional | 2,000 | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) | 7,000 | 7,000 | 7,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 5,200 | 5,200 | - | 5,200 | - | - | - |
| Global Health | 5,200 | 5,200 | - | 5,200 | - | - | - |
| **Office of Development Partners** | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Office of Development Partners | 10,000 | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs** | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 | - | - |
| Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | 2,000 | - | - |

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# FY 2009 Foreign Operations Performance Report
# &
# FY 2011 Performance Plan

The Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) for Foreign Operations (Volume II) serves as the Annual Performance Report for Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2011. Both volumes of the CBJ for the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) contain performance summaries and have performance information integrated throughout, to support the budget request. The performance data presented herein are complete and reliable as referenced in the FY 2011 Executive Budget Summary, Statement of the Secretary of State on February 1, 2010.

For FY 2009, the Department of State and USAID again elected to produce a separate Agency Financial Report, an integrated Performance Budget, and a Summary of Performance and Financial Information (formerly the Citizens' Report). These reports aim to streamline Federal agency reporting while retaining ongoing efforts to integrate budget and performance planning and reporting. The Department of State and USAID each issued Agency Financial Reports on December 16, 2009 and November 16, 2009, respectively.

## Approach to Performance Management

Performance indicators are featured throughout the main chapters of this budget justification. They show progress on the five joint State-USAID Objectives in foreign assistance: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. State Objectives of Promoting International Understanding and Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities are mainly supported by State Operations funding and therefore are addressed in the State Operations volume of the Department's CBJ. Each objective contains program areas (i.e., key priorities) with corresponding performance indicators. These indicators provide data used by missions, Washington bureaus, and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (F) to inform resource requests and allocation decisions.

The performance indicators in this budget justification were selected in 2007 by a Department of State and USAID inter-agency working group comprised of performance management and budget analysts, and validated by sector-specific technical experts. Periodically, changes in initiatives or the focus of foreign assistance efforts necessitate a review by these technical experts as to whether the performance indicators the United States uses provide the best representations of overall efforts in its objectives. As such, a small number of the indicators used in FY 2009 are being revised or discontinued. Results for FY 2009 are reported, but targets for out-year results have been set against the new indicators. For additional information, please refer to the Discontinued Indicators section at the end of the introduction.

The indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term ones which reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, host governments, etc. 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 effort.

## Evaluations of Foreign Assistance Programs

Program evaluations are essential to implementing and managing foreign policy and foreign assistance programs. Evaluations allow project managers to assess systematically how well programs are working,

make process improvements, and make informed decisions on how best to allocate resources to achieve results. Evaluation results and performance data are essential to conveying the effectiveness of assistance programs to program managers, Congress, and the public.

During FY 2009, USAID took a number of steps to strengthen evaluation and re-establish its leadership both within the Federal Government and across the international development community. This included reestablishing the USAID central evaluation unit charged with providing agency-wide oversight, leadership, and coordination in assessing program performance and impact; updating USAID's formal evaluation policy (http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf); and reaffirming agency evaluation requirements.

With this increased focus on evaluation, the number of evaluations conducted in FY 2009 across USAID and State joint objectives doubled to over 800, with 447 evaluations already planned for FY 2010. Most of the evaluations focused on performance to improve program management, and some involved studies on how to better plan new programs. The Department and USAID also worked extensively with evaluation partners to provide evaluation and performance management training, raise the importance of evaluation through a draft policy statement, and collect baseline evaluation information against which future progress can be measured.

To strengthen evaluation capacity, USAID also provided intensive training to over 100 staff members through its Evaluation Certificate Course and to thousands through a web-based Monitoring and Evaluation Distance Learning Course, jointly developed with State. In addition, USAID established an internal Evaluation Interest Group, which has more than 125 members, convenes monthly meetings, and presents a lively internet presence through a redesigned USAID evaluation website, EvalWeb, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/evalweb/. Together with State, USAID established a Foreign Affairs Evaluation Working Group that meets biweekly and also includes representation from the Millennium Challenge Corporation.

In addition to ongoing workshops, the Department hosted an international evaluation conference for which Hillary Clinton, Secretary of State, provided a message, and Jacob Lew, Deputy Secretary of State, spoke about the importance of evaluation in affecting change in foreign affairs. The conference also served as an exchange for ideas and best practices through panel discussions with Canadian and British Government representatives.

The Department was active during FY 2009 in implementing the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, of which the United States is a signatory. Department of State representatives presented alongside USAID, the Millennium Challenge Corporation, and the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator at an international evaluation conference to share information on the Department of State's role in U.S. foreign affairs evaluation.

USAID reasserted its global leadership in evaluation and actively engaged in a variety of interagency, national, and international evaluation forums. This included actively participating in the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) Evaluation Network, organizing and moderating a highly successful Advisory Committee on Foreign Voluntary Assistance Workshop on strengthening evaluation, and serving on OMB's Evaluation Experts and Evaluation Working Groups. During FY 2009, USAID also played key roles in several collaborative, multi-donor evaluations, including the OECD/DAC-led Paris Declaration Evaluation (Phase 2) and the Dutch-led Sudan Humanitarian Assistance Evaluation, in which the United States was elected to the management group.

**Important Changes**

Budget and Performance Analyses (BPAs) are no longer required for programs with significant increases. Last year, a BPA was conducted for every Operating Unit (OU) that requested an increase at the program area or Investing in People element level that exceeded the FY 2009 estimate by at least 10 percent and $1 million. Despite this change, it is important to describe the link between performance and budget decision-making. Therefore, a new section is included in the budget request that highlights how performance and financial information is assessed, and how that information is used to inform the budget and planning process and to manage for results. This information is required for all OUs with a total foreign assistance request of more than $1 million.

In FY 2009, F conducted a review of the Standardized Program Structure and Definitions (SPSD) to determine if any refinements or additions would make the structure a more useful tool. The SPSD is the hierarchy of objectives, areas, elements, and sub-elements that is used to allocate foreign assistance budgets and categorize foreign assistance programs. The review was designed as a three-phase process beginning with collecting feedback from external stakeholders and U.S. interagency stakeholders on any problems they identified with the SPSD, as well as specific recommendations for changes to address identified problems. The review generated more than 500 recommendations, which working groups thoroughly evaluated. Following extensive review and analysis, F approved and incorporated a number of these recommendations to the SPSD, with the primary change being to add a "Nutrition" Element with corresponding Sub-Elements.

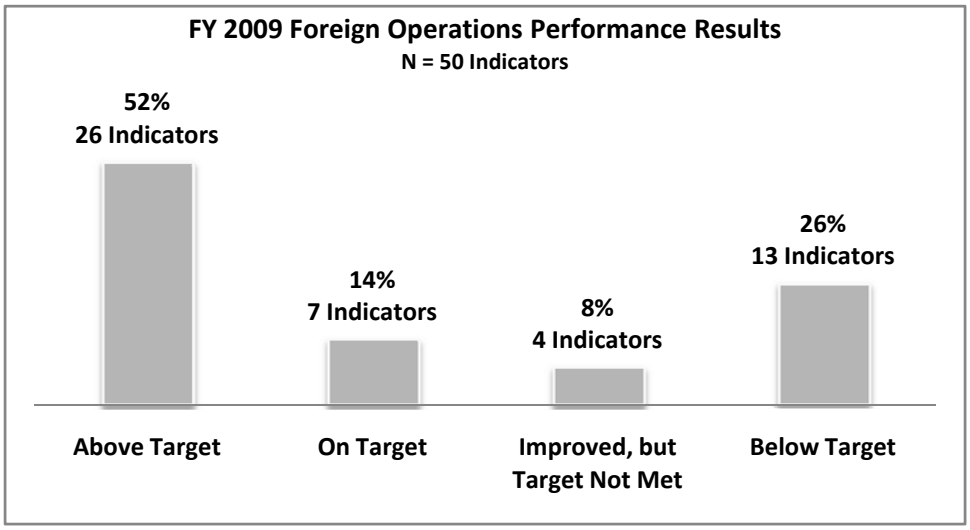
In summary, the foreign assistance coordination effort is complex and multifaceted, requiring collaboration, creativity, determination, and the ability and willingness to review and adjust these new processes as they are developed. The process continues to mature and demonstrate results as noted in this report.

**Discontinued Indicators**

Eight indicators published in either the FY 2009 or FY 2010 CBJ have since been discontinued or significantly revised. In accordance with OMB Circular A-136, detailed explanations for all FY 2008 discontinued and revised indicators are located at the end of this chapter. Results and ratings for FY 2009 are included within the chapter sections.

**Overview of FY 2009 Foreign Assistance Performance Results**

In FY 2009, the Department of State and USAID budgeted more than $32 billion to achieve U.S foreign assistance goals across five Objectives: Peace and Security, Governing Justly and Democratically, Investing in People, Economic Growth, and Humanitarian Assistance. Overall,



U.S. foreign assistance programs performed well, meeting or surpassing performance targets on 66 percent of the 50 indicators with FY 2009 performance results.

For example,

- The United States exceeded its target of 90 activities geared toward increasing pathogen security and laboratory biosafety by conducting 157 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to engage biological scientists and to improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and bio-surveillance, which included the participation of 1,000 scientists from over 36 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.
- Through the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), 30 million people were protected against malaria with a prevention measure (e.g., insecticide-treated mosquito nets, indoor residual spraying, or both), an increase of 1 million over the FY 2009 target of 29 million.
- Through the scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, the number of people who received HIV/AIDS care and support also rose by 1 million, for a total of 11 million.
- U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target of 54,835 for the number of justice sector personnel trained in rule of law by 13,557. This increase is attributed to several countries including Cambodia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, where the demand for the training programs greatly exceeded expectations.

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 to program implementation causing shortfalls. These challenges included civil 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 2009, FY 2010, and FY 2011. Details on each performance measure and corresponding budget information are found in the Objective sections which follow.

| Foreign Assistance<br>By Fiscal Year, Objective, and Program Area | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ($ in thousands)** | **32,711,460** | **32,290,032** | **36,388,640** |
| **Peace and Security** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| Counterterrorism | 224,952 | 462,364 | 537,940 |
| Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction | 410,859 | 320,560 | 346,846 |
| Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,958,487 | 6,405,814 | 7,893,199 |
| Counternarcotics | 1,295,251 | 1,268,198 | 1,139,139 |
| Transnational Crime | 92,993 | 95,244 | 102,513 |
| Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 602,069 | 495,119 | 823,974 |
| **Governing Justly and Democratically** | **2,702,037** | **2,663,132** | **3,332,961** |
| Rule of Law and Human Rights | 699,266 | 736,732 | 897,188 |
| Good Governance | 1,088,383 | 975,777 | 1,613,989 |
| Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 432,697 | 311,063 | 271,296 |
| Civil Society | 481,691 | 639,560 | 550,488 |
| **Investing in People** | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| Health | 8,224,295 | 8,747,383 | 9,386,631 |
| Education | 1,057,494 | 1,197,226 | 1,098,880 |
| Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 1,004,296 | 575,721 | 486,771 |
| **Economic Growth** | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 335,941 | 238,792 | 236,472 |
| Trade and Investment | 216,745 | 246,605 | 322,572 |
| Financial Sector | 142,376 | 109,423 | 141,364 |
| Infrastructure | 1,032,318 | 676,700 | 1,317,081 |
| Agriculture | 1,083,076 | 1,393,048 | 1,766,121 |
| Private Sector Competitiveness | 563,920 | 599,345 | 649,187 |
| Economic Opportunity | 237,326 | 233,503 | 278,837 |
| Environment | 377,132 | 794,847 | 815,291 |
| **Humanitarian Assistance** | **4,883,934** | **4,031,157** | **4,005,825** |
| Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 4,658,858 | 3,889,410 | 3,860,892 |
| Disaster Readiness | 151,107 | 99,793 | 105,333 |
| Migration Management | 73,969 | 41,954 | 39,600 |
| **Program Support** | **1,265,959** | **1,735,851** | **1,707,036** |
| Program Design and Learning | - | 78,089 | 3,980 |
| Administration and Oversight | 1,265,959 | 1,657,762 | 1,703,056 |

## 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 achieving 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 include countering terrorism; combating weapons of mass destruction; supporting counternarcotics activities; strengthening stabilization operations and promoting security sector reform; combating transnational crime such as gang, financial, and intellectual property rights crimes; and sponsoring conflict mitigation and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately $9.6 billion, 29 percent of the Department of State's and USAID's foreign assistance budget for the Objective of Peace and Security. Overall performance for this Objective is reflected by a set of indicators selected because they are representative of broad efforts toward Peace and Security. Of the eleven indicators that reported FY 2009 performance results, U.S. programs were above target on five indicators; two were on target; one showed improvement, but did not meet its target; and three were below target.

Budget and performance information for this 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's and USAID's progress toward and effectiveness in achieving worldwide peace and security.

## Peace and Security
### By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE** ($ in thousands) | **32,711,460** | **32,290,032** | **36,388,640** |
| **PEACE AND SECURITY** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| **Counterterrorism** | **224,952** | **462,364** | **537,940** |
| *Number of People Trained in Counterterrorism by U.S. Programs* | | | |
| **Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction** | **410,859** | **320,560** | **346,846** |
| *Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards*[*] | | | |
| *Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across All Program Countries*[**] | | | |
| *Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety* | | | |
| **Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform** | **6,958,487** | **6,405,814** | **7,893,199** |
| *Number of Personnel (Foreign Military) Trained in the United States. Who Are at National Leadership Levels* | | | |
| *Political Stability/Absence of Violence in Afghanistan* | | | |
| **Counternarcotics** | **1,295,251** | **1,268,198** | **1,139,139** |
| *Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in U.S.-Assisted Areas* | | | |
| *Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in U.S.-Assisted Areas* | | | |
| *Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by U.S. Programs Under Cultivation* | | | |
| **Transnational Crime** | **92,993** | **95,244** | **102,513** |
| *Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons* | | | |
| *Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons* | | | |
| **Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation** | **602,069** | **495,119** | **823,974** |
| *Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Assistance* | | | |

*Notes: [*]Beginning in FY 2009, this indicator has been dropped because of a shift in programming.*
*[**]New Indicator as of FY 2009*

## Program Area: Counterterrorism

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peace and Security ($ in thousands)** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| **Counterterrorism** | **224,952** | **462,364** | **537,940** |

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to United States 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 multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. 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 United States 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 de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2009 showed mixed success; however, analysis of results has provided opportunities to shift strategy to achieve better results and more efficient use of resources.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the United States' borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

*Counterterrorism Training*

Overall, the United States improved but did not meet its 2009 target for training people to assist in counterterrorism efforts. The target was not achieved due to course participant non-attendance because of illness or job related conflicts. However, the continuation of this type of capacity development will help improve interagency efforts in strengthening security forces and promoting peace and development.

| **OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Counterterrorism** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Counterterrorism By U.S. Programs** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 1,925 | 2,651 | 5,988 | 4,972 | Improved, but Target not Met | 7,301 | 8,677 |
| **Data Source**: 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality**: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). | | | | | | | | |

**Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peace and Security ($ in thousands)** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| **Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction** | **410,859** | **320,560** | **346,846** |

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to United States and international security. To combat this threat, the United States works 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. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD- related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

*Export Control Systems*

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are the front line of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. The program advocates "safe and secure" international trade while enhancing the capacity of the international community to interdict unlawful transfers of dangerous technologies and to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation. In FY 2009, the EXBS program continued to provide assistance to nearly 50 partner countries to improve their strategic trade control and related border security capabilities, and expanded to include Iraq, Lebanon, and Mongolia, with further expansion planned for FY 2011 to include Egypt.

Previously, the Cumulative Number of Countries That Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards indicator, 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. Results through FY 2009 are provided below using this indicator. However, starting in FY 2009, EXBS country advancement is being measured through a combination of individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool and annual internal 'progress reports' between formal assessments. EXBS strives for a four percent collective advancement in overall border security and export controls per annum. Due to the lag between appropriation, obligation, and project execution, FY 2011 funding would not be objectively measurable in the 'graduation' indicator until FY 2013.

| OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | | | *Discontinued Indicator* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Combating WMD** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 5 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | On Target | N/A* | N/A* |
| **Data Source:** Countries whose systems meet the international export standards as validated by EXBS reporting include: FY 2004 - Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland; FY 2005 - Romania, Bulgaria; FY 2006 - Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; FY 2007 - Cyprus, Malta, Slovakia, Slovenia. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Data is compiled and tracked by the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, based on independent third-party assessment of EXBS partner country strategic trade control systems, as well as annual Bureau assessments. Feedback from their program managers and Contracting Officer's Representatives 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). | | | | | | | | |
| * No targets were set for FY 2010-11 as this indicator is not being reported against due to development of a more accurate indicator. | | | | | | | | |

| OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | | | *New Indicator* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Combating WMD** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Average Yearly Rate of Advancement Towards the Implementation of a Developed and Institutionalized Export Control System that Meets International Standards Across all Program Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Result | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Result | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 4% (baseline) | 4% | On Target | 4% | 4% |
| **Baseline is FY 2009** | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Source:** EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise conducting evaluations internally. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool. This tool is applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4% annual increase to the overall EXBS program score. This was a Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) Indicator. | | | | | | | | |

*Biological Threat*

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 United States 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 2009 included more than 1,000 scientists from over 36 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America participating in 157 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, and deepened activities in Afghanistan, the Middle East, and North Africa, including establishing field offices in Islamabad and Jakarta. The United States also initiated engagement with Afghanistan and deepened activities in the Middle East and North Africa. BEP held a successful training event for Iraqi bio-scientists and continued 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. Future funds will 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.

| **OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Combating WMD** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of Activities to Improve Pathogen Security and Laboratory Biosafety** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 60 | 89 | 90 | 157 | Above Target | 185 | 190 |
| **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. | | | | | | | | |
| **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 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). | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peace and Security ($ in thousands)** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| **Stabilization Operations/Security Sector Reform** | **6,958,487** | **6,405,814** | **7,893,199** |

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 United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict, and has facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation. In general, 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.

*Military Personnel Trained*

In addition to building stability through community development efforts, the United States supports capacity-building in foreign military partners through the provision of training and equipment. The United States will increase the number of foreign military personnel trained in the United States by continuing relationships across Europe, the Near East, South and Central Asia, East Asia and the Pacific, and throughout the Western Hemisphere. In the Near East, the programs continue to build relationships with Gulf States (Bahrain and Oman), as well as Egypt and Israel.

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the United States 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 2009 were stronger than expected due to larger than anticipated numbers of personnel able to participate in U.S. training.

| **OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of Foreign Military Personnel Trained in the United States Who Are at National Leadership Levels** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 958 | 497 | 1,053 | 1,549 | Above Target | 1,695 | 1,648 |
| **Data Source**: 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality**: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). | | | | | | | | |

In addition to short-term activities like training, the United States 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. 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.

*Political Stability*

As a key priority country for U.S. foreign policy, political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan is of great importance for the United States. U.S. efforts toward this goal are trending in the wrong direction, as Afghanistan is showing a steady decline in overall stability and security after 2005.

The United States is making dramatic changes moving forward to reverse this trend. In March of 2009, President Obama rolled out a new strategy for Afghanistan, including a core focus on bringing security and stability to the country so the processes of political, economic, and social reform can advance. Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time.

**Program Area: Counternarcotics**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peace and Security ($ in thousands)** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| **Counternarcotics** | **1,295,251** | **1,268,198** | **1,139,139** |

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to combat international narcotics production and trafficking, reduce the cultivation and production of drugs and maintain that reduction, prevent resurgence of drug production, and constrict the market for drugs and the human toll of addiction through prevention and treatment. The United States limits the collateral effects of the drug trade through international drug control and demand-reduction policies, and combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals, but the integrated approach is showing success in key areas. 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 2009 and also made progress in countries and regions where drug production and trade is more entrenched.

*Narcotics Seized*

One way that the United States 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 United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners' capacity to combat traffickers by supplementing their assistance, including efforts to strengthen the police and military through the acquisition and provision of equipment, training, and operational support; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; controls at borders, ports, and airports; and programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities.

Seizures in FY 2009 greatly exceeded the target due to successful collaboration and the increasing ability of partner countries' law enforcement institutions. While there has been success in seizures, it is challenging to combine data that includes a variety of drugs in different configurations in order to get an accurate picture of U.S. interdiction efforts. In FY 2010, the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL) will continue working with relevant OUs to standardize results reporting to the extent possible given different countries reporting systems. Breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories: heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other, are also available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR).

| OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Counternarcotics** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Kilograms of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Government in U.S.-Assisted Areas** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 1,392,252 | 582,186 | 615,293 | 1,924,507 | Above Target | 2,209,016 | 1,714,292 |
| **Data Source**: 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality**: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). | | | | | | | | |

These two measures, seizure of illicit narcotics and eradication efforts, are critical activities to reducing the supply of drugs and the profits criminals realize from trafficking, and have a direct and demonstrable impact on the United States' 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. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions and assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

*Hectares Eradicated*

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). Thus, eradication results available are as of December 1, 2009. In 2009, the Department supported efforts that eradicated over 188,951 hectares through aerial and manual eradication techniques despite a reduction in budget support. However, the dangerous and difficult manual eradication in Colombia declined in 2009 because of Colombian budget constraints affecting manual eradication. Peru exceeded its coca eradication goal of 8,000 hectares for the second year in a row, eradicating over 10,000 hectares in the Upper Huallaga Valley during 2009. Bolivia eradicated over 6,200 hectares of coca nationwide, about 95 percent of which took place in the Cochabamba tropics (Chapare) and Yapacani region governments.

| OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Counternarcotics** | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in United States-Assisted Areas** | | | | | | | |
| FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 207,293 | 177,452 | 258,597 | 214,000 | 188,951 | Below Target | 186,500 | 177,000 |
| **Data Source**: 2009 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS). | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality**: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). | | | | | | | |

A key element of U.S. support for counternarcotics efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods (ADL) 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. ADL programs funded in the Western Hemisphere focus resources on the three

main source countries: Bolivia, Colombia, and Peru, and also supports efforts in Afghanistan and Ecuador. 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.

*Alternative Crops Under Cultivation*

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2009 target with Colombia and Ecuador, reporting better than expected results. In Colombia, the United States 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 competitiveness in local, regional, and global markets. The program supported the production of 93,777 hectares of alternative crops in Colombia, exceeding the FY 2009 target by 28,777 hectares. New activities benefiting the Afro-Colombian and indigenous communities contributed to the higher than anticipated gains. As it enters the last year (of five) of implementation, the program is on pace to exceed all program targets, including the number of families assisted and the number of jobs created or supported. In Ecuador, the target of 2,000 hectares cultivated was exceeded by 8,309. In Bolivia in FY 2009, the United States directly supported 4,661 hectares of new or improved crops, such as bananas, cocoa, hearts of palm, and coffee. This is slightly less than the target and reflects USAID's shift from working in the Tropics of Cochabamba to the Yungas region, a relatively less developed region with more geographically challenging terrain. While Bolivia and Peru fell slightly short of their targets of hectares cultivated, there were still positive effects attributable to the cumulative efforts of the ADL program. Exports of alternative crops from Bolivia reached almost $39.5 million, an 11 percent increase over the same period in 2008.

The expected FY 2010 target of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation decreases very slightly from the projected FY 2009 target because funding increases are spread across other elements over the same period in 2008, and in Peru the program generated $16.5 million in sales and created 10,629 jobs, 18 percent of which went to women.

| **OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Counternarcotics** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by U.S. Programs under Cultivation** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Ratings | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | 201,955 | 85,110 | 229,996 | 110,615 | 201,989 | Above Target | 109,457 | 166,100 |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan[1], Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used in 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). | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** Afghanistan adjusted its target for this indicator upwards after the targets for the FY 2010 Foreign Operations CBJ had been finalized, and is not reflected in the FY 2009 target above. Its final target was 108,585 hectares. The result of 58,010 hectares therefore falls significantly short. If this adjustment were accounted for, the indicator rating would be Below Target. | | | | | | | | |

**Program Area: Transnational Crime**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peace and Security ($ in thousands)** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| **Transnational Crime** | **92,993** | **95,244** | **102,513** |

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 U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also pose a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the U.S. effort to fight transnational crime is the initiative to combat trafficking in persons. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; are bought and sold in prostitution; and are captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and is a global threat to the rule of law because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage, forced labor, and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices. This strengthening and training will lead to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

*Anti-Trafficking Prosecutions and Convictions*

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. 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 United States assess a host government's progress in instituting and implementing rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Possible explanations for the decrease in the number of convictions and prosecutions are that results data rely on Embassy reporting and foreign government willingness to provide data, and some foreign government officials refuse to provide data; that 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 that some foreign governments may not have the resources or capacity to systematically collect trafficking case data.

| OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Transnational Crime** | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted and Convicted for Trafficking in Persons** | | | | | | | |
| FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 6,618 prosecutions | 5,808 prosecutions | 5,682 prosecutions | 5,966 prosecutions | 5,212 prosecutions | Below Target | 5,472 prosecutions | 5,745 prosecutions |
| 4,766 convictions | 3,150 convictions | 3,427 convictions | 3,598 convictions | 2,983 convictions | Below Target | 3,131 convictions | 3,288 convictions |
| **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 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/2009/. | | | | | | | |
| **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 OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Peace and Security ($ in thousands)** | **9,584,611** | **9,047,299** | **10,843,611** |
| **Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation** | **602,069** | **495,119** | **823,974** |

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 address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace, and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, by building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and by improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

*Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Training*

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2009. The indicator on training captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens, both to better mitigate conflict 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.

In FY 2009, the United States exceeded the target of 30,739 people trained by training 92,601, with Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Nepal, Uganda, and the USAID Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance reporting better than expected FY 2009 results. For example, in Nepal, a nine-month youth literacy program emphasizing conflict mitigation and peace building skills attracted 30,381 participants,78 percent of which were females.

The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.

| **OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with U.S. Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 17,965 | 12,578 | 30,739 | 92,601 | Above Target | 62,704 | 62,340 |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Nepal, Nigeria, Somalia, Sudan, Uganda, the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance. (DCHA), the East Africa Regional Bureau, and the West Africa Regional Bureau as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that also reported on this indicator: The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Iraq, and Timor-Leste. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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). | | | | | | | | |

## OBJECTIVE TWO

# GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY

Just and democratic governance is important to the United States for three interrelated reasons: first, as a matter of principle; second, as a contribution to U.S. national security; and third, as a cornerstone of a broader development agenda. Representative democracies that ensure greater governmental accountability and transparency through rule of law, free and fair electoral processes, a vibrant civil society, and independent media are more likely to respect human rights, value fundamental freedoms, and act peacefully and responsibly toward other nations and in accordance with international law. Democratic states contribute to sustainable development, economic growth with open markets, better-educated citizens, and global peace and stability. The goal of the United States is therefore to protect basic rights 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 Objective is presented below, with key performance measures described in detailed tables within the relevant Program Area. The Department of State's and USAID's budget offices are trying to support fuller implementation 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 2009, resources for programs supporting the Governing Justly and Democratically Objective totaled over $2.7 billion or approximately 8 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Of these seven indicators that reported FY 2009 performance results, U.S. programs were above target on three indicators; one made improvement, but did not meet its target; and three were below target.

| Governing Justly and Democratically<br>By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental)** | **FY 2010 Estimate** | **FY 2011 Request** |
| **TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE** ($ in thousands) | **32,711,460** | **32,290,032** | **36,388,640** |
| **GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY** | **2,702,037** | **2,663,132** | **3,332,961** |
| **Rule of Law and Human Rights** | **699,266** | **736,732** | **897,188** |
| *Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Training* | | | |
| *Number of U.S.-Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management* | | | |
| *Number of Countries with an Increase in Improved Rule of Law – South and Central Asia** | | | |
| **Good Governance** | **1,088,383** | **975,777** | **1,613,989** |
| *Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness** | | | |
| **Political Competition and Consensus-Building** | **432,697** | **311,063** | **271,296** |
| *Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Assistance* | | | |
| *Number of U.S.-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups** | | | |
| *Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process* | | | |
| **Civil Society** | **481,691** | **639,560** | **550,488** |
| *Number of Countries Showing Progress in Freedom of Media** | | | |
| *Number of U.S.-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions* | | | |
| *Europe Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index* | | | |
| *Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization Sustainability Index* | | | |
| *Notes: *These indicators are long-term (FY 2015) and thus will not have annual targets.* | | | |

**Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Governing Justly and Democratically** ($ in thousands) | **2,702,037** | **2,663,132** | **3,332,961** |
| **Rule of Law and Human Rights** | **699,266** | **736,732** | **897,188** |

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 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.

To provide recourse for immediate human rights violations, the United States directly assists victims of human rights abuses through medical, legal, psychosocial, and other support services. In FY 2009, U.S. programs provided medical, psychological, legal, and life-skills support to tens of thousands of gender-based violence (GBV) survivors in Iraq, Pakistan, Sudan, and other countries. Specifically, the United States helped support the establishment of the first-of-its-kind free legal aid clinic for GBV survivors in Goma, the Democratic Republic of the Congo; approximately 300 GBV survivors in the Democratic Republic of the Congo received free legal counseling and 212 survivors received free psychological counseling; 98 criminal complaints were filed against suspected perpetrators; and courts handed down an unprecedented 25 rape convictions. To build the long-term capacity of the Democratic Republic of the Congo's judicial system to adjudicate GBV crimes, the grantee trained more than 160 justice sector professionals -- including lawyers, judges, prosecutors, military auditors, and police officers -- on laws and criminal procedures governing GBV and sexual violence crimes.

*Justice Sector Personnel Trained*

A well-functioning justice system is a critical element in countries that respect fundamental human rights and abide by the rule of law. 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. 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. assistance.

U.S. programs exceeded the FY 2009 target of training 54,835 personnel. In several countries including Cambodia, Colombia, and the Dominican Republic, the demand for the training programs greatly exceeded expectations. The FY 2010 target was set lower than FY 2009 to accommodate expected changes in program focus in certain countries.

| OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel Who Received U.S. Training** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 110,041 | 56,001 | 54,835 | 68,392 | Above Target | 43,577 | 43,831 |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Serbia, South Africa, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Vietnam, and West Bank and Gaza, as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Libya and Montenegro. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct 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*). | | | | | | | | |

*Case Management Improvement*

The United States supports programs to improve case management as a way to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems. Improved case management leads to a more effective justice system by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

U.S. assistance programs did not meet the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted courts with improved case management. This was mainly due to delays in either establishing a case management process or in expanding the number of courts using a piloted process. For example, in Guatemala, the Supreme Court delayed the USAID-supported Trial Court Model which left little time to expand implementation of the model outside of Guatemala City as originally planned.

| OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of USG Assisted Courts with Improved Case Management** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 350 | 351 | 375 | 337 | Below Target | 220 | 109 |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Afghanistan, Angola, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Colombia, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Jordan, Kosovo, Liberia, Macedonia, Mexico, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Serbia, Sudan, Thailand, Ukraine, and West Bank and Gaza as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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*). | | | | | | | | |

In addition to monitoring shorter term activities for more immediate impact, the United States also tracks longer term trends in rule of law in a subset of countries to assist the United States 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 United States 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 FY 2007, published in the *Freedom in the World* report in July 2008.

**Program Area: Good Governance**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Governing Justly and Democratically** ($ in thousands) | **2,702,037** | **2,663,132** | **3,332,961** |
| **Good Governance** | **1,088,383** | **975,777** | **1,613,989** |

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 Program Area of Good Governance support avenues for public participation and oversight, for curbing corruption, and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

*Government Effectiveness*

One of the ways the United States monitors increases in government effectiveness is by using the World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data. The indicators measure six dimensions of governance: voice and accountability, political stability and absence of violence, government effectiveness, regulatory quality, rule of law, and control of corruption. The indicators are based on several hundred individual variables measuring perceptions of governance, drawn from 33 separate data sources constructed by 30 different organizations. The Index uses a scale from -2.5 to 2.5 (higher average values equal higher quality of governance). The transition to an effective, democratic government takes time; as such, this indicator measures the progress of five countries in the Middle East toward a "significant improvement" in government effectiveness by FY 2015. For more information see http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp.

In FY 2009, U.S. assistance supported reform within some government institutions, such as the judicial branch and local governments. Progress in Iraq was achieved through U.S. 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. 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 2010 is expected to continue to support greater governance effectiveness in China, Jordan, and Iraq, and work to address deficits in governance effectiveness in Afghanistan, Egypt, West Bank and Gaza, and Lebanon, if political conditions permit.

## Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Governing Justly and Democratically** ($ in thousands) | **2,702,037** | **2,663,132** | **3,332,961** |
| **Political Competition and Consensus-Building** | **432,697** | **311,063** | **271,296** |

Programs in this Program Area encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, 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. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens before, during, and in between elections. 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. 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.

*Election Observers Trained*

The first representative measure of performance in this area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. 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 exceeded the FY 2009 target for the number of domestic election observers trained with U.S. assistance. For example, in Ecuador, the number of domestic observers greatly exceeded the target because it became necessary to increase the level of effort and funding given the complexity of the election. In addition, the United States provided substantial support in preparing Iraqis for the January 2009 provincial elections, the July 2009 elections for the Kurdish Regional Government (KRG), and the parliamentary elections anticipated in early 2010. U.S. programs deployed approximately 50,000 domestic election observers for the January 2009 provincial elections. For the national elections in early 2010, the United States has been building the capacity of domestic monitoring organizations through trainings and will deploy 2,500 observers trained in statistically significant random sampling methods, which election experts have identified as an effective use of resources.

| OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with U.S. Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 53,258 | 24,629 | 24,733 | 48,686 | Above Target | 128,705 | 54,933 |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Angola, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cambodia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Yemen, Zimbabwe, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID Southern Africa Regional, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Lebanon, Malawi, and Namibia. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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*). | | | | | | | | |

*Increasing Political Candidates and Members*

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. assistance to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, and from marginalized groups. This is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society and is a direct, global, and verifiable measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: the enfranchisement, access, and participation of marginalized groups.

U.S. assistance programs exceeded the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted political parties implementing programs to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, and from marginalized groups. In countries such as Indonesia, this is because smaller political parties, and not just traditional ones, requested to participate in programs for women, youth, and other marginalized groups. In Haiti, the targets will be reduced for out-years because the formation of party coalitions is anticipated: a positive development which in turn will reduce the overall number of parties receiving training.

| OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members who are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups**[1] | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Result | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 127 | 130 | 143 | 172 | Above Target | 191 | 100 |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Cuba, Ethiopia, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Macedonia, Morocco, Nigeria, Peru, Serbia, Uganda, and Zimbabwe as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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*). | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]The population for this indicator is women, youth and those from marginalized groups. In prior years, this has only been reported for the population who are women. Furthermore, the definition for marginalized groups varies from country to country. | | | | | | | | |

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 United States 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, because 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 United States 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 United States monitors eleven countries[1] with the objective that by FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least one point since FY 2008.

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 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 or FY 2011 targets 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.

[1] The ten countries are: Afghanistan, Iraq, Sudan, Indonesia, Haiti, Philippines, Liberia, Iran, West Bank and Gaza, Egypt, and Lebanon.

**Program Area: Civil Society**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Governing Justly and Democratically** ($ in thousands) | **2,702,037** | **2,663,132** | **3,332,961** |
| **Civil Society** | **481,691** | **639,560** | **550,488** |

The United States 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 2009 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 not solidify, and there are still places in the world where much progress is needed for a strong civil society to take hold. A disturbing number of countries imposed burdensome, restrictive, or repressive laws and regulations on nongovernmental organizations and the media, including the Internet. Despite these challenges, many of the indicators that the United States 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.

*Media Freedom*

One crucial area that the United States follows is the overall freedom of the media. The United States 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 FY 2008, published by Freedom House in May 2009. In FY 2008, three of the 14 target countries[2] showed progress in freedom of media, six deteriorated, and five 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 FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least ten points on the *Freedom of the Press Index* since 2008. Additional information on this Index is available on the Freedom House website, http://www.freedomhouse.org.

*Advocacy and Watchdog Functions*

In addition to freedom of media, the ability of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to conduct advocacy and watchdog efforts increases the level of transparency and accountability of the host country

[2] The target countries are: Iran, Iraq, Sudan, Pakistan, Cuba, Russia, Egypt, Ukraine, Afghanistan, Belarus, Somalia, Moldova, Rwanda, and Zimbabwe.

government. CSOs champion women's rights, expose government corruption and impunity, and spotlight business practices that are exploitative of labor and the environment. Conducting training in these areas is essential to improving the abilities and effectiveness of these organizations to influence government policy. By monitoring the number of organizations trained, the United States can gauge the effectiveness of its efforts to improve CSO ability to affect the level of involvement of the public in decisions made by their governments.

In FY 2009, U.S. assistance programs improved but did not meet the FY 2009 target for the number of U.S.-assisted civil society organizations that engaged in advocacy and watchdog functions. There were several reasons why country level targets were not met, including delays in establishing programs and shifts by CSOs in some countries from advocacy to humanitarian assistance. In Ethiopia, CSOs were reluctant to engage in advocacy and watchdog functions due to the pending legislation which prohibits foreign NGOs from operating in these activities.

In countries where the targets were exceeded, this was often due to increased advocacy at the local level or on a particular issue. In Cambodia, results exceeded the target due to forest land advocacy efforts. In Nigeria, the target-exceeding results were due to an expanded constituency for a Freedom of Information Bill. In Lebanon, U.S. support strengthened the capacity of CSOs for effective advocacy for key policy reforms such as budget transparency and access to information. For example, the United States supported programs that created networks of watchdog activists, and one of them drafted the first of its kind access to information legislation and a whistleblower protection law. In addition, the United States supported public-private CSO partnerships that resulted in improved protection of basic human rights and increased capacity to fight corruption through public oversight agencies and initiatives.

| **OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Civil Society** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of U.S.-Assisted Civil Society Organizations that Engage in Advocacy and Watchdog Functions** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 1,039 | 1,315 | 1,469 | 1,395 | Improved, but Target Not Met | 889 | 559 |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Albania, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Egypt, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Lebanon, Liberia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Uganda, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe, State Near East Regional (NEA), USAID Africa Regional (AFR), USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and East Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and Office of Development Partners (ODP). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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*). | | | | | | | | |

*NGO Sustainability*

The advocacy efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in U.S.-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO (and Civil Society Organization) sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

In FY 2009, the targets of 3.6 for the Europe NGO Sustainability Index and 4.5 for the Eurasia NGO Sustainability Index were not met. While the index measures areas that are closely related to components of typical U.S. civil society assistance, other factors heavily influence scores. These factors include the global financial crises that affect financial sustainability or actions by governments to curtail the activities of NGOs that are perceived to be too independent or influential.

| **OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Civil Society** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Europe Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 3.7 | Below Target | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| **Data Source:** The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts. | | | | | | | | |

| **OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Civil Society** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Eurasia Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Sustainability Index** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.5 | 4.6 | Below Target | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| **Data Source:** The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts. | | | | | | | | |

FY 2010 funds for civil society programs will remain similar to levels in FY 2009 funding. Activities will continue to support better legal environments for CSOs; improve their organizational capacity and financial viability; allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision; and empower traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, minority, and youth.

## OBJECTIVE THREE

# INVESTING IN PEOPLE

The United States has a fundamental and moral commitment to fostering the sustainability of developing countries across the globe. Central to the sustainability and positive development of a country are its people and their ability to achieve and maintain good health, receive quality education, and access social services. The lack of education and training, high rates of disease, unintended pregnancy, and scarce services for vulnerable populations still plague nations today. These problems destroy lives and destabilize countries. The U.S. approach for the Investing in People Objective is to help partner nations achieve sustainable improvements in the well-being and productivity of their citizens, and build sustainable capacity to provide services that meet public needs in three priority Program Areas: Health; Education; and Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations. These programs also seek to improve the lives of individuals by increasing their ability to contribute to economic development and participate in democratic decision-making, and 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; reduce malnutrition; and increase access to better drinking water and sanitation services. Critical interventions work to combat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, influenza and other pandemic threats, neglected tropical diseases, polio, pneumonia, and diarrhea. Within these Program Areas, mothers and children are special target groups. In addition, U.S. assistance works to strengthen the capacity to detect and respond to disease outbreaks; improve delivery of, and access to, health services, essential drugs, and commodities; and support advances in health technology.

U.S. assistance on Education Program Area activities works to promote the creation and maintenance of effective, equitable, and high-quality educational services and systems, from the pre-primary education 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 Program Area of Social and Economic Services and Protection for 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. efforts in this area therefore mitigate 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 nongovernmental 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.

In FY 2009, resources for programs supporting the Investing in People Objective totaled over $10.2 billion or approximately 31 percent of the total foreign assistance budget for the year. Seventeen performance indicators are tracked for the Investing in People Strategic goal. Fourteen indicators reported performance for FY 2009 – twelve were above target; one was on target; and one improved performance over the prior year, but was below target. Of the remaining three indicators, two are new for FY 2009 and the United States does not report annually the third, HIV/AIDS prevention, due to a two-year lag in data collection.

| Investing in People<br>By Fiscal Year, Objective, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | FY 2009 Total (including supplementals) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
| **TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ($ in thousands)** | **32,711,460** | **32,290,032** | **36,388,640** |
| **INVESTING IN PEOPLE** | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **HIV/AIDS** | **5,609,292** | **5,713,000** | **5,850,000** |
| *Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment* | | | |
| *Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented* | | | |
| *Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services* | | | |
| **Tuberculosis** | **176,584** | **243,150** | **250,639** |
| *Average Treatment Success Rate (TBS)in Priority Countries* | | | |
| *Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) In Priority Countries* | | | |
| **Malaria** | **385,000** | **585,000** | **680,000** |
| *Number of People Protected Against Malaria with A Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in Malaria Initiative Countries* | | | |
| **Avian Influenza** | **140,000** | **156,000** | **75,000** |
| **Other Public Health Threats** | **89,752** | **112,007** | **224,646** |
| *Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases* | | | |
| **Maternal and Child Health** | **918,459** | **854,571** | **1,120,219** |
| *Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage* | | | |
| *Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants* | | | |
| **Family Planning and Reproductive Health** | **552,401** | **666,352** | **715,740** |
| *Average Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate* | | | |
| *Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart* | | | |
| *Average Percentage of Women Aged 20-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18* | | | |
| **Water Supply and Sanitation** | **352,807** | **310,603** | **239,487** |
| *Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply* | | | |
| **Nutrition** | **-** | **106,700** | **230,900** |
| *Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five€* | | | |
| *Percentage of Women Age 15-49 with Anemia€* | | | |
| **Education** | **1,057,494** | **1,197,226** | **1,098,880** |
| **Basic Education** | **841,705** | **944,870** | **850,043** |
| *Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds* | | | |
| **Higher Education** | **215,789** | **252,356** | **248,837** |
| **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations** | **1,004,296** | **575,721** | **486,771** |
| **Policies, Regulations, and Systems** | **9,056** | **8,491** | **13,505** |
| **Social Services** | **299,820** | **168,034** | **127,660** |
| **Social Assistance** | **695,420** | **399,196** | **345,606** |
| *Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Social Services and Assistance* | | | |
| **Notes:** €*This is a new indicator for FY 2009.* | | | |

**Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **HIV/AIDS** | **5,609,292** | **5,713,000** | **5,850,000** |

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.

FY 2009 was a transition year for the PEPFAR reporting framework. In general, changes in reporting methodology will result in streamlined reporting, harmonization with internationally recognized indicators, refinement of data on quality and coverage of service delivery, and improved ability to identify PEPFAR's direct contributions to national achievements. Consequent changes in the reporting methodology for PEPFAR HIV/AIDS data are as follows.

As of FY 2009, there is no longer a distinction between focus and non-focus countries. FY 2009 performance data come from 32 OUs: 31 countries plus the Caribbean Regional Program. Beginning in FY 2010, data from the Central Asian Republics and the Central American Regional Programs will also be included. FY 2009 data represent direct results only. All previous PEPFAR reporting (FY 2004-08) included both direct and indirect results for the initial 15 focus countries. Direct results are indicated through data that capture the number of individuals receiving prevention, care, and treatment services through service delivery sites or providers directly supported by U.S. interventions or activities at the point of service delivery. An intervention or activity is considered to be direct support if it can be associated with counts of uniquely identified individuals receiving prevention, care, or treatment services at a unique program or service delivery point benefiting from the intervention or activity. In previous reports, indirect results were associated with investments in capacity building and health systems strengthening that enabled service delivery.

Beginning in FY 2010, PEPFAR data will be collected according to the Next Generation Indicators (NGI) Guidance. NGI focuses data collection around quality and coverage of service delivery and PEPFAR's support for capacity building, policy development, and systems strengthening. The data will represent PEPFAR's direct contribution to achievements. National results, which reflect the collective achievement of all contributors to a program or project (host country government, donors, and civil society organizations), will also be reported.

*Treatment Recipients*

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by: increasing the length and quality of their lives, enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR and can be analyzed by country to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which 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. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs in partnership with the partner nations, the United States directly supported treatment to some 2.4 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by over 200,000.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 401,233 | 822,000 | 1.3M | 2.0M | 2.2M | 2.5M | Above Target | TBD[1] | TBD[1] |
| **Data Source:** Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in United States Country Operational Plan Report System. Most of the 32 OUs contribute to the treatment data. The 32 OUs include: Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other United States agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Programme indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]Because the headquarter review of Country Operational Plans, the document that provides the targets, is still ongoing through the end of February, FY10 and FY11 targets will not be available until March 2010. | | | | | | | | |

*Infections Prevented*

Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, and reduce loss of income to families caused by illness and death of income earners; and will keep the pool of those needing treatment smaller, thus reducing costs to families and to the health system associated with their treatment and care. Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. There is no current estimate available on program performance because not all of the countries have released data on HIV prevalence to allow for the estimates to be modeled. The PEPFAR goal of 7 million new infections averted by FY 2010 for the focus countries may be revised when actuals will have been calculated.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Target | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| TBD | TBD | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | 7.0M | N/A |
| **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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** 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.<br><br>There is no current estimate available because not all of the countries have released data on HIV prevalence to allow for the estimates to be modeled. | | | | | | | | |

*Care and Support Service Recipients*

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children (OVCs) and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States exceeded its FY 2009 target for the indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS care and support service, reaching nearly 11 million people, including approximately 3.6 million orphans and vulnerable children. These results were achieved through the scale-up of programs in partnership with host nations, and represent a 13 percent increase over the FY 2008 results.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/HIV/AIDS** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 2.9M | 4.4M | 6.6M | 9.7M | 10.0M | 11.0 M | Above Target | TBD[1] | TBD[1] |
| **Data Source:** Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in United States Country Operational Plan Reporting System. Most of the 32 OUs contribute to the care and support data. The 32 OUs include: Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, China, Cote d'Ivoire, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, The Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by USAID and other United States agencies, such as the Departments of State and of Health and Human Services. | | | | | | | | |
| **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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]Because the headquarter review of Country Operational Plans, the document that provides the targets, is still ongoing through the end of February, FY10 and FY11 targets will not be available until March 2010. | | | | | | | | |

**Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis (TB)**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **Tuberculosis** | **176,584** | **243,150** | **250,639** |

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases; the disease kills more than 1.1 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 expressed in terms of national trends, attributable to United States resources, leveraged with funds from other donors, in particular the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria (GFATM). 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).

*TB Treatment Success Rate*

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 programs with U.S. funding are fighting this disease. TBS has improved steadily in high-burden countries in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East, and several countries receiving U.S. support have met or exceeded the threshold for this indicator. In FY 2009, United States exceeded its target because USAID's TB funding increased from $92 Million in FY 2007 to $162 Million in FY 2008. The FY 2008 funding increase began to have an impact on field programs during FY 2009 as TB activities were scaled up in priority countries. Progress will be slower in countries like Russia due to high rates of HIV infection, drug resistance, and inadequate health services.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) in Priority Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008[1] Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | 80% | 81% | 82% | Above Target | 83% | 84% |
| **Data Source:** World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. Ukraine did not begin to report data for this indicator to WHO until 2006; Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year. | | | | | | | | |

*TB Detection Rate*

TBD is measured by dividing annual new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual new smear-positive cases (incidence). Average TBD has been chosen because it reflects the overall progress that is being achieved collectively in all USAID priority countries. Achievement of high TBD contributes to reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected, and then put on treatment. 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 United States is fighting the disease. In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target because USAID's TB funding increased from $92 Million in FY 2007 to $162 Million in FY 2008. The FY 2008 funding increase began to have an impact on field programs during FY 2009 as TB activities were scaled up in priority countries.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Tuberculosis** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (TBD) in Priority Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008[1] Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | 55% | 57% | 58% | Above Target | 59% | 60% |
| **Data Source:** World Health Organization (WHO) Reports, Global Tuberculosis Control, Geneva. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, DRC, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is one year old. This indicator tracks 20 tier 1 countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. Ukraine did not begin to report data for this indicator until 2006; Zambia did not begin to report to WHO until 2004. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** USAID's Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year. | | | | | | | | |

**Program Area: Health/Malaria**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **Malaria** | **385,000** | **585,000** | **680,000** |

In June 2005, the PMI was launched, pledging to increase U.S. funding to 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 United States to accelerate expansion of PMI 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. These prevention measures are expected to contribute to lower prevalence of malaria in countries and, as a consequence, reductions in morbidity and mortality, especially among pregnant women and children.

In a relatively short period of time (about three years for most countries), PMI, together with national malaria control programs and partners has succeeded in increasing household ownership of ITNs in Rwanda, Senegal, Ghana, Zambia, Liberia and Madagascar, with four (Rwanda, Senegal, Zambia, Madagascar) out of the six countries reaching near or over 60 percent. The results in Ghana show an increase from 19 percent to 33 percent and in just one year in Liberia, the ITN ownership increased from less than 5 percent to near 50 percent.

In conjunction with national malaria programs and partners, the malaria initiative continues to see evidence of impact of these efforts. In Zambia and Rwanda, over the past three years, there were significant declines in malaria parasite prevalence, a 53 percent decline in Zambia from 22 percent to 10 percent and prevalence falling below 3 percent in Rwanda. In addition, recent national household surveys have shown dramatic reductions in all-cause child mortality ranging from 19 percent to 35 percent in seven countries (Tanzania, Madagascar, Ghana, Zambia, Senegal, Rwanda, and Kenya). While the declines cannot be credited to malaria interventions alone, the rapid scale up of malaria control intervention measures suggests that they have significantly contributed to the declines.

This indicator measures the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN, IRS, or both) supported by U.S. 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. In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target because PMI is now a mature program that has strong national commitment from host countries and other donors. With this support, PMI has been able to implement its program more effectively.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Malaria** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People Protected Against Malaria with a Prevention Measure (ITN and/or IRS) in President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) Countries** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A[1] | 3.7M | 22.3M | 25.0M | 29.0M | 30.0M | Above Target | 33.0M | 38.0M |
| **Data Source:** USAID program information. The 15 PMI 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. The FY 2008 and FY 2009 results reflect activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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 | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]PMI was launched in June 2005, so complete year results were not available until 2006. | | | | | | | | |

**Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **Other Public Health Threats (includes Neglected Tropical Diseases)** | **89,752** | **112,007** | **224,646** |

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.

*Neglected Tropical Diseases Treatments*

The NTD control program was launched with FY 2006 funding, and has scaled up to 14 countries. Under the new Global Health Initiative, it is anticipated that the program will extend its coverage to 30 countries, reducing the prevalence of the targeted NTDs by at least 50 percent. In addition, the program will support the elimination of lymphatic filariasis globally, and onchocerciasis in the Americas. In FY 2009, the United States significantly exceeded its target because tremendous cost-efficiencies were found

during scale-up as mapping was completed and additional diseases could be treated using the existing mass drug administration campaigns platform

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Other Public Health Threats** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of Treatments Delivered to Control Neglected Tropical Diseases** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 36.0M | 57.0M | 75.0M | 127.0M | Above Target | 200.0M | 217.0M |
| **Data Source:** 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 FY 2008 to 13 countries in FY 2009 and to 18 countries in FY 2010. The 12 initial countries include Burkina Faso, Ghana, Haiti, Mali, Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Uganda, Bangladesh, Nepal, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Tanzania. The remaining countries are to be determined. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** 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

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **Maternal and Child Health** | **918,459** | **854,571** | **1,120,219** |

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) will be a core component of the President's recently announced Global Health Initiative. Once this initiative is operationalized, it is anticipated that MCH programming and impact will be enhanced by increased resources for expansion of evidence-based programming aimed at achieving reductions of under-five and maternal mortality in high mortality burden countries. The Initiative should further increase impact through implementation of key cross-cutting principles including a women-centered approach, strengthening of health systems, and integration of relevant Program Areas such as PMTCT and antenatal and maternal care. 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 treatment of life-threatening childhood illnesses, especially diarrheal diseases and pneumonia. These efforts will be complemented by the addition of a new nutrition element, aimed at reducing maternal and child malnutrition.

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, and to 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. As traditional causes of infant and child mortality are dealt with progressively, newborn mortality, which is more difficult to reduce, assumes an increasing share of remaining child deaths. To achieve accelerated progress, further expansion of life-saving child survival services and the addition of new interventions such as those for newborn care and treatment will be needed.

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 Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) vaccine coverage rate indicator 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.

*Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations*

Adequate DPT3 coverage will contribute to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and will reduce the transmission of infectious disease. Progress in this area contributed to an increase in global[3] coverage for DTP3 from 73 percent to 81 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2008, 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 FY 2000 to FY 2008. This was an increase of 600,000 deaths averted when compared to the previous estimate.

| **OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area : Health/Maternal and Child Health** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children with DPT3 Coverage** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 58.5% | 59.0% | 59.6% | 60.2% | 60.7% | 61.0% | Above Target | 61.6% | 62.3% |
| **Data Source:** Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, DR Congo, & Sudan not included due to non availability of trend data. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |

*Skilled Birth Attendants*

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 deliveries overseen by 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, over the past decade or so, in

[3] This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being tracked includes only the assisted countries listed.

Nepal, Indonesia, Bangladesh, and Egypt. An increase in the coverage of attended births is expected to contribute to lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area : Health/Maternal and Child Health** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percentage of Live Births Attended by Skilled Birth Attendants** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 44.1% | 44.9% | 45.7% | 46.7% | 47.2% | 47.9% | Above Target | 48.9% | 50.9% |
| **Data Source:** Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for MCH priority countries (Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia). Data for Guatemala are from the CDC/RHS Surveys. Data for Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, DR Congo, & Sudan not included due to non availability of trend data. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **Family Planning and Reproductive Health** | **552,401** | **666,352** | **715,740** |

The United States' 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 people know about the health and other benefits of family planning and where they can obtain voluntary family planning services; such services are easily accessible and of high-quality; a wide range of temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods are available and affordable; and family planning use is an accepted normative behavior. U.S. 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.

*Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing*

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. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Average Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (MCPR)** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | 26.4% | 27.4% | 27.3% | Improved, but Target Not Met | 28.3% | 29.3% |
| **Data Source:** Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), 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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan. | | | | | | | | |

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | 44.8% | 45.2% | 45.6 | Above Target | 46.0% | 46.4% |
| **Data Source:** Demographic and Health Surveys data for 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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** Insufficient data for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan. | | | | | | | | |

*First Births before Age 18*

A third indicator has been added to those representing U.S. 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 MCPR of less than 50 percent, more than $2 million in FP/RH resources in FY 2008, and at least two survey data points.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Women Aged 18-24 Who Had a First Birth Before Age 18** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | N/A | 23.8% | 23.5% | 23.9% | Above Target | 23.6% | 23.3% |
| **Data Source:** Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, 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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** Insufficient data available for: Afghanistan, Angola, DRC, Russia, and Sudan. Unlike other indicators, data on this indicator are not available from CDC/RHS surveys, resulting in the exclusion of Guatemala from the dataset. | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **Water Supply and Sanitation** | **352,807** | **310,603** | **239,487** |

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 in 2000 by 2015. The United States is committed to supporting the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-121) (WftP).

*Improved Water Supply*

The indicator below measures the number of new people who gained 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 United States greatly exceeded the FY 2009 target due in part to momentum gained from a new regional program in Asia, a greater than anticipated number of water projects approved by the local government in South Africa, and more beneficiaries reached in Haiti due to the additional resources from the 2008 hurricane recovery funds.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Water Supply and Sanitation** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator : Number of People in Target Areas with Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 2.1M | 3.0M | 4.9M | 7.8M | Above Target | 5.5M | 5.5M |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Angola, Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, China, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Pakistan, Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, West Bank Gaza, Africa Regional, Asia Regional, East Africa Regional, and the West Africa Regional Bureaus, as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating includes Zambia that now also reports on this indicator. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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). | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Health/Nutrition

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Health** | **8,224,295** | **8,747,383** | **9,386,631** |
| **Nutrition** | **-** | **106,700** | **230,900** |

Under-nutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by under-nutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. Yet this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity, chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and lead to economic growth.

Nutrition is the lynchpin between the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance. Complementary strategies and smart integration are required to achieve Millennium Development Goals 1, 4, and 5.[4] Nutrition programs will be integrated in both initiatives, in ways that reflect the specific determinants of under-nutrition, a country-led process and plan, and a whole-of-U.S. Government approach. Addressing under-nutrition in children will reduce child morbidity and mortality, improve learning potential, and contribute to productivity and economic growth. Addressing anemia in women age 15-49 will contribute to reductions in maternal deaths, and enhance physical ability and productivity.

[4] Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; and Goal #5: Improve maternal health.

*Underweight Children*

The following indicators are globally recognized as key measures of progress in reducing under-nutrition, and are high level goals in both initiatives. To reduce the prevalence of underweight children under five year is a Millennium Development Goal. The prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the food price crisis last year these gains are threatened.

| **OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Nutrition** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percentage of Children Underweight under Age Five** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 29.0 | New Indicator | TBD[1] | TBD[1] |
| **Data Source:** Demographic Health Surveys, Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries based on the following list of GHI and GHFSI priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Haiti, India (UP), Kenya, Liberia, Malawi (MICS), Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger (Nutrition Survey 2008), Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. All calculations are based on comparisons to the new WHO growth standard. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]Targets will be determined based on a set of nutrition priority countries within the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative and will be available in March 2010. | | | | | | | | |

*Maternal Anemia Prevalence*

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and very little global progress has been made at a national level due to lack of political commitment. Yet program experience indicates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diets, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs will aim to improve nutritional status of women and children with targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries.

| **OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Health/Nutrition** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percentage of Women age 15-49 with Anemia** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | 2007 Results | 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| NA | NA | NA | NA | NA | 46.9 | New Indicator | TBD[1] | TBD[1] |
| **Data Source:** Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries based on the following list of GHI and GHFSI priority countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data not available for Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique and Zambia. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** The USAID Analysis, Information Management, and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]Targets will be determined based on a set of nutrition priority countries within the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative and the Global Health Initiative and will be available in March 2010. | | | | | | | | |

This is a new nutrition strategy that will be closely linked with implementation of both initiatives and will require substantial new investments in nutrition as proposed. Following the conclusion of budget discussions, USAID will analyze country selection and provide accurate targets for both indicators.

**Program Area: Education/Basic Education**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ in thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Education** | **1,057,494** | **1,197,226** | **1,098,880** |
| **Basic Education** | **841,705** | **944,870** | **850,043** |

The United States 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.

*Primary Enrollment Rate*

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. This indicator uses NER, the net enrollment of primary students of the official age expressed as a percentage of the primary school age population. A high net enrollment rate denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although there are data issues associated with all global education indicators, this one is generally seen as most reliable and thus was chosen as an overall indicator of educational outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a subsample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

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 FY 2002, NERs 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. In FY 2009, the United States met its target of 79 percent NER.

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Basic Education** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate for a Sample of Countries Receiving Basic Education Funds** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results [1] | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 66% | 72% | 76% | 78% | 79% | 79% | On Target | 80% | 81% |
| **Data Source:** The data source is the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting and 'cleaning' global education data. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** 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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]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.), that is, FY 2005 results reflect FY 2003 data. | | | | | | | | |

**Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Investing in People** ($ thousands) | **10,286,085** | **10,520,330** | **10,972,282** |
| **Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations** | **1,004,296** | **575,721** | **486,771** |
| **Policies, Regulations, and Systems** | **9,056** | **8,491** | **13,505** |
| **Social Services** | **299,820** | **168,034** | **127,660** |
| **Social Assistance** | **695,420** | **399,196** | **345,606** |

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 (other than in AIDS programs).

In FY 2009, the War Victims Fund continued to expand 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 2009, the Disability Fund supported 30 programs in 25 countries that increased the participation of people with disabilities in these programs. Finally, in FY 2009, the Wheelchair Fund supported provision of thousands of wheelchairs to those most in need and in collaboration with the WHO, is producing a training curriculum to accompany the joint publication on Guidelines on Provision of Manual Wheelchairs in Less Resourced Settings.

*Social Assistance Beneficiaries*

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 United States significantly exceeded its FY 2009 target because countries such as Benin, the DRC, Georgia, and the Asia regional Special Self-Help Program reached more beneficiaries due to increased funding and outreach activities.

| **OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Social Services and Protection for Especially Vulnerable People** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefiting from U.S. Social Services and Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Ratings | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | | 1.8M | 2.7M | 5.4M | 6.4M | Above Target | 5.7M | 4.5M |
| **Data Source:** 2009 Performance Reports from Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Colombia, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Russia, Rwanda, West Bank and Gaza, and Africa Regional (USAID), as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 target was established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Ethiopia, Georgia, Kosovo, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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). | | | | | | | | |

## OBJECTIVE FOUR

# PROMOTING ECONOMIC GROWTH AND PROSPERITY

Economic growth is vital to transforming the developing world to meet 21st century challenges, as evidenced by recent financial, energy, and food crises, along with the increasingly evident impacts of climate change and developing countries' contributions to future climate change. Economic growth is also fundamental 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 to emerge from dependence on foreign assistance.

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. This assistance is coordinated with U.S. diplomatic efforts and other foreign policy tools to promote good economic governance; reduce barriers to trade; standardize regulations and practices; and establish global, regional, and country policy environments that promote constructive private sector competition, entrepreneurship, innovation, trade, and investment. 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 United States' assistance efforts. This comprehensive and 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 manage natural resources vital for sustained material development and improved living conditions.

The United States also 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.

There are eight Program Areas within this Objective that are discussed in more detail throughout this section: macroeconomic foundation for growth, trade and investment, financial sector, infrastructure, agriculture, private sector competitiveness, economic opportunity, and the environment. In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately $4.1 billion, 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the Objective of Economic Growth. 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.

# Economic Growth
## By Fiscal Year, Program Area, and Representative Performance Measure

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ($ in thousands)** | **32,711,460** | **32,290,032** | **36,388,640** |
| **ECONOMIC GROWTH** | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth** | **335,941** | **238,792** | **236,472** |
| *Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product* | | | |
| **Trade and Investment** | **216,745** | **246,605** | **322,572** |
| *Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods* | | | |
| **Financial Sector** | **142,376** | **109,423** | **141,364** |
| *Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product* | | | |
| **Infrastructure** | **1,032,318** | **676,700** | **1,317,081** |
| *Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of U.S. Assistance*<br>*Number of people with Access to Internet Service as a Result of U.S. Assistance*<br>*Number of People Benefiting from U.S.-Sponsored Transportation Infrastructure Projects* | | | |
| **Agriculture** | **1,083,076** | **1,393,048** | **1,766,121** |
| *Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions in Agriculture*<br>*Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as Due to U.S. Assistance* | | | |
| **Private Sector Competitiveness** | **563,920** | **599,345** | **649,187** |
| *Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment* | | | |
| **Economic Opportunity** | **237,326** | **233,503** | **278,837** |
| *Percent of U.S.-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that have Reached Operational Sustainability* | | | |
| **Environment** | **377,132** | **794,847** | **815,291** |
| *Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Assistance*<br>*Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Assistance* | | | |

**Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth:**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth** ($ in thousands) | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth** | **335,941** | **238,792** | **236,472** |

A solid macroeconomic foundation for growth consists of sound 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 these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend, on average, to experience more rapid growth, and to do so without 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 voices are under-represented, most frequently the poor. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms including money and banking policy; fiscal policy; trade and exchange rate policy; and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

*Fiscal Deficit Progress*

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. A country's fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures for assessing its debt burden and fiscal policy. Countries with higher fiscal deficits and greater debt burdens are often forced into budget cuts that damage programs that provide important public goods such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance.

Actual fiscal deficit data are only available with a substantial time lag, such that the FY 2009 result is calculated based on the average for FY 2005-07. Results for FY 2009 are not yet available, but the overall trend for this indicator is downward as desired, and the United States expects that FY 2007 and FY 2008 commodity price increases will likely support the downward trend through FY 2009 and FY 2010. However, in a recession, the actual fiscal deficit should rise, as government spending increases temporarily to replace private spending. Given current economic conditions, many countries' deficits may be expected to rise in FY 2009 and FY 2010, which will reverse the downward trend in this indicator. The preliminary FY 2011 target reflects this expected change.

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Three Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of GDP** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 3.7 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 2.7 | N/A[1] | Data Not Available | 2.6 | 3.5[2] |
| **Data Source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators. The country target set is the World Bank's Low Income Countries group. Given the time needed to collect the data and compile the ratio, results reported reflect a two year data lag. For example, results reported in FY 2009 will represent the FY 2005-07 three year average. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]Data for FY 2007 fiscal deficits and FY 2009 results will not be available until March 2010.<br>[2]The target for FY 2011 reflects the expected impact of the global recession on fiscal deficits in FY 2008 and FY 2009. | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Trade and Investment

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth** ($ in thousands) | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Trade and Investment** | **216,745** | **246,605** | **322,572** |

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, and the United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels. U.S. assistance technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist the citizens of developing countries to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

*Export/Import Procedures Time*

The indicator below from the World Bank measures how a U.S.-assisted country is able to take advantage of opportunities created by trade. History has shown that greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically, while countries that limit or hinder participation in the global economy have seen 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. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves price competitiveness of traded goods on average around one percent each day and as much as four percent per day, respectively. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The indicator below reports the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures for 13 countries receiving U.S. assistance in this area. Performance in FY 2009 was on target. On average, countries with programs on customs and trade facilitation improved their import/export procedures time by two days. A few countries performed particularly well, including Haiti, which reduced its trading time by 12 days.

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Trade and Investment** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A[1] | | | 80 days[1] | 78 days[1] | 78 days | On Target | 76 days | 74 days |
| **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, but did not cover all listed countries until 2008 | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies the World Bank if erroneous data are published. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target were originally reported in the FY 2010 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Performance Chapter as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double-counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods. | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Financial Sector

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth** ($ in thousands) | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Financial Sector** | **142,376** | **109,423** | **141,364** |

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It provides capital for productive private sector investment, while at the same time providing the resources needed to fund essential government services, such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improving financial sector corporate governance, accounting, and transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services, and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

*Private Sector Credit Availability*

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. 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. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, thereby spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

The indicator illustrating the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector exceeded its FY 2009 target despite the global financial crisis. This accomplishment can be attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries, and the financial infrastructure put in place since the financial crisis in the late 1990s that now enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were

made with USAID assistance. The performance of financial markets in developing countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2010 and FY 2011 targets remain realistic.

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Financial Sector** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Credit to Private Sector as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 54.1% | 53.5% | 56.0% | 59.8% | 60.4% | 60.7% | Above Target | 61.0% | 61.6% |
| **Data Source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators. Data refers to the weighted average for the countries defined by the World Bank as low and middle income countries. Current fiscal year results are based on data from the prior calendar year. Data for all prior years were revised by the data source (WDI) since the last performance report. Figures reported here are from WDI as of December 2009. Target values were modified to reflect the revised figures while maintaining the target growth rate. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. While data quality is excellent, this indicator reflects an outcome that is impacted by a wide range of activities and events. Demonstrating the linkage between USAID sponsored activities and differences between what is and what would have been, had the activities not taken place, is unavoidably tenuous. | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Infrastructure

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth** ($ in thousands) | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Infrastructure** | **1,032,318** | **676,700** | **1,317,081** |

Access to competitively-priced, modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States 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 United States 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 United States 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, 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.

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, internet services, and transportation infrastructure projects.

*Access to Energy and Infrastructure*

In FY 2009, the United States exceeded its target for increasing access to modern energy services by more than 100 percent, due in large part to results reported by OUs not included in the initial program target. For example, USAID's Office of Development Partners (ODP) reported serving an additional 1.85 million people with rural electricity cooperatives in the Philippines, Bangladesh, Sudan, and the Dominican Republic under the Cooperative Development Program. ODP's results were not included in target planning for FY 2009, but are nonetheless a significant achievement.

By contrast, FY 2009 results for increasing access to internet services fell far short of the targeted 1.76 million people, primarily due to difficulty in determining which results were directly attributable to United States assistance and could thus be counted toward the indicator. USAID's Africa Regional Mission increased internet access to an estimated 100,000 people out of a targeted 400,000. The result is the estimated impact of multiple activities that improved bilateral and regional legal and telecom environment, hence increasing competition and the use of technology approaches that reduce costs. However, attribution for such increases in access is extremely difficult given all the factors that contribute to this indicator. U.S. programs in the Philippines provided access to many more people than planned because the services were provided to schools serving larger populations.

Transportation infrastructure projects did not reach the targeted 801,800 people in FY 2009, but the result of 304,565 people was a large improvement over FY 2008 results. It should be noted that the majority of OUs contributing to this indicator met their individual performance targets; however, the overall target was not achieved due primarily to a missed target in Afghanistan. In Sudan, United States transportation infrastructure projects were projected to benefit 1,300 people, but reached nearly twice that number because the population in project implementation areas was higher than previously estimated.

While U.S. performance in energy and infrastructure was mixed in FY 2009, these investments will continue to 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 infrastructure sub-sectors (energy, transportation, and internet services) which impact the livelihoods and overall well-being of a significant number of people.

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Infrastructure** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy and Infrastructure Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| Energy and Infrastructure Services | FY 2005-2006 Results | FY 2007 Result | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Targets | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Targets | FY 2011 Targets |
| Modern Energy Services | N/A | 1.87M | 371,409 | 1.99M | 4.43M | Above Target | 3.01M | 177,333 |
| Internet Service[1] | N/A | 6.55M | 1.50M | 1.76M | 531,398 | Below Target | 701,800 | 20,000 |
| Transportation Infrastructure Projects | N/A | 1.77M | 68,758 | 801,800 | 304,565 | Improved, but Target Not Met | 754,377 | 825,172 |
| **Data Source(s):** FY 2009 Performance Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). *Modern Energy Services* reporting universe: Afghanistan, Armenia, Georgia, Philippines, USAID's Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID South Asia Regional. *Access to Internet Services* reporting universe*:* Philippines, USAID Africa Regional (AFR), EGAT[1], USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP). *Transportation Infrastructure Projects* reporting universe: Afghanistan, Sudan. Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on these indicators: Modern Energy Services – Haiti, Liberia, and USAID's Office of Development Partners; Transportation Infrastructure Projects -- Madagascar. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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). | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]USAID's EGAT reported no results against a target of increasing access to internet services for 1.3 million people due to lack of clarity in the definition on what results could be included. The definition has been clarified and future targets adjusted accordingly. | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Agriculture

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth** ($ in thousands) | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Agriculture** | **1,083,076** | **1,393,048** | **1,766,121** |

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 floriculture) and its relationship to natural resources, processing, marketing, distribution, utilization (including nutrition), policy environment, and trade. In this sector, the United States 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 United States provides assistance. In FY 2011, activities in this Program Area will be a core element of the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (GHFSI).

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 United States is working to develop product and quality control standards, improve infrastructure, and increase access to market information. The indicator below tracks access to services in such targeted areas.

*Benefiting Rural Households*

In FY 2009, the United States fell short of its target of 2.53 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture. Factors impacting the results included renewed conflict in Pakistan, poor partner performance in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and difficulty documenting farmer-to-farmer trainings across four countries in West Africa. On the other hand, in Kenya more than 600,000 households benefited from U.S. interventions, of which women-headed households comprised 50.27 percent. This is a noteworthy improvement over FY 2008 when only 35 percent of the 413,458 assisted households were women-headed. In order to realize this success, USAID targeted its agriculture activities more directly toward women and intensified its gender awareness efforts among implementing partners and their corresponding efforts in among program beneficiaries.

| **OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Agriculture** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions in Agriculture** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 1.88M | 3.42M | 2.53M | 2.08M | Below Target | 2.27M | 2.46M |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 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). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on these indicators: Jordan, Nicaragua, Sudan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam, and the Office of Development Partners (ODP). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU documents 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). | | | | | | | | |

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.

*Value of Agricultural Exports*

In FY 2009, producers benefiting from U.S. assistance increased the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 70.4 percent, greatly exceeding the targeted 27.23 percent. The average was greatly impacted by results reported by Serbia, which was not included in the original target. The high result in Serbia is due in part to the fact that 116 benefiting agribusinesses were surveyed in FY 2009 as compared to 21 that participated in the previous year's survey. The impact of

Serbia's value was balanced to some degree by two countries that experienced negative changes in value, Uganda and Timor-Leste. The value of Timor-Leste's export of targeted commodities declined by 22 percent. Timor-Leste's principal export commodity, Arabica coffee, undergoes a biennial fluctuation in production, and FY 2009 corresponded to a "down" year that was not taken into account when the target was set. Nonetheless, despite the drop in export volume, participants in coffee value chains still benefited from the sale of coffee cherries due to prior and continuing contributions from the U.S.-funded activity and are expected to do better next season. If the three outlying countries were excluded from the calculation, the result would be more in line with expectations, but still above target at 28.43 percent.

| **OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Agriculture** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities Due to U.S. Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Result | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 41.1% | 63.3% | 27.23% | 70.40% | Above Target | 19.09% | 17.78% |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bolivia, Georgia, Guatemala, Haiti, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Albania, Mali, Timor-Leste, and USAID's East Africa Regional. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU documents 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). | | | | | | | | |

## Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth** (in thousands) | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Private Sector Competitiveness** | **563,920** | **599,345** | **649,187** |

U.S. assistance in support of private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment, and empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance 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 United States helps countries remove unnecessary regulation as an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption and encourage private sector led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations and firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, improve worker compensation and working conditions, and thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

*Commercial Laws Enacted*

The representative indicator reflects U.S. efforts to put in place commercial laws that address the 11 core 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 2009, the U.S. assistance program did not meet its target for this indicator. Two laws were drafted in Nicaragua, but are still pending review by the national legislature. Legislative ratification was delayed in Egypt, and while changes in the South African government unfortunately precluded passing three of the four planned laws, significant groundwork was laid for the Companies Act and the Companies Commission.

**OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH**

**Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness**

**Performance Indicator: Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with U.S. Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment**

| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Ratings | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| N/A | N/A | 41 | 30 | 22 | 11 | Below Target | 26 | 3[1] |

**Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Egypt, Georgia, Indonesia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Nicaragua, and South Africa as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).

**Eleven Legal Categories:**

1. Company Law
2. Contract Law & Enforcement
3. Real Property
4. Mortgage Law
5. Secured Transactions Law
6. Bankruptcy Law
7. Competition Policy
8. Commercial Dispute Resolution
9. Foreign Direct Investment
10. Corporate Governance
11. International Trade Law

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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).

**Notes:** [1]Fluctuations in the target level for this indicator are reflective of the shifting business and political environment in individual countries and the way that U.S. government funds are programmed each year.

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 United States' activities in this area include not only the adoption and implementation of policies, but also their oversight by elected and appointed officials, 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**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth** ($ in thousands) | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Economic Opportunity** | **237,326** | **233,503** | **278,837** |

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 for the poor. 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 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.

*Sustainable Microfinance Institutions*

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 summarizes performance among a mix of MFIs ranging from new to more mature institutions as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2009, 86 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the performance target. The larger share of operationally sustainable MFIs may have resulted from a tendency among USAID missions and other partner organizations toward supporting MFIs that have made greater progress toward financial sustainability. Alternatively, it may reflect general shift within the microfinance industry toward greater emphasis on financial sustainability, or some combination of the two trends.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic of a changing set of institutions, the value is not expected to show an upward trend, and the same target value is set for each year. The annual target value is considered to be both feasible and appropriate among a mix of MFIs at different stages of development.

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area : Economic Opportunity** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percent of U.S.-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 71% | 71% | 69% | 74% | 70% | 86% | Above Target | 70% | 70% |

**Data Source:** USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting Annual Report to Congress, FY 2008 and earlier editions. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100% or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The FY 2009 value represents 155 operationally sustainable MFIs out of a total of 181 U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported their level of operational sustainability. An additional 41 MFIs did not report OSS data.

The indicator value shown for FY 2009 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFI operations in FY 2008. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID OUs 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.

**Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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).

Note that data provided into the MRR is self-reported, and not necessarily based on externally audited financial statements. USAID is currently working with The Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), the leading business information provider dedicated to strengthening the microfinance sector, to develop a systems approach for consolidating USAID and MIX data reporting that follows industry reporting standards. The bulk of MIX Market's data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and robustness of USAID's MRR data.

## Program Area: Environment

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth ($ in thousands)** | **3,988,834** | **4,292,263** | **5,526,925** |
| **Environment** | **377,132** | **794,847** | **815,291** |

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 United States 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 and biodiversity, and expand low carbon energy sources. Beginning in the FY 2010 budget and continuing for FY 2011, significant new resources are committed to helping the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries to address climate change impacts that are already occurring. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative.

*Greenhouse Gas Emissions*

The indicators below were chosen to represent the performance of United States' assistance efforts in this area. The first is the standard indicator for climate change mitigation efforts; this is a standard

international metric. It allows for a comparison between different sectors and different greenhouse gases and accounts for the results 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. Preliminary FY 2009 results fall short of the targeted 138 million metric tons of greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered. In part, this is due to Global Climate Change (GCC) online reporting has not been completed by all United States OUs. The final FY 2009 result will be higher than the current estimate, but it may still not reach the target. Largely, the apparent reduction in avoided or reduced emissions is due to a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities seek transformation change through policy reform, outreach, and training. Since these activities seek long-term, sustainable change, emissions impacts may be either indirect or subject to a substantial time lag.

To improve results in this area over the long term, the GCC, Energy, and Natural Resources Management teams have raised program awareness about links between climate change mitigation and forest conservation, sustainable agriculture, and clean energy through increased training and outreach. New tools for carbon accounting have reached the field and tool use is increasing; which will improve the quality of reporting as well as reevaluation of project impacts on the ground. As U.S. efforts shift to improving long term strategies, improving country capabilities for greenhouse gas inventories and carbon market participation, and access to private finance, as well as energy sector reform, the United States will need to reexamine future targets and consider a methodology to defensibly account for resultant emissions reductions that may take place following the agency's direct engagement.

Slightly lower targets for FY 2010 and FY 2011 reflect a decrease in the availability of funds for clean energy activities in FY 2009 and closure of some larger energy programs, along with a shift to an emphasis on energy sector reform programs. Greater accuracy in carbon accounting and results reporting have improved reporting but reduced reported tons. With the addition of new priorities for low carbon development strategies, greenhouse gas inventories and readiness for carbon markets, increased funding in FY 2010 and FY2011 will produce greater emissions reductions after program initiation and likely after the end of that particular effort and only arising from follow-on implementation which may or may not directly involve USAID.

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Environment** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Quantity of Greenhouse Gas Emissions Reduced or Sequestered as a Result of U.S. Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 117 M metric tons | 129 M metric tons | 180 M metric tons | 142 M metric tons | 138 M metric tons | 120 M metric tons (estimate) | Below Target | 133 M metric tons | 133 M metric tons |
| **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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide ($CO^2$) 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 $CO^2$ equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/ forestry/conservation sector.<br><br>It is important to note that this year, the numbers are actual reported $CO^2$ results (calculations done by contractors, or using new web-based calculators provided by the GCC team). In previous years, the GCC team had to do rough calculations based on hectares data reported by OUs. This is a large step forward in improving the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue follow up and provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting. | | | | | | | | |

*Hectares Under Improved Management*

The next indicator is the number of hectares of natural resources under improved management. The United States uses this 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, contributing about 20 percent of annual global greenhouse gas emissions, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. In FY 2009, slightly more than 104 million hectares were under improved natural resource or biodiversity management because of U.S. assistance, falling short of the target of 113.2 million hectares. For example, Georgia fell short of its country target by close to half a million hectares because the Government of Georgia's priorities shifted from conservancy issues to handling the aftermath of the 2008 conflict. A law to designate protected areas in the Central Caucasus region is expected to be enacted in FY 2010.

Despite the overall shortfall, some OUs' achievements exceeded expectations. For example, USAID's West Africa Regional program significantly exceeded its target of 2,000 hectares under improved management due to the discovery that the Kuru Hills region in Sierra Leone and Haut Tambaka region in Guinea fell within the transborder area and had a major impact on biodiversity. These two regions were subsequently included in the project and benefited from U.S. support. The combined program results were 261,636 hectares under improved management. Bangladesh also greatly exceeded its target through the early inclusion in the program of three wildlife sanctuaries and associated land in the Sundarbans Reserve Forest, originally planned for a later stage of programming.

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Environment** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and Natural Resources Under Improved Management as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Ratings | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | N/A | 121.6M hectares | 126M hectares | 113.2M hectares | 104.6M hectares | Below Target | 86.8M hectares | 92.7M hectares |
| **Data Source:** FY 2009 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, USAID Caribbean Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID Central America Regional, USAID's Bureau of Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT), USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional, USAID Regional Development Mission – Asia, and USAID West Africa Regional, as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS). Please note that the FY 2009 targets were established based on the above-identified OUs. However, the FY 2009 Results and Rating are based on the inclusion of the following OUs that now also report on this indicator: Afghanistan, Cambodia, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, and Sudan. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU 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). | | | | | | | | |

## OBJECTIVE FIVE

# HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The Department of State and USAID are the lead U.S. 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. Humanitarian needs require 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 U.S. 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 and thoughtful emergency operations will foster a transition from relief through recovery to development, but they cannot replace the investments necessary to reduce chronic poverty or establish just social services. The United States has three primary Program Areas in humanitarian assistance: providing protection, assistance, and solutions; preventing and mitigating disasters; and promoting orderly and humane means for migration management.

The United States' emergency response to population displacement and distress caused by natural and human-made disasters is tightly linked to the 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.

In FY 2009, the United States committed approximately $4.9 billion, 15 percent of the Department of State and USAID foreign assistance for the Objective of Humanitarian Assistance. Eight representative indicators presented below illustrate U.S. program performance for this objective. These measures demonstrate U.S. effectiveness in responding to natural disasters and complex emergencies. Seven indicators reported performance for FY 2009 - two were above target; three were on target; and two were below target.

## Humanitarian Assistance

### By Fiscal Year, Program Area & Representative Performance Measure

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE** ($ in thousands) | **32,711,460** | **32,290,032** | **36,388,640** |
| **HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** | **4,883,934** | **4,031,157** | **4,005,825** |
| **Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | **4,658,858** | **3,889,410** | **3,860,892** |
| *Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate* | | | |
| *Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate* | | | |
| *Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance** | | | |
| *Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection*** | | | |
| *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* | | | |
| *Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Food for Peace Programs* | | | |
| *Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity* | | | |
| *Percent of Refugees Admitted to the United States Compared to Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination* | | | |
| **Disaster Prevention and Mitigation** | **151,107** | **99,793** | **105,333** |
| **Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management** | **73,969** | **41,954** | **39,600** |

**Notes:**

*****This *indicator has been discontinued as of FY 2009because it does not accurately reflect program effectiveness in reaching the targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities that meet their needs.*

***New/replacement indicator as of FY 2009.*

**Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions**

| | FY 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Humanitarian Assistance** ($ in thousands) | **4,883,934** | **4,031,157** | **4,005,825** |
| **Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | **4,658,858** | **3,889,410** | **3,860,892** |

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons, stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. 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.

The Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts to international organizations. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally under the International Disaster Assistance account, and leads U.S. responses to natural disasters. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, PRM and USAID 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. In some humanitarian emergencies, 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 protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts to foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee 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 United States is meeting the minimum requirements of care for refugees, IDPs, and other victims of conflict or disaster. Humanitarian situations are considered severe when more than 10 percent of the children under five suffer from acute malnutrition in situations with aggravating factors such as conflict or restricted movement (e.g., camp settings). 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. In FY 2009, the global food crisis that began in FY 2008 continued to impact

nutrition and food security for populations affected by conflict, persecution and other disasters. Given the difficulties inherent in assisting dispersed populations, the results for the second indicator below are below target.

*Acute Malnutrition in Refugee Camps*

PRM recently disaggregated its GAM targets for emergency and protracted refugee settings. In FY 2009, results based on available data were above target, with fewer than 10 percent of children under age five suffering from GAM in 94.5 percent of emergency refugee situations (target: 92 percent). Out of 18 monitored emergency sites, the prevalence of GAM exceeded 10 percent in one site, one of the newest camps for Somali refugees in Ethiopia. In protracted refugee situations, PRM programs performed below target in FY 2009, with fewer than five percent of refugee children suffered from GAM in only 72.5 percent of sites (79 of 109 sites). Among these sites, malnutrition rates were highest in refugee camps in Eastern Sudan. To address this problem, PRM is supporting UNHCR to work with the Sudanese government and other partners to address weaknesses in food distribution for vulnerable households, expand income generation activities, and advocate for access to land so that refugees are able to farm. To address troubling GAM rates in another protracted situation, PRM and USAID/FFP together contributed nearly $15 million in commodities and cash between FY 2008 and FY 2009 to the World Food Program's operation for 90,000 Sahrawi refugees, securing the food pipeline in FY 2009 for the first time in several years.

| **OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percent of Monitored Refugee Sites (Camps) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 94% | 98% | 91% | 91% | 92% | 94.5% | Above target | 93% | 95% |
| **Data Source**: Reports from the 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. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality**: USAID and PRM are collaborating with international organizations and NGO partners to develop a standardized methodology for collecting population-based nutritional status data and improving the quality and reliability of data. Monitored sites include refugee camps and settlements identified by UNHCR; recent data are not available for all sites. | | | | | | | | |

*Acute Malnutrition in Dispersed Populations*

The sites where dispersed populations are located and provided with USAID humanitarian assistance are monitored for the general health of the population, measured by levels of malnutrition, sickness, or death. By measuring the weight and the height of children between six and 59 months of age and comparing this with international standards, the United States derives a "proxy" for the relative health of the entire population at a monitored site. The lower the percentage of children with evidence of moderate or severe wasting (GAM), the healthier is the population. The program's goal is to increase the percentage of monitored sites with less than 10 percent GAM. Displaced persons in conflict zones are difficult to reach in a timely or consistent manner with effective health, nutrition, and other humanitarian assistance.

In FY 2009, 25 percent of monitored sites with dispersed populations had less than 10 percent GAM, a result that fell well short of the 44 percent target. Of the sites monitored in FY 2009, 84 percent were in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Sudan. These countries have suffered from the highest overall rates of violence,

baseline malnutrition, internal displacement, and insecurity in 2009. Renewed conflict and drought and the expulsion of the NGO partners in Sudan contributed to falling short of anticipated results.

| OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (*Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict*) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 20% | 23% | 41% | 39% | 44% | 25% | Below Target | 35% | 40% |
| **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 2009, 84% of these were in Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan. These countries have suffered from the highest overall rates of violence, baseline malnutrition, internal displacement, and insecurity in 2009. | | | | | | | | |
| **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 *Médécins sans Frontières*). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall. | | | | | | | | |

Where there is access to affected populations, one key step to improve USAID's humanitarian assistance in response to health and nutritional needs is the promotion of Community-based Management of Acute Malnutrition which increases coverage of nutrition interventions, decreases the number of children that drop out of feeding programs, and decreases recovery time. USAID is also supporting operational research to improve the effectiveness of moderate acute malnutrition treatment. By identifying and treating malnutrition at an early stage, it will increase recovery rates and be more cost-effective. In addition, the results of a current study to evaluate the nutritional content of U.S. food aid commodities will be used to improve them and therefore improve nutrition interventions.

*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.[5]" Efforts to protect vulnerable populations are guided by international refugee, human rights, and humanitarian laws and include activities that assist 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 and activities include voluntary return and reintegration of displaced populations, local integration and promoting self-reliance for those who remain displaced, thereby reducing dependence on humanitarian assistance, naturalization or registration to affirm citizenship for stateless persons, and third-country resettlement for some refugees. Where appropriate, the United States pursues solutions through a comprehensive approach in order to resolve refugee or other displacement situations.

[5] *Strengthening protection in war: a search for professional standards.* ICRC, 2001.

USAID and the Department of State incorporate protection considerations into the design, implementation, and evaluation of assistance programs wherever possible. In FY 2009, PRM supported UNHCR and NGOs to develop an innovative approach toward providing vital assistance to Iraqi refugees living in urban areas. In Syria and Jordan, UNHCR provided over 19,500 vulnerable Iraqi families (almost 60,000 refugees) with ATM cards to access monthly funds to help cover the costs of basic needs such as food, shelter, medicine, and education for children.

*Protection and Solution Beneficiaries*

The first indicator below is a rough measure of the ability to target beneficiaries accurately and subsequently reach them with protection and solution services provided by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The identification of the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, the ability to set targets for meeting these needs, and coverage of affected populations with the right activities contribute to United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2009, OFDA exceeded its performance target, assisting 85 percent of beneficiaries with protection and solution activities. However, this indicator does not reflect program effectiveness in reaching the targeted beneficiaries with protection and solution activities that meet their needs, and therefore will no longer be reported.

| **OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** | | | | | | | ***Discontinued Indicator*** | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by Protection and Solution Activities Funded by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | | 70% | 77% | 83% | 85% | Above Target | N/A[1] | |
| **Data Source:** USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) Annual Reports, monitoring systems, implementing partner reporting based on individual response settings, and key OFDA staff well-placed to assess targets and beneficiary coverage as reported. | | | | | | | | |
| **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 (TAG). However, recent results have proven inaccurate and interpretation inconclusive. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** [1]The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID's ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries' needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided. | | | | | | | | |

*NGO Projects Mainstreaming Protection*

This second indicator was selected as a replacement representing OFDA's work in protection, assistance and solutions and measures the extent to which OFDA-funded NGO projects mainstreamed protection activities. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. Humanitarian assistance that includes protection mainstreaming activities is designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed sector.

Proposed interventions with protection mainstreaming activities are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations; for example, the use of protocols to ensure vulnerable populations, such as women and children, ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations (including food) equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, OFDA can realize the United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. In FY 2009, 26 percent of OFDA-supported NGO projects had mainstreamed protection activities. Given this baseline data, performance targets for FY 2010 and FY 2011 reflect the anticipated expansion of OFDA-funded activities that will mainstream protection, based on increased efforts, knowledge and capacity of NGOs in this area.

| **OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** | | | | | | | | ***New Indicator*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | | N/A | N/A | N/A | 26% | (New) | 30% | 35% |
| **Data Source:** USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (*abacus*) and field monitoring reports, as available. | | | | | | | | |
| **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 (TAG). Starting in FY 2010, OFDA will be undertaking improved field/program monitoring that will include ongoing data quality assessments. | | | | | | | | |
| **Notes:** Note that projects funded through a transfer to USAID missions, UN agencies, or organizations (for which there is no tracking of whether or not the project includes project mainstreaming) have been omitted from the denominator since they are not represented in the numerator. | | | | | | | | |

*Gender-Based Violence (GBV) Prevention and Response Activities*

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a United States 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 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 2009, the percent of PRM-funded projects that included activities focused on prevention and response to GBV rose slightly to 28.3 percent, from 27.5 percent in FY 2008. Although FY 2009 results were slightly below the target of 33 percent, PRM funding for GBV refugee assistance programs increased to over $9 million in FY 2009 from $6.3 million in FY 2008.

| OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percentage of PRM-Funded Projects that Include Activities that Focus on Prevention and Response to Gender-Based Violence** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 23% | 23% | 27.5% | 27.5% | 33% | 28.3% | Below Target | 35% | 35% |
| **Data Source**: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality**: Data quality is good, but its accuracy could be improved. Targets seek to gradually increase the proportion of PRM funding to NGOs and other international organizations whose programs prevent and respond to GBV. Overall funding availability for other international and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) limited the extent to which GBV could be mainstreamed into multisectoral programs. As a result of ongoing database implementation, 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 the United States is currently able to calculate. | | | | | | | | |

*Humanitarian Assistance to Individuals and Households*

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, and delivering emergency food aid to identified beneficiaries, the United States works toward achieving a vision of a world free of hunger and poverty, where people live in dignity, peace, and food security. By prioritizing emergency food aid to reach those most vulnerable, the United States is meeting its mission of saving lives, reducing hunger, and providing a long-term framework through which to protect lives and livelihoods.

*Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries*

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries it actually reaches compared to planned levels. FFP continues to improve its ability to identify who needs food in an emergency and how best to deliver food assistance. Over time, FFP has reached a steady threshold target of 93 percent of emergency food aid beneficiaries reached. While this target is ambitious, it is achievable and realistic. FY 2009 results were on target.

| OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percent of Planned Emergency Food Aid Beneficiaries Reached by USAID's Office of Food for Peace Programs** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 85% | 84% | 86% | 92% | 93% | 93% | On Target | 93% | 93% |
| **Data Source:** USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table. | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** FFP regularly assesses the quality of data from implementing partners. The last data quality assessment was conducted in July 2007. | | | | | | | | |

*Households Receiving Basic Humanitarian Inputs*

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.

By identifying the needs of populations affected by disasters and conflict, setting targets for meeting these needs, and reaching the affected populations with the right activities, USAID and its partners can realize the goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide. USAID continues to improve its ability to identify what kinds of needs exist and how many people are in need, and to step in with the right activities to reach targeted populations with humanitarian assistance. By improving the ability of people in disaster-prone regions to anticipate natural disasters and be prepared for them, these populations themselves are better able to identify how many are in need and what their needs are, as well as being able to bounce back following a disaster. However, even as targeting and assistance improve, it is unlikely that the program will ever attain 100 percent due to circumstances outside its influence, such as delays in shipping relief supplies, poor weather conditions, ongoing conflict, or unanticipated movement of the targeted populations.

The indicator below illustrates OFDA's achievements in providing disaster-affected households with basic inputs for survival, recovery, or restoration of productive capacity. 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. Performance in FY 2009 was on target, with 85 percent of targeted households reached. Plans to improve performance in order to achieve future targets include increasing cooperation with international humanitarian partners to obtain better access for humanitarian assistance from host country government authorities.

| **OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided With Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| N/A | | 85% | 84% | 85% | 85% | On Target | 90% | 90% |
| **Data Source:** USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). | | | | | | | | |
| **Data Quality:** This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and the Technical Advisory Group. In the next 6 months, OFDA will be undertaking improved field/program monitoring that will include ongoing data quality assessments. | | | | | | | | |

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 the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. To the extent that PRM has control of the process, it also measures PRM's performance in managing the program.

*Refugee Admissions to the United States*

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the PRM's work. In FY 2009, PRM continued U.S. leadership in resettling more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2009 totaled 74,654, which represents 99.5 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. This is a 24 percent increase over the FY 2008 admissions level, and the highest number of refugee admissions since FY 1999. This achievement includes the arrival of 18,838 Iraqi refugees, surpassing the Administration's target of 17,000, and large-scale resettlement of Burmese and Bhutanese refugees. The FY 2011 request increases support for the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, particularly support for refugees during their initial weeks in the United States to cover housing and food costs while they seek employment.

| **OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE** | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Program Area: Protection, Assistance, and Solutions** | | | | | | | | |
| **Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. as a Percentage of the Allocated Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination** | | | | | | | | |
| FY 2005 Results | FY 2006 Results | FY 2007 Results | FY 2008 Results | FY 2009 Target | FY 2009 Results | FY 2009 Rating | FY 2010 Target | FY 2011 Target |
| 108% of 50,000 | 69% of 60,000 | 97% of 50,000 | 86% of allocation | 100% | 99.5% of allocation | On Target | 100% | 100% |
| **Data Source**: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). | | | | | | | | |
| **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. | | | | | | | | |

In FY 2009, PRM funding supported the voluntary return home of roughly 54,000 Afghans. FY 2011 funds will help foster stability in the region by sustaining Afghan refugee repatriation operations, and providing life-sustaining assistance to Pakistani conflict victims and IDPs fleeing violence associated with military operations against armed insurgents. The FY 2011 request also continues funding for ongoing programs to protect and assist refugees and victims of ongoing conflict in Africa, including in Darfur, Chad, the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia. It strives to meet the increasing needs of Burmese and North Koreans fleeing repressive regimes, and Sri Lankans and Georgians seeking solutions to displacement. 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 2009 Actual (incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Humanitarian Assistance** ($ in thousands) | **4,883,934** | **4,031,157** | **4,005,825** |
| **Disaster Readiness (total)** | **151,107** | **99,793** | **105,333** |
| **Development Assistance** | **31,339** | **22,170** | **41,860** |
| **Economic Support Fund** | **31,400** | **1,660** | **3,810** |
| **Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia** | **-** | **-** | **200** |
| **International Disaster Assistance** | **71,376** | **50,000** | **50,000** |
| **International Organizations and Programs** | **4,000** | **-** | **-** |
| **Food for Peace Title II**[6] | **12,992** | **25,963** | **9,463** |

U.S. 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 United States 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 2011, 87 percent of Disaster Readiness will be funded out of two accounts: IDA (47 percent) and Development Assistance (40 percent), with the remainder from ESF, AEECA, and Food for Peace Title II.

**Program Area: Orderly and Humane Means for Migration Management**

| | FY 2009 Actual(incl. supplemental) | FY 2010 Estimate | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Humanitarian Assistance** ($ in thousands) | **4,883,934** | **4,031,157** | **4,005,825** |
| **Migration Management** | **73,969** | **41,954** | **39,600** |

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 United States 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 2011 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

[6] 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 insecurity. Food for Peace Title II funding is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development.

to trafficking victims, including unaccompanied children, stateless persons, and others who may need protection.

## DISCONTINUED AND REVISED INDICATORS

| OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | Counterterrorism |
| **Performance Indicator** | Number of Public Information Campaigns Completed by U.S. Programs |
| **Reason for Discontinuation** | 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% 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 United States' 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 went into production in 2009 and its messages will be reinforced by a strong Internet presence and other innovative media strategies.<br><br>This change in strategy meant that the previous goal of conducting 29 informational campaigns was set aside to focus on a different approach to improving public perception of the United States across the Middle East. |

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | **Health/Tuberculosis (TB)** |
| **Performance Indicator** | **Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TBS) of 85% or Greater** |
| **Reason for Discontinuation** | To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85% for TBS and 70% for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009 USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD 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. |

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | **Health/Tuberculosis (TB)** |
| **Performance Indicator** | **Number of Countries Achieving a Tuberculosis Detection Rate (TBD) of 70% or Greater** |
| **Reason for Discontinuation** | To date, the United States has reported on the number of countries that met or surpassed the targets of 85% for TBS and 70% for TBD. Reporting on the number of countries does not adequately capture the level of change in TBS and TBD in countries receiving U.S. assistance. For this reason, in FY 2009 USAID revised indicators to report on average TBS and average TBD 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. |

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | **Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health** |
| **Performance Indicator** | **Modern Contraceptive Prevalence Rate** |
| **Reason for Revision** | The baseline for this indicator 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 this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% 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. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility. |

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | **Health/Family Planning and Reproductive Health** |
| **Performance Indicator** | **Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart** |
| **Reason for Revision** | The baseline for this indicator 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 this indicator, countries with a recorded modern contraceptive prevalence rate (MCPR) of greater than 50% 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. An increase in the MCPR is expected to culminate in fewer unintended pregnancies and abortions and lower fertility. |

| OBJECTIVE: INVESTING IN PEOPLE | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | **Basic Education** |
| **Performance Indicator** | **Number of Learners Enrolled in USG-supported Primary Schools or Equivalent Non-School-based Settings, Disaggregated by Sex** |
| **Reason for Discontinuation** | 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. |

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | **Trade and Investment** |
| **Performance Indicator** | **Time Necessary to Comply with all Procedures Required to Export/Import Goods (for seven targeted countries)** |
| **Reason for Revision** | The FY 2008 results and FY 2009 target were originally reported in the FY 2010 Foreign Operations Congressional Budget Justification Performance Chapter as 78 days and 76 days respectively. These have been adjusted to remove the double-counting of one country's results. The correct figures are two days higher, reflecting more time needed to comply with procedures required to export/import goods. |

| OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH | |
|---|---|
| **Program Area** | **Infrastructure** |
| **Performance Indicator** | **Number of People with Increased Access to Cellular Services as a Result of U.S. Government Assistance** |
| **Reason for Discontinuation** | This target will not be reported 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. |

## Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2009 Actual Base

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 26,330,745 | 21,171,745 | 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 | 4,896,645 |
| **Africa** | 6,656,373 | 3,174,208 | 848,509 | 3,482,165 | 716,620 | 417,910 | - | 26,600 | 31,498 | 15,339 | 8,255 | 104,250 | - | 1,005,227 | - |
| Angola | 55,967 | 44,915 | 28,550 | 11,052 | 9,690 | - | - | - | 6,300 | 375 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | 30,962 | 30,962 | 23,700 | - | 7,000 | - | - | - | - | 262 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Botswana | 81,494 | 819 | - | 80,675 | - | - | - | - | - | 819 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 19,572 | 19,572 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | 166 | - | - | - | 13,306 | - |
| Burundi | 39,482 | 39,482 | 12,060 | - | 6,530 | - | - | - | 373 | 403 | - | - | - | 20,116 | - |
| Cameroon | 7,154 | 6,654 | 1,500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | 285 | - | - | - | 4,869 | - |
| Cape Verde | 674 | 674 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | 174 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central African Republic | 5,493 | 5,493 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 62 | - | - | - | 5,431 | - |
| Chad | 27,750 | 27,750 | - | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | 294 | - | - | - | 22,456 | - |
| Comoros | 184 | 184 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 184 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 113,744 | 6,608 | - | 107,136 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,608 | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 213,431 | 195,317 | 51,265 | 18,114 | 5,000 | 32,800 | - | 1,500 | 300 | 506 | 600 | 5,500 | - | 97,846 | - |
| Djibouti | 5,823 | 5,673 | 496 | 150 | 2,500 | - | - | 300 | - | 377 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 610,798 | 277,111 | 63,200 | 333,687 | 75,000 | - | - | - | - | 634 | 843 | - | - | 137,434 | - |
| Gabon | 366 | 366 | - | - | - | 155 | - | - | - | 211 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 90,516 | 79,016 | 38,495 | 11,500 | 34,500 | - | - | 500 | - | 721 | 300 | - | - | 4,500 | - |
| Guinea | 13,377 | 13,377 | 8,200 | - | 2,576 | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | 2,501 | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | 231 | 231 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | 131 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 723,545 | 192,695 | 45,626 | 530,850 | 44,577 | 3,000 | - | - | 5,500 | 915 | 250 | - | - | 92,827 | - |
| Lesotho | 25,698 | 6,548 | 6,400 | 19,150 | - | - | - | - | - | 148 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 190,021 | 189,221 | 24,900 | 800 | 22,000 | 80,300 | - | 4,130 | - | 440 | 1,500 | 49,650 | - | 6,301 | - |
| Madagascar | 71,055 | 70,555 | 38,900 | 500 | 15,350 | - | - | - | - | 48 | - | - | - | 16,257 | - |
| Malawi | 115,646 | 90,998 | 50,789 | 24,648 | 20,930 | - | - | - | - | 316 | - | - | - | 18,963 | - |
| Mali | 82,682 | 81,232 | 33,650 | 1,450 | 31,700 | 4,000 | - | - | - | 306 | - | - | - | 11,576 | - |
| Mauritania | 5,800 | 5,800 | - | - | 500 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,000 | - |
| Mauritius | 178 | 178 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 178 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 317,975 | 80,671 | 39,423 | 237,304 | 20,820 | - | - | - | - | 376 | - | - | - | 20,052 | - |
| Namibia | 112,047 | 7,113 | 1,934 | 104,934 | 5,025 | - | - | - | - | 154 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Niger | 15,216 | 15,216 | - | - | 1,023 | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | 14,093 | - |
| Nigeria | 569,298 | 102,125 | 57,045 | 467,173 | 42,082 | - | - | 720 | 50 | 878 | 1,350 | - | - | - | - |
| Republic of the Congo | 149 | 149 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 149 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 190,872 | 56,950 | 31,750 | 133,922 | 14,480 | - | - | - | - | 425 | - | - | - | 10,295 | - |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 189 | 189 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 189 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 70,754 | 69,219 | 32,043 | 1,535 | 32,834 | - | - | - | - | 987 | - | - | - | 3,355 | - |
| Seychelles | 86 | 86 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sierra Leone | 20,053 | 19,553 | - | 500 | - | 11,000 | - | 250 | - | 453 | - | - | - | 7,850 | - |
| Somalia | 121,548 | 121,548 | 1,550 | - | - | 22,250 | - | - | - | - | - | 11,600 | - | 86,148 | - |
| South Africa | 544,890 | 21,608 | 11,500 | 523,282 | 9,000 | - | - | - | 50 | 1,058 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 537,104 | 530,777 | 23,185 | 6,327 | 25,550 | 228,550 | - | 15,400 | 4,000 | 681 | - | 30,000 | - | 203,411 | - |
| Swaziland | 26,790 | 7,090 | 6,900 | 19,700 | - | - | - | - | - | 190 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | 427,983 | 98,062 | 61,078 | 329,921 | 26,890 | - | - | - | - | 375 | - | - | - | 9,719 | - |
| The Gambia | 169 | 169 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 169 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Togo | 134 | 134 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 134 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 384,152 | 126,602 | 45,282 | 257,550 | 40,950 | - | - | - | - | 629 | - | - | - | 39,741 | - |
| Zambia | 308,119 | 71,644 | 36,575 | 236,475 | 26,716 | - | - | - | - | 351 | - | - | - | 8,002 | - |
| Zimbabwe | 207,987 | 184,657 | 22,087 | 23,330 | - | 26,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 136,570 | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 35,392 | 35,392 | - | - | - | 8,555 | - | 3,000 | 14,925 | - | 1,412 | 7,500 | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 106,475 | 106,475 | 20,311 | - | 85,914 | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Africa Regional | 17,500 | 17,500 | - | - | 17,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

## Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2009 Actual Base

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| East Africa Regional | 32,230 | 32,230 | 9,585 | - | 22,270 | 375 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Southern Africa Regional | 17,713 | 17,713 | 2,000 | - | 15,713 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Africa Regional | 59,905 | 59,905 | 12,530 | - | 47,000 | 375 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 664,801 | 566,855 | 115,396 | 97,946 | 205,500 | 153,100 | - | 9,970 | 24,810 | 7,924 | 48,300 | - | - | 1,855 | - |
| Burma | 17,100 | 17,100 | 2,100 | - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 65,174 | 62,674 | 30,368 | 2,500 | 17,000 | 10,000 | - | - | 4,200 | 106 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 26,208 | 22,900 | 4,000 | 3,308 | 11,000 | 7,300 | - | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 211,097 | 205,847 | 30,500 | 5,250 | 71,000 | 74,500 | - | 6,150 | 6,450 | 1,547 | 15,700 | - | - | - | - |
| Laos | 5,007 | 5,007 | 1,000 | - | 1,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 1,900 | 107 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 2,597 | 2,597 | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | 1,340 | 757 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Marshall Islands | 59 | 59 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mongolia | 9,763 | 9,763 | - | - | 7,500 | - | - | - | 250 | 1,013 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| North Korea | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,743 | 2,743 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 243 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 123,735 | 123,735 | 27,175 | - | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | 800 | 4,175 | 1,730 | 28,000 | - | - | 1,855 | - |
| Samoa | 51 | 51 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 51 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Singapore | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Solomon Islands | 74 | 74 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Taiwan | 575 | 575 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 575 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 15,659 | 15,159 | 1,000 | 500 | 4,500 | 2,500 | - | 1,400 | 2,700 | 1,459 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - |
| Timor-Leste | 24,301 | 24,301 | 1,000 | - | 20,200 | 2,800 | - | 20 | - | 281 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tonga | 688 | 688 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 188 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Vanuatu | 113 | 113 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 113 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 103,764 | 17,616 | - | 86,148 | 15,000 | - | - | - | 1,920 | 196 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| East Asia and Pacific Regional | 8,800 | 8,800 | - | - | - | 8,000 | - | - | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 44,293 | 44,053 | 15,753 | 240 | 28,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 779,682 | 759,654 | 11,170 | 20,028 | - | 38,500 | 569,867 | 300 | 16,195 | 26,581 | 95,200 | - | - | 1,841 | - |
| Albania | 23,030 | 23,030 | - | - | - | - | 18,910 | - | 1,070 | 950 | 2,100 | - | - | - | - |
| Armenia | 52,357 | 52,357 | 400 | - | - | - | 48,000 | - | 600 | 357 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | 25,835 | 25,835 | 1,246 | - | - | - | 19,300 | - | 1,300 | 989 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Belarus | 11,500 | 11,500 | - | - | - | - | 11,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 35,383 | 35,383 | - | - | - | - | 29,444 | - | 1,400 | 939 | 3,600 | - | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 9,103 | 9,103 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,703 | 7,400 | - | - | - | - |
| Croatia | 2,110 | 2,110 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | 610 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | - | - | 11,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 4,599 | 4,599 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,599 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Estonia | 2,537 | 2,537 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,037 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | 69,817 | 68,967 | - | 850 | - | - | 52,000 | - | 2,200 | 1,426 | 11,500 | - | - | 1,841 | - |
| Greece | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 2,129 | 2,129 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,129 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kosovo | 123,033 | 123,033 | - | - | - | - | 120,100 | - | 795 | 638 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 2,482 | 2,482 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 982 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | 2,761 | 2,761 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,061 | 1,700 | - | - | - | - |
| Macedonia | 23,315 | 23,315 | - | - | - | - | 19,000 | - | 895 | 620 | 2,800 | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | 305 | 305 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | 80 | 100 | - | - | - | - |
| Moldova | 15,674 | 15,674 | - | - | - | - | 14,500 | - | - | 674 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Montenegro | 8,498 | 8,498 | - | - | - | - | 7,000 | - | 550 | 148 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 29,220 | 29,220 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,220 | 27,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 90 | 90 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 90 | - | - | - | - | - |

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## FY 2009 Actual Base

($000)

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Romania | 13,562 | 13,562 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,562 | 12,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Russia | 70,146 | 65,146 | 4,296 | 5,000 | - | - | 60,000 | - | 850 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Serbia | 49,187 | 49,187 | - | - | - | - | 46,500 | - | 1,000 | 887 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | 2,026 | 2,026 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,026 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovenia | 1,133 | 1,133 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 733 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 15,418 | 15,418 | - | - | - | 7,500 | - | 300 | 3,410 | 3,208 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | 99,382 | 85,204 | 3,191 | 14,178 | - | - | 72,400 | - | 800 | 1,813 | 7,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 28,869 | 28,869 | 2,037 | - | - | 3,000 | 23,132 | - | 700 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe Regional | 30,081 | 30,081 | - | - | - | 2,000 | 28,081 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Near East** | 4,906,968 | 4,906,968 | 3,000 | - | 34,633 | 705,414 | - | 35,000 | 52,900 | 14,339 | 4,006,655 | 25,000 | - | 30,027 | - |
| Algeria | 8,678 | 8,678 | - | - | 400 | - | - | - | 500 | 898 | - | - | - | 6,880 | - |
| Bahrain | 9,161 | 9,161 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | 661 | 8,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 1,504,741 | 1,504,741 | - | - | - | 200,000 | - | 2,000 | 1,425 | 1,316 | 1,300,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Israel | 2,380,000 | 2,380,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,380,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 521,806 | 521,806 | - | - | - | 263,547 | - | 1,000 | 19,150 | 3,109 | 235,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | 138,578 | 138,578 | - | - | - | 67,500 | - | 6,000 | 4,600 | 2,278 | 58,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Libya | 3,250 | 3,250 | - | - | - | 2,500 | - | - | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 25,196 | 25,196 | - | - | 18,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 625 | 1,916 | 3,655 | - | - | - | - |
| Oman | 9,400 | 9,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 950 | 1,450 | 7,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 361 | 361 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 350 | 11 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Syria | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 14,600 | 14,600 | - | - | - | 800 | - | - | 100 | 1,700 | 12,000 | - | - | - | - |
| United Arab Emirates | 925 | 925 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 925 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 117,515 | 117,515 | - | - | - | 71,800 | - | 25,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 20,715 | - |
| Yemen | 32,357 | 32,357 | 3,000 | - | 11,233 | 9,767 | - | - | 2,125 | 1,000 | 2,800 | - | - | 2,432 | - |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 800 | 800 | - | - | - | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 50,000 | 50,000 | - | - | - | 50,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 4,200 | 4,200 | - | - | - | 4,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multinational 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Regional (OMEP) | 8,000 | 8,000 | - | - | 5,000 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 2,397,945 | 2,376,731 | 229,178 | 21,214 | 58,941 | 1,197,801 | 80,133 | 272,550 | 60,690 | 9,399 | 306,780 | - | - | 161,259 | - |
| Afghanistan | 1,117,236 | 1,116,736 | 57,734 | 500 | - | 732,000 | - | 250,000 | 36,550 | 1,399 | - | - | - | 39,053 | - |
| Bangladesh | 116,756 | 116,756 | 41,550 | - | 40,000 | - | - | 200 | 3,600 | 787 | 590 | - | - | 30,029 | - |
| India | 103,480 | 97,030 | 69,500 | 6,450 | 11,000 | - | - | - | 1,700 | 1,364 | - | - | - | 13,466 | - |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kazakhstan | 22,422 | 21,822 | 1,064 | 600 | - | - | 13,500 | - | 1,900 | 858 | 4,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 28,932 | 28,457 | 795 | 475 | - | - | 24,400 | - | 1,590 | 872 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Maldives | 145 | 145 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 145 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | 54,917 | 54,917 | 22,200 | - | - | 22,151 | - | 330 | 700 | 743 | - | - | - | 8,793 | - |
| Pakistan | 829,078 | 829,078 | 33,468 | - | - | 425,000 | - | 22,000 | 11,250 | 2,261 | 300,000 | - | - | 35,099 | - |
| Sri Lanka | 49,058 | 49,058 | - | - | 5,241 | 14,000 | - | 20 | 650 | 419 | - | - | - | 28,728 | - |
| Tajikistan | 35,765 | 35,241 | 1,445 | 524 | - | - | 25,233 | - | 1,450 | 282 | 740 | - | - | 6,091 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 8,851 | 8,776 | 607 | 75 | - | - | 7,000 | - | 750 | 269 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 8,555 | 7,965 | 815 | 590 | - | - | 7,000 | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Asia Regional | 15,000 | 3,000 | - | 12,000 | - | - | 3,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 5,050 | 5,050 | - | - | - | 4,650 | - | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Asia Regional | 2,700 | 2,700 | - | - | 2,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 2,007,242 | 1,830,494 | 127,788 | 176,748 | 357,622 | 396,350 | - | 703,165 | 12,345 | 12,207 | 118,390 | - | - | 102,627 | - |
| Argentina | 1,670 | 1,670 | - | - | - | - | - | 305 | 450 | 915 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belize | 487 | 467 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 267 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| Bolivia | 85,941 | 85,941 | 16,836 | - | 42,880 | - | - | 26,000 | - | 225 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | 21,452 | 20,152 | 3,500 | 1,300 | 15,000 | - | - | 1,000 | 400 | 252 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | 1,225 | 1,225 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300 | 525 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Colombia | 540,224 | 540,224 | - | - | - | 196,500 | - | 275,128 | 3,150 | 1,400 | 53,000 | - | - | 11,046 | - |
| Costa Rica | 364 | 364 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 364 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cuba | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 51,811 | 40,811 | 10,339 | 11,000 | 24,600 | 1,100 | - | 3,650 | - | 722 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Eastern Caribbean | 1,961 | 1,961 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | 661 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Ecuador | 34,689 | 34,689 | - | - | 26,585 | - | - | 7,500 | - | 304 | 300 | - | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 32,300 | 32,280 | 5,990 | 20 | 21,196 | - | - | - | - | 1,594 | 3,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 74,167 | 74,167 | 14,050 | - | 29,000 | - | - | 8,320 | - | 254 | 500 | - | - | 22,043 | - |
| Guyana | 21,942 | 4,183 | - | 17,759 | 3,750 | - | - | - | - | 283 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 340,314 | 223,841 | 18,289 | 116,473 | - | 121,250 | - | 17,500 | - | 235 | 2,800 | - | - | 63,767 | - |
| Honduras | 40,232 | 39,232 | 11,750 | 1,000 | 21,382 | - | - | - | - | 329 | - | - | - | 5,771 | - |
| Jamaica | 10,537 | 10,237 | 1,200 | 300 | 6,804 | - | - | 1,010 | - | 823 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 318,779 | 318,779 | 2,900 | - | 11,200 | 15,000 | - | 246,000 | 3,845 | 834 | 39,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 26,535 | 25,638 | 6,400 | 897 | 18,079 | - | - | - | 350 | 409 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 7,603 | 7,603 | - | - | 4,000 | - | - | 2,200 | 150 | 253 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | 12,798 | 12,798 | 2,100 | - | 7,550 | 2,500 | - | 300 | - | 348 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 124,368 | 124,348 | 12,235 | 20 | 63,293 | - | - | 47,672 | - | 398 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| Suriname | 303 | 303 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 153 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| The Bahamas | 787 | 787 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | 137 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 495 | 495 | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | 95 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uruguay | 427 | 427 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 427 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 5,500 | 5,500 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 117,870 | 117,870 | - | - | - | 35,000 | - | 64,680 | 3,700 | - | 14,490 | - | - | - | - |
| Caribbean Regional | 29,659 | 11,459 | 5,750 | 18,200 | 5,709 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central America Regional | 22,875 | 14,204 | 5,391 | 8,671 | 8,813 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 52,777 | 51,689 | 5,408 | 1,088 | 46,281 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South America Regional | 7,150 | 7,150 | 5,650 | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 40,471 | 39,821 | 4,300 | 650 | 35,521 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)** | 526,527 | 526,527 | 13,000 | - | 119,463 | 44,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -86,936 | 437,000 |
| **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)** | 79,000 | 79,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 79,000 |

## Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2009 Actual Base

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)** | 187,665 | 187,665 | - | - | 177,665 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 | - |
| **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons** | 20,400 | 20,400 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - | 8,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 304,614 | 304,614 | 304,614 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health - International Partnerships** | 298,045 | 298,045 | 298,045 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)** | 134,015 | 134,015 | - | - | - | - | - | 134,015 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **International Organizations** | 352,500 | 352,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 352,500 |
| **International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)** | 207,700 | 207,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 207,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of Development Partners (ODP)** | 67,900 | 67,900 | - | - | 67,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)** | 48,725 | 48,725 | - | - | - | 48,725 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Political-Military Affairs (PM)** | 248,043 | 248,043 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70,462 | 5,211 | 51,420 | 120,950 | - | - | - |
| **Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)** | 974,500 | 974,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 934,500 | - | 40,000 |
| **Reserve** | 4,700 | 4,700 | - | - | - | 4,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)** | 48,400 | 48,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)** | 1,360,249 | - | - | 1,360,249 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID Administrative Expenses** | 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 Expense | 42,000 | 42,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42,000 |
| USAID Operating Expense | 808,584 | 808,584 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 808,584 |
| **USAID Program Management Initiatives** | 26,135 | 26,135 | - | - | 26,135 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Independent Agencies** | 1,055,800 | 1,055,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,055,800 |
| Peace Corps | 340,000 | 340,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 340,000 |
| Millenium 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 | -177,000 | -177,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -177,000 |
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) | -173,000 | -173,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -173,000 |
| Trade and Development Agency | 50,800 | 50,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50,800 |
| **International Financial Institutions** | 2,007,986 | 2,007,986 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,007,986 |
| 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

## Table 2a: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2009 Actual Base

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asian Development Fund | 105,000 | 105,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105,000 |
| 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Bank | 106,586 | 106,586 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 106,586 |
| Global Food Security Fund | 408,400 | 408,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 408,400 |

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA,Democracy Fund, International Organiza ions & Programs, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

# Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental Actual
($000)

| | Total | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF | INCLE | NADR | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | IDA | AID Admin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 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 |
| **Africa** | 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 | - | - |
| Africa Regional (AFR) | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Africa Regional | 10,000 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Africa Regional | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 20,300 | - | - | 20,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burma | 5,300 | - | - | 5,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| North Korea | 15,000 | - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Near East** | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 48,000 | - | - | - | 48,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 48,000 | - | - | - | 48,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)** | 220,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200,000 | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)** | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

## Table 2b: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental Actual
($000)

| | Total | DA | GHCS-USAID | ESF | INCLE | NADR | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | IDA | AID Admin |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Global Health - International Partnerships** | 75,000 | - | 75,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)** | 350,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 350,000 | - | - | - |
| **USAID Administative Expenses** | 94,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 94,000 |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expense | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| USAID Operating Expense | 93,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 93,000 |

Note: The FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental includes funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2008 (P.L. 110-252).

## Table 2c: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2009 Spring Supplemental Actual
($000)

| | Total | GHCS-USAID | ESF | AEECA | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | IDA | AID Admin | PCCF |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 6,366,701 | 100,000 | 2,973,601 | 272,000 | 393,500 | 102,000 | 2,000 | 69,000 | 185,000 | 390,000 | 700,000 | 270,000 | 209,600 | 700,000 |
| **Africa** | 872,828 | - | 198,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 183,000 | - | 491,828 | - | - | - |
| Chad | 59,992 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 59,992 | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 25,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 181,839 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 181,839 | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 32,000 | - | 32,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 35,000 | - | 35,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 24,000 | - | 24,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Somalia | 178,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | 168,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 259,997 | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 249,997 | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | 37,000 | - | 37,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Zimbabwe | 40,000 | - | 40,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 77,000 | - | 77,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Burma | 13,000 | - | 13,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 52,000 | - | 52,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mongolia | 12,000 | - | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 242,000 | - | - | 242,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | 242,000 | - | - | 242,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Near East** | 1,463,000 | - | 1,200,000 | - | 129,000 | 61,000 | 2,000 | 69,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 50,000 | - | 50,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 472,000 | - | 439,000 | - | 20,000 | 11,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 150,000 | - | 150,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | 69,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 69,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 710,000 | - | 551,000 | - | 109,000 | 50,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 10,000 | - | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 2,362,788 | - | 1,400,000 | 30,000 | 198,500 | 14,000 | - | - | - | - | 20,288 | - | - | 700,000 |
| Afghanistan | 1,006,000 | - | 861,000 | - | 133,000 | 12,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 30,000 | - | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 1,326,788 | - | 539,000 | - | 65,500 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | 20,288 | - | - | 700,000 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 106,000 | - | 40,000 | - | 66,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 27,000 | - | 27,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 13,000 | - | 13,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 66,000 | - | - | - | 66,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance** | 457,884 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 187,884 | 270,000 | - | - |
| **EGAT - Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade** | 25,556 | - | 25,556 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GFC - Global Financial Crisis** | 33,045 | - | 33,045 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **GH - International Partnerships** | 100,000 | 100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation** | 27,000 | - | - | - | - | 27,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration** | 390,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 390,000 | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID Administrative Expenses** | 209,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 209,600 | - |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund | 48,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 48,500 | - |
| USAID Inspector General Operating Expense | 3,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,500 | - |
| USAID Operating Expense | 157,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 157,600 | - |

Note: The FY 2009 Spring Supplemental includes funding from  he Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32).

# Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2010 Estimate

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 34,493,782 | 29,134,782 | 2,420,000 | 5,359,000 | 2,520,000 | 6,344,000 | 741,632 | 1,597,000 | 754,000 | 108,000 | 4,195,000 | 331,500 | 1,693,000 | 1,690,000 | 6,740,650 |
| **Africa** | 7,059,605 | 3,426,055 | 1,145,205 | 3,633,550 | 1,078,530 | 629,604 | - | 30,538 | 48,053 | 15,232 | 18,793 | 187,600 | - | 272,500 | - |
| Angola | 84,217 | 73,917 | 45,750 | 10,300 | 20,192 | - | - | - | 7,500 | 475 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | 36,499 | 36,499 | 30,900 | - | 5,364 | - | - | - | - | 235 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Botswana | 77,333 | 890 | - | 76,443 | - | - | - | - | - | 690 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 21,235 | 21,235 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 235 | - | - | - | 15,000 | - |
| Burundi | 40,459 | 40,459 | 12,060 | - | 12,124 | - | - | - | - | 275 | - | - | - | 16,000 | - |
| Cameroon | 4,379 | 3,129 | 1,500 | 1,250 | 1,344 | - | - | - | - | 285 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cape Verde | 723 | 723 | - | - | - | - | - | 603 | - | 120 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central African Republic | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 7,853 | 7,853 | - | - | 473 | - | - | - | - | 380 | 500 | - | - | 6,500 | - |
| Comoros | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 133,637 | 332 | - | 133,305 | - | - | - | - | 300 | 32 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 183,085 | 163,450 | 65,700 | 19,635 | - | 59,100 | - | 1,700 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,450 | 18,000 | - | 16,000 | - |
| Djibouti | 9,418 | 9,268 | 396 | 150 | 6,542 | - | - | - | - | 330 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 533,225 | 209,546 | 87,200 | 323,679 | 80,803 | - | - | - | - | 700 | 843 | - | - | 40,000 | - |
| Gabon | 400 | 400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 138,872 | 131,872 | 59,100 | 7,000 | 71,122 | - | - | 500 | - | 800 | 350 | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 22,018 | 22,018 | 7,500 | - | 14,518 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | 1,600 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 687,665 | 158,905 | 71,550 | 528,760 | 76,885 | - | - | - | 8,500 | 970 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Lesotho | 28,150 | 6,500 | 6,400 | 21,650 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 226,150 | 225,350 | 34,850 | 800 | - | 153,000 | - | 6,000 | - | 500 | 6,000 | 10,000 | - | 15,000 | - |
| Madagascar | 86,432 | 85,932 | 58,400 | 500 | 10,500 | - | - | - | - | 32 | - | - | - | 17,000 | - |
| Malawi | 145,744 | 109,296 | 63,600 | 36,448 | 27,396 | - | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | 18,000 | - |
| Mali | 117,871 | 116,371 | 49,950 | 1,500 | 55,891 | - | - | - | - | 330 | 200 | - | - | 10,000 | - |
| Mauritania | 6,312 | 6,312 | - | - | 1,199 | - | - | - | - | 113 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - |
| Mauritius | 300 | 300 | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 386,915 | 124,962 | 64,175 | 261,953 | 38,107 | - | - | 300 | 2,000 | 380 | - | - | - | 20,000 | - |
| Namibia | 102,899 | 2,090 | 1,950 | 100,809 | - | - | - | - | - | 140 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Niger | 16,973 | 16,973 | - | - | 1,973 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,000 | - |
| Nigeria | 614,159 | 142,932 | 69,100 | 471,227 | 70,967 | - | - | 500 | 50 | 965 | 1,350 | - | - | - | - |
| Republic of the Congo | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 208,172 | 84,100 | 37,500 | 124,072 | 45,900 | - | - | - | - | 500 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 180 | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 180 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 106,338 | 104,803 | 48,350 | 1,535 | 55,153 | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 300 | - | - | - | - |
| Seychelles | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sierra Leone | 31,150 | 30,650 | - | 500 | - | 18,000 | - | 250 | - | 400 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - |
| Somalia | 133,820 | 133,820 | 1,550 | - | - | 28,270 | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | 102,000 | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 577,560 | 31,591 | 14,500 | 545,969 | 13,941 | - | - | - | 1,500 | 850 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 427,780 | 420,744 | 30,010 | 7,036 | - | 296,034 | - | 16,000 | 3,900 | 800 | - | 44,000 | - | 30,000 | - |
| Swaziland | 27,700 | 7,000 | 6,900 | 20,700 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | 462,529 | 126,275 | 83,525 | 336,254 | 41,700 | - | - | 450 | - | 400 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| The Gambia | 120 | 120 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 120 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Togo | 235 | 235 | - | - | 95 | - | - | - | - | 140 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uganda | 456,819 | 162,735 | 66,000 | 294,084 | 70,650 | - | - | 235 | - | 550 | 300 | - | - | 25,000 | - |
| Zambia | 392,995 | 109,334 | 50,900 | 283,661 | 46,054 | - | - | - | - | 380 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - |

## Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2010 Estimate

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Zimbabwe | 89,030 | 64,700 | 24,500 | 24,330 | - | 40,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| African Union | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 63,803 | 63,803 | - | - | - | 23,500 | - | 2,500 | 21,303 | - | 2,900 | 13,600 | - | - | - |
| USAID Africa Regional (AFR) | 164,929 | 164,929 | 19,774 | - | 135,155 | 10,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Africa Regional | 20,500 | 20,500 | - | - | 20,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Africa Regional | 56,378 | 56,378 | 9,585 | - | 46,793 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Southern Africa Regional | 25,827 | 25,827 | 2,000 | - | 23,827 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Africa Regional | 97,242 | 97,242 | 14,030 | - | 83,212 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 776,504 | 669,536 | 128,520 | 106,968 | 242,324 | 177,900 | - | 18,575 | 31,187 | 8,930 | 62,100 | - | - | - | - |
| Burma | 38,600 | 38,600 | 2,100 | - | - | 36,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 72,615 | 69,615 | 31,500 | 3,000 | 19,000 | 15,000 | - | - | 3,015 | 100 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 27,200 | 24,200 | 4,000 | 3,000 | 12,000 | 7,400 | - | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 218,170 | 212,920 | 36,950 | 5,250 | 71,000 | 65,000 | - | 11,570 | 6,650 | 1,750 | 20,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Laos | 7,613 | 7,613 | 1,000 | - | 513 | - | - | 1,000 | 5,000 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 2,300 | 2,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,350 | 950 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Marshall Islands | 560 | 560 | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | 60 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Micronesia | 500 | 500 | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mongolia | 13,250 | 13,250 | - | - | 7,500 | - | - | - | 250 | 1,000 | 4,500 | - | - | - | - |
| North Korea | 3,500 | 3,500 | - | - | - | 3,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 144,370 | 144,370 | 33,220 | - | 40,310 | 30,000 | - | 1,365 | 5,625 | 1,850 | 32,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Samoa | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Singapore | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Taiwan | 575 | 575 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 575 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 16,841 | 16,341 | 1,000 | 500 | 6,151 | 2,500 | - | 1,740 | 1,850 | 1,500 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - |
| Timor-Leste | 26,830 | 26,830 | 2,000 | - | 20,200 | 3,000 | - | 800 | - | 330 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Tonga | 500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 122,078 | 27,100 | - | 94,978 | 17,500 | 3,000 | - | - | 4,200 | 400 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| East Asia and Pacific Regional | 16,322 | 16,322 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - | 1,300 | 2,172 | 850 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 61,640 | 61,400 | 14,250 | 240 | 47,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 866,510 | 847,982 | 14,600 | 18,528 | - | 33,000 | 610,982 | - | 21,340 | 30,205 | 137,855 | - | - | - | - |
| Albania | 28,600 | 28,600 | - | - | - | - | 22,000 | - | 2,650 | 950 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Armenia | 45,600 | 45,600 | 400 | - | - | - | 41,000 | - | 750 | 450 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | 28,115 | 28,115 | 1,250 | - | - | - | 22,000 | - | 965 | 900 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Belarus | 15,000 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | 15,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 43,100 | 43,100 | - | - | - | - | 36,000 | - | 2,100 | 1,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 11,850 | 11,850 | - | - | - | - | 800 | - | 400 | 1,650 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Croatia | 3,750 | 3,750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 450 | 800 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | 11,000 | 11,000 | - | - | - | 11,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 7,900 | 7,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,900 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Estonia | 3,600 | 3,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,100 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Georgia | 78,950 | 78,100 | - | 850 | - | - | 59,000 | - | 1,300 | 1,800 | 16,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ireland | 17,000 | 17,000 | - | - | - | 17,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kosovo | 99,270 | 99,270 | - | - | - | - | 95,000 | - | 1,070 | 700 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 3,600 | 3,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,100 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | 3,800 | 3,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,100 | 2,700 | - | - | - | - |

## Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2010 Estimate

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Macedonia | 27,970 | 27,970 | - | - | - | - | 22,000 | - | 1,020 | 950 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | 1,005 | 1,005 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 150 | 455 | - | - | - | - |
| Moldova | 20,700 | 20,700 | - | - | - | - | 19,000 | - | 290 | 660 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| Montenegro | 10,600 | 10,600 | - | - | - | - | 8,500 | - | 500 | 400 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 49,200 | 49,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,200 | 47,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Romania | 14,700 | 14,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,700 | 13,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Russia | 71,595 | 68,595 | 8,500 | 3,000 | - | - | 59,000 | - | 1,000 | 95 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Serbia | 51,900 | 51,900 | - | - | - | - | 49,000 | - | 1,000 | 900 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | 2,150 | 2,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 900 | 1,250 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovenia | 1,200 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 700 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 7,995 | 7,995 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,995 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | 123,078 | 108,400 | 4,000 | 14,678 | - | - | 89,000 | - | 2,500 | 1,900 | 11,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 46,741 | 46,741 | 450 | - | - | 5,000 | 39,341 | - | 1,950 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe Regional | 34,341 | 34,341 | - | - | - | - | 34,341 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Near East** | 5,590,111 | 5,590,111 | 8,000 | - | 64,935 | 1,631,900 | - | 178,250 | 84,935 | 18,593 | 3,577,498 | 26,000 | - | - | - |
| Algeria | 2,610 | 2,610 | - | - | 710 | - | - | - | 950 | 950 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bahrain | 20,800 | 20,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,100 | 700 | 19,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 1,295,700 | 1,295,700 | - | - | - | 250,000 | - | 1,000 | 2,800 | 1,900 | 1,040,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 466,800 | 466,800 | - | - | - | 382,500 | - | 52,000 | 30,300 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Israel | 2,220,000 | 2,220,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,220,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 542,950 | 542,950 | - | - | - | 363,000 | - | 1,500 | 24,650 | 3,800 | 150,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Kuwait | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | 238,300 | 238,300 | - | - | - | 109,000 | - | 20,000 | 6,800 | 2,500 | 100,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Libya | 780 | 780 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300 | 330 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 35,296 | 35,296 | - | - | 19,546 | 3,000 | - | 750 | 1,200 | 1,800 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Oman | 15,028 | 15,028 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,655 | 1,525 | 11,848 | - | - | - | - |
| Qatar | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 208 | 208 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 19,150 | 19,150 | - | - | - | 2,000 | - | - | 200 | 1,950 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| United Arab Emirates | 240 | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 502,900 | 502,900 | - | - | - | 400,400 | - | 100,000 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 67,250 | 67,250 | 8,000 | - | 35,000 | 5,000 | - | 1,000 | 4,650 | 1,100 | 12,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 65,000 | 65,000 | - | - | - | 65,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 4,000 | 4,000 | - | - | - | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multinational 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 (OMEP) | 10,679 | 10,679 | - | - | 9,679 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 4,635,126 | 4,610,962 | 285,799 | 24,164 | 112,788 | 3,104,000 | 130,650 | 554,050 | 97,395 | 13,480 | 251,300 | - | - | 61,500 | - |
| Afghanistan | 2,624,082 | 2,623,582 | 91,827 | 500 | - | 2,037,000 | - | 420,000 | 57,755 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 15,500 | - |
| Bangladesh | 168,521 | 168,521 | 53,200 | - | 66,271 | - | - | 350 | 4,200 | 1,000 | 1,500 | - | - | 42,000 | - |
| India | 126,850 | 117,850 | 78,200 | 9,000 | 31,250 | - | - | - | 3,200 | 1,200 | - | - | - | 4,000 | - |
| Kazakhstan | 18,885 | 18,285 | 2,200 | 600 | - | - | 10,400 | - | 1,900 | 785 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 53,765 | 53,290 | 1,200 | 475 | - | - | 46,000 | - | 1,590 | 1,000 | 3,500 | - | - | - | - |

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## FY 2010 Estimate

($000)

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maldives | 1,195 | 1,195 | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | 195 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | 58,300 | 58,300 | 25,000 | - | - | 27,000 | - | 3,700 | 900 | 900 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 1,457,872 | 1,457,872 | 29,722 | - | - | 1,033,000 | - | 130,000 | 22,150 | 5,000 | 238,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Sri Lanka | 12,100 | 12,100 | - | - | 9,900 | - | - | - | 450 | 750 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 48,299 | 47,775 | 1,450 | 524 | - | - | 42,500 | - | 1,725 | 600 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | 16,350 | 16,275 | 600 | 75 | - | - | 12,500 | - | 825 | 350 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 12,040 | 11,450 | 2,400 | 590 | - | - | 8,250 | - | 600 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Asia Regional | 23,400 | 11,000 | - | 12,400 | - | - | 11,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 9,100 | 9,100 | - | - | - | 7,000 | - | - | 2,100 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Asia Regional | 4,367 | 4,367 | - | - | 4,367 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 2,006,187 | 1,833,626 | 130,589 | 172,561 | 417,053 | 485,540 | - | 612,364 | 18,135 | 16,455 | 92,990 | - | - | 60,500 | - |
| Argentina | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | 300 | 300 | 900 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belize | 420 | 400 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| Bolivia | 72,538 | 72,538 | 16,910 | - | 35,248 | - | - | 20,000 | - | 380 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | 25,099 | 23,799 | 5,000 | 1,300 | 16,789 | - | - | 1,000 | 400 | 610 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | 1,750 | 1,750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 450 | 900 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Colombia | 512,135 | 512,135 | - | - | - | 201,790 | - | 248,900 | 4,750 | 1,695 | 55,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 705 | 705 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 380 | 325 | - | - | - | - |
| Cuba | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 49,200 | 39,950 | 9,050 | 9,250 | 24,600 | - | - | 4,450 | - | 850 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Eastern Caribbean | 2,810 | 2,810 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 810 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Ecuador | 32,463 | 32,463 | - | - | 27,283 | - | - | 4,500 | - | 380 | 300 | - | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 32,164 | 32,144 | 5,490 | 20 | 23,904 | - | - | - | - | 1,750 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 88,391 | 88,391 | 14,600 | - | 38,726 | - | - | 7,500 | - | 800 | 1,765 | - | - | 25,000 | - |
| Guyana | 21,934 | 5,409 | - | 16,525 | 4,809 | - | - | - | - | 300 | 300 | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 363,217 | 241,977 | 22,800 | 121,240 | - | 160,750 | - | 21,107 | - | 220 | 1,600 | - | - | 35,500 | - |
| Honduras | 51,266 | 50,266 | 11,000 | 1,000 | 37,491 | - | - | - | - | 700 | 1,075 | - | - | - | - |
| Jamaica | 10,309 | 10,009 | 1,200 | 300 | 7,559 | - | - | - | - | 750 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 228,658 | 228,658 | 3,458 | - | 10,000 | 15,000 | - | 190,000 | 3,900 | 1,050 | 5,250 | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 35,966 | 35,069 | 5,900 | 897 | 27,344 | - | - | - | - | 900 | 925 | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 8,720 | 8,720 | - | - | 6,420 | - | - | - | 150 | 750 | 1,400 | - | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | 11,287 | 11,287 | 2,100 | - | 8,287 | - | - | 500 | - | 400 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 118,774 | 118,724 | 11,240 | 50 | 63,334 | - | - | 40,000 | 2,000 | 650 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Suriname | 560 | 560 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 260 | 300 | - | - | - | - |
| The Bahamas | 350 | 350 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 150 | - | - | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 170 | 170 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 170 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uruguay | 650 | 650 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 450 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Venezuela | 6,000 | 6,000 | - | - | - | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 180,092 | 180,092 | - | - | - | 82,000 | - | 74,107 | 5,985 | - | 18,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Caribbean Regional | 35,268 | 20,568 | 5,750 | 14,700 | 14,818 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central America Regional | 29,348 | 23,177 | 5,391 | 6,171 | 17,786 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| (LAC) | 57,959 | 56,871 | 5,400 | 1,088 | 51,471 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South America Regional | 6,484 | 6,484 | 5,300 | - | 1,184 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 55,506 | 54,856 | 5,500 | 650 | 49,356 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Complex Crises Fund** | 50,000 | 50,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50,000 |
| **Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)** | 2,404,438 | 2,404,438 | 13,000 | - | 108,438 | 37,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,295,500 | 950,000 |
| **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)** | 70,000 | 70,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70,000 |

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## FY 2010 Estimate

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)** | 270,334 | 270,334 | - | - | 270,334 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Food Security Strategic Reserve** | 19,810 | 19,810 | - | - | 19,810 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)** | 21,262 | 21,262 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - | 9,262 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 316,742 | 316,742 | 316,742 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health - International Partnerships** | 372,045 | 372,045 | 372,045 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)** | 193,961 | 193,961 | - | - | - | - | - | 193,961 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **International Organizations** | 394,000 | 394,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 394,000 |
| **International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)** | 262,485 | 262,485 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 262,485 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Multilateral Food Security Programs** | 66,600 | 66,600 | - | - | 66,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of Development Partners (ODP)** | 56,637 | 56,637 | - | - | 56,637 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)** | 178,800 | 178,800 | - | - | - | 178,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Political-Military Affairs (PM)** | 242,764 | 242,764 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 65,295 | 5,105 | 54,464 | 117,900 | - | - | - |
| **Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)** | 1,738,000 | 1,738,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,693,000 | - | 45,000 |
| **Unallocated** | 84,151 | 84,151 | - | - | 30,395 | 53,756 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)** | 125,175 | 125,175 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125,175 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)** | 1,402,579 | - | - | 1,402,579 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID Administrative Expenses** | 1,658,900 | 1,658,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,658,900 |
| Civilian Stabilization Initiative | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| USAID Capital Investment Fund | 185,000 | 185,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 185,000 |
| Admin | 8,600 | 8,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,600 |
| Expense | 46,500 | 46,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46,500 |
| USAID Operating Expense | 1,388,800 | 1,388,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,388,800 |
| **USAID Program Management Initiatives** | 2,800 | 2,800 | - | - | 2,800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Independent Agencies** | 1,529,080 | 1,529,080 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,529,080 |
| Peace Corps | 400,000 | 400,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400,000 |
| Millenium Challenge Corporation | 1,105,000 | 1,105,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,105,000 |
| Inter-American Foundation | 23,000 | 23,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23,000 |
| African Development Foundation | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| Treasury Technical Assistance | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,000 |
| Debt Restructuring | 60,000 | 60,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60,000 |
| Export-Import Bank | 2,380 | 2,380 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,380 |
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) | -171,500 | -171,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -171,500 |
| Trade and Development Agency | 55,200 | 55,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55,200 |
| **International Financial Institutions** | 2,043,670 | 2,043,670 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,043,670 |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF) | 86,500 | 86,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 86,500 |
| International Clean Technology Fund | 300,000 | 300,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 300,000 |
| International Strategic Climate Fund | 75,000 | 75,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 75,000 |
| International Development Association | 1,262,500 | 1,262,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,262,500 |

## Table 3a: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2010 Estimate

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 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 Fund | 105,000 | 105,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 105,000 |
| African Development Fund | 155,000 | 155,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 155,000 |
| European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| European Bank of Reconstruction and Development | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| International Fund for Agricultural Developmen | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Bank | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Global Food Security Fund | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA,Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Complex Crises Fund, International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

Note: The FY 2010 Estimate includes funding from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111-117).

## Table 3b: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2010 Forward Funding Supplemental

($000)

| | Total | GHCS-USAID | INCLE | FMF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 1,369,000 | 50,000 | 94,000 | 1,225,000 |
| **Near East** | 965,000 | - | - | 965,000 |
| Egypt | 260,000 | - | - | 260,000 |
| Israel | 555,000 | - | - | 555,000 |
| Jordan | 150,000 | - | - | 150,000 |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 354,000 | - | 94,000 | 260,000 |
| Mexico | 354,000 | - | 94,000 | 260,000 |
| **GH - International Partnerships** | 50,000 | 50,000 | - | - |
| Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats | 50,000 | 50,000 | - | - |

Note: Funding from the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-32) was considered to be forward funding for FY 2010.

## Table 3c: Country/Account Summary
## FY 2010 Supplemental Request

($000)

| | Total | ESF | INCLE | FMF |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 861,440 | 244,000 | 557,440 | 60,000 |
| Afghanistan | 1,776,000 | 1,576,000 | 200,000 | - |
| Iraq | 517,440 | - | 517,440 | - |
| Pakistan | 344,000 | 244,000 | 40,000 | 60,000 |

## Table 4: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2011 Request

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 40,989,814 | 35,489,814 | 3,013,000 | 5,500,000 | 2,980,896 | 7,811,982 | 716,354 | 2,136,041 | 757,613 | 110,000 | 5,473,348 | 285,950 | 1,605,400 | 1,690,000 | 8,909,230 |
| **Africa** | 7,606,071 | 3,972,521 | 1,443,593 | 3,633,550 | 1,310,959 | 594,289 | - | 107,165 | 42,600 | 15,975 | 23,790 | 138,150 | - | 296,000 | - |
| Angola | 77,175 | 66,875 | 39,925 | 10,300 | 18,950 | - | - | - | 7,500 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Benin | 33,407 | 33,407 | 27,750 | - | 4,557 | - | - | 850 | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Botswana | 77,473 | 1,030 | - | 76,443 | - | - | - | - | - | 690 | 340 | - | - | - | - |
| Burkina Faso | 21,250 | 21,250 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | 15,000 | - |
| Burundi | 40,456 | 40,456 | 12,160 | - | 11,971 | - | - | - | - | 325 | - | - | - | 16,000 | - |
| Cameroon | 3,035 | 1,785 | 1,500 | 1,250 | - | - | - | - | - | 285 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cape Verde | 1,135 | 1,135 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | 135 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central African Republic | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chad | 7,380 | 7,380 | - | - | 600 | - | - | - | - | 380 | 400 | - | - | 6,000 | - |
| Comoros | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 137,545 | 4,240 | - | 133,305 | - | 4,200 | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 213,284 | 193,649 | 68,500 | 19,635 | - | 64,199 | - | 6,000 | 1,000 | 500 | 1,450 | 22,000 | - | 30,000 | - |
| Djibouti | 6,600 | 6,450 | 400 | 150 | 2,450 | - | - | 750 | - | 350 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Equatorial Guinea | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ethiopia | 583,519 | 259,840 | 116,350 | 323,679 | 90,265 | - | - | 500 | - | 725 | 2,000 | - | - | 50,000 | - |
| Gabon | 420 | 420 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 220 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| Ghana | 174,761 | 167,761 | 77,000 | 7,000 | 87,786 | - | - | 1,700 | - | 825 | 450 | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea | 18,317 | 18,317 | 7,500 | - | 10,277 | - | - | 500 | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Guinea-Bissau | 3,725 | 3,725 | - | - | 600 | - | - | 3,000 | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kenya | 713,951 | 185,191 | 87,000 | 528,760 | 86,191 | - | - | 2,000 | 8,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Lesotho | 28,150 | 6,500 | 6,400 | 21,650 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Liberia | 218,017 | 217,217 | 33,350 | 800 | - | 137,342 | - | 17,000 | - | 525 | 9,000 | 5,000 | - | 15,000 | - |
| Madagascar | 80,440 | 79,940 | 53,300 | 500 | 9,600 | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | 17,000 | - |
| Malawi | 178,987 | 142,539 | 79,400 | 36,448 | 44,839 | - | - | - | - | 300 | - | - | - | 18,000 | - |
| Mali | 169,021 | 167,521 | 65,000 | 1,500 | 91,971 | - | - | - | - | 350 | 200 | - | - | 10,000 | - |
| Mauritania | 5,680 | 5,680 | - | - | 200 | - | - | 330 | - | 150 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - |
| Mauritius | 150 | 150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mozambique | 415,071 | 153,118 | 80,300 | 261,953 | 49,818 | - | - | 600 | 2,000 | 400 | - | - | - | 20,000 | - |
| Namibia | 102,909 | 2,100 | 1,950 | 100,809 | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Niger | 18,540 | 18,540 | 2,000 | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | 15,000 | - |
| Nigeria | 647,748 | 176,521 | 95,400 | 471,227 | 76,271 | - | - | 2,500 | - | 1,000 | 1,350 | - | - | - | - |
| Republic of the Congo | 125 | 125 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 125 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Rwanda | 240,219 | 116,147 | 50,000 | 124,072 | 65,247 | - | - | - | - | 500 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Sao Tome and Principe | 200 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Senegal | 136,935 | 135,400 | 57,350 | 1,535 | 75,150 | - | - | 1,500 | - | 1,000 | 400 | - | - | - | - |
| Seychelles | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Sierra Leone | 30,310 | 29,810 | - | 500 | - | 16,210 | - | 1,200 | - | 400 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - |
| Somalia | 84,958 | 84,958 | 1,550 | - | - | 25,818 | - | 2,000 | 2,000 | 40 | - | 53,550 | - | - | - |
| South Africa | 586,350 | 40,381 | 14,500 | 545,969 | 19,916 | - | - | 3,000 | 1,300 | 865 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Sudan | 439,979 | 432,943 | 32,083 | 7,036 | - | 270,210 | - | 53,950 | 3,900 | 800 | - | 42,000 | - | 30,000 | - |
| Swaziland | 27,700 | 7,000 | 6,900 | 20,700 | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tanzania | 549,622 | 213,368 | 112,000 | 336,254 | 99,818 | - | - | 950 | - | 400 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| The Gambia | 620 | 620 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | - | 120 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Togo | 550 | 550 | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | - | 150 | - | - | - | - | - |

## Table 4: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2011 Request

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Uganda | 480,302 | 186,218 | 89,500 | 294,084 | 69,283 | - | - | 1,535 | - | 600 | 300 | - | - | 25,000 | - |
| Zambia | 408,760 | 125,099 | 62,300 | 283,661 | 49,499 | - | - | 900 | - | 400 | - | - | - | 12,000 | - |
| Zimbabwe | 99,070 | 74,740 | 24,500 | 24,330 | - | 50,200 | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| African Union | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| State Africa Regional (AF) | 64,910 | 64,910 | - | - | - | 25,110 | - | 4,500 | 16,900 | - | 2,800 | 15,600 | - | - | - |
| USA D Africa Regional (AFR) | 237,594 | 237,594 | 105,584 | - | 132,010 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Africa Regional | 18,300 | 18,300 | - | - | 18,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Africa Regional | 74,848 | 74,848 | 9,935 | - | 64,913 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Southern Africa Regional | 40,600 | 40,600 | 2,000 | - | 38,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Africa Regional | 104,583 | 104,583 | 14,206 | - | 90,377 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **East Asia and Pacific** | 754,875 | 647,907 | 134,820 | 106,968 | 346,137 | 61,320 | - | 21,490 | 28,385 | 9,250 | 46,505 | - | - | - | - |
| Burma | 36,850 | 36,850 | 2,100 | - | - | 34,750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Cambodia | 84,010 | 81,010 | 35,500 | 3,000 | 35,800 | 5,000 | - | 670 | 2,940 | 100 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| China | 12,850 | 9,850 | 4,000 | 3,000 | - | 5,000 | - | 850 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Indonesia | 227,456 | 222,206 | 36,950 | 5,250 | 142,886 | - | - | 11,570 | 7,000 | 1,800 | 22,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Laos | 6,055 | 6,055 | 1,000 | - | 1,455 | - | - | 1,500 | 1,900 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Malaysia | 2,250 | 2,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,300 | 950 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Marshall Islands | 560 | 560 | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | 60 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Micronesia | 500 | 500 | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mongolia | 13,050 | 13,050 | - | - | 6,800 | - | - | - | 250 | 1,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - |
| North Korea | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Papua New Guinea | 2,500 | 2,500 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Philippines | 132,752 | 132,752 | 32,520 | - | 71,307 | - | - | 2,450 | 9,525 | 1,950 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Samoa | 40 | 40 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 40 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Singapore | 250 | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Taiwan | 250 | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Thailand | 13,501 | 13,001 | 1,000 | 500 | 6,151 | - | - | 1,740 | 1,550 | 1,500 | 1,060 | - | - | - | - |
| Timor-Leste | 18,345 | 18,345 | 4,000 | - | 12,635 | - | - | 860 | - | 350 | 500 | - | - | - | - |
| Tonga | 600 | 600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 600 | - | - | - | - |
| Vietnam | 123,446 | 28,468 | - | 94,978 | 24,103 | - | - | 550 | 2,020 | 450 | 1,345 | - | - | - | - |
| Regional Development Mission for the Pacific (RDM/P) | 9,500 | 9,500 | - | - | 9,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| East Asia and Pacific Regional | 17,620 | 17,620 | - | - | - | 14,070 | - | 1,300 | 1,400 | 850 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) | 49,990 | 49,750 | 15,250 | 240 | 34,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Europe and Eurasia** | 856,367 | 837,839 | 14,600 | 18,528 | - | 11,000 | 599,164 | 500 | 19,985 | 30,500 | 162,090 | - | - | - | - |
| Albania | 30,650 | 30,650 | - | - | - | - | 22,000 | - | 2,650 | 1,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Armenia | 45,200 | 45,200 | 400 | - | - | - | 40,000 | - | 850 | 450 | 3,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Azerbaijan | 29,285 | 29,285 | 1,250 | - | - | - | 22,120 | - | 1,515 | 900 | 3,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Belarus | 14,000 | 14,000 | - | - | - | - | 14,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bosnia and Herzegovina | 53,474 | 53,474 | - | - | - | - | 44,784 | - | 1,250 | 1,000 | 6,440 | - | - | - | - |
| Bulgaria | 14,900 | 14,900 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,700 | 13,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Croatia | 6,350 | 6,350 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 450 | 900 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Cyprus | 11,500 | 11,500 | - | - | - | 11,000 | - | - | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Czech Republic | 9,000 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,000 | 7,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Estonia | 4,150 | 4,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,150 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |

## Table 4: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2011 Request

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia | 90,085 | 89,235 | - | 850 | - | - | 68,660 | - | 2,575 | 2,000 | 16,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Greece | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hungary | 2,000 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Iceland | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kosovo | 85,450 | 85,450 | - | - | - | - | 79,000 | - | 750 | 700 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Latvia | 4,150 | 4,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,150 | 3,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Lithuania | 4,450 | 4,450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,150 | 3,300 | - | - | - | - |
| Macedonia | 29,070 | 29,070 | - | - | - | - | 22,500 | - | 520 | 1,050 | 5,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Malta | 750 | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 150 | 600 | - | - | - | - |
| Moldova | 22,650 | 22,650 | - | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | 400 | 750 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Montenegro | 11,300 | 11,300 | - | - | - | - | 8,000 | - | 1,000 | 500 | 1,800 | - | - | - | - |
| Poland | 44,200 | 44,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,200 | 42,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Portugal | 100 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Romania | 18,300 | 18,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,800 | 16,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Russia | 68,700 | 65,700 | 8,500 | 3,000 | - | - | 56,100 | - | 1,000 | 100 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Serbia | 52,550 | 52,550 | - | - | - | - | 48,000 | - | 1,150 | 900 | 2,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovakia | 2,400 | 2,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 900 | 1,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Slovenia | 1,450 | 1,450 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 700 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkey | 5,925 | 5,925 | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | 1,425 | 4,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ukraine | 124,428 | 109,750 | 4,000 | 14,678 | - | - | 86,000 | - | 2,700 | 2,050 | 15,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Eurasia Regional | 39,450 | 39,450 | 450 | - | - | - | 38,000 | - | 1,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Europe Regional | 30,250 | 30,250 | - | - | - | - | 30,000 | - | 250 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Near East** | 7,128,260 | 7,128,260 | 21,000 | - | 28,495 | 1,671,350 | - | 512,960 | 68,215 | 18,590 | 4,781,650 | 26,000 | - | - | - |
| Algeria | 2,770 | 2,770 | - | - | 400 | - | - | 870 | 550 | 950 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Bahrain | 21,700 | 21,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | 700 | 19,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Egypt | 1,558,000 | 1,558,000 | - | - | - | 250,000 | - | 1,000 | 5,600 | 1,400 | 1,300,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Iraq | 729,310 | 729,310 | - | - | - | 382,950 | - | 314,560 | 29,800 | 2,000 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Israel | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3,000,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Jordan | 682,700 | 682,700 | - | - | - | 360,000 | - | 1,500 | 17,500 | 3,700 | 300,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Kuwait | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Lebanon | 246,300 | 246,300 | - | - | - | 109,000 | - | 30,000 | 4,800 | 2,500 | 100,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Libya | 875 | 875 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 275 | 350 | 250 | - | - | - | - |
| Morocco | 42,500 | 42,500 | - | - | 24,500 | 3,000 | - | 3,000 | 1,100 | 1,900 | 9,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Oman | 16,150 | 16,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | 1,650 | 13,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Qatar | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Saudi Arabia | 370 | 370 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 360 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tunisia | 7,200 | 7,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,300 | 4,900 | - | - | - | - |
| United Arab Emirates | 240 | 240 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 230 | 10 | - | - | - | - | - |
| West Bank and Gaza | 550,400 | 550,400 | - | - | - | 400,400 | - | 150,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Yemen | 106,600 | 106,600 | 21,000 | - | - | 34,000 | - | 11,000 | 4,500 | 1,100 | 35,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Multilaterals (MEM) | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) | 86,000 | 86,000 | - | - | - | 86,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) | 1,500 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) | 26,000 | 26,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26,000 | - | - | - |

## Table 4: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2011 Request

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Near East Regional Democracy | 40,000 | 40,000 | - | - | - | 40,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP) | 4,530 | 4,530 | - | - | - | 3,000 | - | 1,030 | 500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Middle East Regional (OMEP) | 3,595 | 3,595 | - | - | 3,595 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **South and Central Asia** | 7,610,770 | 7,586,606 | 354,450 | 24,164 | 149,002 | 4,677,019 | 117,190 | 596,150 | 111,575 | 13,120 | 306,600 | - | - | 61,500 | 1,200,000 |
| Afghanistan | 3,923,734 | 3,923,234 | 70,600 | 500 | - | 3,316,334 | - | 450,000 | 69,300 | 1,500 | - | - | - | 15,500 | - |
| Bangladesh | 207,127 | 207,127 | 77,300 | - | 81,902 | - | - | 850 | 2,575 | 1,000 | 1,500 | - | - | 42,000 | - |
| India | 145,300 | 136,300 | 91,700 | 9,000 | 34,000 | - | - | - | 5,200 | 1,400 | - | - | - | 4,000 | - |
| Kazakhstan | 18,300 | 17,700 | 2,200 | 600 | - | - | 10,400 | - | 1,900 | 800 | 2,400 | - | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyz Republic | 46,925 | 46,450 | 1,200 | 475 | - | - | 40,300 | - | 1,550 | 1,000 | 2,400 | - | - | - | - |
| Maldives | 1,695 | 1,695 | - | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | 195 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Nepal | 86,835 | 86,835 | 40,000 | - | 6,000 | 34,335 | - | 3,700 | 900 | 1,000 | 900 | - | - | - | - |
| Pakistan | 3,053,600 | 3,053,600 | 67,000 | - | - | 1,321,700 | - | 140,000 | 24,800 | 4,100 | 296,000 | - | - | - | 1,200,000 |
| Sri Lanka | 21,932 | 21,932 | - | - | 18,082 | - | - | 1,600 | 450 | 800 | 1,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 47,089 | 46,565 | 1,450 | 524 | - | - | 41,540 | - | 1,725 | 650 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | 13,325 | 13,250 | 600 | 75 | - | - | 10,000 | - | 1,075 | 375 | 1,200 | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 12,140 | 11,550 | 2,400 | 590 | - | - | 8,250 | - | 600 | 300 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central Asia Regional | 19,100 | 6,700 | - | 12,400 | - | - | 6,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South and Central Asia Regional (SCA) | 6,150 | 6,150 | - | - | - | 4,650 | - | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South Asia Regional | 7,518 | 7,518 | - | - | 7,518 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Western Hemisphere** | 2,147,402 | 1,974,841 | 137,303 | 172,561 | 490,863 | 456,269 | - | 689,921 | 26,700 | 17,155 | 96,130 | - | - | 60,500 | - |
| Argentina | 1,600 | 1,600 | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 300 | 900 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Belize | 420 | 400 | - | 20 | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | 200 | - | - | - | - |
| Bolivia | 66,800 | 66,800 | 16,410 | - | 30,000 | - | - | 20,000 | - | 390 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Brazil | 20,850 | 19,550 | 5,000 | 1,300 | 12,500 | - | - | 1,000 | 400 | 650 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Chile | 2,210 | 2,210 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 500 | 960 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| Colombia | 464,933 | 464,933 | - | - | - | 202,988 | - | 204,000 | 4,750 | 1,695 | 51,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Costa Rica | 750 | 750 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400 | 350 | - | - | - | - |
| Cuba | 20,000 | 20,000 | - | - | - | 20,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Dominican Republic | 42,450 | 33,200 | 9,050 | 9,250 | 23,250 | - | - | - | - | 900 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Ecuador | 36,253 | 36,253 | - | - | 27,465 | - | - | 7,638 | - | 400 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| El Salvador | 36,185 | 36,165 | 3,090 | 20 | 26,475 | - | - | - | - | 1,800 | 4,800 | - | - | - | - |
| Guatemala | 96,275 | 96,275 | 16,400 | - | 51,050 | 2,000 | - | - | - | 825 | 1,000 | - | - | 25,000 | - |
| Guyana | 22,450 | 5,925 | - | 16,525 | 5,600 | - | - | - | - | 325 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Haiti | 359,061 | 237,821 | 34,800 | 121,240 | - | 146,281 | - | 19,420 | - | 220 | 1,600 | - | - | 35,500 | - |
| Honduras | 67,934 | 66,934 | 11,000 | 1,000 | 53,934 | - | - | - | - | 700 | 1,300 | - | - | - | - |
| Jamaica | 13,148 | 12,848 | 1,200 | 300 | 10,848 | - | - | - | - | 800 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mexico | 346,562 | 346,562 | 3,458 | - | 26,304 | 10,000 | - | 292,000 | 5,700 | 1,100 | 8,000 | - | - | - | - |
| Nicaragua | 44,547 | 43,650 | 5,900 | 897 | 35,500 | - | - | - | 500 | 950 | 800 | - | - | - | - |
| Panama | 10,550 | 10,550 | - | - | 7,500 | - | - | - | 150 | 800 | 2,100 | - | - | - | - |
| Paraguay | 7,780 | 7,780 | - | - | 5,605 | - | - | 1,000 | - | 425 | 750 | - | - | - | - |
| Peru | 120,429 | 120,379 | 9,154 | 50 | 68,000 | - | - | 37,000 | 2,000 | 725 | 3,500 | - | - | - | - |
| Suriname | 280 | 280 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 280 | - | - | - | - | - |
| The Bahamas | 200 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 200 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Trinidad and Tobago | 180 | 180 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 180 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uruguay | 1,050 | 1,050 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 480 | 570 | - | - | - | - |

## Table 4: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2011 Request

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Venezuela | 5,000 | 5,000 | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Barbados and Eastern Caribbean | 37,335 | 22,635 | 5,750 | 14,700 | 16,035 | - | - | - | - | 850 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Caribbean Basin Security Initiative | 79,023 | 79,023 | - | - | - | 17,000 | - | 37,463 | 6,400 | - | 18,160 | - | - | - | - |
| Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) | 129,000 | 129,000 | - | - | - | 53,000 | - | 70,000 | 6,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Central America Regional | 39,562 | 33,391 | 5,391 | 6,171 | 28,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC) | 67,785 | 66,697 | 5,400 | 1,088 | 61,297 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| South America Regional | 6,800 | 6,800 | 5,300 | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Asia Middle East Regional** | 31,831 | 31,181 | 5,500 | 650 | 25,681 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Complex Crises Fund** | 100,000 | 100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100,000 |
| **Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)** | 2,417,700 | 2,417,700 | 13,000 | - | 224,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,272,000 | 908,700 |
| **Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)** | 70,000 | 70,000 | - | - | - | 70,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)** | 344,243 | 344,243 | - | - | 302,158 | 42,085 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Food Security Strategic Reserve** | 55,250 | 55,250 | - | - | 55,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (G/TIP)** | 20,400 | 20,400 | - | - | - | - | - | 20,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health** | 347,689 | 347,689 | 347,689 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Health - International Partnerships** | 541,045 | 541,045 | 541,045 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Global Engagement** | 100,000 | 100,000 | - | - | - | 100,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)** | 187,455 | 187,455 | - | - | - | - | - | 187,455 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **International Organizations** | 350,550 | 350,550 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 350,550 |
| **International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)** | 274,000 | 274,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 274,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of Development Partners (ODP)** | 45,121 | 45,121 | - | - | 45,121 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)** | 128,650 | 128,650 | - | - | - | 128,650 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Political-Military Affairs (PM)** | 231,343 | 231,343 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 47,550 | 5,410 | 56,583 | 121,800 | - | - | - |
| **Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)** | 1,650,400 | 1,650,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,605,400 | - | 45,000 |
| **Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism (S/CT)** | 138,603 | 138,603 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 138,603 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)** | 1,543,579 | - | - | 1,543,579 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **USAID Operating Expenses** | 1,703,806 | 1,703,806 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,703,806 |
| USA D Capital Investment Fund | 173,000 | 173,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 173,000 |
| USA D Development Credit Authority Admin | 8,300 | 8,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8,300 |
| USA D Inspector General Operating Expense | 46,500 | 46,500 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 46,500 |
| USA D Operating Expense | 1,476,006 | 1,476,006 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,476,006 |
| **USAID Program Management Initiatives** | 3,230 | 3,230 | - | - | 3,230 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Independent Agencies** | 1,743,998 | 1,743,998 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,743,998 |

## Table 4: Country/Account Summary

## FY 2011 Request

($000)

| | Total | Total without GHCS-State | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Peace Corps | 446,150 | 446,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 446,150 |
| Millenium Challenge Corporation | 1,279,700 | 1,279,700 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,279,700 |
| Inter-American Foundation | 22,760 | 22,760 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 22,760 |
| African Development Foundation | 30,000 | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,000 |
| Treasury Technical Assistance | 38,000 | 38,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 38,000 |
| Debt Restructuring | 70,000 | 70,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 70,000 |
| Export-Import Bank | -9,458 | -9,458 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -9,458 |
| Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) | -189,354 | -189,354 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | -189,354 |
| Trade and Development Agency | 56,200 | 56,200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 56,200 |
| **International Financial Institutions** | 2,957,176 | 2,957,176 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2,957,176 |
| Global Environment Facility (GEF) | 175,000 | 175,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 175,000 |
| International Clean Technology Fund | 400,000 | 400,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 400,000 |
| International Strategic Climate Fund | 235,000 | 235,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 235,000 |
| International Development Association | 1,285,000 | 1,285,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,285,000 |
| Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund | 25,000 | 25,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,000 |
| Inter-American Investment Corporation | 21,000 | 21,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21,000 |
| Asian Development Fund | 115,250 | 115,250 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 115,250 |
| African Development Fund | 155,940 | 155,940 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 155,940 |
| 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 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Asian Development Bank | 106,586 | 106,586 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 106,586 |
| Global Food Security Fund | 408,400 | 408,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 408,400 |

* Other includes IDA, TI, Complex Crises Fund, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA,Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capacity Fund (PCCF), International Financial Institutions, and Independent Agencies.

## Table 5: Objectives, Program Areas: Summary
## FY 2009 - FY 2011
($000)

| | FY 2009 Actual Total* | FY 2010 Estimate Total** | FY 2011 Request |
|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 32,711,460 | 32,290,032 | 36,388,640 |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 9,584,611 | 9,047,299 | 10,843,611 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 224,952 | 462,364 | 537,940 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 410,859 | 320,560 | 346,846 |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,958,487 | 6,405,814 | 7,893,199 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 1,295,251 | 1,268,198 | 1,139,139 |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 92,993 | 95,244 | 102,513 |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 602,069 | 495,119 | 823,974 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 2,702,037 | 2,663,132 | 3,332,961 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 699,266 | 736,732 | 897,188 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,088,383 | 975,777 | 1,613,989 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 432,697 | 311,063 | 271,296 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 481,691 | 639,560 | 550,488 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 10,286,085 | 10,520,330 | 10,972,282 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,224,295 | 8,747,383 | 9,386,631 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,057,494 | 1,197,226 | 1,098,880 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 1,004,296 | 575,721 | 486,771 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 3,988,834 | 4,292,263 | 5,526,925 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 335,941 | 238,792 | 236,472 |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 216,745 | 246,605 | 322,572 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 142,376 | 109,423 | 141,364 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 1,032,318 | 676,700 | 1,317,081 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,083,076 | 1,393,048 | 1,766,121 |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 563,920 | 599,345 | 649,187 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 237,326 | 233,503 | 278,837 |
| 4.8 Environment | 377,132 | 794,847 | 815,291 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 4,883,934 | 4,031,157 | 4,005,825 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 4,658,858 | 3,889,410 | 3,860,892 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 151,107 | 99,793 | 105,333 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 73,969 | 41,954 | 39,600 |
| **6 Program Support** | 1,265,959 | 1,735,851 | 1,707,036 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | - | 78,089 | 3,980 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,265,959 | 1,657,762 | 1,703,056 |

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resouces.

* FY 2009 Actual Total includes resources from the regular appropriations and two supplementals.

** FY 2010 Estimate Total includes regular appropriations and forward funding supplemental resources.

## Table 6: Objective, Program Areas by Account
## FY 2009 Actual Total

($000)

| | Total | GHCS-USAID | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | NCLE | NADR | MET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 32,711,460 | 2,130,000 | 5,159,000 | 2,000,000 | 7,116,901 | 922,000 | 1,782,500 | 631,500 | 93,000 | 5,006,500 | 530,200 | 1,674,500 | 2,320,900 | 3,344,459 |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 9,584,611 | - | - | 108,993 | 848,905 | 163,511 | 1,460,858 | 631,500 | 93,000 | 5,006,500 | 530,200 | 3,776 | - | 737,368 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 224,952 | - | - | 20,445 | 31,705 | - | 2,500 | 152,350 | 1,402 | 10,200 | 5,000 | - | - | 1,350 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 410,859 | - | - | - | - | 25,859 | - | 316,000 | - | 69,000 | - | - | - | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,958,487 | - | - | 1,550 | 53,879 | 79,635 | 443,175 | 163,150 | 91,598 | 4,927,300 | 498,200 | - | - | 700,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 1,295,251 | - | - | 54,650 | 277,829 | 4,643 | 958,129 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 92,993 | - | - | 4,400 | 18,735 | 9,028 | 57,054 | - | - | - | - | 3,776 | - | - |
| Reconciliation | 602,069 | - | - | 27,948 | 466,757 | 44,346 | - | - | - | - | 27,000 | - | - | 36,018 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 2,702,037 | - | - | 237,131 | 1,740,392 | 249,890 | 321,642 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 152,982 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 699,266 | - | - | 38,981 | 201,666 | 68,011 | 315,627 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 74,981 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 1,088,383 | - | - | 119,400 | 911,805 | 44,706 | 6,015 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,457 |
| 2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 432,697 | - | - | 35,530 | 330,288 | 30,008 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36,871 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 481,691 | - | - | 43,220 | 296,633 | 107,165 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34,673 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 10,286,085 | 2,130,000 | 5,159,000 | 586,951 | 1,980,842 | 79,821 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 186,971 | 162,500 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,224,295 | 2,115,000 | 5,159,000 | 111,050 | 481,578 | 47,341 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 147,826 | 162,500 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,057,494 | - | - | 440,303 | 592,709 | 13,918 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,564 | - |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 1,004,296 | 15,000 | - | 35,598 | 906,555 | 18,562 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 28,581 | - |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 3,988,834 | - | - | 1,031,586 | 2,245,933 | 370,094 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 179,571 | 161,650 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 335,941 | - | - | 6,060 | 291,920 | 37,961 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 216,745 | - | - | 93,090 | 100,543 | 16,362 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,750 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 142,376 | - | - | 20,259 | 95,345 | 26,772 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 1,032,318 | - | - | 50,349 | 800,584 | 180,007 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,378 | - |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,083,076 | - | - | 491,013 | 385,286 | 45,217 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 161,560 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 563,920 | - | - | 102,710 | 301,158 | 60,052 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 100,000 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 237,326 | - | - | 45,353 | 182,917 | 2,923 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,633 | 4,500 |
| 4.8 Environment | 377,132 | - | - | 222,752 | 88,180 | 800 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,000 | 50,400 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 4,883,934 | - | - | 35,339 | 300,829 | 58,684 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,670,724 | 1,954,358 | 864,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 4,658,858 | - | - | 4,000 | 239,429 | 58,684 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,626,755 | 1,941,366 | 788,624 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 151,107 | - | - | 31,339 | 31,400 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12,992 | 75,376 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 73,969 | - | - | - | 30,000 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 43,969 | - | - |
| **6 Program Support** | 1,265,959 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,265,959 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,265,959 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,265,959 |

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA,Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, and Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capacity Fund (PCCF).

## Table 7: Objective, Program Areas by Account
## FY 2010 Total Estimas

($000)

| | Total | GHCS-USA D | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 32,290,032 | 2,470,000 | 5,359,000 | 2,520,000 | 6,344,000 | 741,632 | 1,691,000 | 754,000 | 108,000 | 5,420,000 | 331,500 | 1,693,000 | 1,690,000 | 3,167,900 |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 9,047,299 | - | - | 139,486 | 757,880 | 151,053 | 1,330,380 | 754,000 | 108,000 | 5,420,000 | 331,500 | - | - | 55,000 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 462,364 | - | - | 33,660 | 26,500 | - | 5,450 | 295,050 | 550 | 89,804 | 10,000 | - | - | 1,350 |
| 1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 320,560 | - | - | - | - | 24,440 | - | 295,950 | - | 170 | - | - | - | - |
| 1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 6,405,814 | - | - | 3,172 | 55,553 | 53,092 | 384,371 | 163,000 | 107,450 | 5,330,026 | 295,500 | - | - | 13,650 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 1,268,198 | - | - | 58,710 | 319,313 | 4,588 | 885,587 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.5 Transnational Crime | 95,244 | - | - | 6,268 | 21,489 | 12,515 | 54,972 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 495,119 | - | - | 37,676 | 335,025 | 56,418 | - | - | - | - | 26,000 | - | - | 40,000 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 2,663,132 | - | - | 287,554 | 1,580,434 | 265,149 | 360,620 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 169,375 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 736,732 | - | - | 46,466 | 223,029 | 65,082 | 341,630 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 60,525 |
| 2.2 Good Governance | 975,777 | - | - | 122,887 | 754,484 | 60,866 | 18,990 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,550 |
| Building | 311,063 | - | - | 60,898 | 189,409 | 21,256 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39,500 |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 639,560 | - | - | 57,303 | 413,512 | 117,945 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 50,800 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 10,520,330 | 2,470,000 | 5,359,000 | 617,541 | 1,597,820 | 78,280 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 193,939 | 203,750 |
| 3.1 Health | 8,747,383 | 2,455,000 | 5,359,000 | 142,551 | 379,449 | 53,267 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 167,866 | 190,250 |
| 3.2 Education | 1,197,226 | - | - | 445,990 | 724,324 | 18,357 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7,555 | 1,000 |
| 3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 575,721 | 15,000 | - | 29,000 | 494,047 | 6,656 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18,518 | 12,500 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 4,292,263 | - | - | 1,414,616 | 2,275,374 | 235,300 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 179,098 | 187,875 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 238,792 | - | - | 9,717 | 213,592 | 15,483 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4.2 Trade and Investment | 246,605 | - | - | 100,547 | 118,891 | 20,517 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,650 |
| 4.3 Financial Sector | 109,423 | - | - | 25,588 | 62,288 | 20,922 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 625 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 676,700 | - | - | 41,024 | 586,403 | 35,584 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,189 | 12,500 |
| 4.5 Agriculture | 1,393,048 | - | - | 655,134 | 520,437 | 52,318 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 165,159 | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 599,345 | - | - | 97,691 | 333,746 | 66,408 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 | 100,500 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 233,503 | - | - | 55,638 | 161,197 | 8,918 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,750 | 6,000 |
| 4.8 Environment | 794,847 | - | - | 429,277 | 278,820 | 15,150 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 | 61,600 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 4,031,157 | - | - | 27,608 | 88,736 | 11,850 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,693,000 | 1,316,963 | 893,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 3,889,410 | - | - | 5,438 | 87,076 | 11,850 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,651,046 | 1,291,000 | 843,000 |
| 5.2 Disaster Readiness | 99,793 | - | - | 22,170 | 1,660 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25,963 | 50,000 |
| 5.3 Migration Management | 41,954 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 41,954 | - | - |
| **6 Program Support** | 1,735,851 | - | - | 33,195 | 43,756 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,658,900 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 78,089 | - | - | 33,195 | 43,756 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,138 |
| 6.2 Administration and Oversight | 1,657,762 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,657,762 |

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resouces.

* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA,Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, and Complex Crises Fund.

## Table 8: Objectives, Program Areas by Account
## FY 2011 Request
($000)

| | Total | GHCS-USA D | GHCS-STATE | DA | ESF | AEECA | INCLE | NADR | IMET | FMF | PKO | MRA | FFP | DA | Other* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **TOTAL** | 36,388,640 | 3,013,000 | 5,500,000 | 2,980,896 | 7,811,982 | 716,354 | 2,136,041 | 757,613 | 110,000 | 5,473,348 | 285,950 | 1,605,400 | 1,690,000 | 860,700 | 3,447,356 |
| **1 Peace and Security** | 10,843,611 | - | - | 134,388 | 1,020,177 | 151,957 | 1,651,128 | 757,613 | 110,000 | 5,473,348 | 285,950 | - | - | - | 1,259,050 |
| 1.1 Counter-Terrorism | 537,940 | - | - | 19,857 | 14,500 | 1,400 | 1,030 | 295,303 | 1,000 | 203,500 | - | - | - | - | 1,350 |
| 1 2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) | 346,846 | - | - | - | - | 24,491 | - | 312,185 | - | 10,170 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform | 7,893,199 | - | - | 6,700 | 21,400 | 55,909 | 807,987 | 145,575 | 109,000 | 5,259,678 | 259,950 | - | - | - | 1,227,000 |
| 1.4 Counter-Narcotics | 1,139,139 | - | - | 63,603 | 305,200 | 4,404 | 765,932 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1 5 Transnational Crime | 102,513 | - | - | 6,700 | 4,807 | 10,277 | 76,179 | 4,550 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation | 823,974 | - | - | 37,528 | 674,270 | 55,476 | - | - | - | - | 26,000 | - | - | - | 30,700 |
| **2 Governing Justly and Democratically** | 3,332,961 | - | - | 383,212 | 2,150,000 | 259,136 | 484,913 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55,700 |
| 2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights | 897,188 | - | - | 66,724 | 291,009 | 70,375 | 453,680 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 15,400 |
| 2 2 Good Governance | 1,613,989 | - | - | 161,497 | 1,330,734 | 60,225 | 31,233 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 30,300 |
| 2 3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building | 271,296 | - | - | 78,731 | 168,185 | 24,380 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2.4 Civil Society | 550,488 | - | - | 76,260 | 360,072 | 104,156 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 |
| **3 Investing in People** | 10,972,282 | 3,013,000 | 5,500,000 | 518,511 | 1,469,786 | 72,046 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 194,939 | - | 204,000 |
| 3.1 Health | 9,386,631 | 2,998,000 | 5,500,000 | 106,289 | 383,390 | 48,836 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 172,116 | - | 178,000 |
| 3 2 Education | 1,098,880 | - | - | 387,222 | 686,698 | 17,405 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,555 | - | 1,000 |
| 3 3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations | 486,771 | 15,000 | - | 25,000 | 399,698 | 5,805 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16,268 | - | 25,000 |
| **4 Economic Growth** | 5,526,925 | - | - | 1,890,955 | 3,034,459 | 223,113 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 201,598 | - | 176,800 |
| 4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth | 236,472 | - | - | 8,265 | 214,831 | 13,376 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4 2 Trade and Investment | 322,572 | - | - | 115,905 | 176,663 | 23,204 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,800 |
| 4 3 Financial Sector | 141,364 | - | - | 35,093 | 89,400 | 15,871 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,000 |
| 4.4 Infrastructure | 1,317,081 | - | - | 72,426 | 1,186,415 | 32,051 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,189 | - | 25,000 |
| 4 5 Agriculture | 1,766,121 | - | - | 950,792 | 582,159 | 49,261 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 183,909 | - | - |
| 4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness | 649,187 | - | - | 121,954 | 379,161 | 71,272 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,500 | - | 75,300 |
| 4.7 Economic Opportunity | 278,837 | - | - | 51,624 | 209,460 | 6,753 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5,000 | - | 6,000 |
| 4 8 Environment | 815,291 | - | - | 534,896 | 196,370 | 11,325 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10,000 | - | 62,700 |
| **5 Humanitarian Assistance** | 4,005,825 | - | - | 50,600 | 137,560 | 10,102 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,605,400 | 1,293,463 | 860,700 | 48,000 |
| 5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions | 3,860,892 | - | - | 8,740 | 133,750 | 9,902 | - | - | - | - | - | 1,565,800 | 1,284,000 | 810,700 | 48,000 |
| 5 2 Disaster Readiness | 105,333 | - | - | 41,860 | 3,810 | 200 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9,463 | 50,000 | - |
| 5 3 Migration Management | 39,600 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 39,600 | - | - | - |
| **6 Program Support** | 1,707,036 | - | - | 3,230 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,703,806 |
| 6.1 Program Design and Learning | 3,980 | - | - | 3,230 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 750 |
| 6 2 Administration and Oversight | 1,703,056 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1,703,056 |

Note: Includes only State, USAID and Food for Peace Title II resouces.
* Other includes IDA, TI, USAID Administrative Expenses (OE), ERMA,Democracy Fund, International Organizations & Programs, and Complex Crises Fund.

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