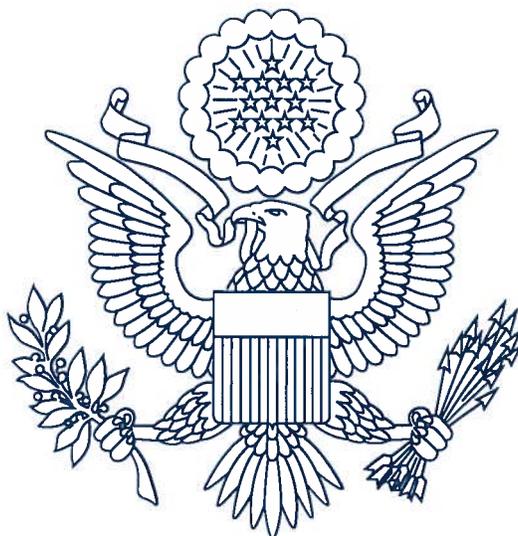


THE SECRETARY OF STATE



SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION 150

Fiscal Year 2010

Summary and Highlights

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS FUNCTION

150



FISCAL YEAR 2010 BUDGET REQUEST

This page is intentionally left blank.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

(Accounts by Appropriations Subcommittee)

FY 2010 International Affairs Request – Summary Budget Table.....	1
Overview.....	4

FOREIGN OPERATIONS AND RELATED PROGRAMS (FOREIGN OPERATIONS)

I. United States Agency for International Development

USAID Operating Expenses.....	6
USAID Capital Investment Fund	7
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	8

II. Bilateral Economic Assistance

A. Bilateral Economic Assistance

Global Health and Child Survival	9
Development Assistance	13
International Disaster Assistance	15
Transition Initiatives.....	16
Development Credit Authority.....	17
Economic Support Fund.....	18
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia	22
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement.....	25
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.....	29
Migration and Refugee Assistance.....	32
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	34

B. Independent Agencies

Peace Corps	35
Millennium Challenge Corporation.....	36
Inter-American Foundation	38
African Development Foundation	39

C. Department of the Treasury

Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring.....	40
-----------------------------------------------------------	----

III. International Security Assistance	
Peacekeeping Operations	42
International Military Education and Training	44
Foreign Military Financing	45
IV. Multilateral Economic Assistance	47
International Organizations and Programs	48
International Financial Institutions	48
V. Export and Investment Assistance	
Export-Import Bank of the United States	51
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	52
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	53

DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND RELATED AGENCIES

I. Administration of Foreign Affairs	
A. State Programs	
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	54
Capital Investment Fund	55
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	56
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	57
Office of Inspector General	57
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	58
Representation Allowances	58
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	58
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	58
Repatriation Loans Program Account	58
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	59
Buying Power Maintenance Fund	59
B. International Organizations	
Contributions to International Organizations	60
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	60
C. Related Appropriations	
The Asia Foundation	61
National Endowment for Democracy	61
East-West Center	62
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	62
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	62
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	62

II. Broadcasting Board of Governors	63
III. Other Programs	
United States Institute of Peace.....	64

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

I. International Trade Commission	65
II. Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	66

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCY APPROPRIATIONS ACT

I. Department of Agriculture	
P.L. 480 Title II.....	67
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education.....	68

ACCOUNT TABLES

Global Health and Child Survival.....	69
Development Assistance	74
Economic Support Fund	77
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and the Central Asia.....	80
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	81
Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs.....	84
Migration and Refugee Assistance & Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund	85
Peacekeeping Operations	86
International Military Education and Training	87
Foreign Military Financing.....	91
International Organizations and Programs.....	94
Contributions to International Organizations.....	95
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	98

This page is intentionally left blank.

**FY 2010
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(S000)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FY 2010
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(S000)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**FY 2010
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS REQUEST
(S000)**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Overview

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

Nine years into the new century, our nation and our world face great perils: from ongoing wars in Iraq and Afghanistan to the continuing threat posed by terrorist extremists and the spread of weapons of mass destruction; from the dangers of climate change to pandemic disease; from a financial crisis unlike any other the world has seen to worldwide poverty and food insecurity. American leadership is essential in this context. While unprecedented and increasing interdependence magnifies pressing global problems, it affords us greater opportunities to work in partnership with our friends and allies to prevent and respond to the crises of the 21st Century.

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

The FY 2010 request for International Affairs represents a fraction of what our government spends each year on national security. Yet today, diplomacy and development are ever more essential to safeguarding the security and prosperity of our people and our nation. While military force is an important part of our national security, so too are our diplomatic and foreign assistance efforts, which are often the central means by which America can promote stability in key countries and regions, confront security challenges, advance economic transformation, respond to humanitarian crises, and encourage better governance, policies, and institutions. Expenditures on diplomacy and development represent an investment which in the long run is less costly in terms of lives and dollars than defense spending that would otherwise be required.

The FY 2010 International Affairs request reflects the President’s commitment to strengthen the tools of diplomacy and foreign assistance to address current and future challenges that impact the security of the United States. The request significantly increases the core programming, policy, and management capabilities of the Department of State, U.S. Agency for International Development, and related agencies to fulfill their robust diplomatic and foreign assistance mission.

International Affairs agencies must be fully empowered and funded to confront multi-dimensional challenges – from working with allies to thwart terrorism, to spreading health and prosperity in places of human suffering. To meet these challenges, the request puts the United States on a path to double U.S. foreign assistance by 2015 through helping the world’s weakest states reduce poverty, combat global health threats, develop markets, govern peacefully, and expand democracy worldwide. The request also prioritizes funding to expand diplomatic and development operations by increasing the size of the Foreign Service at both the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development, reflecting the critical nature of the work

that the dedicated men and women of our civilian corps conduct every day, often under extreme, hazardous conditions.

To address this century's challenges and provide enduring security for the American people, this request:

- Supports the worldwide operations of the Department of State and U.S. Agency for International Development, provides new resources to hire additional Foreign Service officers, and builds civilian capacity to meet the challenges of today's world.
- Increases non-military aid to Afghanistan and Pakistan to revitalize economic development and confront the resurgence of the Taliban. Realigns U.S. assistance to Iraq to help responsibly end the war and enable Iraqis to assume more control of their country.
- Provides additional funding for key programs that advance U.S. foreign policy goals, including significantly increasing funding for global health initiatives, programs addressing global climate change, agricultural investments and global food security, and the Peace Corps.
- Provides full funding of all 2010 scheduled payments to the Multilateral Development Banks and a portion of the outstanding arrears to reinforce the U.S. commitment to play a leadership role in these institutions.
- Meets U.S. financial commitments to the United Nations and other international organizations that support a wide range of U.S. national security, foreign policy, and economic goals.
- Supports fully funding United Nations peacekeeping activities that help restore and maintain peace around the world.
- Responds to global security threats by increasing counterterrorism and law enforcement aid to critical partner nations including those in the Western Hemisphere, as well as increasing funding for nonproliferation activities to secure nuclear material at vulnerable sites.
- Ensures that the United States continues to be the world's leader in providing emergency food aid and life sustaining support for refugees and other conflict and disaster victims.
- Improves fiscal discipline and transparency by shifting funding for recurring programs, previously funded in supplemental appropriations, into the 2010 Budget.

The FY 2010 budget request for International Affairs totals \$53.9 billion, an increase of nine percent over the estimated FY 2009 total, including the requested FY 2009 supplemental. It includes programs administered by a number of Federal departments, agencies, and foundations. Four Appropriations Subcommittees share jurisdiction over its accounts. This *Summary and Highlights* document is keyed to the appropriations contained in the legislation of these Subcommittees.

USAID Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
USAID Operating Expenses	801,157	901,584	152,600	1,054,184	1,438,800

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

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

For FY 2010, the request for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Operating Expenses (OE) account will fund the administrative costs of managing USAID programs. The USAID OE budget covers salaries and benefits, overseas and Washington operations, and central support including human capital initiatives, security, and information technology. In addition, the Agency expects to have \$88.6 million in other funding sources in FY 2010, including carry-forward, trust funds, and special authorities.

This request will support the USAID Development Leadership Initiative (DLI) to strengthen the U.S. Direct Hire (USDH) overseas workforce, substantially increasing staff to meet the dramatic technical and programmatic demands of implementing the increased foreign assistance funding. The DLI will enable USAID to more effectively meet U.S. government development objectives and provide good stewardship of resources. Under the DLI, USAID will recruit, hire, and train 350 new Foreign Service Officers (FSOs) with FY 2010 resources in critical stewardship and technical backstops.

FY 2010 funds will cover salaries, operational expenses, and capital space expansion costs associated with this key initiative; critical activities to modernize Information Technology systems and infrastructure; and the full operational costs for the critical priority countries of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq.

Highlights:

- Overseas operations (\$592.5 million): USDH salaries and benefits for FSOs serving overseas and costs associated with maintaining mission operations, including salaries of local staff, travel, office and residential space, and security.
- Washington operations (\$252.2 million): USDH salaries and benefits for Civil Service and Foreign Service employees, general office support, and advisory and assistance services.
- Central support (\$180.9 million): information technology, office space, and other mandatory services and Agency costs.

USAID Capital Investment Fund

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate*	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
USAID Capital Investment Fund	87,287	35,775	48,500	84,275	213,000

*Does not include \$38 million transferred from the Department of State for CIF funding pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-5).

For FY 2010, the request for the U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Capital Investment Fund (CIF) will support investments in information technology and facility construction. CIF provides funding for the capital investment portion of both information technology and facility construction while the USAID Operating Expense account funds the annual operating and maintenance costs of information systems and facilities infrastructure.

Highlights:

- **Facility Construction (\$134.5 million):** Funding will support USAID's full cost of participation in the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program (CSCS). The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 (P.L. 106-113) requires USAID to co-locate on new embassy compounds. These funds will enable USAID to move overseas personnel into facilities that meet standards for physical security. In FY 2010, three new embassy compounds are scheduled to be initiated in countries with USAID presence.
- **Information Technology (\$78.5 million):** Funding will support investments to modernize antiquated software systems, integrate financial systems with State, participate in e-government initiatives, and improve the Agency's reporting systems. These investments advance the Agency's reform goals to improve operational efficiencies.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	41,692	43,000	—	43,000	46,500

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

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

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

OIG assists USAID, ADF, and IAF in implementing their programs by providing information and recommendations to improve program and operational performance. OIG also works with USAID, ADF, and IAF to protect and maintain the integrity of their organizations and their programs.

Global Health and Child Survival

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

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

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

Global Health and Child Survival – USAID

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

\$523.5 million for Maternal Health and Child Health programs, focusing on increasing the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, such as newborn care, immunization, pneumonia and diarrhea prevention and treatment, oral rehydration, treatment and prevention of postpartum hemorrhage, antenatal care, nutrition, polio eradication, micronutrient deficiencies, and the U.S. Government contribution to Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization. About 6 million of the nearly 9 million annual child deaths can be prevented simply by extending coverage of proven interventions which are the core of USAID's child survival program.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Health and Child Survival - State

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

\$131.4 million for support for oversight and management costs incurred by USG agency headquarters including: supporting administrative and institutional costs; management of staff at headquarters and in the field; management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts; and the administrative costs of the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator.

Development Assistance

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

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

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

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

Programs funded under the DA account will support the self-help efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress. Requests for significant increases in individual bilateral DA programs will be focused on countries that demonstrate commitment to improving transparent, accountable and responsible governance, where U.S. assistance is most likely to produce significant, sustainable development results.

Highlights:

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

- Working on long-term development programs that add value to agriculture, particularly in well-governed but food insecure countries in Africa and other low-income regions. Support for policy reform and improved governance, expanded agricultural research and extension, improved rural infrastructure, and other related development programs will increase agricultural productivity, raise the incomes both of farmers and the landless rural poor, increase the supply and lower the cost of high-quality food products in both rural and urban markets, improve nutrition and health, stimulate rapid, broad-based economic growth and poverty reduction, and reduce dependence on food based humanitarian assistance over time. Funding is also requested for a multilateral contribution to support agricultural development.
- 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 changes, as well as develop and implement effective strategies for mitigating the impacts on vulnerable populations. They will support reforms and capacity building to promote the rapid adoption of renewable and

other clean energy technologies — reducing greenhouse gas emissions while improving local environmental conditions. Continued support, through funding for sustainable forestry and land use practices will preserve and expand natural carbon sinks, reduce emissions, and protect biodiversity.

- Building long-term democratic governance (DG) programs, particularly in African countries, where governments are committed to progress and reform is critical to ensure that U.S. assistance efforts, including the President’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, are sustained and built upon over time. The request likewise increases funding for DG programs in the Western Hemisphere, including programs that encourage transparent and competitive political processes; promote the rule of law and respect for human rights; and promote more transparent, accountable and socially responsible government.
- Expanding access to quality basic education will enable societies to acquire the knowledge and skills needed to grow and prosper. Basic education interventions will help facilitate national education plans in targeted countries; improve early learning competencies; support more effective monitoring, evaluation and information systems; improve instructional quality through textbooks and other education resources; and expand literacy, numeracy, and basic skills training for all learners. Collectively, these interventions represent the “next generation” in a global effort to strengthen educational quality, promote accountability, inclusiveness, and life-long learning in a changing social, and economic environment.

International Disaster Assistance

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

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

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

The FY 2010 request for International Disaster Assistance (IDA) will provide humanitarian relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction in countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, as well as support for disaster mitigation, disaster risk reduction, prevention, and preparedness. The request will fund relief programs such as emergency health and nutrition interventions, livelihoods, and provide safe drinking water and emergency shelters. This includes the purchase of commodities such as temporary shelter; blankets; supplementary and therapeutic food; potable water; medical supplies; and agricultural rehabilitation aid, including seeds and hand tools. The majority of beneficiaries in man-made disasters and conflict are internally displaced persons (IDPs), a group made vulnerable by their lack of recognized status.

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Transition Initiatives	44,636	50,000	—	50,000	126,000

The FY 2010 request for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will be used to address the opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to the path of sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds are focused on advancing peace and stability; examples include: increased responsiveness of central governments to local needs; community self-help programs; grass-roots democratic media programs; and conflict resolution measures.

Highlights:

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

Development Credit Authority

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

The FY 2010 request includes \$25 million in Development Credit Authority (DCA) transfer authority to provide loan guarantees in all regions and sectors targeted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and \$8.6 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from other USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA augments grant assistance by mobilizing private capital in developing countries for sustainable development projects, and thereby supports the capacity of host countries to finance their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, the DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of \$1.5 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of \$55 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 63 USAID missions to enter into 204 guarantee agreements in virtually every development sector. DCA projects have proven very effective in channeling resources to micro-enterprises, small and medium-scale businesses, farmers, mortgage markets, and certain infrastructure sectors, most notably energy.

In FY 2010, DCA will support much needed financing of water and sanitation facilities in Nigeria, Tanzania, Philippines, and Uganda. DCA will continue to work closely with the African Development Bank to support small- and medium-sized enterprises in Africa, and to promote the flow of credit to microfinance institutions, small and medium enterprises, agribusinesses, energy-efficiency projects, housing, and municipalities in USAID-assisted countries.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. sec. 661), the request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of the Agency's legacy credit portfolios which amount to more than \$20 billion.

Economic Support Fund

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Global Programs: \$294.8 million

- Stabilization Bridge Fund: The FY 2010 request of \$40 million will allow the U.S. government to deliver critical resources aimed at influencing the dynamics of a stabilization crisis and potentially lessening the need for long-term deployments of military forces, international peacekeepers or police. When used in coordination with an interagency civilian response engagement, this fund would provide a wide range of programs to allow reconstruction work to begin quickly, bridging the gap until other funds can be identified and made available.
- Human Rights and Democracy Fund: The FY 2010 request of \$70 million will promote democracy in priority countries where egregious human rights violations occur, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are not democratic or are in transition, and where the demand for respect for human rights and democracy is growing.
- Oceans, Environment, and Science Partnerships: The FY 2010 request of \$177.7 million will promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development. As part of the FY 2010 Global Climate Change Initiative, ESF funds will support multilateral and bilateral efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, promote sustainable land use, and help developing countries adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia

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

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

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

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

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

Europe

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

Eurasia

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

promote cooperation with Moscow in areas of mutual interest, such as health, counternarcotics, and non-proliferation.

Central Asia

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

Regional

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

Highlights:

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

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FY 2010 INCLE request will support counterdrug programs in the seven Andean countries previously funded through the Andean Counterdrug Programs account, although the main focus remains on the three source countries for cocaine (Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia). Support will reduce the flow of drugs to the United States, addressing instability in the Andean region and strengthening the ability of both source and transit countries to investigate and prosecute major drug trafficking organizations and their leaders and to block and seize assets.

Highlights:

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

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

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

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

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

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

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

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

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

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

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

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The NDF (\$75 million) supports programs to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), their delivery systems, and advanced conventional weapons systems, with particular emphasis on denying such weapons to terrorists. The NDF's special authorities allow it to undertake rapid-response threat reduction work around the globe and can be used to support multinational exercises under the Proliferation Security Initiative. NDF funds also support the destruction of existing weapons.

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

Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance program (\$228.4 million) includes funding for critical partner countries, supports the RSI by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges, and permits the continuation of programs in critical non-RSI countries where terrorist activity threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security. Funding for Central and South America enhances border control and provides fraudulent document training, which diminishes the likelihood of terrorist transit through the hemisphere and into the United States. Programs in Central Asia and the Balkans guard against the movement of terrorists that could pose new threats to stability throughout Europe and Asia.
- Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program (\$54.6 million) provides computerized watch listing systems to partner nations that enable immigration and border control officials to quickly identify suspect persons attempting to enter or leave their countries. The request provides critical biometrics enhancements to assist 18 partner nations and supports continued system expansion into critical partner nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand and Kenya), allows development of expanded capabilities to address U.S. requirements regarding biometric data collection, and ensures the PISCES system maintains standards in accord with international norms.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program (\$21.9 million) assists frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial networks; in depriving terrorists of funding for their operations; and in cash courier training in priority nations, which has been identified as a key U.S. initiative. In addition, CTF funding supports Resident Legal Advisors in the Horn of Africa, East Asia, the Middle East, and South Asia to undertake essential capacity building activities and to foster cooperation on legal and regulatory reform initiatives. CTF funds will also be used to support regional efforts through the RSI.
- Counterterrorism Engagement (\$6 million) supports key bilateral, multilateral, and regional efforts, including the RSI, to build political will at senior levels in partner nations for shared counterterrorism challenges.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program (\$163.1 million) advances peace and security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air Defense Systems, and excess ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

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

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

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

The United States government's commitment to providing humanitarian assistance and resettlement opportunities for refugees and conflict victims around the globe is an essential component of U.S. foreign policy and reflects the American people's dedication to assisting those in need. The FY 2010 request for the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account will fund contributions to key international humanitarian organizations as well as to non-governmental organizations to address pressing humanitarian needs overseas and to resettle refugees in the United States. These funds support programs that meet basic needs to sustain life; protect refugees and conflict victims; assist refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster the humane and effective management of international migration.

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

Highlights:

- **Overseas Assistance (\$1.123 billion):** A key component of helping refugees and conflict victims is the assistance provided to these populations overseas. This support will include the provision of life-sustaining services, including water/sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries and assist refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, or integrate into their host communities as appropriate.
- **Refugee Admissions (\$305.4 million):** The United States admits more refugees for resettlement than any other country in the world. These funds will support an increasingly diverse U.S. resettlement program in an environment of higher processing and transportation costs.
- **Humanitarian Migrants to Israel (\$25 million):** This funding will maintain longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants to Israel.
- **Administrative Expenses (\$27 million):** The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is responsible for the oversight of all projects funded through MRA and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance appropriations. These funds will cover costs associated with the management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses covers the

salary, benefits, and travel costs of the PRM staff of 130, in addition to 54 eligible family members and locally employed staff overseas.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund

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

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

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance 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 2010 request will improve the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected refugee and migration needs.

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

In FY 2008, nearly \$80 million was provided from ERMA to address various humanitarian emergencies, including assisting persons affected by conflict in Somalia, Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, the West Bank and Gaza, and Georgia; and to avert worldwide refugee food pipeline breaks particularly in Africa.

Peace Corps

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

The FY 2010 budget request for the Peace Corps will support increased volunteer numbers, recruitment efforts and the entry of the Peace Corps into new countries in order to have 9,000 Americans enrolled in the Peace Corps by 2012 and 11,000 by 2016. Volunteers in 75 countries assist host countries and local communities to improve education of students, encourage economic development, protect and restore the environment, increase the agricultural capabilities of farming communities, expand access to basic health care for families, and address HIV/AIDS prevention and care.

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

Millennium Challenge Corporation

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

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

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

MCC assistance recognizes sound policy performance. MCC uses 17 eligibility indicators from independent sources to assess prospective partners’ commitment to good governance, investment in health and education, and support of economic freedom. Under the MCC model, countries know they are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth through public consultation. Such engagement bolsters democratic practices and transparency as well the country’s ownership of its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their development—country ownership—can be difficult in light of capacity constraints, but it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

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

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

average compact size of \$350 million. These investments will help to foster stability through economic growth and poverty reduction in these strategic partners.

Inter-American Foundation

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

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

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

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

African Development Foundation

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

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

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

Department of the Treasury

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

Treasury Technical Assistance

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

Debt Restructuring

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

The enhanced HIPC initiative was launched in 1999 to provide deeper, broader, and faster debt reduction for the poor, heavily-indebted countries that have made a real commitment to economic reform and poverty reduction. For the poorest and most heavily indebted countries, the United States will continue support for bilateral debt relief through the Paris Club of official creditors and the enhanced HIPC Initiative. The request includes a total of \$90.63 million in funding for the cost of debt restructuring programs, including bilateral HIPC and poorest country debt reduction and the HIPC Trust Fund. Under the enhanced HIPC initiative, funding is needed to complete U.S. bilateral debt reduction for the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) when the DRC reaches its HIPC Completion Point. Funding is also needed to help satisfy the \$75.4 million in outstanding U.S. pledges to the HIPC Trust Fund to support debt relief from the regional development banks. Twenty million dollars is requested for the Tropical Forest Conservation Act (TFCA) which authorizes debt relief for low and middle-income countries to support conservation of tropical forests. Under the program, treated debt is "redirected" to enable a forest

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

Peacekeeping Operations

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

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

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

The FY 2010 PKO request supports two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia, and the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. The request will also: 1) support the ability of States to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative; 2) enhance the ability of States to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative programs (EARSIS); 3) reform military forces in the aftermath of conflict into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including those in Southern Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Somalia; and, 4) address regional coastal and border security issues in Africa.

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

Highlights:

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

countries, while also providing logistical support to sustain troops in AMISOM. Funds will also be used to professionalize the Somali security forces so they are capable of maintaining national peace and security in support of the peace process, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform.

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

International Military Education and Training

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

The International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is a key component of U.S. security assistance, promoting regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses, and specialized instruction, IMET provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards, including exposure to democratic values and respect for internationally recognized standards of human rights. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. The IMET program also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges collaboratively.

Highlights:

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

Foreign Military Financing

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

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

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

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

The FY 2010 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities build and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance will also support ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the Alliance, support prospective NATO members and coalition partners, and assist critical coalition partners in Afghanistan.

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

Highlights:

- **Near East region (\$4.545 billion):** The majority of FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including increased support for Israel; funding for Egypt to foster a modern, well-trained Egyptian military; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; support for Lebanon's efforts to control its territory and enhance its counterterrorism capabilities; and support for Bahrain and Oman as part of the Gulf Security Dialogue.
- **Pakistan (\$298 million):** Funding will support Pakistan's security forces, by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.
- **Western Hemisphere: (\$120.5 million):** In the Western Hemisphere, FMF funding will support the Government of Colombia's efforts to make irreversible the gains made by its military in regaining and maintaining control of its national territory and will enhance the military's capacity and capabilities to sustain its forces and operations. Assistance for Mexico will further our military to military cooperation, which is critical to U.S. homeland defense and counternarcotics efforts. FMF funding will support Caribbean regional security objectives under the umbrella of the new Shared Security Partnership (SSP) Initiative, a

multi-account, multi-year effort which will forge strategic partnerships for confronting common global extremist threats utilizing an integrated approach aimed at reaching global and regional partnerships, while also providing bilateral support to further enable the capacity of partner nations to cooperate and coordinate on regional and global law enforcement and terrorism concerns.

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

Multilateral Economic Assistance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Organizations and Programs	309,954	352,500	—	352,500	356,550
Subtotal International Organizations and Programs	309,954	352,500	—	352,500	356,550
International Financial Institutions					
International Development Association	942,305	1,115,000	—	1,115,000	1,320,000
Global Environment Facility	81,101	80,000	—	80,000	86,500*
Asian Development Bank	—	—	—	—	—
Asian Development Fund	74,544	105,000	—	105,000	115,250
African Development Bank	2,021	—	—	—	—
African Development Fund	134,585	150,000	—	150,000	159,885
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,798	25,000	—	25,000	25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	—	—	—	—	4,670
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	10	—	—	—	—
International Fund for Agricultural Development	17,926	18,000	—	18,000	30,000
Climate Investment Funds	—	—	—	—	600,000
Subtotal, International Financial Institutions**	1,277,289	1,493,000	—	1,493,000	2,341,305
Total, Multilateral Economic Assistance	1,587,243	1,845,500	—	1,845,500	2,697,855

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

**Detail may not add due to rounding

International Organizations and Programs (IO&P)

The FY 2010 request for International Organizations and Programs voluntary contributions will advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination. This approach is required in transnational areas such as protecting the ozone layer or safeguarding international air traffic, where solutions to problems can best be addressed globally. In other areas, such as in development programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

Highlights:

- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) (\$50 million) --In January 2009 the President announced he would work with Congress on U.S. funding support for UNFPA “to reduce poverty, improve the health of women and children, prevent HIV/AIDS and provide family planning assistance to women in 154 countries.”
- United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) (\$128 million) -- U.S. voluntary contributions support UNICEF’s core budget, which helps provide goods and services directly to the world’s neediest children and contributes to the development of local institutional capacity to meet their basic needs. UNICEF’s development work is closely coordinated with U.S. Government and international development agencies.
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP) (\$75.3 million) -- U.S. voluntary contributions are provided for UNDP’s regular budget, which supports its core development goals and specific trust funds targeted in the areas of democratic governance and crisis prevention and recovery.

International Financial Institutions

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

The United States leadership in the IFIs promotes effective and efficient operations at these institutions with sufficient resources to fulfill their core missions. The FY 2010 request for the IFIs of \$2.341 billion is comprised of \$1.641 billion for scheduled annual commitments to the IFIs and \$100 million to pay a portion of outstanding U.S. arrears, which now exceed \$1 billion. The budget also includes \$600 million for the Climate Investment Funds, comprised of the Clean Technology Fund and the Strategic Climate Fund.

Responding to Financial and Food Crises: The IFIs have responded aggressively to the financial and food crises of the last year and full funding of the FY 2010 request is necessary to help

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

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

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

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

IFAD8: The request of \$30 million will cover the first of three payments of the U.S. contribution to the International Fund for Agricultural Development's (IFAD's) eighth replenishment. IFAD is the only multilateral development institution focused exclusively on reducing rural poverty and hunger through improving agricultural productivity. Because of its mission and expertise, IFAD plays a key role in supporting the renewed focus on agricultural development, as well as responding to the food price crisis. Although prices have fallen from their peak, the rural poor remain profoundly vulnerable to the volatility of food, fertilizer, and food prices. IFAD8 makes key commitments to a number of U.S. priorities: a strengthened results measurement framework; human resources reform; a renewed performance-based allocation system; and a commitment to developing a comprehensive environmental strategy that will help poor farmers adapt to the likely impacts of climate change.

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

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

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

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

Export-Import Bank

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

The FY 2010 request supports the expenses of the Inspector General. The Export-Import Bank (Ex-Im) of the United States is a self-sustaining government agency. The FY 2010 budget estimates that the Ex-Im Bank's export credit support will total \$16.1 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Bank's customers. Ex-Im Bank expects to collect \$194 million in receipts in excess of estimated losses in FY 2010. These receipts will be used to cover the \$58.0 million for loan programs as well as the \$83.9 million for administrative expenses.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Estimate	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	(164,500)	(170,000)	—	(170,000)	(156,490)

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

OPIC's FY 2010 budget is fully self-funded. From its estimated offsetting collections of \$237.8 million in FY 2010, OPIC is requesting \$52.3 million for administrative expenses and \$29 million for credit funding. This amount will support an estimated \$2.35 billion in new direct loans and loan guaranties.

OPIC will focus its efforts on quality projects that are highly developmental, based on both sector and geographic location. Based on U.S. development and foreign policy priorities, OPIC will continue to support private sector investment in emerging markets and transitioning economies. In doing so, OPIC will place special emphasis on small business and microfinance (particularly U.S. small and medium enterprises seeking to invest overseas), and renewable energy and clean technology, as well as on the regions of Sub-Saharan Africa, the broader Middle East and North Africa, and Asia.

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

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

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

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

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

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

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

Administration of Foreign Affairs

State Programs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Diplomatic and Consular Programs					
Ongoing Operations (1)	5,639,449	4,869,818	476,332	5,346,150	7,312,016
Worldwide Security Protection	1,178,938	1,195,400	117,983	1,313,383	1,648,000
Subtotal, D&CP	6,818,387	6,065,218	594,315	6,659,533	8,960,016
Capital Investment Fund	59,575	71,000	-	71,000	160,000
Total, State Programs	6,877,962	6,136,218	594,315	6,730,533	9,120,016

(1) FY 2008 Actual includes \$26,000,000 transferred from funding provided by the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans' Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Act, 2007 (P.L. 110-28).

Diplomatic and Consular Programs (D&CP)

The FY 2010 request for D&CP – the principal operating appropriation for the Department of State – totals \$8.960 billion. This appropriation funds the people, platform, and programs necessary to carry out U.S. foreign policy in more than 180 countries around the globe.

Increased D&CP funding reflects the Administration's commitment to renewing American diplomacy and American leadership in the world. These resources will strengthen diplomatic tools to address current and future challenges to U.S. national security.

The D&CP request provides \$7.312 billion for Ongoing Operations. This request funds essential diplomatic and consular services worldwide and provides the resources for 802 additional American positions to meet high-priority foreign policy requirements. It also funds the infrastructure that supports U.S. Government employees from more than 40 agencies at more than 260 diplomatic posts abroad.

The FY 2010 request improves budget transparency by ending reliance on emergency supplemental appropriations for costs that are predictable and recurring. Accordingly, the request for Ongoing Operations includes funding for critical continuing requirements in Iraq and Afghanistan.

The request for Ongoing Operations also includes \$520 million for public diplomacy to advocate U.S. policies and influence foreign opinion. Increased resources will support a broad spectrum of engagement, including expanded outreach in Persian and new programs that make use of technological innovations. Key initiatives will amplify voices of moderation and offer alternative visions to counter violent extremism.

The D&CP request provides \$1.648 billion for Worldwide Security Protection (WSP) to continue to strengthen the security of diplomatic personnel, property, and information in the face of

ongoing threats, including international terrorism. WSP funding will support a worldwide guard force protecting overseas diplomatic missions and residences and domestic facilities. The FY 2010 WSP request will fund 340 new positions, including 115 additional positions for the second year of the Visa and Passport Security Strategy Program, reflecting the State Department's role as the lead Federal agency in the development and implementation of a national strategy to combat visa and passport fraud. Further, the FY 2010 request will regularize 106 positions for security in Iraq and Afghanistan that were initially funded by supplemental appropriations.

The FY 2010 Budget provides \$1.658 billion for the Border Security Program (BSP). Revenue from Machine Readable Visa and other consular fees and surcharges will help protect the lives and interests of American citizens abroad and strengthen the security of U.S. borders through vigilant adjudication of visas and passports. BSP funds will address projected demand for passport books and cards associated with the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative, which goes into full effect in June 2009, and the expected increase in nonimmigrant visas as ten-year Border Crossing Cards issued in Mexico from 1998 to 2002 expire.

Capital Investment Fund (CIF)

The FY 2010 request for CIF provides \$160 million to continue to make investments in Information Technology (IT). All State Department programs depend on IT – from simple e-mail to specialized systems. Investments in IT are essential for conducting the modern business of foreign affairs.

FY 2010 investments will support greater integration and collaboration among the more than 40 USG agencies with overseas operations and improved efficiency and customer service through consolidation and centralization of IT services. CIF funding will also support modernized critical administrative and financial management systems, increased access to information for personnel overseas and in Washington, and strengthened IT security.

Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Ongoing Operations	755,050	801,344	-	801,344	876,850
Worldwide Security Upgrades	747,224	946,525	898,728	1,845,253	938,200
Total, ESCM	1,502,274	1,747,869	898,728	2,646,597	1,815,050

Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance (ESCM)

The FY 2010 request for ESCM totals \$1.815 billion. The request sustains the State Department's commitment to provide U.S. diplomatic and consular posts with secure, safe, and functional facilities worldwide. This funding is essential to maintain momentum in the multi-year plan to replace non-secure facilities.

The ESCM request provides \$877 million for Ongoing Operations. This vital budget funds maintenance and repairs at overseas posts, facility rehabilitation projects, construction security, renovation of the Harry S Truman Building, all activities associated with leasing overseas properties, and management of the overseas buildings program.

The ESCM request provides \$938 million in Worldwide Security Upgrades (WSU). This funding will help support the Capital Security Construction program to replace the most vulnerable diplomatic facilities. In FY 2010, the next tranche of security-driven projects will include new facilities in Kabul, Peshawar, and Monterrey. WSU funding will also improve compound security at high-risk posts and increase protection for soft targets, such as schools and recreation facilities.

FY 2010 will be the sixth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing Program. Through this program, each U.S. Government agency with staff overseas under Chief of Mission authority contributes to the construction of secure facilities. In FY 2010, contributions to the program from agencies other than the State Department are expected to total approximately \$454 million.

Other Administration of Foreign Affairs

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	-	45,000	-	45,000	323,272
Office of Inspector General	52,233	94,000	7,201	101,201	100,000
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	501,347	538,000	-	538,000	633,243
Representation Allowances	8,109	8,175	-	8,175	8,175
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	22,814	22,814	-	22,814	27,159
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service	8,927	9,000	-	9,000	10,000
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,275	1,353	-	1,353	1,450
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	16,219	16,840	-	16,840	21,174
Buying Power Maintenance Fund	-	5,000	-	5,000	10,000
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund [Mandatory / Non-Add]	[158,900]	[157,100]	-	[157,100]	[158,900]
Total, Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	610,924	740,182	7,201	747,383	1,134,473

Civilian Stabilization Initiative

The FY 2010 request provides \$323 million for the Civilian Stabilization Initiative to continue to develop a coordinated capacity across the U.S. Government for response to reconstruction and stabilization crises. These resources will build civilian capacity to work effectively alongside the military in dealing with threats from failed or failing states.

Increased funding will support the recruitment, development, and training of an interagency Civilian Response Corps (CRC), which includes both active and standby USG components. Resources will also support a Civilian Reserve Corps composed of mission-ready citizen experts in fields such as policing and the rule of law, transitional governance, and economic stabilization and development. The request further provides related stabilization and reconstruction assistance and funds the personnel and operating expenses of the Office of the Coordinator for Reconstruction and Stabilization, including 10 new positions.

Office of Inspector General

The FY 2010 request provides a total of \$100 million, of which \$47 million will support the activities of the State Department Inspector General. These activities include audits, investigations, and inspections of worldwide operations and programs of the State Department and the Broadcasting Board of Governors. Such activities assist in improving the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of operations, as well as in detecting and preventing fraud, waste, and mismanagement.

The request includes \$30 million for the Special Inspector General for Iraq Reconstruction (SIGIR) and \$23 million for the Special Inspector General for Afghanistan Reconstruction (SIGAR). SIGIR and SIGAR provide oversight of programs and operations funded with amounts appropriated or otherwise made available for the reconstruction of Iraq or Afghanistan, respectively. SIGIR and SIGAR report directly to, and are under the general supervision of, the Secretaries of State and Defense.

Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs

The FY 2010 request provides \$633 million for exchange programs to promote mutual understanding between the people of the United States and other countries and engage the foreign leaders of today and tomorrow. Aligned with other public diplomacy efforts, these strategic people-to-people programs open minds and societies to democratic values and increase receptivity to U.S. policies.

Increased funding in FY 2010 will raise the number of participants in programs of proven value and create new opportunities to reach audiences critical to America – youth and key influencers such as clerics, educators, and journalists. The request will also continue support for the Partnership for Latin American Youth, expand initiatives in alumni programs, bring more emerging leaders to the United States, and extend English language programs to more disadvantaged students, host country universities, and overseas teachers of English. The request includes 29 new positions to improve the management and oversight of expanding ECE programs.

Representation Allowances

The FY 2010 request of \$8.175 million will partly reimburse diplomatic and consular personnel for official representation of the United States abroad and in international organizations.

Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials

The FY 2010 request of \$27 million will help provide extraordinary protection of international organizations and foreign missions and officials in the United States.

Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Service

The FY 2010 request of \$10 million will help meet unforeseen emergencies and other requirements in the conduct of foreign affairs. This appropriation funds emergency evacuations of American citizens and U.S. Government officials due to civil unrest, natural disasters, or health concerns, including viral epidemics. The appropriation also pays rewards for information concerning international terrorism, narco-terrorism, and war crimes.

Repatriation Loans Program Account

The FY 2010 request of \$1.45 million will provide emergency loans to assist destitute Americans abroad who have no source of funds to return to the United States. These include travelers who are without money because of theft, illness, or accident, as well as Americans residing abroad who are caught in disasters.

Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan

The FY 2010 request of \$21 million will fund the State Department's contract with AIT to provide economic, commercial, and agricultural services, cultural and information programs, and travel documents and services for Americans and the people of Taiwan.

Buying Power Maintenance Fund

The FY 2010 request provides \$10 million to meet currency exchange rate losses that would erode the State Department's buying power overseas and reduce activities below approved operating levels.

International Organizations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Contributions to International Organizations	1,409,429	1,604,400	-	1,604,400	1,797,000
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities	2,064,225	1,667,500	836,900	2,504,400	2,260,000
Total, International Organizations	3,473,654	3,271,900	836,900	4,108,800	4,057,000

Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)

The FY 2010 request of \$1.797 billion for CIO provides funding to pay U.S. assessed membership contributions to 47 international organizations, including the United Nations, the World Health Organization, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the International Atomic Energy Agency. U.S. participation in these organizations offers unique opportunities to leverage expertise and financial contributions.

Commitments to nearly all of the organizations funded from CIO result from treaties and conventions that the United States has signed and ratified. Paying U.S. assessments on time and in full demonstrates U.S. resolve to work with the international community to confront the common challenges of the 21st century and signals a new era of American leadership.

These international organizations further U.S. strategic and economic interests by advancing global commitments to free and fair trade, respect for human rights, peaceful uses of atomic energy, and the destruction of chemical weapons stockpiles. They also provide the means for nations to work together to eliminate disease, reduce environmental degradation, secure airports and seaports, protect intellectual property rights, and maintain the world's postal and telecommunications networks.

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)

The FY 2010 request of \$2.260 billion for CIPA provides funding to pay the U.S. assessed share of expenses for United Nations peacekeeping missions. Acting through the UN allows the United States to share with other nations the risks and costs in money and personnel for dealing with international crises.

The funding requested will help support UN peacekeeping efforts worldwide, including critical missions in Darfur, the Congo, Lebanon, Haiti, and Liberia. The FY 2010 Budget improves fiscal discipline and transparency by shifting funding for recurring programs into the base, rather than relying on supplemental appropriations.

UN peacekeeping missions further U.S. national security goals by ending conflicts, restoring peace, and strengthening regional stability. They can also help lower the global tide of refugees, reduce the likelihood of interventions, and prevent small conflicts from growing into larger wars.

Related Appropriations

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
The Asia Foundation	15,374	16,000	-	16,000	16,230
National Endowment for Democracy (1)	[99,190]	115,000	-	115,000	100,000
East-West Center	19,342	21,000	-	21,000	11,730
Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue	868	875	-	875	875
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	496	500	-	500	500
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	372	375	-	375	375
Total, Related Appropriations	36,452	153,750	-	153,750	129,710

(1) In FY 2008, funding of \$99,190,000 was provided for the National Endowment for Democracy in the Democracy Fund appropriation.

The Asia Foundation

The Asia Foundation (TAF) is a private, grant-making organization with a longstanding presence in Asia and nuanced understanding of the issues facing each country. TAF's programs complement U.S. Government efforts to advance American interests in the Asia-Pacific region.

The FY 2010 request of \$16 million will enable TAF to expand programs and grants to build democratic institutions and vibrant civil societies by promoting the rule of law and countering extremism. TAF's programs will also support the policies and institutions required for open markets, trade, and investment and the increased participation of women and protection of their basic rights.

National Endowment for Democracy

The National Endowment for Democracy (NED) was established by the Congress in 1983 to strengthen democratic institutions around the world. Governed by an independent, bipartisan board of directors, NED makes grants to non-governmental organizations and groups to support peaceful transitions to more open political and economic systems and responsible civil societies. NED's programs advance long-term U.S. interests and address immediate needs in strengthening democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.

The FY 2010 request for NED of \$100 million will fund priorities in the Middle East, Africa (including the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan), Asia (including Pakistan), Eurasia (including Russia, Ukraine, and Georgia), and Latin America (including Cuba and the Andean region).

East-West Center

The Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange between East and West (East-West Center) was established by the Congress in 1960 as a national educational and research organization. Located in Hawaii, the East-West Center promotes understanding and strong relations between the United States and nearly 60 nations of the Asia-Pacific region.

The FY 2010 request of \$12 million provides core funding for the Center's programs of cooperative study, training, and research. Multinational and interactive, these programs advance U.S. interests in addressing such critical issues as regional security, terrorism, good governance, economic development, family and social needs, health, education, disaster preparedness, and environmental protection.

Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue

The Center for Middle Eastern-Western Dialogue was established by the Congress to further scholarship and implement programs to encourage mutual understanding. In FY 2010, the Center's permanent trust fund will provide an estimated \$875 thousand in interest earnings for operations of the Center.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program

The Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program builds international understanding by bringing rising leaders to the United States, and sending their American counterparts abroad, on custom designed professional programs. The program's trust fund will provide an estimated \$500 thousand in interest earnings in FY 2010 to support these exchanges.

Israeli Arab Scholarship Program

The Israeli Arab Scholarship Program fosters mutual understanding by enabling Arab citizens of Israel to study and conduct research in the United States. The program's trust fund will provide an estimated \$375 thousand in interest earnings in FY 2010 to support these scholarships.

Broadcasting Board of Governors

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Broadcasting Operations	673,343	704,187	-	704,187	732,187
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	10,661	11,296	-	11,296	13,263
Total, BBG	684,004	715,483	-	715,483	745,450

Overview

The Broadcasting Board of Governors (BBG) is an independent entity responsible for all U.S. non-military international broadcasting programs. The BBG mission is to promote freedom and democracy and enhance understanding through multimedia communication of accurate, objective, and balanced news, information, and other programming about America and the world. BBG radio, television, and Internet programs reach over 175 million people each week in 60 languages.

International Broadcasting Operations

The FY 2010 request provides \$732 million for International Broadcasting Operations. Through this account, the BBG funds operations of the Voice of America (VOA), Office of Cuba Broadcasting (Radio and TV Marti), Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Radio Free Asia (RFA), and Middle East Broadcasting Networks (MBN, including Alhurra and Radio Sawa), as well as related program delivery and support activities.

The FY 2010 budget includes increased funding for local and regional coverage on VOA Radio Deewa to Afghanistan and Pakistan, RFE/RL Russian language Internet to Central Asia, MBN television and radio maintenance and repair, and digital equipment at RFE/RL and RFA.

Broadcasting Capital Improvements

The FY 2010 request provides \$13 million for Broadcasting Capital Improvements to maintain the BBG's worldwide transmission network, including the security of transmission facilities overseas. The FY 2010 budget also addresses the VOA's capital equipment for a digital audio/video initiative.

United States Institute of Peace

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
United States Institute of Peace	24,798	31,000	-	31,000	49,220

The United States Institute of Peace (USIP) is an independent institution established and funded by the Congress. Its goals are to help prevent and resolve violent international conflicts, promote post-conflict stability and development, and increase conflict management capacity, tools, and intellectual capital worldwide.

The FY 2010 request provides \$49 million for USIP to perform an active role in preventing, managing, and resolving violent international conflict. These resources will allow USIP to engage in peace-building efforts around the world and empower people with knowledge, skills, and resources through conflict management education, training, and research. The request includes \$15 million to advance completion of the USIP permanent headquarters building on the National Mall.

International Trade Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Trade Commission	68,400	75,100	-	75,100	82,700

The International Trade Commission (ITC) is an independent, nonpartisan, Federal agency with a wide range of trade-related mandates. The ITC makes determinations with respect to unfair trade practices in import trade, as well as import injury and intellectual property-based investigations. It also exercises broad investigative powers on matters of trade, conducts economic research and fact-finding investigations of trade issues, and provides technical information and advice on trade matters to the Congress and the Administration.

The FY 2010 request of \$82.7 million for the ITC will fund activities related to these mandates.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission

(\$ in thousands)	FY 2008 Actual	FY 2009 Enacted	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	1,606	1,823	-	1,823	2,117

The Foreign Claims Settlement Commission adjudicates the claims of American nationals (individuals and corporations) arising out of the nationalization, expropriation, or other taking of their property by foreign governments – and, in some cases, claims for personal injury and death – pursuant to the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 and other statutes.

The FY 2010 request of \$2.1 million will enable the Commission to continue this function, while also providing technical assistance to the Departments of State and the Treasury, other Federal agencies, and the public in connection with international and war claims programs.

P.L. 480 - Title II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The FY 2010 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is \$199.5 million. The Department of Agriculture (USDA) administers this program. With these funds USDA will provide the donation of U.S. agricultural commodities and associated technical and financial assistance to carry out preschool and school feeding programs in 16 foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children.

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,836,095	2,030,000	-	2,030,000	2,336,000
Africa	746,073	848,509	-	848,509	1,115,740
Angola	27,946	28,450	-	28,450	42,800
Benin	22,587	23,700	-	23,700	31,600
Burkina Faso	-	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,031	12,060	-	12,060	12,500
Cameroon	1,488	1,500	-	1,500	1,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	42,918	51,265	-	51,265	57,170
Djibouti	496	496	-	496	350
Ethiopia	55,979	63,200	-	63,200	78,900
Ghana	35,074	38,495	-	38,495	59,000
Guinea	8,458	8,200	-	8,200	7,750
Kenya	39,384	45,626	-	45,626	70,850
Lesotho	8,828	6,400	-	6,400	6,400
Liberia	23,235	24,900	-	24,900	35,800
Madagascar	33,445	38,900	-	38,900	58,600
Malawi	47,560	50,789	-	50,789	60,350
Mali	31,198	33,650	-	33,650	46,300
Mozambique	36,349	39,423	-	39,423	63,750
Namibia	1,934	1,934	-	1,934	1,950
Niger	300	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	44,009	57,045	-	57,045	61,700
Rwanda	29,272	31,750	-	31,750	36,700
Sao Tome and Principe	496	-	-	-	-
Senegal	29,279	32,043	-	32,043	43,600
Sierra Leone	500	-	-	-	-
Somalia	748	1,550	-	1,550	6,000
South Africa	6,951	11,500	-	11,500	10,000
Sudan	17,488	23,185	-	23,185	29,730
Swaziland	8,332	6,900	-	6,900	6,900
Tanzania	52,796	61,078	-	61,078	82,900
Uganda	40,451	45,282	-	45,282	74,500
Zambia	32,789	36,575	-	36,575	51,400
Zimbabwe	19,153	22,087	-	22,087	24,500
USAID Africa Regional	18,197	20,411	-	20,411	21,070
USAID East Africa Regional	8,550	9,585	-	9,585	9,670
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,984	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
USAID West Africa Regional	11,868	12,530	-	12,530	13,500

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
East Asia and Pacific	105,221	115,396	-	115,396	121,140
Burma	2,083	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
Cambodia	28,322	30,368	-	30,368	31,160
China	4,960	4,000	-	4,000	4,000
Indonesia	25,737	30,500	-	30,500	30,730
Laos	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Papua New Guinea	2,480	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
Philippines	24,967	27,175	-	27,175	29,400
Thailand	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	2,000
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	13,688	15,753	-	15,753	17,250
Europe	11,960	11,170	-	11,170	12,600
Albania	500	-	-	-	-
Armenia	500	400	-	400	400
Azerbaijan	1,990	1,246	-	1,246	1,250
Georgia	750	-	-	-	-
Russia	4,296	4,296	-	4,296	6,500
Ukraine	1,891	3,191	-	3,191	4,000
Eurasia Regional	2,033	2,037	-	2,037	450
Near East	2,883	3,000	-	3,000	4,800
Yemen	2,883	3,000	-	3,000	4,800
South and Central Asia	214,060	229,178	-	229,178	271,418
Afghanistan	63,017	57,734	-	57,734	93,813
Bangladesh	37,381	41,550	-	41,550	44,000
India	59,939	69,500	-	69,500	75,900
Kazakhstan	893	1,064	-	1,064	1,200
Kyrgyz Republic	595	795	-	795	800
Nepal	19,891	22,200	-	22,200	24,400
Pakistan	29,816	33,468	-	33,468	27,855
Tajikistan	1,239	1,445	-	1,445	1,450
Turkmenistan	397	607	-	607	600
Uzbekistan	892	815	-	815	1,400
Western Hemisphere	134,201	127,788	-	127,788	127,571
Bolivia	16,936	16,836	-	16,836	19,000
Brazil	3,200	3,500	-	3,500	3,700
Dominican Republic	10,411	10,339	-	10,339	8,550
Ecuador	2,000	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	8,425	5,990	-	5,990	5,440

Global Health and Child Survival - USAID
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Guatemala	14,623	14,050	-	14,050	14,300
Haiti	19,805	18,289	-	18,289	20,600
Honduras	12,035	11,750	-	11,750	11,000
Jamaica	1,190	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Mexico	2,678	2,900	-	2,900	3,200
Nicaragua	7,753	6,400	-	6,400	5,700
Paraguay	2,100	2,100	-	2,100	2,100
Peru	12,785	12,235	-	12,235	10,740
USAID Caribbean Regional	5,703	5,750	-	5,750	5,750
USAID Central America Regional	3,374	5,391	-	5,391	5,391
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	11,183	5,408	-	5,408	5,600
USAID South America Regional	-	5,650	-	5,650	5,300
Asia Middle East Regional	4,682	4,300	-	4,300	4,850
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,044	13,000	-	13,000	13,000
Global Health	603,971	677,659	-	677,659	664,881
Avian Influenza	115,000	140,000	-	140,000	125,000
Blind Children	1,835	2,000	-	2,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,371	20,335	-	20,335	20,878
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	71,913	75,000	-	75,000	58,494
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,477	28,710	-	28,710	24,231
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	1,983	2,000	-	2,000	-
Microbicides	44,636	45,000	-	45,000	45,000
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	14,878	25,000	-	25,000	70,000
TB Drug Facility	14,878	15,000	-	15,000	15,000
Global Health - Core	290,000	324,614	-	324,614	306,278

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

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

Global Health and Child Survival - State
(S in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,661,930	5,159,000	-	5,159,000	5,259,000
Africa	3,295,550	3,254,706	-	3,254,706	3,255,415
Angola	1,052	1,052	-	1,052	1,052
Botswana	78,500	78,475	-	78,475	78,475
Cameroon	500	500	-	500	500
Cote d'Ivoire	100,800	101,260	-	101,260	101,260
Democratic Republic of the Congo	18,311	18,114	-	18,114	18,114
Djibouti	150	150	-	150	150
Ethiopia	337,000	333,687	-	333,687	333,687
Ghana	12,000	11,500	-	11,500	11,500
Kenya	501,879	500,850	-	500,850	500,850
Lesotho	19,650	19,150	-	19,150	19,150
Liberia	800	800	-	800	800
Madagascar	500	500	-	500	500
Malawi	24,748	24,648	-	24,648	24,648
Mali	1,450	1,450	-	1,450	1,450
Mozambique	213,700	212,304	-	212,304	212,304
Namibia	102,500	102,364	-	102,364	102,364
Nigeria	420,000	417,173	-	417,173	417,173
Rwanda	110,000	108,922	-	108,922	108,922
Senegal	1,535	1,535	-	1,535	1,535
Sierra Leone	500	500	-	500	500
South Africa	557,200	519,994	-	519,994	519,994
Sudan	3,245	6,327	-	6,327	7,036
Swaziland	18,200	19,700	-	19,700	19,700
Tanzania	281,000	279,921	-	279,921	279,921
Uganda	255,000	257,550	-	257,550	257,550
Zambia	232,000	232,950	-	232,950	232,950
Zimbabwe	3,330	3,330	-	3,330	3,330
East Asia and Pacific	91,490	92,026	-	92,026	92,026
Burma	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	2,500
China	2,000	3,308	-	3,308	3,308
Indonesia	250	250	-	250	250
Thailand	500	500	-	500	500
Vietnam	86,000	85,228	-	85,228	85,228
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	240	240	-	240	240

Global Health and Child Survival - State
(S in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Europe	4,000	10,028	-	10,028	6,028
Georgia	-	850	-	850	850
Russia	3,500	5,000	-	5,000	1,000
Ukraine	500	4,178	-	4,178	4,178
South and Central Asia	6,500	9,964	-	9,964	9,964
Afghanistan	500	500	-	500	500
India	6,000	6,000	-	6,000	6,000
Kazakhstan	-	600	-	600	600
Kyrgyz Republic	-	475	-	475	475
Tajikistan	-	524	-	524	524
Turkmenistan	-	75	-	75	75
Uzbekistan	-	590	-	590	590
Central Asia Regional	-	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Western Hemisphere	144,974	145,748	-	145,748	143,948
Belize	20	20	-	20	20
Brazil	1,000	1,300	-	1,300	1,000
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	11,500	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
El Salvador	20	20	-	20	20
Guyana	20,000	17,759	-	17,759	17,759
Haiti	92,000	91,473	-	91,473	91,473
Honduras	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Jamaica	300	300	-	300	300
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	500	897	-	897	897
Peru	20	20	-	20	20
USAID Caribbean Regional	18,200	18,200	-	18,200	18,200
USAID Central America Regional	414	2,671	-	2,671	1,171
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	-	1,088	-	1,088	1,088
Asia and Near East Regional	-	650	-	650	650
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	1,119,416	1,645,878	-	1,645,878	1,750,969
Additional Funding for Country Programs	-	503,478	-	503,478	613,569
International Partnerships	580,262	640,000	-	640,000	635,000
Oversight/Management	99,421	131,439	-	131,439	131,439
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	439,733	370,961	-	370,961	370,961

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

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

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,623,622	2,000,000	38,000	2,038,000	2,733,803
Africa	678,352	874,793	38,000	912,793	1,155,910
Angola	5,500	9,690	-	9,690	17,124
Benin	6,300	7,000	-	7,000	2,724
Burkina Faso	-	-	-	-	5,000
Burundi	6,530	6,530	-	6,530	18,573
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	1,703
Chad	-	5,000	-	5,000	600
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23,918	5,000	-	5,000	-
Djibouti	1,500	2,500	-	2,500	3,255
Ethiopia	37,067	80,000	-	80,000	89,465
Ghana	25,412	59,500	-	59,500	71,134
Guinea	2,400	2,576	-	2,576	14,723
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	-	-	600
Kenya	32,125	47,750	38,000	85,750	76,885
Liberia	29,863	32,000	-	32,000	-
Madagascar	11,669	15,350	-	15,350	13,100
Malawi	15,500	20,930	-	20,930	29,600
Mali	23,400	51,700	-	51,700	64,735
Mauritania	500	500	-	500	1,520
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	190
Mozambique	11,356	20,820	-	20,820	57,240
Namibia	3,525	5,025	-	5,025	-
Niger	2,900	5,023	-	5,023	3,605
Nigeria	29,710	67,082	-	67,082	77,300
Rwanda	3,820	19,480	-	19,480	37,840
Senegal	21,798	55,834	-	55,834	51,500
Sierra Leone	2,120	-	-	-	-
Somalia	10,419	-	-	-	-
South Africa	9,250	9,000	-	9,000	15,000
Sudan	127,721	25,550	-	25,550	-
Tanzania	21,439	26,890	-	26,890	29,940
Togo	-	-	-	-	120
Uganda	32,600	45,950	-	45,950	70,650
Zambia	17,917	26,716	-	26,716	55,023
Zimbabwe	4,979	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	91,961	90,614	-	90,614	137,884
USAID Central Africa Regional	15,000	17,500	-	17,500	18,300
USAID East Africa Regional	15,844	30,070	-	30,070	71,886
USAID Southern Africa Regional	10,983	15,213	-	15,213	38,002
USAID West Africa Regional	23,326	68,000	-	68,000	80,689

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
East Asia and Pacific	155,051	205,500	-	205,500	330,476
Burma	717	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	8,087	17,000	-	17,000	29,000
China	9,919	11,000	-	11,000	-
Indonesia	70,953	71,000	-	71,000	132,930
Laos	-	1,000	-	1,000	650
Marshall Islands	-	-	-	-	500
Micronesia	-	-	-	-	500
Mongolia	4,797	7,500	-	7,500	6,800
Philippines	27,321	30,000	-	30,000	70,310
Thailand	-	4,500	-	4,500	6,151
Timor-Leste	5,000	20,200	-	20,200	10,335
Vietnam	2,420	15,000	-	15,000	15,200
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	25,837	28,300	-	28,300	58,100
Near East	17,914	34,633	-	34,633	71,400
Algeria	-	400	-	400	900
Morocco	4,136	18,000	-	18,000	24,500
Yemen	4,913	11,233	-	11,233	35,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	8,865	5,000	-	5,000	11,000
South and Central Asia	241,222	58,941	-	58,941	91,171
Afghanistan	148,651	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	29,190	40,000	-	40,000	66,271
India	16,547	11,000	-	11,000	10,000
Nepal	9,136	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	29,757	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	5,241	5,241	-	5,241	9,900
USAID South Asia Regional	2,700	2,700	-	2,700	5,000
Western Hemisphere	247,305	357,622	-	357,622	533,350
Bolivia	26,618	42,880	-	42,880	55,348
Brazil	9,983	15,000	-	15,000	5,000
Dominican Republic	11,003	24,600	-	24,600	23,700
Ecuador	9,855	26,585	-	26,585	28,715
El Salvador	15,051	21,196	-	21,196	27,475
Guatemala	18,067	29,000	-	29,000	54,245
Guyana	3,750	3,750	-	3,750	4,705
Haiti	15,196	-	-	-	-
Honduras	15,149	21,382	-	21,382	53,434
Jamaica	9,690	6,804	-	6,804	8,804

Development Assistance
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Mexico	8,215	11,200	-	11,200	17,300
Nicaragua	13,804	18,079	-	18,079	55,471
Panama	2,000	4,000	-	4,000	5,500
Paraguay	6,759	7,550	-	7,550	5,800
Peru	11,611	63,293	-	63,293	62,343
Venezuela	6,519	-	-	-	-
USAID Caribbean Regional	4,107	5,709	-	5,709	22,010
USAID Central America Regional	8,065	8,813	-	8,813	34,700
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	49,879	46,281	-	46,281	55,000
USAID South America Regional	1,984	1,500	-	1,500	13,800
Asia Middle East Regional	16,497	35,521	-	35,521	40,271
Global	267,281	432,990	-	432,990	511,225
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	83,335	132,750	-	132,750	139,500
Economic Growth Agriculture and Trade	148,538	186,265	-	186,265	255,515
Multilateral Food Security Programs	-	-	-	-	66,600
Office of Development Partners	28,474	62,900	-	62,900	38,550
Unallocated	-	39,075	-	39,075	-
USAID Program Management Initiatives	6,934	12,000	-	12,000	11,060

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

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

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	5,362,338	4,143,300	2,874,500	7,017,800	6,504,096
Africa	283,249	514,910	45,000	559,910	647,934
Central African Republic	1,000	2,000	-	2,000	-
Chad	2,000	5,000	-	5,000	-
Cote d'Ivoire	-	-	-	-	4,200
Democratic Republic of the Congo	31,346	42,800	-	42,800	59,100
Kenya	12,000	25,000	-	25,000	-
Liberia	43,192	80,300	-	80,300	148,670
Sierra Leone	12,399	11,000	-	11,000	18,000
Somalia	-	20,250	-	20,250	28,270
Sudan	145,876	253,550	-	253,550	296,034
Uganda	17,500	15,000	-	15,000	-
Zimbabwe	5,000	41,000	45,000	86,000	67,500
African Union	-	-	-	-	1,500
USAID Africa Regional	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
<i>Horn of Africa and Pan Sahel Program</i>	-	10,000	-	10,000	-
State Africa Regional	12,936	9,010	-	9,010	24,660
<i>Kimberley Process</i>	-	3,000	-	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	301,093	163,900	108,000	271,900	157,770
Burma	12,895	20,300	13,000	33,300	34,750
Cambodia	14,920	10,000	-	10,000	5,000
China	4,960	7,300	-	7,300	5,000
Indonesia	64,474	65,000	-	65,000	300
Laos	298	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	-	500	-	500	200
North Korea	106,000	17,500	95,000	112,500	98,000
Philippines	42,773	30,000	-	30,000	-
Thailand	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-
Timor-Leste	16,862	2,800	-	2,800	-
Vietnam	10,613	-	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	24,798	8,000	-	8,000	14,520
Europe	396,742	38,500	-	38,500	11,000
Cyprus	10,911	11,000	-	11,000	11,000
Georgia	315,000	-	-	-	-
Ireland	15,871	15,000	-	15,000	-
Moldova	4,500	-	-	-	-
Turkey	-	7,500	-	7,500	-
Ukraine	34,500	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	14,125	3,000	-	3,000	-

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Europe Regional	1,835	2,000	-	2,000	-
Near East	1,933,261	1,061,114	1,005,000	2,066,114	1,677,100
Algeria	400	-	-	-	-
Egypt	411,639	200,000	-	200,000	250,000
Iran	21,623	-	-	-	-
Iraq	428,960	102,500	449,000	551,500	415,700
Jordan	561,412	363,547	-	363,547	363,000
Lebanon	44,636	67,500	-	67,500	109,000
Libya	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Morocco	15,374	-	-	-	3,000
Syria	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Tunisia	1,200	800	-	800	-
West Bank and Gaza	388,986	225,000	556,000	781,000	400,400
Yemen	1,500	9,767	-	9,767	-
MERC - (Middle East Regional Cooperation) and MEM (Middle East Multinationals)	4,960	5,000	-	5,000	3,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	49,595	50,000	-	50,000	86,000
Near East Regional Democracy	-	25,000	-	25,000	40,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	4,000	-	4,000	6,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	1,000
South and Central Asia	1,794,810	1,838,801	1,268,500	3,107,301	3,267,742
Afghanistan	1,399,502	1,187,000	839,000	2,026,000	2,157,932
Bangladesh	25,000	50,000	-	50,000	-
Nepal	16,423	22,151	-	22,151	26,015
Pakistan	347,165	575,000	429,500	1,004,500	1,074,295
Sri Lanka	6,000	-	-	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	720	4,650	-	4,650	9,500
Western Hemisphere	554,213	396,350	-	396,350	447,717
Bolivia	16,862	-	-	-	-
Colombia	194,412	196,500	-	196,500	200,660
Cuba	45,330	20,000	-	20,000	20,000
Dominican Republic	12,399	1,100	-	1,100	-
Ecuador	5,951	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	11,903	-	-	-	2,000
Haiti	158,881	121,250	-	121,250	124,951
Jamaica	4,000	-	-	-	-
Mexico	34,703	15,000	-	15,000	3,000
Paraguay	-	2,500	-	2,500	-
Peru	29,757	-	-	-	-

Economic Support Fund
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Venezuela	2,976	5,000	-	5,000	6,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	37,039	23,000	-	23,000	91,106
USAID Central America Regional	-	12,000	-	12,000	-
Global	98,970	129,725	448,000	577,725	294,833
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	39,395	44,000	-	44,000	-
<i>Reconciliation Programs</i>	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	-
<i>Extractive Industries Transparency</i>	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	-
<i>House Democracy Assistance Program</i>	1,984	2,000	-	2,000	-
<i>Wheelchairs</i>	4,960	10,000	-	10,000	-
<i>Disability Programs</i>	3,968	4,000	-	4,000	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	5,218	-	-	-	70,000
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	11,903	12,000	-	12,000	7,183
Assistance to Developing Countries Affected by the Global Financial Crisis	-	-	448,000	448,000	-
Office of Development Partners	24,798	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	17,656	48,725	-	48,725	177,650
Unallocated	-	25,000	-	25,000	-
Stabilization Bridge Fund	-	-	-	-	40,000

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

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

Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	690,050	650,000	242,500	892,500	762,253
Europe and Eurasia	607,500	569,867	242,500	812,367	630,613
Albania	17,717	18,910	-	18,910	24,000
Armenia	58,026	48,000	-	48,000	30,000
Azerbaijan	18,846	18,500	-	18,500	22,120
Belarus	10,192	11,500	-	11,500	15,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	27,773	29,444	-	29,444	38,565
Bulgaria	-	-	-	-	800
Georgia	50,091	52,000	242,500	294,500	62,050
Kosovo	146,301	120,900	-	120,900	100,000
Macedonia	21,822	19,000	-	19,000	23,065
Moldova	14,184	14,500	-	14,500	20,300
Montenegro	8,435	7,000	-	7,000	9,000
Russia	71,640	60,000	-	60,000	56,100
Serbia	51,563	46,500	-	46,500	51,000
Ukraine	72,409	71,500	-	71,500	90,125
Eurasia Regional	18,559	24,032	-	24,032	49,293
Europe Regional	19,942	28,081	-	28,081	39,195
South and Central Asia	82,550	80,133	-	80,133	131,640
Kazakhstan	14,879	13,500	-	13,500	10,400
Kyrgyz Republic	25,046	24,400	-	24,400	41,465
Tajikistan	25,789	25,233	-	25,233	46,500
Turkmenistan	5,455	7,000	-	7,000	13,025
Uzbekistan	8,405	7,000	-	7,000	8,250
Central Asia Regional	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	12,000

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

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

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

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	1,279,033	1,389,000	389,500	1,778,500	1,947,451
Africa	31,642	26,600	-	26,600	48,125
Burkina Faso	-	100	-	100	100
Cape Verde	496	500	-	500	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,488	1,500	-	1,500	1,700
Djibouti	298	300	-	300	-
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	500
Ghana	496	500	-	500	500
Guinea	-	100	-	100	110
Guinea-Bissau	600	100	-	100	3,000
Liberia	4,096	4,130	-	4,130	8,000
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	330
Mozambique	-	-	-	-	300
Nigeria	590	720	-	720	2,000
Sierra Leone	-	250	-	250	250
Sudan	23,578	15,400	-	15,400	24,000
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	450
Uganda	-	-	-	-	385
State Africa Regional	-	3,000	-	3,000	4,500
East Asia and Pacific	10,217	9,970	-	9,970	20,645
Cambodia	-	-	-	-	670
China	-	600	-	600	850
Indonesia	6,150	6,150	-	6,150	11,570
Laos	1,567	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	140
Mongolia	-	-	-	-	100
Philippines	794	800	-	800	1,365
Thailand	1,686	1,400	-	1,400	1,740
Timor-Leste	20	20	-	20	860
Vietnam	-	-	-	-	550
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	-	-	1,300
Europe	298	300	-	300	500
Turkey	298	300	-	300	500
Near East	115,356	85,000	129,000	214,000	180,500
Algeria	198	-	-	-	970
Egypt	1,984	2,000	-	2,000	1,000
Iraq	85,000	-	20,000	20,000	52,000
Jordan	1,488	1,000	-	1,000	1,500

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Lebanon	496	6,000	-	6,000	20,000
Morocco	496	1,000	-	1,000	2,030
Tunisia	198	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	25,000	75,000	109,000	184,000	100,000
Yemen	496	-	-	-	1,000
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	-	-	-	2,000
South and Central Asia	329,644	373,550	194,500	568,050	609,750
Afghanistan	307,574	351,000	129,000	480,000	450,000
Bangladesh	198	200	-	200	850
Nepal	30	330	-	330	3,700
Pakistan	21,822	22,000	65,500	87,500	155,200
Sri Lanka	20	20	-	20	-
Western Hemisphere	655,391	751,165	66,000	817,165	888,958
Argentina	198	305	-	305	310
Bolivia	30,154	26,000	-	26,000	26,000
Brazil	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Chile	99	-	-	-	100
Colombia	289,005	287,500	-	287,500	237,760
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	500
Dominican Republic	3,492	3,650	-	3,650	1,950
Eastern Caribbean	496	500	-	500	900
Ecuador	7,042	7,500	-	7,500	7,638
El Salvador	744	-	-	-	800
Guatemala	3,472	8,320	-	8,320	5,850
Guyana	-	-	-	-	100
Haiti	11,427	17,500	-	17,500	18,500
Honduras	744	-	-	-	800
Jamaica	992	1,010	-	1,010	1,610
Mexico	242,053	294,000	66,000	360,000	459,325
Nicaragua	972	-	-	-	-
Panama	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Paraguay	278	300	-	300	500
Peru	36,546	37,000	-	37,000	40,000
Suriname	-	-	-	-	100
The Bahamas	496	500	-	500	2,000
Trinidad and Tobago	397	400	-	400	500
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	50
State Western Hemisphere Regional	-	64,680	-	64,680	81,665
USAID Central America Regional	24,800	-	-	-	-

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
(S in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	5,951	8,400	-	8,400	9,262
INL - International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	130,534	134,015	-	134,015	189,711
Alien Smuggling/Border Security	992	-	-	-	1,000
Anti-Crime Programs	3,472	13,388	-	13,388	4,150
CFSP, Critical Flight Safety Program	-	-	-	-	20,750
Civilian Policing	1,984	6,000	-	6,000	4,000
Criminal Youth Gangs	7,935	5,000	-	5,000	7,000
Cyber Crime and IPR	3,472	-	-	-	3,750
Demand Reduction	11,903	10,000	-	10,000	12,500
Fighting Corruption	3,967	-	-	-	4,750
GPOI, Global Peacekeeping Operations Initiative	-	3,000	-	3,000	5,000
ILEA, International Law Enforcement Academy	18,846	17,000	-	17,000	36,700
Inter-regional Aviation Support	54,654	52,420	-	52,420	60,088
International Organizations	3,967	4,900	-	4,900	4,500
International Organized Crime	-	-	-	-	1,000
Program Development and Support	19,342	22,307	-	22,307	24,523

Includes funds previously requested under the Andean Counterdrug Programs (ACP) account: \$322.328 million in FY 2008 and \$315 million in FY 2009.

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

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

Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	496,755	529,500	122,000	651,500	765,430
Nonproliferation Programs	218,771	234,000	101,500	335,500	291,575
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	33,725	41,000	47,000	88,000	75,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	50,727	44,000	52,000	96,000	54,960
Global Threat Reduction	56,930	61,000	1,000	62,000	68,615
IAEA Voluntary Contribution***	51,083	61,000	1,500	62,500	65,000
CTBT International Monitoring System***	26,306	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	-	2,000	-	2,000	2,000
Anti-terrorism Programs	153,916	161,000	20,500	181,500	310,800
Anti-terrorism Assistance	128,412	141,300	20,000	161,300	228,385
Terrorist Interdiction Program	18,196	10,000	500	10,500	54,550
Counterterrorism Engagement with Allies	992	1,200	-	1,200	6,000
Counterterrorism Financing	6,316	8,500	-	8,500	21,865
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	124,068	134,500	-	134,500	163,055
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	-	-	163,055
Humanitarian Demining Program	66,938	75,000	-	75,000	73,575
International Trust Fund	12,771	12,500	-	12,500	7,500
Small Arms / Light Weapons Destruction	44,359	47,000	-	47,000	81,980

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

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

*** IAEA is the International Atomic Energy Agency, and CTBT is the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty.

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

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

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

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

Peacekeeping Operations
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	261,381	345,200	50,000	395,200	296,400
Africa	130,222	199,250	50,000	249,250	153,600
Democratic Republic of the Congo	5,455	25,500	10,000	35,500	21,000
Liberia	51,664	49,650	-	49,650	10,000
Somalia	2,281	78,600	40,000	118,600	67,000
State Africa Regional - Subtotal	-	7,500	-	7,500	13,600
<i>East Africa Regional Strategic Initiative</i>				5,000	10,000
<i>Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security</i>				2,500	3,600
Sudan	70,822	38,000	-	38,000	42,000
		-			
Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO)	24,798	25,000	-	25,000	26,000
		-			
Political-Military Affairs	106,361	120,950	-	120,950	116,800
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	9,919	15,000	-	15,000	20,000
Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI)	96,442	105,950	-	105,950	96,800

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

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

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	85,181	91,000	2,000	93,000	110,283
Africa	13,779	13,795	-	13,795	16,020
Angola	222	400	-	400	500
Benin	146	200	-	200	250
Botswana	755	700	-	700	690
Burkina Faso	152	170	-	170	250
Burundi	220	275	-	275	275
Cameroon	312	285	-	285	295
Cape Verde	178	100	-	100	125
Central African Republic	116	130	-	130	125
Chad	185	275	-	275	400
Comoros	136	150	-	150	125
Cote d'Ivoire	-	20	-	20	40
Democratic Republic of the Congo	504	530	-	530	500
Djibouti	360	300	-	300	350
Equatorial Guinea	-	-	-	-	40
Ethiopia	586	700	-	700	775
Gabon	199	200	-	200	200
Ghana	588	600	-	600	850
Guinea	246	85	-	85	40
Guinea-Bissau	113	100	-	100	100
Kenya	606	770	-	770	1,050
Lesotho	79	100	-	100	100
Liberia	379	400	-	400	525
Madagascar	303	100	-	100	250
Malawi	307	300	-	300	300
Mali	285	280	-	280	350
Mauritania	125	20	-	20	40
Mauritius	149	150	-	150	150
Mozambique	282	300	-	300	400
Namibia	58	100	-	100	150
Niger	121	100	-	100	250
Nigeria	812	850	-	850	1,100
Republic of the Congo	155	110	-	110	125
Rwanda	391	420	-	420	500
Sao Tome and Principe	125	175	-	175	200
Senegal	1,177	1,000	-	1,000	1,100
Seychelles	99	100	-	100	100
Sierra Leone	401	400	-	400	400
Somalia	-	-	-	-	40
South Africa	865	845	-	845	900

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
State Africa Regional	-	80	-	80	-
Sudan	349	400	-	400	300
Swaziland	110	100	-	100	100
Tanzania	300	300	-	300	400
The Gambia	119	120	-	120	120
Togo	106	130	-	130	150
Uganda	625	575	-	575	550
Zambia	433	350	-	350	400
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	40
East Asia and Pacific	6,740	7,935	-	7,935	9,370
Cambodia	99	60	-	60	150
Indonesia	1,037	1,500	-	1,500	1,800
Kiribati	-	40	-	40	-
Laos	67	100	-	100	100
Malaysia	902	750	-	750	1,200
Marshall Islands	46	60	-	60	60
Mongolia	943	970	-	970	1,000
Nauru	-	40	-	40	-
Papua New Guinea	251	280	-	280	-
Philippines	1,525	1,700	-	1,700	2,000
Samoa	18	40	-	40	40
Solomon Islands	58	150	-	150	-
Thailand	1,202	1,400	-	1,400	1,400
Timor-Leste	156	300	-	300	400
Tonga	157	195	-	195	-
Tuvalu	-	40	-	40	-
Vanuatu	93	115	-	115	-
Vietnam	186	195	-	195	300
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	-	-	-	-	920
Europe	25,305	25,700	-	25,700	30,700
Albania	644	850	-	850	1,000
Armenia	532	300	-	300	450
Azerbaijan	952	900	-	900	900
Bosnia and Herzegovina	978	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Bulgaria	1,657	1,600	-	1,600	1,700
Croatia	309	500	-	500	900
Czech Republic	1,601	1,550	-	1,550	2,000
Estonia	1,068	1,000	-	1,000	1,150
Georgia	799	1,150	-	1,150	2,000
Greece	443	100	-	100	100
Hungary	1,202	1,100	-	1,100	1,000

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Kosovo	347	500	-	500	700
Latvia	1,040	1,050	-	1,050	1,150
Lithuania	1,131	1,050	-	1,050	1,150
Macedonia	552	500	-	500	1,250
Malta	54	50	-	50	150
Moldova	642	550	-	550	750
Montenegro	95	150	-	150	500
Poland	2,073	2,200	-	2,200	2,200
Portugal	439	100	-	100	100
Romania	1,711	1,600	-	1,600	1,800
Russia	94	350	-	350	100
Serbia	269	900	-	900	900
Slovakia	1,077	1,000	-	1,000	900
Slovenia	843	700	-	700	700
Turkey	2,879	3,200	-	3,200	4,000
Ukraine	1,874	1,750	-	1,750	2,150
Near East	12,801	14,265	2,000	16,265	18,760
Algeria	696	800	-	800	950
Bahrain	622	650	-	650	700
Egypt	1,237	1,300	-	1,300	1,400
Iraq	31	-	2,000	2,000	2,000
Jordan	2,941	3,100	-	3,100	3,800
Kuwait	-	15	-	15	15
Lebanon	1,477	2,130	-	2,130	2,500
Libya	-	350	-	350	350
Morocco	1,713	1,725	-	1,725	1,900
Oman	1,428	1,450	-	1,450	1,650
Qatar	-	15	-	15	15
Saudi Arabia	-	15	-	15	65
Tunisia	1,711	1,700	-	1,700	2,300
United Arab Emirates	-	15	-	15	15
Yemen	945	1,000	-	1,000	1,100
South and Central Asia	10,402	9,845	-	9,845	12,920
Afghanistan	1,660	1,400	-	1,400	1,500
Bangladesh	821	800	-	800	1,200
India	1,345	1,200	-	1,200	1,200
Kazakhstan	998	750	-	750	800
Kyrgyz Republic	992	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Maldives	169	195	-	195	195
Nepal	869	800	-	800	1,200
Pakistan	2,129	2,300	-	2,300	4,000

International Military Education and Training
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Sri Lanka	603	600	-	600	800
Tajikistan	518	500	-	500	650
Turkmenistan	298	300	-	300	375
Western Hemisphere	11,609	12,574	-	12,574	17,408
Argentina	904	900	-	900	900
Barbados	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	216	200	-	200	200
Bolivia	179	200	-	200	400
Brazil	174	250	-	250	650
Chile	550	525	-	525	979
Colombia	1,421	1,400	-	1,400	1,695
Costa Rica	172	320	-	320	400
Dominican Republic	946	800	-	800	900
Eastern Caribbean	587	650	-	650	855
Ecuador	178	250	-	250	400
El Salvador	1,619	1,600	-	1,600	1,900
Guatemala	491	550	-	550	850
Guyana	268	250	-	250	325
Haiti	182	220	-	220	220
Honduras	936	700	-	700	700
Jamaica	750	750	-	750	800
Mexico	357	834	-	834	1,100
Nicaragua	483	500	-	500	1,000
Panama	162	300	-	300	800
Paraguay	191	350	-	350	425
Peru	169	400	-	400	749
Suriname	150	150	-	150	280
The Bahamas	186	125	-	125	220
Trinidad and Tobago	100	100	-	100	180
Uruguay	238	250	-	250	480
Political-Military Affairs	4,545	6,886	-	6,886	5,105

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
TOTAL	4,718,502	4,937,500	98,400	5,035,900	5,274,390
Africa	6,757	8,255	-	8,255	25,550
Botswana	300	-	-	-	200
Chad	-	-	-	-	500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	397	600	-	600	2,450
Djibouti	1,983	2,000	-	2,000	2,500
Ethiopia	843	843	-	843	3,000
Gabon	-	-	-	-	200
Ghana	298	300	-	300	450
Guinea	109	-	-	-	-
Kenya	198	250	-	250	1,000
Liberia	298	1,500	-	1,500	9,000
Mali	-	-	-	-	200
Nigeria	1,339	1,350	-	1,350	1,350
Rwanda	-	-	-	-	200
Senegal	-	-	-	-	400
South Africa	-	-	-	-	800
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	200
Uganda	-	-	-	-	300
State Africa Regional	992	1,412	-	1,412	2,800
East Asia and Pacific	43,495	50,300	-	50,300	48,055
Cambodia	198	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Fiji	-	-	-	-	250
Indonesia	12,872	15,700	-	15,700	20,000
Mongolia	993	1,000	-	1,000	7,000
Philippines	27,757	30,000	-	30,000	15,650
Thailand	423	1,600	-	1,600	1,060
Timor-Leste	-	-	-	-	1,000
Tonga	498	500	-	500	750
Vietnam	-	500	-	500	1,345
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	754	-	-	-	-
Europe	90,876	94,700	-	94,700	168,950
Albania	2,115	2,100	-	2,100	5,000
Armenia	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	3,000
Azerbaijan	2,976	3,000	-	3,000	4,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,292	3,600	-	3,600	6,000
Bulgaria	6,584	7,400	-	7,400	13,200
Croatia	-	1,000	-	1,000	3,000
Czech Republic	2,845	3,000	-	3,000	7,000

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Estonia	1,505	1,500	-	1,500	3,000
Georgia	9,000	11,000	-	11,000	16,000
Hungary	940	1,000	-	1,000	1,000
Kosovo	-	1,500	-	1,500	3,500
Latvia	1,505	1,500	-	1,500	3,000
Lithuania	1,505	1,700	-	1,700	3,300
Macedonia	2,822	2,800	-	2,800	6,000
Malta	-	100	-	100	-
Moldova	470	500	-	500	1,500
Montenegro	-	800	-	800	2,200
Poland	26,980	27,000	-	27,000	47,000
Romania	11,097	12,000	-	12,000	16,500
Serbia	-	800	-	800	1,500
Slovakia	1,035	1,000	-	1,000	1,500
Slovenia	376	400	-	400	750
Turkey	6,817	1,000	-	1,000	5,000
Ukraine	6,036	7,000	-	7,000	16,000
Near East	4,049,955	4,309,155	98,400	4,407,555	4,545,370
Bahrain	3,968	8,000	-	8,000	19,500
Egypt	1,289,470	1,300,000	-	1,300,000	1,300,000
Israel	2,380,560	2,550,000	-	2,550,000	2,775,000
Jordan	348,380	335,000	-	335,000	300,000
Lebanon	6,943	90,700	98,400	189,100	100,000
Libya	-	-	-	-	250
Morocco	3,625	3,655	-	3,655	9,000
Oman	4,712	7,000	-	7,000	16,620
Tunisia	8,345	12,000	-	12,000	15,000
Yemen	3,952	2,800	-	2,800	10,000
South and Central Asia	300,719	304,370	-	304,370	311,500
Bangladesh	595	590	-	590	2,500
Kazakhstan	1,339	1,500	-	1,500	2,400
Kyrgyz Republic	843	800	-	800	2,900
Nepal	-	-	-	-	1,100
Pakistan	297,570	300,000	-	300,000	298,000
Sri Lanka	-	590	-	590	1,600
Tajikistan	372	740	-	740	1,500
Turkmenistan	-	150	-	150	1,500
Western Hemisphere	185,139	119,300	-	119,300	120,501
Belize	-	200	-	200	200
Chile	-	400	-	400	750

Foreign Military Financing
(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Colombia	52,570	53,000	-	53,000	66,390
Costa Rica	-	-	-	-	325
Dominican Republic	-	400	-	400	1,000
Eastern Caribbean	-	800	-	800	2,000
Ecuador	-	300	-	300	750
El Salvador	5,631	3,500	-	3,500	4,800
Guatemala	496	500	-	500	1,000
Guyana	-	150	-	150	735
Haiti	982	2,800	-	2,800	1,600
Honduras	496	400	-	400	1,300
Jamaica	-	400	-	400	1,300
Mexico	116,500	39,000	-	39,000	10,500
Nicaragua	496	400	-	400	1,300
Panama	-	1,000	-	1,000	2,100
Paraguay	-	-	-	-	750
Peru	-	750	-	750	3,000
Suriname	-	150	-	150	751
The Bahamas	-	150	-	150	200
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	-	-	750
Uruguay	-	-	-	-	1,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional	7,968	15,000	-	15,000	18,000
Political-Military Affairs	41,561	51,420	-	51,420	54,464

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

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

International Organizations and Programs
(\$ in thousands)

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

Contributions to International Organizations
(S in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Total	1,409,429	1,604,400	-	1,604,400	1,797,000
United Nations and Affiliated Agencies	1,102,516	1,073,285	-	1,073,285	1,233,954
United Nations - Regular Budget	495,704	452,560	-	452,560	597,542
United Nations - Capital Master Plan	81,365	75,535	-	75,535	75,535
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia	19,860	21,777	-	21,777	22,255
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda	15,443	16,065	-	16,065	18,624
Food and Agriculture Organization	96,927	110,611	-	110,611	110,901
International Atomic Energy Agency	97,996	94,067	-	94,067	100,216
International Civil Aviation Organization	16,688	15,345	-	15,345	15,703
International Labor Organization	74,200	79,571	-	79,571	81,912
International Maritime Organization	1,431	1,197	-	1,197	1,233
International Telecommunication Union	8,625	9,290	-	9,290	9,437
United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization	77,624	75,153	-	75,153	78,134
Universal Postal Union	1,857	2,055	-	2,055	2,065
World Health Organization	101,421	106,573	-	106,573	106,573
World Intellectual Property Organization	1,031	1,049	-	1,049	1,075
World Meteorological Organization	12,344	12,437	-	12,437	12,749
Inter-American Organizations	120,275	122,560	-	122,560	122,905
Organization of American States	45,728	46,757	-	46,757	47,100
Pan American Health Organization	57,864	59,120	-	59,120	59,121
Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture	16,359	16,359	-	16,359	16,360
Pan American Institute of Geography and History	324	324	-	324	324

Contributions to International Organizations
(S in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Regional Organizations	171,969	176,469	-	176,469	179,113
Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development	104,663	100,453	-	100,453	92,586
North Atlantic Treaty Organization	63,691	72,269	-	72,269	82,708
NATO Parliamentary Assembly	1,169	1,181	-	1,181	1,253
The Pacific Community	1,736	1,649	-	1,649	1,649
Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation	696	900	-	900	900
Colombo Plan Council for Technical Cooperation	14	17	-	17	17
Other International Organizations	62,683	62,856	-	62,856	65,526
Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons	25,136	24,739	-	24,739	25,617
World Trade Organization	24,469	22,133	-	22,133	23,365
Customs Cooperation Council	4,879	4,155	-	4,155	4,382
Hague Conference on Private International Law	268	229	-	229	256
International Agency for Research on Cancer	1,858	1,899	-	1,899	1,880
International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs	150	157	-	157	164
International Bureau of the Permanent Court of Arbitration	82	75	-	75	77
International Bureau of Weights and Measures	1,429	1,343	-	1,343	1,461
International Center for the Study of Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property	1,058	1,108	-	1,108	1,107
International Coffee Organization	564	416	-	416	485
International Copper Study Group	58	48	-	48	48
International Cotton Advisory Committee	321	340	-	340	344
International Grains Council	575	432	-	432	440
International Hydrographic Organization	146	140	-	140	140

Contributions to International Organizations
(S in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
International Institute for the Unification of Private Law	187	172	-	172	173
International Lead and Zinc Study Group	54	43	-	43	44
International Organization of Legal Metrology	164	160	-	160	164
International Rubber Study Group	134	74	-	74	74
International Seabed Authority	-	1,377	-	1,377	1,377
International Seed Testing Association	12	12	-	12	12
International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea	-	2,706	-	2,706	2,706
International Tropical Timber Organization	219	207	-	207	308
International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	453	442	-	442	450
International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants	264	253	-	253	253
World Organization for Animal Health	203	196	-	196	199
Tax Reimbursement Agreements for U.S. Citizens	19,053	20,210	-	20,210	20,453
Requirements Subtotal	1,476,496	1,455,380	-	1,455,380	1,621,951
Adjustment for Exchange Rate and Other Changes	(67,067)	74,020	-	74,020	-
FY 2008 Current Services Adjustment	(66,000)	-	-	-	-
FY 2008 Supplemental	66,000	-	-	-	-
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	-	75,000	-	75,000	-
Synchronization of Deferred Payments	-	-	-	-	175,049

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
Total	2,064,225	1,667,500	836,900	2,504,400	2,260,000
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Yugoslavia (UNICTY)	25,456	17,000	-	17,000	25,263
UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)	10,899	7,660	-	7,660	10,290
UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	35,625	186,400	-	186,400	210,914
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)	17,840	8,400	-	8,400	14,097
UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)	26,855	20,000	-	20,000	-
UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)	8,609	4,540	-	4,540	7,672
UN Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG)	8,809	7,400	-	7,400	7,415
UN War Crimes Tribunal - Rwanda (UNICTR)	17,663	14,000	-	14,000	20,970
UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)	39,362	34,500	-	34,500	44,115
UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC)	270,721	210,000	-	210,000	381,000
UN Mission in Ethiopia/Eritrea (UNMEE)	12,872	26,000	-	26,000	-
UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)	154,278	123,400	-	123,400	135,400
UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS)	293,501	208,900	-	208,900	257,325
UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI)	83,046	81,000	-	81,000	128,585
UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)	134,581	114,400	-	114,400	164,154
UN-AU Hybrid Mission in Darfur (UNAMID)	550,400	414,000	-	414,000	512,000
UN Mission in Chad and the Central African Republic (MINURCAT)	-	39,400	-	39,400	205,700
New Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)	-	-	-	-	135,100

Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities

(\$ in thousands)

	FY 2008 Actual*	FY 2009 Estimate**	FY 2009 Pending Supp	FY 2009 Total	FY 2010 Request
FY 2008 Supplemental	373,708	-	-	-	-
FY 2009 Bridge Supplemental	-	150,500	-	150,500	-
FY 2009 Supplemental Request	-	-	836,900	836,900	-

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

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

United States Department of State
Washington, DC 20520
www.state.gov