THE SECRETARY OF STATE

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET JUSTIFICATION

Volume 2:
FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year 2013

Congressional Budget Justification

Volume 2

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

Fiscal Year 2013

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Acronym List

ACSBS	Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security
ACOTA	Africa Contingency Operations Training and Assistance
AEECA	Assistance for Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia
AF	Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State
AFRICOM	United States Africa Command
AMISON	African Union Mission in Somalia
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation
AQIM	Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb
ARCT	Africa Regional Counterterrorism
ARF	Association of Southeast Asian Nations Regional Forum
ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Assistance
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Program
CAFTA-DR	Central American and Dominican Republic Free Trade Agreement
CARICOM	Caribbean Community
CARSI	Central American Regional Security Initiative
CBSI	Caribbean Basin Security Initiative
CCF	Complex Crises Fund
CDC	U.S. Centers for Disease Control
CDCS	Country Development Cooperation Strategy
CICIG	International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala
CIF	USAID Capital Investment Fund
CIO	Contributions to International Organizations
CIPA	Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities
COP	Country Operational Plan
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CT	Bureau of Counterterrorism, Department of State
CTE	Counter-terrorism Engagement
CTF	Counter-terrorism Finance
CWD	Conventional Weapons Destruction
DA	Development Assistance
DCA	Development Credit Authority
DCHA	Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance, USAID
DEA	Drug Enforcement Administration
DF	Democracy Fund
DG	Democracy and Governance
DoD	Department of Defense
DOTS	Directly Observed Treatment Short-Course protocol
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRL	Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, Department of State
DSCA	Defense Security Cooperation Agency
EAP	Bureau of East Asia and Pacific Affairs, Department of State
ECA	Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, Department of State
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EGCI	Energy Governance Capacity Initiative

EGAT	Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade, USAID
ENR	Bureau of Energy Resources, Department of State
ERMA	U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance
ESF	Economic Support Fund
EU	European Union
EUCOM	U.S. European Command
EXBS	Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency, Department of Homeland Security
FFP	Food for Peace Title II
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sales
FP/RH	Family Planning/Reproductive Health
FTF	Feed the Future
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GCC	Global Climate Change
GCCI	Global Climate Change Initiative
GDA	Global Development Alliance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GH	Bureau for Global Health, USAID
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GHI	Global Health Initiative
GHP	Global Health Programs
GSCF	Global Security Contingency Fund
GJD	Governing Justly and Democratically
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ICASS	International Cooperative Administrative Support Services
IDA	International Disaster Assistance
IDEA	Office of Innovation and Development Alliances, USAID
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IMET	International Military Education and Training
INCLE	International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement
INL	Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, Depart. of State
IO	Bureau of International Organization Affairs, Department of State
IO&P	International Organizations and Programs
IOM	International Organization of Migration
ISN	International Security Assistance Force
ISN	Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation, Department of State
J/TIP	Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, Department of State
LAC	Bureau for Latin America and the Caribbean, USAID
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MANPADS	Man-Portable Air Defense Systems
MCA	Millennium Challenge Account
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MCH	Maternal and Child Health
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MDR	Multiple Drug Resistant
MDR-TB	Multi-Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis
MRA	Migration and Refugee Assistance
NADR	Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization

NEA	Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Department of State
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGOSI	NGO Sustainability Index
OCO	Overseas Contingency Operations
ODC	Office of Defense Cooperation
OE	USAID Operating Expenses
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OES	Bureau of Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs, Department of State
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, USAID
OPHT	Other Public Health Threats
OSCE	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OTI	Office of Transition Initiatives, USAID
OU	Operating Unit
PCCF	Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund
PEPFAR	President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief
PfG	Partnership for Growth
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
PM	Bureau of Political-Military Affairs, Department of State
PMI	President's Malaria Initiative
PMP	Performance Management Plan
PPL	Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID
PREACT	Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism
PRM	Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration, Department of State
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
QDDR	Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RLA	Resident Legal Advisor
RSO	Regional Security Office
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SCA	Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs, Department of State
S/GAC	Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, Department of State
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
SSFA	Safe Skies for Africa
TB	Tuberculosis
TI	Transition Initiatives
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TIP	Terrorist Interdiction Program
TSCTP	Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
WARSI	West Africa Regional Security Initiative
WHA	Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, Department of State
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WTO	World Trade Organization

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE

WASHINGTON

February , 2012

In a fast-changing world, American leadership is more essential than ever. The rise of new powers is redrawing the geostrategic map. The Arab world is transforming before our eyes. Al-Qaida and its affiliates are weakened but still dangerous. Our companies face serious international competitors in more places and more sectors than ever before. Whether the challenge is halting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction or protecting universal rights and freedoms, no other nation has the reach and resources to anchor a more peaceful and prosperous world. Only America can do that.

On behalf of President Obama, it is my pleasure to submit the FY 2013 International Affairs Executive Budget Summary and Congressional Budget Justification. This budget request is not merely a set of numbers. It is our blueprint for how diplomacy and development can sustain our country's global leadership and deliver results for the American people.

We are committed to staying ahead of the curve. We are intensifying our engagement as a Pacific power, while upholding our commitments around the world. We are launching a major new effort to support the historic transitions underway in the Middle East and North Africa. We are putting diplomacy and development at the heart of our new mission in postwar Iraq and our evolving mission in Afghanistan. We are elevating the role of economics within our diplomacy to help our companies compete and create American jobs. We are empowering women and girls to live up to their God-given potential and contribute to the success and stability of their societies.

And we are changing the way we do business by investing in the technology, tools, and capabilities needed to bring diplomacy and development into the 21st century. This is the first budget that implements many of the reforms envisioned by the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). New State Department bureaus focused on counterterrorism and energy will strengthen our efforts on pressing policy challenges. Our restructured Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations now has expert rapid response teams ready to deploy to potentially unstable regions on short notice. USAID Forward is answering the QDDR's call for reforms to continue to reestablish USAID as the world's premier global development agency.

We know that this is a time of fiscal constraint and economic hardship for the American people. So we are seeking out every opportunity to work smarter and more efficiently. We have proposed painful but responsible cuts without compromising our national security mission. We are capitalizing on efficiencies in our global health programs, reducing our FY 2013 request by approximately $300 million compared to FY 2012 levels. We also are reducing our humanitarian assistance request by approximately $300 million compared to last year's appropriation. We plan to reduce overall assistance funding to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia by 18 percent in FY 2013. As Colombia assumes greater responsibility for counternarcotics and citizen security efforts, we are reducing our level of assistance below FY 2012 levels. We are scaling back construction projects worldwide. And we are taking countless measures to streamline our efforts, improve procurement, and find new efficiencies that together add up to significant savings.

Even in tough times, this request represents a smart and strategic investment. The State Department and USAID are among the most effective—and cost effective—tools we have to create economic opportunity and keep Americans safe.

With just over one percent of the federal budget, our diplomats and development experts make an outsized contribution to our national security. They resolve disputes and address instability before it boils over into crisis. They reduce the threat of nuclear weapons, stabilize conflict zones, help secure our borders, fight international criminal trafficking, counter violent extremism, protect and assist Americans overseas, provide the secure platforms from which many government agencies operate, and help build stable democracies and prosperous communities that are less likely to threaten their neighbors, our allies, or the United States.

Our foreign policy is also a force for economic renewal at home and job creation for the American people. USAID supports development in the world's poorest and most unstable regions not only because it is the right thing to do, but also because U.S. development assistance is a tried-and-true strategic investment that helps build future trading partners and customers. Meanwhile, as part of our economic statecraft agenda, more than 1,000 State Department economic officers promote trade, support U.S exports, and help our companies gain access to overseas markets from Seoul to Sao Paolo. Our country's economic strength and our global leadership are a package deal. This budget request will shore up both.

In the last year alone, American taxpayers' investment in diplomacy and development has brought significant returns:

As protests swept the Middle East and North Africa, it funded strong and steady American diplomacy—day by day, crisis by crisis—across a vital region. It helped our soldiers make progress in Afghanistan and come home from Iraq. It helped deliver three Free Trade Agreements that will create tens of thousands of American jobs. It reinvigorated important strategic partnerships across the Asia-Pacific region. It made possible a diplomatic opening to Burma that offers the promise of a better future for tens of millions of long-suffering people. It championed human rights, religious freedom, women's rights and protection for lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people around the world. It united the world's great powers to enforce the toughest international sanctions ever imposed to stop Iran's dangerous pursuit of nuclear weapons. And it forged the coalition that supported the Libyan people as they reclaimed their country from a brutal tyrant—without the loss of a single American life.

The preservation of American leadership funded by our civilian budget provides a critical foundation for global stability. It allows us to lead by example, by persuasion, by convening and, when necessary, by coercion. And it positions us to advance America's enduring values, economic prosperity, and national security around the world.

Our request

This year, the Department of State and USAID budget request totals $51.6 billion. In the face of multiplying challenges, burgeoning needs, and increased responsibilities, State and USAID have limited our request to what is absolutely necessary to achieve our mission. We have requested a modest increase that is less than the rate of inflation.

To ensure that every dollar we receive is spent wisely, we are also focused on managing our performance. This request also serves as the Annual Performance Report for FY 2011 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2013.

Let me provide an overview of what our request would fund:

Supporting Allies, Preventing Conflict, and Promoting Democracy

First, our investment in diplomacy and development supports efforts to secure American interests, strengthen our friends and allies, forge new partnerships and promote our values in every region of the globe.

Our goal is to prevent conflict today so that our troops do not have to deploy tomorrow. American assistance funds police training to take on criminal gangs in Central America, aid for post-conflict nations such as South Sudan and Libya, and military-to-military partnerships with more than 70 countries. In places like Haiti, Yemen and Honduras, it promotes stability. It sustains our participation in important international institutions and funds the vital work of peacekeeping missions across the world.

In the past year, no region experienced greater upheaval than the Middle East and North Africa. Since last January, our diplomats and development experts have successfully managed several simultaneous crises with critical American interests at stake. They have supported civic activists across the region; assisted economic development and free elections in Tunisia and Egypt; mobilized a global coalition to support the Libyan people; ratcheted up the international pressure on Iran; supported the Syrian people's desire for democratic change and sought to hold their leaders accountable; and helped the region's emerging democracies create economic opportunities for their people.

For the first time, our FY 2013 request also includes $770 million for a Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund to help America support citizens who have demanded change and governments that are working to deliver it. This ambitious fund is inspired by the courage and sacrifice of those seeking a better, freer future for the region and designed to help them realize their aspirations. The new fund will provide support for political reform, free and fair elections, democratic institutions, transparent and accountable government, vibrant civil society, transitional justice, open markets and inclusive growth. To ensure that American taxpayer dollars deliver results, the fund will be primarily focused on supporting governments that demonstrate a commitment to undertake meaningful political and economic reform.

One constant amid change is our steadfast support for Israel. Our FY 2013 request maintains last year's record funding levels.

Frontline States

Second, the State Department and USAID are engaged—often working shoulder-to-shoulder with our troops—on the frontlines of our efforts to keep America safe.

In Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, civilian agencies are bearing temporary, extraordinary costs as part of our national security mission. By maintaining a separate budget for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO), we achieve greater transparency regarding war-related costs and align our practices with those of the Department of Defense. Our overall request for the frontline states – including $3.6 billion in the base budget—totals $11.9 billion. Applying the same methodology we used in last year's request, in FY 2013 we request $8.2 billion of these funds in OCO.

In Iraq, diplomats, development professionals, and other civilians have completed a historic transition and assumed full leadership of an American mission that once involved more than 170,000 troops. Civilians are now responsible for helping Iraq become a secure and stable partner in the strategic heart of the Middle East. We are moving toward an increasingly normalized presence resulting in considerable savings to the American taxpayer. In FY 2011, the U.S. government as a whole spent approximately $48 billion on Iraq. In FY 2013, the government-wide request for Iraq is less than $8 billion—a reduction of more than 80 percent in just two years. State and USAID request $4.8 billion, including $4 billion in the OCO budget.

By the fall of 2012, the 33,000 U.S. troops who surged into Afghanistan will be home. As troops come home, our civilian personnel will remain to secure our hard-won gains and help Afghans ensure that their country never again becomes a terrorist safe haven. Funds will be used to establish a stable foundation for long-term economic growth, put in place the resources to support an enduring civilian partnership, and smooth the transition as Afghans reclaim responsibility for their country's security. To fund this essential work, we request $4.6 billion for Afghanistan, including $3.2 billion in OCO costs.

Building a stable Afghanistan depends on effective cooperation with Pakistan. Maintaining our partnership with Pakistan is challenging, but it is critical to our national security. Our request includes funds to strengthen democratic and civil institutions that provide a bulwark against extremism, support joint security and counterterrorism efforts, and protect American personnel. Our FY 2013

request for Pakistan is $2.4 billion, which includes $959 million in the OCO budget.

Human and Economic Security

Third, our programs take on global challenges to human and economic security, including hunger, disease, and the destabilizing effects of climate change. They promote economic development and lay the foundation for more stable and prosperous societies that can grow into capable American partners.

One of the Administration's priorities is the Global Health Initiative, where we seek to build on the bipartisan legacy of PEPFAR, one of the most successful public health programs in history. Our request of $7.9 billion supports President Obama's goal of an AIDS-free generation and aims to provide life-saving treatment to six million people globally by the end of 2013. Our program also focuses on high-impact areas such as maternal and child health and malaria. We are consolidating programs and shifting responsibility to host governments, which lowers costs dramatically and allows us to save more lives.

When a severe drought and famine struck the Horn of Africa in 2011, we saw the life-saving impact of American assistance. We also saw the need for long-term investments in food security to prevent and mitigate crises in the future. That is why, for 2013, we request $1 billion to continue the President's Feed the Future initiative, which will help millions of men, women and children. Consistent with the QDDR, we are also eliminating programs in several countries to focus on areas where we can have the greatest impact. Our programs are designed to hasten the day when countries will no longer need food aid at all.

Climate change remains one of the most serious long-term threats to global stability. Our Global Climate Change Initiative request of $470 million supports programs to develop clean energy economies; combat deforestation; and help vulnerable countries build resilience to withstand extreme weather and rising sea levels. It allows America to build on our diplomatic progress at Durban, where nations committed to negotiate a new agreement by 2015 that will be applicable to all countries, developed and developing alike.

All three initiatives contribute to our larger efforts to help build stable, prosperous, democratic societies. We are embracing innovative new approaches. Our Missions in El Salvador, the Philippines, Ghana, and Tanzania are leading an innovative, data-driven, whole-of-government project to identify constraints and

create genuine Partnerships for Growth. Our budget also funds humanitarian response, care for refugees, and peacekeeping operations to help those in danger and dire need.

Our People and Global Presence

Finally, all that we hope to accomplish depends on the men and women who carry out our policies. Whether they are maintaining critical relationships with foreign leaders, providing on-the-ground political and economic reporting, implementing critical development programs, reaching out to citizens of other nations through public diplomacy, or providing passports and emergency services to millions of Americans to travel abroad, their service and sacrifice are the backbone of America's civilian power. We owe it to them to provide the tools, facilities, and protection they need to do their jobs.

Our embassies around the world are powerful symbols of America's strength and staying power. Unfortunately, many are falling apart. This budget includes funds for repair and construction worldwide, but where possible, we have delayed important work to save taxpayers money.

The State Department and USAID are constantly seeking out opportunities to better serve the American people. Strategic investments in consular affairs have enabled us to respond quickly to skyrocketing demand for visas in several major markets, including Brazil and China. Over the past 15 months, we have reduced the average wait time for a U.S. visa interview in China from 60 days to less than 72 hours. This kind of improvement helps attract investment and tourism to the United States, which enhances American competitiveness and creates jobs.

American leadership in today's world is not a birthright. It is an achievement, a responsibility, and an exciting opportunity. Generations of Americans have risen to meet moments just like this one with optimism, resolve, and a willingness to invest the resources necessary to build a better future. The men and women of the State Department and USAID put those resources to work every day. Our budget request gives them the tools to serve the American people and sustain our leadership in a changing world.

Hillary Rodham Clinton

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OVERVIEW

This two-volume presentation of the Foreign Operations budget covers the FY 2013 request for $33.7 billion for foreign assistance programs to promote stability and security through investments in global health; economic prosperity; democracy, human rights and governance; military partnerships; weapons of mass destruction non-proliferation and arms control; and humanitarian response. The foreign assistance request is an integral part of the $51.6 billion total request that supports the worldwide national security, foreign policy, and development missions of the Department of State and USAID.

The Foreign Assistance request reduces funding from FY 2012 by 0.5 percent while maintaining support for critical U.S. government priorities, advancing the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), and implementing key recommendations from the first Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review. Reflecting difficult trade-offs and focusing resources where they are most needed to achieve foreign policy and development goals, the request:

- Provides $6.9 billion to support increased programmatic responsibilities in Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, including Overseas Contingency Operations.

- Creates a new $770 million Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund to support citizens in this region who have demanded reform and governments that take steps to deliver it.

- Increases targeted programming with El Salvador, Ghana, Philippines and Tanzania as part of the Partnerships for Growth (PfG), a strategic effort flowing from PPD-6 that enhances U.S. engagement with countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment to democratic governance and sustainable development. Funding in the program areas targeted by PfG increases by $147 million from FY 2012 estimated levels, or 32 percent.

- Focuses on broad-based economic growth and democratic governance. The combined level of Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance and Economic Growth funding increases by $420 million, or 6 percent from the FY 2012 estimate.

- Enables the United States to achieve the President's goal of putting 6 million people on treatment by the end of 2013 as we move towards creating an AIDS-free Generation.

- Continues our efforts to lift people out of hunger and poverty by helping countries develop their own agricultural economies through the $1 billion Feed the Future initiative while prioritizing investments to focus and concentrate resources.

- Addresses the destabilizing effects of climate change through the $469.5 million Global Climate Change Initiative.

- Eliminates the stand-alone Assistance to Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia (AEECA) account and reduces funding for those programs by 18 percent, reflecting shifting global priorities and progress over time by some countries in the region toward market-base democracies.

- Provides $4.0 billion for humanitarian assistance accounts—close to 2011 levels and $308 million below FY 2012 levels.

- Initiates planning for transitions from humanitarian funding to developmental programming supported by USG, other donor or affected governments.

- Establishes $27.5 million for Internet freedom activities, an important Administration priority. The details of this request can be found in the narratives for the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, and the Near East Regional Democracy program.

- Continues USAID reform priorities, including USAID Forward, to re-establish USAID as the world's premier global development agency while straightlining USAID Administrative costs at FY 2012 levels.

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150) and International Commissions (Function 300)	**50,329,514**	**43,860,682**	**11,202,787**	**55,063,469**	**48,126,015**	**8,244,517**	**56,370,532**	**1,307,063**
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Function 150 Account) Only	**50,196,872**	**43,736,520**	**11,202,787**	**54,939,307**	**48,003,915**	**8,244,517**	**56,248,432**	**1,309,125**
Total - State Department and USAID (including 300)	**46,344,914**	**39,644,437**	**11,188,424**	**50,832,861**	**43,377,551**	**8,244,517**	**51,622,068**	**789,207**
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS	**15,757,939**	**13,192,048**	**4,627,457**	**17,819,505**	**14,268,851**	**4,361,646**	**18,630,497**	**810,992**
STATE OPERATIONS	**14,979,765**	**12,414,329**	**4,614,646**	**17,028,975**	**13,511,302**	**4,361,646**	**17,872,948**	**843,973**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**11,225,929**	**8,859,106**	**4,513,346**	**13,372,452**	**9,588,876**	**4,361,646**	**13,950,522**	**578,070**
State Programs	**8,776,445**	**6,588,511**	**4,389,064**	**10,977,575**	**7,151,919**	**4,311,745**	**11,463,664**	**486,089**
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	**8,717,065**	**6,529,131**	**4,389,064**	**10,918,195**	**7,068,619**	**4,311,745**	**11,380,364**	**462,169**
Ongoing Operations	7,220,009	5,174,131	4,152,863	9,326,994	5,640,151	3,590,218	9,230,369	(96,625)
Worldwide Security Protection	1,497,056	1,355,000	236,201	1,591,201	1,428,468	721,527	2,149,995	558,794
Capital Investment Fund	**59,380**	**59,380**	**-**	**59,380**	**83,300**	**-**	**83,300**	**23,920**
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	**1,630,953**	**1,537,000**	**33,000**	**1,570,000**	**1,637,724**	**-**	**1,637,724**	**67,724**
Ongoing Operations	837,543	762,000	33,000	795,000	948,925	-	948,925	153,925
Worldwide Security Upgrades	793,410	775,000	-	775,000	688,799	-	688,799	(86,201)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	**818,531**	**733,595**	**91,282**	**824,877**	**799,233**	**49,901**	**849,134**	**24,257**
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	35,197	21,816	8,500	30,316	56,500	-	56,500	26,184
Office of the Inspector General	104,790	61,904	67,182	129,086	65,622	49,901	115,523	(13,563)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	599,550	583,200	15,600	598,800	586,957	-	586,957	(11,843)
Representation Allowances	7,840	7,300	-	7,300	7,484	-	7,484	184
Protection of Foreign Missions and Officials	27,944	27,000	-	27,000	28,200	-	28,200	1,200
Emergencies in the Diplomatic and Consular Services	19,353	9,300	-	9,300	9,500	-	9,500	200
Buying Power Maintenance Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repatriation Loans Program Account	1,574	1,447	-	1,447	1,800	-	1,800	353
Payment to the American Institute in Taiwan	21,778	21,108	-	21,108	37,200	-	37,200	16,092
International Chancery Center	505	520	-	520	5,970		5,970	5,450
Foreign Service Retirement and Disability Fund	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	[158,900]	-	[158,900]	-

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	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
International Organizations	**3,462,582**	**3,277,882**	**101,300**	**3,379,182**	**3,668,505**	**-**	**3,668,505**	**289,323**
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	1,578,651	1,449,700	101,300	1,551,000	1,570,005	-	1,570,005	19,005
Contributions for International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA)	1,883,931	1,828,182		1,828,182	2,098,500	-	2,098,500	270,318
Related Programs	**158,612**	**153,179**	**-**	**153,179**	**131,821**	**-**	**131,821**	**(21,358)**
The Asia Foundation	17,864	17,000	-	17,000	15,400	-	15,400	(1,600)
Center for Middle Easter-Western Dialogue	1,304	840	-	840	798	-	798	(42)
Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program	304	500	-	500	449	-	449	(51)
Israeli Arab Scholarship Program	418	375	-	375	374	-	374	(1)
East-West Center	20,958	16,700	-	16,700	10,800	-	10,800	(5,900)
National Endowment for Democracy	117,764	117,764	-	117,764	104,000	-	104,000	(13,764)
International Commissions (Function 300)	**132,642**	**124,162**	**-**	**124,162**	**122,100**	**-**	**122,100**	**(2,062)**
International Boundary and Water Commission - Salaries and Expenses	43,213	44,722	-	44,722	46,700	-	46,700	1,978
International Boundary and Water Commission - Construction	26,447	31,453	-	31,453	30,400	-	30,400	(1,053)
								-
American Sections	**12,583**	**11,687**	**-**	**11,687**	**12,200**	**-**	**12,200**	**513**
International Joint Commission	7,984	7,012	-	7,012	7,392	-	7,392	380
International Boundary Commission	2,354	2,279	-	2,279	2,441	-	2,441	162
Border Environment Cooperation Commission	2,245	2,396	-	2,396	2,367	-	2,367	(29)
								-
International Fisheries Commissions	**50,399**	**36,300**	**-**	**36,300**	**32,800**	**-**	**32,800**	**(3,500)**
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**738,754**	**747,130**	**4,400**	**751,530**	**720,149**	**-**	**720,149**	**(31,381)**
International Broadcasting Operations	732,309	740,100	4,400	744,500	711,558	-	711,558	(32,942)
Broadcasting Capital Improvements	6,445	7,030	-	7,030	8,591	-	8,591	1,561
Other Programs	**39,420**	**30,589**	**8,411**	**39,000**	**37,400**	**-**	**37,400**	**(1,600)**
United States Institute of Peace	39,420	30,589	8,411	39,000	37,400	-	37,400	(1,600)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS	**33,381,357**	**29,532,334**	**6,575,330**	**36,107,664**	**32,273,164**	**3,882,871**	**36,156,035**	**48,371**
U.S Agency for International Development	**1,528,437**	**1,268,500**	**259,500**	**1,528,000**	**1,448,445**	**84,000**	**1,532,445**	**4,445**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	1,347,300	1,092,300	255,000	1,347,300	1,263,045	84,000	1,347,045	(255)
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	4,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Capital Investment Fund (CIF)	129,740	129,700	-	129,700	134,900	-	134,900	5,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	46,407	46,500	4,500	51,000	50,500	-	50,500	(500)

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	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**19,805,351**	**16,990,784**	**3,217,016**	**20,207,800**	**18,749,271**	**1,037,871**	**19,787,142**	**(420,658)**
Global Health Programs (USAID and State)[1,2]	7,832,310	8,167,860	-	8,167,860	7,854,000	-	7,854,000	(313,860)
Global Health Programs - USAID	[2,498,000]	[2,625,000]	-	[2,625,000]	[2,504,000]	-	[2,504,000]	[-121,000]
Global Health Programs - State	[5,334,310]	[5,542,860]	-	[5,542,860]	[5,350,000]	-	[5,350,000]	[-192,860]
Development Assistance (DA)	2,519,950	2,519,950	-	2,519,950	2,525,500	-	2,525,500	5,550
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	863,270	825,000	150,000	975,000	960,000	-	960,000	(15,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	54,890	50,141	6,554	56,695	57,600	-	57,600	905
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	39,920	10,000	30,000	40,000	50,000	-	50,000	10,000
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy (DCA)	[30,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	[40,000]	-	[40,000]	-
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,283	8,300	-	8,300	8,200	-	8,200	(100)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[3]	5,931,714	2,994,745	2,801,462	5,796,207	4,848,571	1,037,871	5,886,442	90,235
Democracy Fund	114,770	114,770	-	114,770	-	-	-	(114,770)
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	695,740	626,718	-	626,718	-	-	-	(626,718)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	1,694,604	1,646,100	229,000	1,875,100	1,625,400	-	1,625,400	(249,700)
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)	49,900	27,200	-	27,200	50,000	-	50,000	22,800
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	-	-	770,000	-	770,000	770,000
Independent Agencies	**1,324,345**	**1,325,700**	**-**	**1,325,700**	**1,314,800**	**-**	**1,314,800**	**(10,900)**
Peace Corps	374,250	375,000	-	375,000	374,500	-	374,500	(500)
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	898,200	-	898,200	898,200	-	898,200	-
Inter-American Foundation	22,454	22,500	-	22,500	18,100	-	18,100	(4,400)
African Development Foundation	29,441	30,000	-	30,000	24,000	-	24,000	(6,000)
Department of Treasury	**75,348**	**37,448**	**1,552**	**39,000**	**275,448**	**-**	**275,448**	**236,448**
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	25,448	1,552	27,000	25,448	-	25,448	(1,552)
Debt Restructuring	49,900	12,000		12,000	250,000	-	250,000	238,000
International Security Assistance	**8,413,954**	**7,269,819**	**3,097,262**	**10,367,081**	**7,941,233**	**2,761,000**	**10,702,233**	**335,152**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[4]	1,593,806	1,061,100	943,605	2,004,705	1,456,502	1,050,000	2,506,502	501,797
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	738,520	590,113	120,657	710,770	635,668		635,668	(75,102)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	304,390	302,818	81,000	383,818	249,100		249,100	(134,718)
International Military Education and Training (IMET)	105,788	105,788	-	105,788	102,643		102,643	(3,145)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)[7]	5,374,230	5,210,000	1,102,000	6,312,000	5,472,320	911,000	6,383,320	71,320
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)[5]	297,220	-	800,000	800,000	-	800,000	800,000	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	-	50,000	50,000	25,000	-	25,000	(25,000)
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
Multilateral Economic Assistance	**2,299,471**	**2,971,093**	**-**	**2,971,093**	**2,952,644**	**-**	**2,952,644**	**(18,449)**
International Organizations and Programs[6]	351,290	348,705		348,705	327,300		327,300	(21,405)
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	**1,948,181**	**2,622,388**	**-**	**2,622,388**	**2,625,344**	**-**	**2,625,344**	**2,956**
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820	89,820	-	89,820	129,400	-	129,400	39,580
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	184,630	-	184,630	185,000	-	185,000	370
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	49,900	-	49,900	50,000	-	50,000	100
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	117,364	-	117,364	186,957	-	186,957	69,593
International Development Association	1,232,530	1,325,000	-	1,325,000	1,358,500	-	1,358,500	33,500
Inter-American Development Bank	-	75,000	-	75,000	102,020	-	102,020	27,020
Inter-American Investment Corporation	20,958	4,670	-	4,670	-	-	-	(4,670)
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,950	25,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	(25,000)
Asian Development Fund	-	100,000	-	100,000	115,250	-	115,250	15,250
Asian Development Bank	106,373	106,586	-	106,586	106,799	-	106,799	213
African Development Bank	-	32,418	-	32,418	32,418	-	32,418	-
African Development Fund	109,780	172,500	-	172,500	195,000	-	195,000	22,500
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	174,500	-	174,500	-	-	-	(174,500)
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	29,440	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	99,800	135,000	-	135,000	134,000	-	134,000	(1,000)
Export & Investment Assistance	**(149,400)**	**(413,010)**	**-**	**(413,010)**	**(493,616)**	**-**	**(493,616)**	**(80,606)**
Export-Import Bank	2,575	(266,000)	-	(266,000)	(359,100)	-	(359,100)	(93,100)
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	(201,875)	(197,010)	-	(197,010)	(192,116)	-	(192,116)	4,894
Trade and Development Agency	49,900	50,000	-	50,000	57,600	-	57,600	7,600
Related International Affairs Accounts	**83,851**	**82,000**	**-**	**82,000**	**84,939**	**-**	**84,939**	**2,939**
International Trade Commission	81,696	80,000	-	80,000	82,800	-	82,800	2,800
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,155	2,000	-	2,000	2,139	-	2,139	139
Department of Agriculture	**1,696,101**	**1,650,000**	**-**	**1,650,000**	**1,584,000**	**-**	**1,584,000**	**(66,000)**
Food for Peace Act Title II	1,497,000	1,466,000	-	1,466,000	1,400,000	-	1,400,000	(66,000)
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	199,101	184,000	-	184,000	184,000	-	184,000	-

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
($000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate Enduring	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2012 Estimate Total	FY 2013 Request Enduring	FY 2013 Request OCO	FY 2013 Request Total	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
Rescissions								
Total Rescissions State Operations	**(72,000)**	**(13,700)**	**-**	**(13,700)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,700**
Diplomatic & Consular Programs (D&CP)	**(55,000)**	**(13,700)**	**-**	**(13,700)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**13,700**
Ongoing Operations Worldwide	-	(5,700)	-	(5,700)	-	-	-	5,700
Worldwide Security Protection	(55,000)	(8,000)	-	(8,000)	-	-	-	8,000
Buying Power Maintenance Account	**(17,000)**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Rescissions Foreign Operations	**(433,883)**	**(500,000)**	**-**	**(500,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**500,000**
Bilateral Economic Assistance	**(151,700)**	**(100,000)**	**-**	**(100,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**100,000**
Assistance for the Independent States of the Former Soviet Union(FSA)	(11,700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Development Assistance (DA)	(1,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund (ESF)	(120,000)	(100,000)	-	(100,000)	-	-	-	100,000
Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA)	(19,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Security Assistance	**(7,183)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE)	(7,183)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Export & Investment Assistance	**(275,000)**	**(400,000)**	**-**	**(400,000)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**400,000**
Export-Import Bank	(275,000)	(400,000)	-	(400,000)	-	-	-	400,000

Footnotes

1/ Global Health Programs was previously the Global Health and Child Survival (GHCS) account.

2/ The FY 2011 Actual level reflects the transfer of $3.0 million from International Organizations & Programs to Global Health Programs-USAID (GHP).

3/ The FY 2012 Estimate for Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO reflects a $40 million transfer from the FY 2012 Estimate International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO account.

4/ The FY 2012 Estimate for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement(INCLE) -OCO reflects a $40 million transfer to Economic Support Fund (ESF) - OCO.

5/ The FY 2011 Actual reflects a $297.22 million transfer to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF).

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Global Climate Change

A Whole-of-Government Approach

In a time of tough choices and fiscal discipline, the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) will draw on expertise from across the federal government to design and implement tightly focused programs that will promote cleaner, more sustainable development. These programs will increase resilience in developing countries by anticipating climate change impacts and making early and smart investments to reduce the risk of damage, loss of life and broader instability that can result from extreme weather and climate events. GCCI programs will help put developing countries on a sustainable, private sector-driven clean energy path, increasing trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses and improving air quality and human health around the world. Programs will also help save tropical forests that store carbon, create buffers against droughts and floods, help maintain clean water supply, and shelter biodiversity. To accomplish these tasks, the GCCI will build partner country capabilities to plan for and respond to a changing climate, engage and strengthen civil society participation in identifying and implementing measures, and leverage substantial investments by the private sector and partner governments, as well as other donors.

The GCCI demonstrates U.S. leadership on a high-profile international issue of great importance to emerging economies and developing countries worldwide. It also has implications for national security: climate change is a "threat multiplier," according to U.S. military and intelligence communities. For example, disruptions in agricultural production and water scarcity, which will be exacerbated by climate change, could lead to national and regional resource governance tensions and conflicts. Meeting the U.S. Government's international commitments to climate-related foreign assistance puts the United States in a better position to ensure other countries meet their climate change commitments – including the commitment at the December 2011 Durban climate negotiations to seek an agreement that will require emissions reductions commitments from all countries, developed and developing. Failure to lead on this issue would undermine U.S. standing and influence around the world.

The FY 2013 Administration GCCI request is $770 million, which will be programmed through the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID, $349 million), the U.S. Department of State ($120.5 million), and the U.S. Department of the Treasury ($300 million). Programs will focus increasingly on supporting mechanisms to help leverage the funds necessary to make larger climate-friendly investments. This will include credible monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) systems for measuring greenhouse gas emissions as well as expansion of "pay-for-performance" programs. Working in partnership with national and local governments, business interests, and other non-governmental groups, USAID, State, and Treasury will target GCCI investments where we can make the biggest difference in the initiative's three pillars:

- **Building Resilience to Climate-Related Disasters and Damages (Adaptation)**: By decreasing vulnerabilities in key sectors like agriculture, clean water and sanitation, natural resources management, and human health, U.S. programs help ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks.

- **Promoting Clean Energy:** U.S. investments will support energy efficiency and conservation while accelerating the development and deployment of renewable and advanced energy technologies.

- **Conserving Forests and Promoting Sustainable Land Use (Sustainable Landscapes):** Sustainably managed forests and other natural landscapes store large amounts of carbon and provide numerous benefits to current and future generations. The GCCI will continue to support the U.S. Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) strategy by strengthening the international policy architecture for REDD+ and focusing on forests and drivers of deforestation. Activities may also expand to include mitigation opportunities in non-forested landscapes such as peatlands, wetlands, grasslands and agricultural lands.

The USAID and State requests, outlined in more detail below, are complemented by Treasury's requests for support of the Climate Investment Funds, including $185 million for the Clean Technology Fund (which focuses on clean energy investments), and $50 million for the Strategic Climate Fund (whose constituent sub-funds focus on clean energy, adaptation, and forests). Each of these funds targets a small group of priority countries to leverage maximum donor resources and impact. Treasury's request also includes $129.4 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF); of which 50 percent, or approximately $65 million, supports clean energy and forest-related activities.

The Administration's request deliberately balances bilateral and multilateral programs to harness the comparative advantages of each approach. Bilateral programming, primarily through USAID, enables the United States to engage directly with countries to improve the policy and regulatory environment for addressing climate change issues in a given country or region. Bilateral programs help build capacity at a country level to respond to climate change impacts and invest in strong country-to-country relationships that transcend climate change. Multilateral funding, through both State and Treasury, leverages additional donor contributions that finance physical infrastructure investments and builds the global commitment needed to accompany policy and regulatory advances. U.S. contributions to the multilateral Clean Technology Fund leverage an estimated $16 for each $1 from the United States.

USAID and State Department International Investments under the GCCI

In FY 2013, State and USAID will build on previous investments to amplify development impacts, support technologies and strategies that lead to lower emissions development paths that support economic growth, reduce climate-related security risks, and protect U.S. interests.

Request by Pillar and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase/ Decrease
TOTAL	**522,900**	**481,500**	**469,500**	**-12,000**
Adaptation	184,000	184,500	190,000	5,500
Clean Energy	184,500	160,000	149,000	-11,000
Sustainable Landscapes	154,400	137,000	130,500	-6,500

Request by Pillar and Account

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Request	DA	ESF	IO&P
FY 2013 TOTAL	469,500	322,000	107,000	40,500
Adaptation	190,000	141,000	42,000	7,000
Clean Energy	149,000	67,500	48,000	33,500
Sustainable Landscapes	130,500	113,500	17,000	-

Note: In addition to the core funding summarized here, the FY 2013 Request also includes funding for other programs that deliver significant climate co-benefits (e.g., the Feed the Future Initiative, the Global Health Initiative, biodiversity and water programs).

Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies (EC-LEDS): Through this program the United States works with a targeted group of countries on the development and implementation of long-term, economy-wide strategies to promote sustainable, lower-emissions growth. This is at the heart of the U.S. climate change mitigation effort. The State Department and USAID together coordinate a whole-of-government effort that brings to bear technical expertise from the Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Energy and other technical agencies to provide support to partner country governments on ways to improve energy efficiency and decrease emissions from industry, transportation, agriculture, forests and other sectors. This program helps to ensure that climate change assistance is aligned with partner country priorities, coordinated with other donor and multilateral efforts, and targeted towards the areas of greatest strategic importance to the U.S. LEDS work could include supporting greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, emissions and economic modeling, or financing and implementation planning for specific low carbon growth options.

The Enhancing Capacity for LEDS effort is also State and USAID's joint Agency Priority Goal for Climate Change.

USAID and State Department Requests

USAID requests $349 million for climate change programs. As the U.S. Government's lead for bilateral and regional climate programs, USAID will work directly with countries to help accelerate their transition to climate-resilient low emission sustainable economic development. It will conduct its programming according to its newly released Climate Change and Development Strategy, and in so doing will pursue three priorities:

- Accelerate the transition to low emissions development by supporting country-developed LEDS and more direct investments in clean energy and sustainable landscapes;
- Increase the resilience of people, places, and livelihoods through investments in adaptation; and
- Strengthen development outcomes by integrating consideration of climate change in Agency programming, learning, policy dialogues, and operations.

The **U.S. Department of State** requests $120.5 million for climate change programming through the Bureaus of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, International Organization Affairs and Western Hemisphere Affairs. State Department programs will continue to reinforce U.S. diplomatic efforts in multilateral climate fora such as the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Montreal Protocol, as well as through initiatives such as the Clean Energy Ministerial and Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas

(ECPA). State's ability to work through these initiatives and the international negotiating process, with key developing country leaders such as India, China, Brazil, and South Africa, is crucial to shaping effective global approaches to both mitigation and adaptation.

Requests by Program Pillars

Adaptation ($190 million)

U.S. programs will help maintain hard-won development gains and contribute to stability and sustainable economic growth. The impacts of extreme weather events such as drought, floods and storms can aggravate problems such as poverty, social tensions, environmental degradation, and weak political institutions, according to the 2008 National Intelligence Assessment on Climate Change. Climate change makes these phenomena more likely and more dangerous. Targeted efforts can make developing countries less susceptible to these threats, to the benefit of those countries and the United States.

The World Bank estimates that every dollar spent on disaster preparedness saves seven dollars in disaster response. Helping countries manage climate and weather-related risks prevents loss of life and reduces the need for post-disaster assistance. The slow onset impacts of climate change (e.g. glacial melt and sea level rise), also may disproportionately affect existing vulnerable and marginalized populations, and need to be addressed. Building resilience is a critical investment: left unaddressed, economic losses from climate-related disasters and damage in some developing countries could be as high as 19% of GDP by 2030.

USAID programming ($144 million) will help countries that are most vulnerable to climate change address the arenas in which climate stresses affect critical inputs to priority economic growth sectors, from infrastructure to basic health and water services to agricultural systems, to urban planning, to natural resource management. The Agency will focus on three adaptation goals:

- **Improve access to science and analysis for decision making:** USAID is investing in partner country scientific capacity and improving access to and use of climate information and evidence-based analysis to help societies identify vulnerabilities and evaluate the costs and benefits of potential adaptation strategies. For example, the Agency will work to expand its flagship program, SERVIR, a global network of regional centers in partnership with NASA that integrate geospatial, satellite and ground data for host country governments' and citizens' use. The newest hub based in Nepal is tracking glacial melt across the Hindu-Kush-Himalaya region which provides water for over a billion people. USAID is expanding collaboration with the National Science Foundation to enable developing country scientists to partner with U.S.-based researchers and connect them to development practitioners.

- **Establish effective governance systems.** USAID will work with partner countries to create the conditions in which good scientific and socio-economic data can lead to more effective actions that reduce vulnerability to climate change. This requires sound policies and regulations, as well as effective institutions and processes to draft, implement, monitor and enforce them. USAID will help countries to factor climate vulnerabilities and resilience into development planning, national and community-based disaster management and risk reduction plans; to implement effective adaptation strategies; and to exchange lessons learned among officials and private citizens grappling with similar climate change challenges. An example of USAID adaptation governance work is strengthening the Caribbean Institute for

Meteorology and Hydrology, which was listed as a first tier center of excellence by the World Meteorological Organization.

- **Identify and take actions that increase climate resilience.** USAID will implement adaptation strategies that help make development programs in infrastructure, health, energy, water, agriculture, disaster risk reduction, conflict, natural resources management, and other sectors less vulnerable to a changing climate. Climate change adaptation approaches will be designed to address the specific needs of local communities to preserve development gains and avoid economic losses due to increased variability and climate extremes as well as slower-onset climatic shifts, and will build on USAID's past work in climate-related fields. An example of implementing an adaptation strategy is pioneering insurance products for herders in case of drought in collaboration with private insurance companies.

USAID prioritizes work with vulnerable countries, both in terms of exposure to physical impacts of climate change and socio-economic sensitivity to those impacts. Thus USAID will focus on least developed countries (LDCs), African countries, small-island developing states, and glacier-dependent countries. Recognizing that relatively small investments can yield significant benefits for reduced vulnerability, a large number of countries participate in USAID's adaptation program. Programs will build upon ongoing national adaptation planning processes. USAID also invests in collecting data and defining measures against which we can assess vulnerability and evaluate the efficacy of our programs.

State Department programming ($46 million) will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through contributions to the Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)**.** The LDCF supports the adaptation needs of the 49 least developed countries, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. The SCCF also assists countries in implementing adaptation measures, but unlike the LDCF, it can work in all developing countries, including non-LDC small island developing states and glacier-dependent countries. Both funds concentrate on sectors that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, such as agriculture and food security, water supply, and coastal management. Past U.S. contributions to these funds have leveraged additional contributions from other donors to allow support for larger activities than would be possible with U.S. Government funding alone. State also supports adaptation through its contribution to the UNFCCC (including the work of the Adaptation Task Force), as well as activities under ECPA.

These programs are complemented by U.S. support, through the Treasury Department, for adaptation activities through the multilateral Pilot Program on Climate Resilience, which is part of the Strategic Climate Fund.

Clean Energy ($149 million)

One of the major development challenges of the twenty-first century is to manage global energy resources in ways that support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, promote secure, diversified and cost-effective energy supplies, and address the threat of climate change. **This challenge requires a global transition to the sustainable, clean energy economy of the future**. Much of the investment for this transition will occur in developing countries where energy infrastructure investment for the next 25 years is expected to total over $20 trillion. This presents an enormous opportunity to work with developing country partners to develop and deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that will support their broad development goals and avoid locking in greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. Technical assistance activities

under this request will complement the multilateral investments focused on large infrastructure activities managed by the Department of Treasury.

Clean Energy programs **reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and energy use** in four priority areas: 1) energy efficiency, 2) low-carbon energy, 3) clean transport, and 4) energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including the preparation of necessary conditions to attract private investment. In the near term, emissions reductions will follow from continued policy and sector reform efforts.

USAID funds ($86.5 million) will work to strengthen countries' ability to use indigenous or regional clean energy resources at both small and large scales, including wind, solar, biomass, and hydropower; and will support improvements in efficiency of buildings, appliances, and industrial applications, all of which can reduce greenhouse gas emissions from the energy sector.

USAID will focus its support in a smaller group of target countries than in the past, based on emissions reduction potential, renewable energy potential, progress in implementing the key reforms that are known to be preconditions for successful clean energy development, ability to demonstrate regional leadership of clean energy issues, and participation in LEDS cooperation work with the United States. Investments through USAID regional programs will address issues such as integration of renewable energy into and improved efficiency of regional power grids. Both country-level and central USAID clean energy programming will support the State Department and USAID's joint Agency Priority Goal of working with 20 LEDS partner countries by 2013.

For example, in Kenya, USAID is providing capacity building to the newly-formed Government of Kenya- owned Kenya Electricity Transmission Company Limited that will enable it to successfully negotiate commercial obligations on a new 470 kilometer transmission line to the remote, privately-owned 300 megawatt Lake Turkana Wind Power (LTWP) project. This transmission line will significantly stimulate the development of other renewable energy and geothermal plants located along its path in the Great Rift Valley. The LTWP project adds new renewable generation capacity equal to 25 percent of Kenya's current capacity and has the potential to displace at least 650,000 tons per year of carbon dioxide equivalent emissions.

The State Department ($62.5 million) will focus FY 2013 resources on multilateral and plurilateral efforts that complement diplomatic efforts to promote cleaner energy and reduce pollution, particularly through the adoption of new energy-efficient, renewable energy, and greenhouse gas pollution-reducing technologies and policies. As part of the Clean Energy Ministerial process, funding will continue to support programs such as the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative, which promotes improved energy efficiency standards for household appliances and solar lights, and dissemination of information on cleaner energy technologies. Funding for the Global Methane Initiative**,** the Montreal Protocol for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, and a new initiative currently under development will promote concerted international action on extremely powerful but short-lived greenhouse gases such as methane, black carbon, hydrofluorocarbons, and ozone-depleting substances. Funding for the UNFCCC, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and related bodies continues to support diplomatic and scientific efforts necessary for international consensus and action. State will also continue to support clean energy work in the Western Hemisphere through the ECPA. One example of effectiveness: State funding for the Global Methane Initiative eliminated over nine million tons of greenhouse gas emissions in FY 2011, with potential for far more, by transferring technology on best practices to reduce methane emissions from agriculture, landfills, oil and gas infrastructure, and mine shafts.

These programs are complemented by the Treasury request for clean energy activities through the Clean Technology Fund, the Program for Scaling-up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries component of the Strategic Climate Fund, and the GEF (part of which supports clean energy investments).

Sustainable Landscapes ($130.5 million)

Sustainable Landscapes funding will support programs to **reduce greenhouse gas emissions, protect irreplaceable natural resources in ecosystems of global significance, and provide economic empowerment to vulnerable populations.**

Deforestation is the second largest source of carbon dioxide emissions from human activity. Targeting these emissions, in particular those associated with tropical deforestation, is among the most cost-effective near-term mitigation opportunities. Sustainably managing forests also preserves critical biodiversity. For example, 70 percent of the plants identified as having anti-cancer characteristics by the U.S. National Cancer Institute are found only in tropical forests. By helping developing countries reduce illegal logging and forest clearing, the United States is fulfilling its commitment to combat global deforestation, and ensuring a level playing field for sustainably produced forest products, including from the United States. Degradation of other landscape types – such as peatlands, wetlands, grasslands and agricultural lands – also contributes to global greenhouse gas emissions. Deforestation and degradation of other natural landscapes in developing countries also has contributed to poverty and social instability, increasing security risks for the United States. By working with developing nations to improve land management, we can help them improve their well-being and increase stability.

U.S. programs will take on the drivers of international deforestation – unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share the economic benefits of sustainable forest and land management with local communities. These investments will also support other development goals – such as economic growth, food security, good governance, and health – and produce the benefits of cleaner air, cleaner water, and increased water availability.

USAID ($118.5 million) focuses primarily on forests and the drivers of deforestation. The major focus of USAID's efforts is to increase the readiness of developing countries to implement REDD+, with funding directed in accordance with the U.S. Government's comprehensive REDD+ strategy. In order for REDD+ to function as a pay-for-performance mechanism, it will be essential that adequate MRV systems are in place, and that national policy frameworks link to sub-national planning and implementation. USAID will strengthen partner country capacity to develop systems for forest carbon measurement and monitoring, to conduct greenhouse gas inventories, and to do land use planning that reduces deforestation while also ensuring the rights and engagement of local and indigenous communities.

USAID investments will continue to target a small number of countries and regions with high priority forest landscapes (such as the Amazon and Congo basins), high "demonstration value" activities (e.g., early movers able to demonstrate that results-based payments can be credible) or MRV systems for forest emissions and market readiness. LEDS partner countries will be a particular focus of USAID Sustainable Landscapes investments through bilateral, regional, and central programs. Examples of USAID Sustainable Landscapes activities include: advancing methodologies for forest greenhouse gas measurement that are practical and accurate; and improving land use and forestry management practices resulting in a 50 percent reduction in carbon emissions in targeted areas in Indonesia, one of the planet's most biodiverse countries, and also its third-largest greenhouse gas emitter.

The State Department ($12 million) will continue to support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility's (FCPF) efforts to help developing countries measure forest carbon stocks and design deforestation emissions reductions strategies. The FCPF has emerged as a key forum for international discussions on REDD+ and other important issues in the climate change negotiations arena. The contribution will help the U.S. shape how the FCPF operates, influence evolving REDD+ approaches, leverage funds from other donors, and help the FCPF to expand its programs in the world's critical forest basins. State will also support international partnerships to protect Western hemisphere tropical forests, particularly the Andean Amazon forests, through the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas.

These programs are complemented by the Treasury requests for support of sustainable landscapes activities through the GEF (part of which supports sustainable landscape activities) and the Forest Investment Program under the Strategic Climate Fund.

FY 2013 Global Climate Change Request

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	Adaptation	Clean Energy	Sustainable Landscape
TOTAL	469,500	190,000	149,000	130,500
Development Assistance	322,000	141,000	67,500	113,500
Africa	79,400	42,000	13,000	24,400
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Ghana	3,000	-	-	3,000
Kenya	7,000	3,000	4,000	-
Malawi	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	-	3,000	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Zambia	5,000	-	-	5,000
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	5,000	4,000	-	1,000
USAID Central Africa Regional	9,400	-	-	9,400
USAID East Africa Regional	7,000	5,000	2,000	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,000	4,000	2,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,000	5,000	2,000	3,000
East Asia and Pacific	68,500	28,500	12,000	28,000
Cambodia	7,500	4,000	-	3,500
Indonesia	14,000	3,000	3,000	8,000
Philippines	16,500	10,500	3,000	3,000
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	8,000	3,000	2,500	2,500
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	20,500	6,000	3,500	11,000
South and Central Asia	26,000	10,000	8,000	8,000

Bangladesh	12,000	4,000	5,000	3,000
India	8,000	2,000	3,000	3,000
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	4,000	2,000	-	2,000
Western Hemisphere	61,100	21,500	10,500	29,100
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-
Ecuador	3,000	-	-	3,000
Guatemala	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mexico	10,000	-	5,000	5,000
Peru	9,600	3,000	-	6,600
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	7,000	-	3,000	4,000
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	5,000	2,000	-	3,000
USAID South America Regional	9,000	2,000	2,500	4,500
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,000	11,000	-	-
DCHA/PPM	11,000	11,000	-	-
EGAT - Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	72,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	72,000	24,000	24,000	24,000
PPL - Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	1,000	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	1,000	-	-
Economic Support Fund	107,000	42,000	48,000	17,000
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	-	12,500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Eurasia Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-
Europe Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	2,500	-	2,500	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	17,000	5,000	5,000	7,000
Colombia	12,000	3,000	4,000	5,000
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
OES - Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	75,000	37,000	28,000	10,000
OES/CC Climate Change	75,000	37,000	28,000	10,000
International Organizations and Programs	40,500	7,000	33,500	-
IO - International Organizations	40,500	7,000	33,500	-
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	13,000	7,000	6,000	-
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,500	-	27,500	-

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GLOBAL HEALTH INITIATIVE

Overview
The United States Government is a world leader in global health, saving and improving millions of lives. U.S. global health investments--a signature of American leadership and values in the world--strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. The response to global health problems, however, is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. We will challenge the global community to also provide leadership in building healthier, stronger, more self-sufficient nations.

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is the Obama Administration's strategy to protect Americans, save lives, and create stronger nations. Led by the Department of State, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), and the Department of Health and Human Services and joined by a host of other federal agencies, GHI builds on current platforms including those established by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI). We maximize the health impact of every dollar invested through a strategic focus on saving mothers and children, creating an AIDS-free generation, and fighting other infectious diseases. GHI seeks to deliver a focused, cost-effective and results-oriented program to address the most challenging health issues and will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government and others.

Overall, the Administration will invest $8.4 billion in GHI in FY 2013. This includes $507 million requested in the budgets of other USG agencies. For GHI programs administered by the Department of State and USAID, $7.9 billion is requested in the Global Health Programs account.

Our request of $7.9 billion supports President Obama's goal of an AIDS-free generation and aims to provide life-saving treatment to six million people globally by the end of 2013. Our program also focuses on high-impact areas such as maternal and child health and malaria.

($ in millions)	FY 2011 Actual *	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
GLOBAL HEALTH PROGRAMS (GHP)	**7,832**	**8,168**	**7,854**
Saving Mothers and Children	**1,799**	**1,892**	**1,830**
Malaria	619	650	619
Maternal & Child Health	549	606	578
Family Planning / Reproductive Health	527	524	530
Nutrition	90	95	90
Social Services (Vulnerable Children)	15	18	13
Creating an AIDS-free Generation	**5,684**	**5,893**	**5,680**
HIV/AIDS	5,684	5,893	5,680
Of which, Global Fund	*749*	*1,300*	*1,650*
Fighting Other Infectious Diseases	**349**	**383**	**344**
Tuberculosis	225	236	224
Pandemic Influenza / Other Emerging Threats	48	58	53
Neglected Tropical Diseases	77	89	67

* FY 2011 Actual includes $3 million transferred from the International Organizations and Programs account.

The Vision

The paramount objective of GHI is to achieve major improvements in health outcomes in three key areas: saving mothers and children, creating an AIDS-free generation, and fighting other infectious diseases. In partnership with governments, donors, and other global and national health organizations, the U.S. government will accelerate progress toward ambitious health goals to improve the lives of millions while building sustainable health systems. To these ends, GHI supports the following goals and targets:

Saving Mothers and Children

- **Malaria**: Through PMI, halve the burden of malaria for 450 million people, representing 70 percent of the at-risk population in Africa. Malaria efforts will expand into Nigeria and the Democratic Republic of Congo.

- **Maternal Health**: Reduce maternal mortality by 30 percent across assisted countries.

- **Child Health**: Reduce under-five mortality rates by 35 percent across assisted countries.

- **Family Planning and Reproductive Health**: Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies. This will be accomplished by reaching a modern contraceptive prevalence rate of 35 percent on average across assisted countries and reducing to 20 percent the proportion of women aged 18-24 who give birth for the first time before age 18.

- **Nutrition**: Reduce child undernutrition by 30 percent across assisted food-insecure countries in conjunction with the President's Feed the Future Initiative.

Creating an AIDS-free Generation

- **HIV/AIDS**: Through PEPFAR, support the prevention of more than 12 million new HIV infections; provide direct support for more than 6 million people on treatment; and support care for more than 12 million people, including 5 million orphans and vulnerable children.

Fighting Other Infectious Diseases

- **Tuberculosis (TB)**: Contribute to the treatment of a minimum of 2.6 million new sputum smear positive TB cases and 57,200 multi-drug resistant (MDR) cases of TB.

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

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

Approach and Implementation

The U.S. global health portfolio includes a diverse set of programs and investments in approximately 80 countries worldwide with over 40 countries having completed or in the process of completing a GHI Country Strategy. GHI Country Strategies are developed by USG interagency health teams in country in partnership with health sector development stakeholders, civil society, and are grounded in the priority needs identified by the country health-sector policies and plans. The strategies focus where application of the GHI principles can result in synergies and efficiencies in programming that improve the effectiveness of U.S. Government health investments in programs under GHI. Implementation of these strategies has already begun to show results in fostering country ownership, strategic coordination and integration, and health systems strengthening.

While specific disease and system priorities and U.S. investments will vary by country, GHI implementation in the GHI Country Strategies has four standard components:

- Collaborate for impact: Promote country ownership and align our investments with country-owned plans, including improved coordination across U.S. agencies and with other donors, with the aim of making programs sustainable; leverage and help partner governments coordinate investments by other donors; and create and use systems for feedback about program successes and challenges to focus resources most effectively.

- Do more of what works: Identify, take to scale, and evaluate evidence-based, proven approaches in family planning, nutrition, HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB, MCH, NTDs, safe water, sanitation and hygiene, and other health programs to improve the health of women, newborns, children and their families and communities.

- Build on and expand existing country-owned platforms to foster stronger systems and sustainable results: Strengthen health systems' functions to ensure the quality and reach of health services and public health programs in the short and long terms, and work with governments to ensure the sustainability of their health programming.

- Innovate for results: Identify, implement, and rigorously evaluate new approaches that reward efficiency, effectiveness, and sustainability. Focus particular attention on promising approaches to service delivery, community-based approaches, private-sector participation, performance incentives, costing of service delivery approaches, promotion of positive health behaviors, and other strategies that have potential to increase value for money. Increase tolerance for calculated risk-taking, including learning from unsuccessful efforts on the path to success.

Accelerating Impact: GHI Country Strategies

Although GHI is being implemented everywhere U.S. global health dollars are at work, an intensified effort is underway in a subset of "GHI Plus" countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Nepal, and Rwanda. The strategies for these countries are one year old and now in the implementation phase, delivering more powerful results in terms of lives saved and people served using fewer taxpayer dollars. The GHI Plus countries are providing opportunities for the U.S. to learn how to build upon and strengthen existing country-owned delivery platforms, as well as how to use various programmatic inputs to deliver results in collaboration with our partners. Central to the generation of this knowledge is a robust research and monitoring and evaluation process that has begun.

FY 2013 Global Health Programs (GHP) Request

The Global Health Programs account (formerly "Global Health and Child Survival") funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The FY 2013 budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement the GHI by taking the investments made in PEPFAR, PMI, maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs, and expanding their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care. For all programs, resources will be targeted toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, the greatest potential to leverage U.S. Government programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors.

Saving Mothers and Children

Under American leadership, the world has made remarkable strides in both public and private efforts toward saving the lives of women and children, yet maternal and child mortality remains a critical problem in developing countries. Since 2008, USAID, with contributions from the international community, have reached DPT3 coverage of 66 percent in 24 assisted countries. In addition, starting from zero and working in coordination with the Global Alliance for Vaccines, 12 countries have introduced new vaccines for pneumococcal and five have introduced rotavirus vaccines. Programs are also making progress in maternal health with increases in key indicators such as births attended by professional medical personnel and women delivering in a facility. These positive trends will contribute to a decrease in overall maternal and child mortality.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($578 million) funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. Every year in developing countries, 8.1 million children under five die, two-thirds of which are preventable, and more than 350,000 mothers die annually from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2013, increased funding ($145 million) is requested within MCH for the GAVI Alliance, in support of the Administration's historic three-year, $450 million pledge to this important partner. These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements. GHI will further enhance its impact through programs aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the first vital 24 hours postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – the highest point of risk during labor and delivery.

Malaria ($619 million) funding will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Last year, an estimated 781,000 people died of malaria and about 225 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. In the fight against malaria, USAID

distributed 63 million artemisinnin combination therapies, 32 million insecticide-treated nets, 6.9 million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women, and protected 58 million people with indoor residual spraying, since 2008. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 22 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinnin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and implementation of interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($530 million) funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. Annually, 53 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 25 million women obtain abortions. In 2009 and 2010, USAID's family planning and reproductive health programs averted 11.9 million unintended pregnancies. Family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Activities will also support the key elements of successful FP programs including: mobilization of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation.

Nutrition ($90 million) More than 200 million children under age five and one in three women in the developing world suffers from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, thirty million infants, children, and women have been provided core nutrition interventions. Nutrition activities will be linked with the Feed the Future Initiative and evidence-based interventions that focus on the prevention of undernutrition through integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Vulnerable Children ($13 million) for the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership in order to build a long-term

sustainable response to the epidemic. Under this Administration, unprecedented progress has been made in the fight against AIDS, including a more than doubling of individuals in lifesaving antiretroviral treatment (3.9 million in FY 2011, up from 1.7 million in FY 2008). Through increased programming in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, 200,000 infant HIV infections were averted in 2011. In addition, in 2011 care services were provided to almost 13 million people (including 4 million orphans and vulnerable children), a 55 percent increase from 2008.

As a result of recent scientific advances, the Obama Administration announced its commitment to pursue the goal of an AIDS-free generation. Strong U.S. leadership along with a heightened commitment by other partners will allow us to seize the opportunity for significant progress toward this goal. PEPFAR is pursuing a mix of high-impact prevention tools tailored to each partner country, while making smart investments and ensuring other partners join us in meeting this shared global responsibility. PEPFAR has prioritized prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, voluntary medical male circumcision, access to condoms, and antiretroviral treatment (ART) as prevention. These interventions, when delivered in combination and with behavioral support, can dramatically reduce new infections and save more lives. Part of this strategy includes supporting six million people on ART globally by the end of 2013, an increase of over two million from FY 2011 results. In addition, PEPFAR platforms are being utilized by other U.S. Government global health programs under GHI to advance other priorities such as reducing maternal mortality rates and curbing malaria.

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. The Request includes a total $5,680 million in GHP ($5,350 million GHP-State and $330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, support for international partners, and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs ($3,629 million including $3,393 million GHP-State and $236 million GHP-USAID):

- $3,393 million GHP-State will support ongoing implementation of "Partnership Frameworks," with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in their response to HIV/AIDS. These Frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement, linking U.S. Government, partner country and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform and financing for HIV/AIDS and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized and sustainable HIV/AIDS response.

  PEPFAR programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care support the Administration's overall emphasis through GHI on improving health outcomes, increasing program sustainability and integration, and strengthening health systems, as well as prioritizing implementation of evidence-based interventions such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, voluntary medical male circumcision, condoms, and antiretroviral treatment as prevention. Programs work by expanding partnerships with countries and building capacity for effective, innovative, and sustainable services; creating a supportive and enabling policy environment for combating HIV/AIDS; and implementing strong monitoring and evaluation systems to identify effective programs and best practices, determine progress toward goals, and ensure alignment with PEPFAR strategies.

In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities.

- $236 million GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. This includes support for programs that work with orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. Funding supports centrally-driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID will also continue to support the development of advanced product leads, such as the Dapivirine vaginal ring, delivery methods, and multiple-purpose agents (to prevent pregnancy and sexual transmitted infections as well as HIV). USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded with these resources complement and enhance efforts funded through the GHP-State account.

International Partnerships ($1,789 million including $1,695 GHP-State and $94 million GHP-USAID)

- $1,695 million GHP-State for a $1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS. The contribution to the Global Fund will fulfill the Administration's pledge of $4 billion during FY 2011 – FY 2013. The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and impact and aggressively address any evidence of corruption. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

- $94 million GHP-USAID to support the Commodity Fund and major research with worldwide impact. Funding for the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials at several sites in Africa. Funding for microbicides research activities will focus on advancing 1 percent tenofovir gel for HIV prevention through product approval and introduction.

Oversight and Management ($182 million GHP-State) funding supports costs incurred by multiple U.S. Government 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.

Technical Support, Strategic Information and Evaluation ($80 million GHP-State) funding supports central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-

cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Fighting Other Infectious Diseases

While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. Government can make a marked difference—saving mothers and children and creating an AIDS-free generation—U.S. Government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza. The Request includes $344 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) ($224 million) funding for programs which address a disease that is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.4 million people die annually from TB, and there are 8.8 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID program efforts focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB, and MDR-TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) ($67 million) More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma and three soil-transmitted helminthes.

USAID programs will use an agency-tested and the World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. USAID centrally leverages the vast majority of the drugs through partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies, which donate close to a billion dollars worth of drugs each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET) ($53 million) funding for programs that focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1, H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities

that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

GHP Country-Specific Allocations

Assistance provided through the GHP sub-accounts (GHP-State and GHP-USAID) will support the GHI principles, improving health outcomes by working with partner countries to build a sustainable response by investing in health systems and promoting innovation. Each of the countries and investments reflected in the chart that follows is essential for achieving the ambitious outcomes and objectives envisaged in the GHI. FY 2013 requests for GHP funding are further described in the respective country and program narratives elsewhere in this Congressional Budget Justification document.

For the countries of Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia, the FY 2013 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account in the GHP account as well as in the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) accounts.

Global Health Initiative - FY 2013

($ in thousands)	GHP Total	HIV/AIDS State	HIV/AIDS USAID	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
TOTAL	7,854,000	5,350,000	330,000	224,000	619,000	578,000	530,000	90,000	53,000	67,000	13,000
Africa	4,258,228	2,956,818	88,760	76,700	538,000	236,200	307,150	54,600	-	-	-
Angola	50,000	10,300	4,400	-	30,000	1,300	4,000	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,500	-	-	-	17,000	3,500	3,000	-	-	-	-
Botswana	60,640	60,640	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	19,500	5,000	3,500	-	6,000	2,000	3,000	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	16,750	15,250	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	121,422	121,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dem. Republic of the Congo	126,938	37,238	9,200	12,000	35,000	17,000	14,500	2,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	1,800	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	160,989	54,089	-	10,000	39,000	22,000	29,000	6,900	-	-	-
Ghana	69,000	8,700	5,500	-	28,000	8,000	13,000	5,800	-	-	-
Guinea	15,500	-	-	-	10,000	2,500	3,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	356,802	277,402	-	4,000	35,000	10,000	27,400	3,000	-	-	-
Lesotho	27,624	21,224	6,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	31,395	695	2,700	-	12,000	9,000	7,000	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	49,000	-	-	-	26,000	9,000	14,000	-	-	-	-
Malawi	115,498	45,098	15,500	1,500	23,500	13,000	12,700	4,200	-	-	-
Mali	62,750	1,500	3,000	-	25,500	15,000	13,550	4,200	-	-	-
Mozambique	276,339	209,739	-	5,000	29,000	16,000	11,500	5,100	-	-	-
Namibia	73,500	73,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	547,500	438,600	-	10,000	44,000	23,700	31,200	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	147,586	104,086	-	-	18,000	10,000	13,000	2,500	-	-	-
Senegal	54,797	1,397	3,000	-	24,000	7,000	15,400	4,000	-	-	-
South Africa	470,427	459,427	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	52,610	16,600	2,010	1,500	4,500	20,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,600	30,700	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	435,995	344,295	-	4,000	45,000	9,000	26,800	6,900	-	-	-

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Global Health Initiative - FY 2013

($ in thousands)	GHP Total	HIV/AIDS State	HIV/AIDS USAID	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Uganda	362,397	281,397	-	5,000	33,000	11,000	25,100	6,900	-	-	-
Zambia	353,030	295,930	-	4,000	24,000	13,000	13,000	3,100	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	76,605	38,605	16,500	4,500	12,000	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	26,550	-	850	2,500	11,500	9,200	2,500	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	10,292	692	2,800	1,700	-	1,000	4,100	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,492	1,492	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	14,400	-	3,000	-	-	1,000	10,400	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	212,396	79,146	30,250	34,000	12,000	32,000	24,000	1,000	-	-	-
Burma	10,800	-	2,500	1,500	4,800	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	37,000	3,000	12,500	6,500	-	9,000	5,000	1,000	-	-	-
China	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	37,000	250	7,750	12,000	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	5,000	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	31,000	-	-	10,000	-	3,000	18,000	-	-	-	-
Thailand	1,335	335	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	66,978	66,978	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	16,783	1,583	4,000	4,000	7,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	53,450	27,200	2,950	15,850	-	2,800	4,650	-	-	-	-
Armenia	2,500	-	-	400	-	1,700	400	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4,000	-	-	1,800	-	800	1,400	-	-	-	-
Russia	10,750	-	-	8,800	-	300	1,650	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	35,100	27,200	2,500	4,200	-	-	1,200	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	1,100	-	450	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	9,500	-	-	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-
Yemen	9,500	-	-	-	-	6,000	3,500	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	217,380	25,780	20,500	37,000	-	60,500	61,700	11,900	-	-	-
Bangladesh	64,900	-	1,500	12,000	-	23,000	23,100	5,300	-	-	-
India	76,500	7,000	15,000	10,500	-	21,000	23,000	-	-	-	-

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Global Health Initiative - FY 2013

($ in thousands)	GHP Total	HIV/AIDS State	HIV/AIDS USAID	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	38,200	-	3,000	-	-	14,000	14,600	6,600	-	-	-
Tajikistan	7,500	-	-	4,000	-	2,500	1,000	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	4,000	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	19,780	18,780	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	262,035	175,219	21,516	2,300	4,000	29,100	24,400	5,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	9,500	-	-	-	-	3,500	6,000	-	-	-	-
Brazil	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	15,775	9,025	5,750	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	17,100	-	-	-	-	6,000	7,600	3,500	-	-	-
Guyana	6,681	6,681	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	156,643	131,543	-	-	-	14,000	9,100	2,000	-	-	-
Honduras	5,500	1,000	3,000	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,800	14,850	6,950	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	16,211	10,820	5,391	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	7,525	-	425	2,300	-	3,100	1,700	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	5,700	-	650	-	-	2,550	2,500	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	5,700	-	650	-	-	2,550	2,500	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
SPANS, Special Protection and Assistance Needs of Survivors	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,000
Global Health	355,929	-	71,329	41,650	65,000	63,850	99,100	15,000	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	355,929	-	71,329	41,650	65,000	63,850	99,100	15,000	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	380,545	-	94,045	16,500	-	145,000	3,000	2,000	53,000	67,000	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	-	20,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	145,000	-	-	-	-	145,000	-	-	-	-	-

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Global Health Initiative - FY 2013

($ in thousands)	GHP Total	HIV/AIDS State	HIV/AIDS USAID	Tuberculosis	Malaria	Maternal and Child Health	Family Planning and Reproductive Health	Nutrition	Pandemic Influenza	Neglected Tropical Diseases	Vulnerable Children
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	-	28,710	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	-	45,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	67,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	67,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	53,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,000	-	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MDR Financing	3,000	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Partners Fund	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,085,837	2,085,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additional Funding for Country Programs	129,000	129,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	1,695,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oversight/Management	181,837	181,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support//Strategic Information/Evaluation	80,000	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Feed the Future
The Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	GHP
TOTAL STATE/USAID (Not Including Nutrition)	**1,000,595**	**868,900**	**131,695**	***[90,000]***
Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus Countries & Programs	900,400	850,400	50,000	
Other Agriculture Programs	100,195	18,500	81,695	
[Nutrition] [1]	*[90,000]*			*[90,000]*
TOTAL TREASURY	**134,000**			
TOTAL USG	**1,134,595**	**868,900**	**131,695**	***[90,000]***

[1.] Funding for nutrition programs incorporated in Feed the Future is requested separately in the President's Budget as part of the Global Health Initiative request.

Through the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future (FTF), the United States has promoted agricultural-led growth by raising the incomes of the poor, increasing the availability of and access to food, and reducing undernutrition through sustained, long-term development progress. Developed to attack the root causes of hunger and poverty, FTF lays the foundation for sustainable global food security, which gained increased attention due to the human and economic impacts of the 2007-2008 food crisis. The FY 2013 request for FTF will fund the fourth year of this Presidential initiative and represents the first year after the President's $3.5 billion, three-year L'Aquila commitment. FTF programs will include a focus on reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity, specifically in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, and on harnessing science and technology to help populations adapt to increasingly erratic production seasons. These efforts stand alongside the Administration's ongoing commitment to humanitarian assistance that alleviates the immediate impacts of hunger and malnutrition.

Performance Goal: In partnership with developing country leaders and stakeholders, and with other public, private, and non-profit partners, the overall goal of FTF is to accelerate progress towards achieving the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG 1) of halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger.

The U.S. Government and its partners will invest in country-led, evidence-based strategies that are sufficiently robust and targeted to raise incomes, improve nutrition, and enhance food security in FTF focus countries, consistent with the May 2012 FTF Guide. This will be achieved by:

- Directly increasing over five years the incomes of people in FTF focus countries who are in extreme poverty living on less than $1.25 per day, with indirect benefits extending to many more people outside of this targeted group;

- Significantly increasing productivity and farm income by investing in research and development in production systems, new crop varieties, and post-harvest value chains; and

- Reducing child mortality through improved nutritional outcomes in the critical 1,000-day window (pregnancy to two years) for cognitive and physical development.

Progress to Date: In the past year, FTF investments have increased the productivity and access of vulnerable populations to nutritious foods. In FY 2011, FTF investments assisted over 3 million farmers in applying new agricultural production technologies and management practices, and helped increase the value of exports from FTF countries by $86 million. Nutrition interventions resulted in the decrease in prevalence of underweight children under age 5, from 27 percent in FY 2010 to 25 percent in FY 2011. Achievements are a result of the implementation of FTF U.S. assistance strategies which re-focused resources to: (1) support specific value chains and sub-regions where economic growth, job creation and nutritional impacts can be maximized; (2) leverage investments with other donors and private sector; (3) integrate gender and nutrition; and (4) create clear connections to food assistance for a systematic transition from assistance to country-led development.

Strategic Approach: FTF is grounded in five key principles:

1. **Invest in country-owned plans** that support results-based programs and partnerships, so that assistance is tailored to the needs of individual countries through consultative processes and plans that are developed and led by country governments;

2. **Strengthen strategic coordination** to mobilize and align the resources of diverse partners and stakeholders, both in the United States and partner countries and including both the private sector and civil society, that are needed to achieve our common objectives;

3. **Ensure a comprehensive approach** that accelerates inclusive agricultural-led growth and improves nutrition, while also bridging humanitarian relief and sustainable development efforts;

4. **Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions** so that priorities and approaches are aligned, investments are coordinated, and financial and technical assistance gaps are filled; and

5. **Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments**, phasing-in investments responsibly to ensure returns, using benchmarks and targets to measure progress toward shared goals, and holding ourselves and other stakeholders publicly accountable for achieving results.

Focused Investments: To ensure that this initiative will have growing and lasting development impacts over time, FTF efforts are focused and concentrated on a targeted set of countries that have been identified on the basis of four criteria:

1. Prevalence of chronic hunger and poverty in rural communities, determined by assessment of the level of need and analysis of potential beneficiaries, and vulnerability to food price shocks;

2. Potential for rapid and sustainable agricultural-led growth;

3. Host government commitment to the country investment plan, leadership, governance, and political will; and

4. Opportunities for regional synergies through trade and other mechanisms.

FTF partnered with selected countries and other stakeholders to assist host countries in developing and implementing their own multi-year Country Investment Plans (CIPs) for agricultural development, such as those under the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). These plans are based on transparent and inclusive consensus-building processes, including engagement of the private sector, civil society and other stakeholders, and take into account the interests of women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, CIPs lay out priority areas, clear costing and projections of financial need, defined targets, and desired results. FTF countries generally need to increase the share of domestic budgets allocated to agriculture. Under FTF, the United States is investing more deeply in focus countries that demonstrate readiness for large-scale investment based on recommendations that take into account assessments in the following areas:

1. **Technically-sound Country Investment Plan (CIP):** A review of the technical rigor of the CIP is conducted by a multi-stakeholder team comprised of technical experts, development partners, and other stakeholders from civil society and the private sector to identify gaps or weaknesses in the CIP and create a clearly defined action plan for addressing them.

2. **Coordination and consultation with key stakeholders:** The focus country government must demonstrate consultation and coordination that has occurred with key stakeholders around the development of the CIP, while donor working groups are assessed for their capacity to align resources.

3. **Focus Country commitment and capacity:** Focus country government commitment to the CIP, including the creation of a policy environment conducive for investment, is essential for sustainability and success. Therefore, FTF evaluates: adherence to basic principles of good governance and an overall policy environment conducive to achieving substantial results for the investments made; progress made in a policy reform agenda and in implementing a capacity building plan linked to the CIP; and level of government budget allocation to national food security.

The request includes $534 million for FTF focus countries, representing 53 percent of the total FTF request. Two of these focus countries, Ghana and Tanzania, have qualified for Phase II investments, indicating their readiness to make effective use of higher levels of investment. To ensure that this initiative has a growing and lasting development impact, FTF assistance efforts are focused on a limited number of countries.

- **Bangladesh:** As the most densely populated country in the world, with 162 million people, Bangladesh has a high level of food insecurity. Already, 43 percent of all children under five suffer from malnutrition and are underweight. Bangladesh presented a revised version of its CIP to donors, civil society and the private sector in March 2011. While the CIP still has a financing gap, Bangladesh has increased its domestic spending on the agriculture sector to 8.6 percent, from 5.7 percent in 2007/8. In FY 2011, USAID beneficiaries increased the use of fertilizer, leading to greater production on over 244,000 hectares. FY 2013 resources will increase on-farm productivity investments by focusing on rice production and promoting diversity into higher-value and more nutritious crops, particularly in the South. Investments will also spur private sector growth by improving market systems and crop value chains by building the enabling environment for private sector growth, and by helping farmers and small -and medium-sized enterprises overcome barriers to entering markets. Funding will be used for capacity building programs for government, civil society, farmers, and the private sector to ensure that these investments

are successful and to improve Bangladesh's research capacity and agricultural extension services.

- **Cambodia:** With approximately 80 percent of the population living in rural areas and an estimated 70 percent of those relying on agriculture, fisheries and forestry for their livelihoods, Cambodians face poor production, storage and inadequate supplies of rice and other foods at affordable prices. In FY 2011, U.S. assistance to improve agricultural productivity helped 195 demonstration-site farmers increase rice yields from an average yield of 2.7 tons per hectare to above 4 tons per hectare. FY 2013 funding will build on previous investments in rice, fish, fruits and vegetables in the Tonle Sap region and work with community-based organizations and micro, small, and medium enterprises to improve the quality of agricultural processing.

- **Ethiopia:** Ethiopia is among the poorest countries in the world, with an annual per capita income of $170. Ethiopia completed the peer review of its CIP in September 2011 with significant participation by civil society. Promoting food security, increasing agricultural productivity, and reducing the crippling impacts of famine—especially on women and young children—are critical components of Ethiopia's development agenda. FY 2013 resources will promote agriculture-led economic growth in productive areas, while linking them to livelihood-building efforts in food-insecure areas of the country. The strategy utilizes a Push/Pull model that seeks to build the capacity of vulnerable and chronically food insecure households to participate in economic activity (the "push"), while mobilizing market-led agricultural growth to generate relevant economic opportunity and demand for smallholder production, labor, and services (the "pull"). FTF investments have become increasingly important in light of the ongoing food crisis in the Horn of Africa. In FY 2011, the U.S. provided over $300 million in Food for Peace Title II humanitarian and development assistance to refugees and drought-affected populations in Ethiopia. The U.S. will continue to assess the need for humanitarian assistance while also focusing on longer-term food security programs to help prevent humanitarian crises from recurring.

- **Ghana:** As a Phase II country, Ghana scores well on country performance indicators, has a strong food security CIP, and has devoted 10 percent of its domestic spending to agriculture. While Ghana is believed to have already substantially reduced the proportion of its hungry people and met MDG 1[1], its rural northern provinces still harbor high levels of people living in chronic poverty and undernutrition. Building on existing interventions, FY 2013 funding will provide technical support to the implementation of Ghana's Medium Term Agriculture Sector Investment Plan. Programs will work with farmers in northern Ghana to produce and market high quality rice, maize, and soya and address gender-based constraints to input and post-harvest service access. In addition, technical assistance will continue to be provided to the Government of Ghana to support policy reform efforts regarding marine fisheries and governance and institutional management. As a result of its democratic governance and sound economic policies, Ghana has been selected as one of four countries, worldwide, to participate in Partnerships for Growth (PfG).

- **Guatemala:** Guatemala has the highest national level of chronic malnutrition—49.8 percent— in the Western Hemisphere and one of the highest in the world. Seventy-one percent of the poor and 65.9 percent of those suffering from chronic malnutrition live in the

[1] According to the United Nation's Food and Agriculture Organization.

rural areas of the Western Highlands, an area of focus for FTF investments. Finalized in October 2011, the development of a regional food security plan was effectively managed by the government, incorporating input from donors, civil society, and the private sector. In FY 2011, over seven thousand women were trained in agricultural production, marketing and improved feeding practices. FY 2013 funding will expand activities in coffee and horticulture to increase incomes and improve access to markets, including poorer and more vulnerable small-scale farmers (with a focus on the indigenous and women); integrate nutrition best practices into agriculture project beneficiaries; and test new change agent models involving the private sector to lower the cost-per-beneficiary.

- **Haiti:** Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and one of the poorest countries in the world, with 55 percent of the population living below $1.25 per day. In addition to causing a massive loss of life, the devastating January 2010 earthquake further compounded the food insecurity crisis in the country. Despite the setbacks resulting from the earthquake, the approach taken in Haiti's national agriculture strategy remains viable. In March 2011, Haiti held a technical review of its CIP and a business meeting that attracted over 60 percent of the financing needed to launch CIP implementation. Focused on the Cap Haitian/Limbe and Trou du Nord/ Marion/Jassa corridors of the Northeast and in the Saint-Marc/Caberet, and Cul-de-sac corridors of the western side of the island, FY 2013 funding will improve extension services and introduce innovative technology for onsite soil and fertilizer analysis. FTF programs will also focus on access to markets by constructing feeder roads, disseminating short messaging service technology that sends real time market information to smallholder farmers, and by increasing credit access to farmers and small and medium agricultural enterprises.

- **Honduras:** Honduras suffers from a poverty rate of 66 percent with approximately 2.5 million of the extreme poor living in rural areas. Honduras drafted a food security CIP that was technically reviewed in September 2011. FTF programs will work with smallholder farmers to combat extreme poverty and decrease chronic malnutrition in western Honduras, the main food insecure region. FY 2013 funding will introduce crops and technologies with proven potential for sustained income generation among subsistence farmers. Funding will also increase farmers' business skills to enable them to enter into profitable business relationships with producer associations, brokers, and other market and financial intermediaries.

- **Kenya:** Kenya's relatively high per capita income obscures the fact that 50 percent of the population is living in poverty. FTF investments are aligned with Kenya's CIP and 60 percent of its financial plan is financed to date. FY 2013 funding will be largely focused in high rainfall and semi-arid areas with high concentrations of poverty and hunger. This request also includes funding to target pastoralist populations in the north to enhance productivity, market competitiveness, and efficiency in the livestock sector, while promoting innovative natural resource management to transform pastoral livelihoods from one of constant vulnerability to greater resilience. The FY 2013 request will build on FTF results in FY 2011 in which more than 90,000 smallholder dairy farmers increased their income by $14 million. In FY 2011, the U.S. provided over $120 million in Food for Peace Title II humanitarian and development assistance to refugees and drought-affected populations in Kenya in response to the crisis in the Horn of Africa. The U.S. will continue to assess the need for humanitarian assistance while also focusing on longer-term food security programs to help prevent humanitarian crises from recurring.

- **Liberia**: Agriculture accounts for one half of Liberia's GDP in the post-war period and more than two-thirds of Liberians depend on agriculture for their livelihood, with women and children particularly dependent on the sector. Liberia participated in a technical peer review of its CIP in June 2011. Focused in six counties located along Liberia's main economic development corridors, FTF programs work on the rice and cassava value chains, ensuring improved seed availability in collaboration with private, national, and regional partners. FY 2013 funding will focus on expanding income-generating opportunities and increasing dietary diversity through pilot programs in vegetable horticulture and goat husbandry. Women who work in markets and farmers will be trained to become for-profit extension agents to farmers with whom they work. They will be trained in business skills, and provided with capital for improved post-harvest handling and storage.

- **Malawi:** FTF investments in dairy production improved the average yield by 9 percent in FY 2011. Malawi held a technical peer review of their CIP in September 2011. FY 2013 funding will develop bean, legume, and dairy production in seven districts of the Southern central region. These districts provide an opportunity to strategically link farmers to existing market demand through the proposed investments. FTF programs will increase seed availability by working with agro-producers to expand local seed production. In addition, funds will be used to engage with civil society, the private sector, and the government to improve Malawi's agricultural policy environment.

- **Mali:** Mali increased domestic spending on agriculture from 11 percent to 15 percent over the past five years and experienced an average annual growth rate of almost 5 percent in agricultural GDP over the same time period. Recent FTF efforts to strengthen linkages with the private sector to drive quality improvements and other farm investments are paying off. In FY 2011, over 80 contracts were signed for cereal sales directly with farmers as a result of FTF programs. For example, in the Southern region of Mopti, 37 producer organizations contracted for the sale of 1,800 tons of millet, representing more than 40 percent of total millet production. Mali organized a final technical review of their CIP in September 2011. FTF production programs will continue training on best planting practices for the targeted regions and gaining access to credit to purchase seeds, fertilizers, and harvesting equipment. In addition, FY 2013 funding will focus on the livestock value chain, specifically on cattle, sheep and goats, through new programs targeting pasture land management and water point development to improve productivity.

- **Mozambique**: The agricultural sector employs 80 percent of Mozambique's population and constitutes 24 percent of national GDP. FY 2013 assistance will be provided to small- and medium-scale farmers and rural enterprises in producing, marketing, processing, and exporting value-added agricultural products for key subsectors, including cashews, oilseeds, fruits, and beans and legumes. Mozambique has strong potential in these crops to improve productivity, profitability, and market competitiveness. FY 2013 resources will focus on the Zambezia and Nampula provinces, which are home to 44 percent of the country's poor and touch three of the country's main trade corridors: Nacala, Beira, and the N1 highway. FTF programs will stimulate access to credit for micro, small, medium, and larger-sized enterprises along the agriculture value chains.

- **Nepal:** An estimated 55 percent of Nepalese live below the international poverty line. In FY 2011, food security and agriculture programs worked with approximately 28,000 beneficiaries in over 8,000 hectares. Program beneficiaries included 1,500 people without land whose incomes and food security are being increased through livestock programs. FY

2013 funding will continue to improve production and accessibility of staple food crops such as rice, maize, and lentils, as well as increase smallholder farmer production of vegetables and livestock. Programs will improve irrigation systems and promote seed, fertilizer and technology use to increase the number of crop cycles per year.

- **Rwanda:** As the first country to sign a CAADP compact in 2007 and to complete a food security CIP, Rwanda scores well on country performance indicators. Greater investment is still needed to support rural economic growth and stability in this post-genocide country. Over 60 percent of Rwanda's CIP is now financed and the Government of Rwanda has increased its domestic budget expenditure on agriculture to 7.1 percent, up from 3.3 percent in 2006. Linking producers to markets, FY 2013 resources will strengthen staple crop value chains, particularly beans and maize. Funding will continue public-private partnership investments and train entrepreneurs and leaders of farmer-based organizations. Assistance will also increase dairy farmer adoption of milk quality management practices and facilitate the expansion and diversification of financial services to the poor and small and medium-sized enterprises.

- **Senegal:** Senegal was one of the first FTF countries to finalize their CIP and conduct a technical review in June 2011. FTF activities are focused in the most undernourished regions where 460 vulnerable communities are located. In FY 2011, investments supported productivity-related training and outreach for over 53,000 individuals from 3,000 producer organizations, benefiting over 40,000 households. FTF programs develop rice and maize production and accessibility in the Senegal River Valley and the Southern forest zone, with millet and fish as secondary priorities. With FY 2013 funding, small-scale and industrial mills will receive support to improve quality management capacities, such as training in quality control practices, storage systems, and working capital access. Investments in maize production will help the commercial sector create maize-based products such as cereals for children older than six months, thereby enhancing their nutritional intake during their critical growth phase, and promote private sector profitability.

- **Tajikistan:** FY 2013 funding will continue to improve food security in the poorest areas of rural Tajikistan by fostering better inputs, technology and practices for small-plot farmers, as well as improved access to and availability of food. Programs will strengthen the development of a market economy in Tajikistan through land reform and land market development, increasing the government's capacity to introduce progressive land legislation and effectively implement land reforms. FY 2013 funding will also provide technical assistance, training, equipment and commodities to farmers and agricultural small and medium enterprises and facilitate linkages among value chain actors, with the goal of increasing the production and profitability of traditional agriculture.

- **Tanzania:** As a Phase II country, Tanzania performs well on agriculture indicators related to governance, economic policy, and business environment. Financing of Tanzania's CIP is anticipated to be significantly augmented by the private sector as a result of strong consultation and outreach to both local and foreign companies. FTF investments are also fully aligned with national plans to develop the southern trade corridor. In FY 2011, USAID assisted smallholder farmers establish low-cost greenhouses, which yielded substantial increased income from the production of tomatoes and other crops. . FY 2013 funding will continue to increase incomes through equitable agricultural growth, particularly along the southern agriculture growth corridor of Tanzania. While staples including maize and rice will be the primary focus of FY 2013 resources, funding will

continue to support horticulture and livestock as secondary value chains. As a result of its democratic governance and sound economic policies, Tanzania has been selected as one of four countries, worldwide, to participate in Partnerships for Growth (PfG). Rural roads were identified as a binding constraint to Tanzania's economic growth. In response, FY 2013 funding will also be used to upgrade rural roads in specific target regions, particularly roads within irrigation schemes and those linking producers with markets.

- **Uganda:** Uganda's CIP was technically reviewed and presented to donors, civil society and business community for alignment and coordination in September 2010. FY 2013 FTF assistance for agriculture will be aligned directly with the goals of Uganda's CIP and will complement more than $200 million of other donor resources, with a strategic focus on the maize, beans and coffee value chains. FY 2013 funding will support the development of the agriculture inputs market in Uganda with the goal of increasing the quality, availability and use of inputs. FTF programs will continue to work with smaller farmers and organizations that benefit from the wholesale purchase of inputs, access to finance and bulking, and cleaning and processing farm products–emphasizing linkages to international buyers through the Uganda Commodity Exchange.

- **Zambia:** FY 2013 funding will promote income and production diversification for small-holder farmers in maize, oilseeds (groundnut, soya, and sunflower), and vegetable production in the Eastern province of Zambia, where 23 percent of households are single female headed and 17 percent of the population are poor farmers.

Strategic Partner Countries: Investments in cooperation with Brazil, India, and South Africa will continue to leverage the considerable expertise, investment, and influence of government, private sector, and non-governmental partners in these countries for the benefit of food security activities in FTF focus countries. These strategic partnership investments generate expanded and shared scientific, technological and educational capacity that yield improvements to FTF focus countries' farming systems and natural resource management. Results are achieved through cooperation on weather and climate information generation, capacity building, transfer of technology in agricultural research and crop production management, agricultural policy dialogue to promote regional market growth and cooperation, and engagement and coalition building that prioritizes nutrition.

Regional Food Security Programs: Regional programs reflect the strategic importance of expanded local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives for raising agricultural incomes and productivity at the household and community level and through private enterprise. Working with regional economic communities, FTF regional programs promote expanded access to regional markets, mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease, and build the long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges. Specific activities include helping to establish common regulatory standards; supporting trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; establishing and strengthening regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinating infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; building and strengthening regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies; and supporting cross-border management of natural resources.

Research and Development (R&D): Agricultural R&D has the power to dramatically increase productivity and incomes, as well as to increase resilience to climate change and other shocks. The FY 2013 budget will focus on activities intended to transform the major crop production systems located in the Indo-gangetic plains, eastern and southern Africa, the Ethiopian highlands,

and the West Africa Sudano-Sahelian region. The request expands R&D investments for climate-resilient crop research that will increase access to existing technologies, such as conservation agriculture and holistic rangeland management, which can help small-holder farmers and herders adapt to more erratic production patterns. In particular, FY 2013 funding will support key staple crops research including cereal crops for climate change resilience, disease-resistant clonal crops for food security, and grain legume (e.g. soybean, peanuts, and certain pulses) productivity for nutrition.

Nutrition and food safety research funding is requested as it relates to horticulture and post-harvest, aflatoxin research, and biofortified crops. Activities will also build evidence to demonstrate how agricultural interventions implemented and co-located with health activities may lead to improvements in the nutritional status of women and children.

FY 2013 funding is also requested to support the Borlaug 21st Century Leadership Program, which provides scientific fellowships, leadership training, and mentorship programs targeting female agricultural researchers and senior leaders in agriculture in Africa; strengthens the capacity of agricultural education and training institutions across the globe; supports strategic planning in institutions that play key roles in agricultural development in Africa; assembles best practices and test innovative models in research capacity development; and supports an Africa-led mechanism to strengthen tertiary agricultural education.

This request also includes funding to support the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) and the BIFAD Executive Secretariat, which assist USAID in the administration of programs authorized under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended.

***Monitoring and Evaluation*:** The FY 2013 budget requests funding for a fully resourced monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that ensures results are achieved and underperforming programs are modified or phased out. A robust M&E system will ensure FTF remains focused on maximizing results with the funds invested by using collected data to examine the linkages between activities and results, while measuring progress towards targets and impacts.

Private Sector Incentives: Engagement of the local and international private sector at all stages of this initiative, from the development of Country Investment Plans (CIPs) to program execution, is critical to the success and sustainability of our investments. Programs funded through the FY 2013 request will increase private sector investment in focus areas, mitigate private sector risks, access private sector innovation, improve the enabling environment for greater trade and investment in agriculture, and facilitate the commercialization of new technologies to improve agricultural production and post-harvest handling by small-holder farmers.

Economic Resilience: The FY 2013 budget requests funding for programs aimed at increasing economic resilience among vulnerable populations and the rural poor. Economic resilience programs will enable and encourage participation of the rural poor at the community level and help to ensure that agricultural development is inclusive, sustainable, and contributes as efficiently as possible to progress on the Millennium Development Goal indicators. Specifically, funding will support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use and monetization of non-emergency food assistance in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance is expected to increase the Food for Peace Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs. Economic

resilience funds will also increase small-holder farmer access to markets in vulnerable areas through innovative local procurement mechanisms (e.g. Purchase for Progress), generating a "demand-pull" market impetus for expanded agricultural trade. Economic Resilience funds will also strengthen local disaster risk management systems, to help countries anticipate threats to agricultural development, adapt, and avoid major setbacks to agricultural development and nutrition results achieved by FTF.

Aligned Agriculture Programs: These programs support ongoing agricultural development programs in countries other than those designated as FTF priority countries. The FY 2013 Budget requests funding for 13 aligned agriculture programs, eliminating funding in three countries from FY 2012 estimates. To ensure that this initiative has a growing and lasting development impact, FTF assistance efforts are focused on a limited number of countries. In these remaining aligned countries, agricultural development remains critical to achieving core U.S. development and foreign policy goals, including combating extremism, achieving political and economic stability, reducing sources of conflict, reducing poverty, and accelerating and sustaining broad-based economic growth. Programs in these countries will be assessed and guided by the same key principles governing FTF.

Nutrition: Consistent with the Administration's focus on strategic coordination, FTF incorporates nutrition programs that appear in the Global Health Initiative budget request. Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key focus for both the Global Health Initiative and FTF. Assistance will provide global technical leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate introduction and scale-up of nutrition activities. FY 2013 funding will build upon existing nutrition programs aimed at the prevention and treatment of undernutrition. Prevention programs support operational research and directly improve nutritional intake through education and public health campaigns that promote dietary diversity, establish community nutrition centers, and expand access to critical micronutrients. Treatment programs reduce mortality through decentralized delivery of therapeutic and fortified foods at the community level and through improved health management systems. These programs will be complemented with agricultural investments aimed at increasing the availability of nutritious and affordable foods. These efforts are targeted to the critical 1,000 days window—from pregnancy to age two—to achieve maximum impact.

Multilateral Programs: U.S. contributions to the multi-donor Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) have leveraged other donor contributions and established a pool of funding that complements the FTF bilateral investments. While funds are not specifically requested for a contribution, funds may be provided in FY 2013 if needed.

Humanitarian Assistance: In addition to the funds requested for FTF, the FY 2013 Budget requests $1.4 billion for Food for Peace Title II for emergency and development food assistance. The budget request also includes up to $366 million in International Disaster Assistance for emergency food assistance interventions such as local and regional procurement and cash vouchers, which allow for greater flexibility and timeliness in delivering food assistance. These programs will be coordinated with FTF programs as appropriate.

Feed the Future: Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative*

($ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
TOTAL, State/USAID Initiative	1,090,595	868,900	131,695
Nutrition (GHP Account)	90,000		
State/USAID - Agriculture & Rural Development: Focus, Countries, Programs, and Other Agriculture Programs	1,000,595	868,900	131,695
Phase I Countries	132,000	82,000	50,000
Cambodia	8,000	8,000	-
Guatemala	13,000	13,000	-
Haiti	30,000	-	30,000
Liberia	10,000	-	10,000
Malawi	8,000	8,000	-
Mozambique	18,000	18,000	-
Nepal	10,000	10,000	-
Senegal	17,000	17,000	-
Tajikistan	10,000	-	10,000
Zambia	8,000	8,000	-
Potential Accelerated Investment Countries	267,000	267,000	-
Bangladesh	50,000	50,000	-
Ethiopia	50,000	50,000	-
Honduras	17,000	17,000	-
Kenya	50,000	50,000	-
Mali	32,000	32,000	-
Rwanda	34,000	34,000	-
Uganda	34,000	34,000	-
Phase II Countries	135,000	135,000	-
Ghana	60,000	60,000	-
Tanzania	75,000	75,000	-
Strategic Partners	7,000	7,000	-
Brazil	2,000	2,000	-
India	4,000	4,000	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	-
Regional Programs	85,100	85,100	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,000	1,000	-
USAID Africa Regional (AFR)	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,500	1,500	-
USAID Country Support (BFS)	30,000	30,000	-
USAID East Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-

($ in thousands)	All Accounts	DA	ESF
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional (LAC)	900	900	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,700	2,700	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	-
USAID West Africa Regional	20,000	20,000	-
Research and Development	142,300	142,300	-
BFS - Board for International Food & Agricultural Development (BIFAD)	400	400	-
BFS - Research and Development	141,900	141,900	-
Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
BFS - Monitoring and Evaluation	15,000	15,000	-
Private Sector Incentive Programs	32,000	32,000	-
BFS - Private Sector Incentives	32,000	32,000	-
Economic Resilience	85,000	85,000	-
BFS - Community Development	60,000	60,000	-
BFS - Disaster Risk Reduction	5,000	5,000	-
BFS - Market Access for Vulnerable Populations	20,000	20,000	-
Aligned Agricultural Programs	100,195	18,500	81,695
Democratic Republic of the Congo	8,208	-	8,208
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-
Egypt	10,000	-	10,000
Georgia	5,000	-	5,000
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-
Kyrgyz Republic	8,107	-	8,107
Lebanon	7,000	-	7,000
Nigeria	12,000	12,000	-
South Sudan	26,000	-	26,000
Timor-Leste	1,500	1,500	-
West Bank and Gaza	8,820	-	8,820
Yemen	4,560	-	4,560
Zimbabwe	4,000	-	4,000

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

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Middle East North Africa Response / Incentive Funding /1	135,000	75,000	770,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	770,000
Economic Support Fund	135,000	50,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	25,000	-

/1 The FY 2013 Request reflects $70 million for MEPI and OMEP which were funded by ESF in Fiscal Years 2011 and 2012.
/2 FY 2011 and FY 2012 entries reflect funding allocated to the Middle East Response Fund (MERF).

The events unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa are the pre-eminent foreign policy challenge of our time. The President's May 2011 speech signaled a fundamental shift in U.S. engagement with the region, in recognition that stability and security will only come through sustained reforms that respond to the aspirations of the region's citizens. Support for dignity, opportunity, and self-determination must be matched by actions that affirm U.S. support. The United States has an opportunity to recast its assistance posture toward one that promotes economic and political foundations for democracy, and builds new partnerships with the citizens who will shape their countries' futures. Failure risks reinforcing public cynicism and losing influence in a region critical to U.S. interests. Success provides a very real opportunity to help generate lasting stability, security, and prosperity that will provide a firmer foundation for the pursuit of U.S. strategic interests and will reduce the risk that future instability will require commitment of greater resources there in the long term.

Achieving these outcomes requires both committing resources commensurate with the challenge and changing the way the USG does business in the region, including the approach to assistance. Ongoing bilateral funding in the region is being re-aligned to meet new requirements and to address continuing security commitments and challenges. Ongoing regional programs that support reforms and promote civic engagement will continue to help sustain demand for change. And, the budget request includes a new Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund (MENA IF) to complement traditional bilateral and regional programs, address emerging needs, and to provide a framework that will support lasting reform.

MENA IF is a new initiative that provides $770 million to capitalize on the opportunities presented by the Arab Spring, supporting those countries that are moving to undertake the democratic and economic reforms necessary to address citizens' demands and provide lasting stability in the region. The approach of an incentive-based fund will ensure that additional assistance is tied to reforms. This fund puts into practice the President's strategy in the region, provides support to citizen demands for change, improves the ability to respond adroitly to contingencies and new opportunities, and begins to address the imbalance between security and economic assistance in the region. The fund will also provide the United States with additional tools to work with international partners to support changes in the MENA region, allowing the United States to use its investment to leverage international resources. The MENA IF also allows for a significant increase in the resources available to the region for non-military assistance.

The MENA IF will address three types of needs:

Longer-Term Transition Incentives: The bulk of the fund will be focused on *governance and economic reform*, based on *incentives* and with conditions that would be laid out clearly and publicly, including through bilateral agreements. The entry-point for accessing these resources would be public political and/or economic reform plans, incentivized by the prospect of resources for high-impact projects and activities demonstrating significant economic returns or progress in quality of governance. Funds

should also support reforms to strengthen regional trade and investment architecture and promote private sector job growth. Examples of bilateral or regional programs the MENA IF could support include: seed money for multilateral projects; loan guarantees; enterprise funds; and technical assistance to advance institutional reforms that promote transparent, democratic governance, human rights, the rule of law, free trade, and free markets. All would include support of engagement and monitoring by civil society.

Immediate Transition/Stabilization Contingencies: A portion of the MENA IF will be available for short-term support for newly transitioning countries. These funds would: provide support to interim governments and local civil society's engagement; respond to emerging, unanticipated needs; and bolster capacity of U.S. Embassies and other USG agencies as needed to engage with newly emerging democracies and to plan, implement, and evaluate programs. Examples of programs the MENA IF would support include: short term economic stabilization, assistance in managing unanticipated political transition processes, transitional justice efforts, strengthening civil society, short-term technical support, humanitarian assistance, short-term security sector support, weapons abatement, demining, and deployment of additional staff.

Regional program platforms: The MENA IF also includes the base funding for the Middle East Partnership Initiative ($65 million), and USAID's Office of Middle East Programs ($5 million). MEPI cultivates locally-led change by supporting civil society in every country of the MENA region where the United States has a diplomatic presence. OMEP provides surge capacity and region-wide scope for development activities that respond to regional transition and reform. These programs were previously funded through the ESF account. (See the NEA Regional section for more detail on these programs.)

Significant Resources Required

As the United States continues to respond to the demands for change in the region, fundamental interests remain the same as do enduring security commitments. Bilateral funding in the region continues, but it will be aligned with new requirements arising from fundamental political shifts on the ground. Ongoing regional programs that support reforms and promote civic engagement will continue to help sustain the bottom-up demand for change witnessed to date. The MENA IF will complement these funds by providing flexible funding that can be tailored to requirements and be a long-term catalyst for change. The magnitude of the need is great and requires additional resources beyond traditional bilateral programs.

It has been clear from the events of this past year that there are significant immediate term needs as countries face a transition as was demonstrated last year in the region. Initial transition support commitments in FY 2011 and FY 2012 have totaled nearly $800 million. In Libya, there was a need for humanitarian assistance in order to support people fleeing the conflict. In Egypt and Tunisia, there are numerous short term economic growth and democracy/governance requirements for which funds had to quickly be made available. While the USG was able to respond quickly to the Arab Spring with additional resources, these funds were reallocated from within programs in the region, resulting in real opportunity costs in bilateral programs, or by reducing funding available in regional/global accounts for other needs. Beyond the assistance already made available, there remain additional requirements. Continuing needs and new transitions would further erode existing programs that remain a priority and impact response to other needs in other parts of the world.

Over the last 20 years, the United States has been involved in two-three concurrent contingency, transition, or stabilization and reconstruction operations each year. In those engagements, U.S. assistance was significant, often in the billions of dollars, demonstrating the needs and the level of funding that one can expect in the Middle East to support major, long-term reform efforts. The initial response to the Arab Spring, while robust, is not sufficient to carry these transitions forward. The MENA IF may provide

continuing support to ongoing transitions in Tunisia, Libya, and Yemen, for example for Egypt debt swap or increasing capitalization of Enterprise Funds. The United States must also be ready to respond to new transitions. For example, there may be needs in Syria should a transition occur. These efforts could involve providing humanitarian aid, creating fiscal space, and supporting security service, justice, and penal system reforms, and new democratic reforms.

This request includes creation of a standalone account with specific authorities. This kind of flexibility will allow the USG to target reforms based on assessed needs and commitments from transitioning countries. While there is flexibility requested in the account so that policymakers have all the necessary tools to deal with emerging needs, consultations with Congress will be critical and all funds will be notified to Congress. The account authorities will allow for implementation of a range of programs normally funded in disparate accounts in the Foreign Assistance Act and to provide funding for associated operations costs. As needs are evolving, attempting to allocate funds now to the appropriate accounts is not possible, therefore requiring flexibility. While is it impossible to predict the precise uses of the MENA IF, past experiences and potential scenarios suggest the funds would be spent primarily in the economic development and governance areas. The account also provides a longer time period for using the funds, ensuring strategic commitment of resources and time to engage with host countries.

Supporting Reform

The MENA IF will help to catalyze change in the Middle East, with an explicit focus on the long-term and on changing regional dynamics by meeting reform commitments with assistance. Country planning will focus on key transition interventions that will support U.S. policy objectives for the region. This will intersect with country-driven discussions about reform agendas. The MENA IF will support accountable and effective governance, economic prosperity and social mobility, by explicitly linking political and economic reforms to support for projects capable of generating significant opportunities for citizenries with new and heightened expectations.

As the President has stated, it is the policy of the United States to promote reform across the region, and to support transitions to democracy. The MENA IF draws upon over 50 years of U. S. development experience and expertise and on recent commitments. At last year's **High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness**, Secretary Clinton noted that countries whose economies are growing are more stable and less likely to spark regional crises, highlighting the need to use development investments as catalysts to spark self-sustaining progress. The MENA IF is designed in the spirit of the Secretary's vision to help the reforming countries of the Middle East develop into responsible and contributing partners of the international community.

This fund is also consistent with the principles of the **Presidential Policy Directive on Development** that emphasized the need for a shift toward greater country ownership of development programs, and the development of more rigorous methods and metrics for designing aid programs and assessing their effectiveness. MENA IF embraces both principles: partner countries—including a wide range of stakeholders from multiple sectors—will play a key role in shaping projects supported by the Fund; and multiple phases of program work from design to implementation to monitoring and evaluation are informed by robust analytical and measurement methodologies and consultation with local civil society.

The primary objective of the MENA IF is to support political and economic reform that meets the legitimate aspirations of the people for dignity, opportunity, and freedom. U.S. strategic and security interests in the region are unchanged, but the demand for democratic and economic change in the region requires changes in the way the United States pursues these interests. The MENA IF will allow the United State to engage proactively and support those interventions that are most central to U.S. strategic and security interests.

Objectives

The MENA IF will promote two primary outcomes:

1. **Effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies**. Governments at national and local levels that:
   - Acquire power through transparent, competitive, and inclusive processes;
   - Establish transparent, predictable, and accountable public governance under the rule of law, with equal access for all;
   - Actively engage citizens, the private sector, and civil society in public decision-making, including through rights to organize, assemble, speak, and access information through independent media and internet freedom; and
   - Respect fundamental human rights for all.

2. **Inclusive, market-based economic growth.** Sustained, broad-based economic growth is a powerful force for expanding opportunity. The MENA IF will promote, incentivize, and support the legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based economic opportunity, characterized by:
   - Equitable, transparent, and predictable access to local, regional, and global capital and markets;
   - Regional trade integration;
   - Facilitation of entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises;
   - Investments in science, technology, and innovation;
   - Support for domestic and international private sector investment; and
   - Innovative approaches to development finance, including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments that yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens.

Principles

The **principles** underlying the MENA IF are:

- **Commitment to reform.** Outsiders can rarely spur reform in the absence of political will. Effective use of MENA IF resources will depend on credible and public political, economic, and/or security reform plans from partner governments.
- **High-impact change and broad-based benefit**. The MENA IF is intended to support high-impact, transformational change, focusing on those interventions for which available evidence indicates the greatest potential impact.
- **Expansive partnerships and transparency**. MENA IF projects will be clearly designed to promote transparency, responsive governance, and citizen engagement through deliberate actions to engage governments and citizens in decision-making and ensure institutional integrity.
- **Evidence-based decisionmaking**. Evidence and analysis will ensure that MENA IF funded interventions deliver the greatest impact against U.S. objectives. Multiple phases of program work, from assessment to project selection, design, implementation and evaluation will be informed by robust analytical and measurement methodologies.

Proposal Development, Prioritization, and Selection

The MENA IF represents a distinctive new approach to catalyzing change in the Middle East, with an explicit focus on the long term and on changing regional dynamics. This will require U.S. Embassies in the region (and in particular the USAID Missions and Senior Development Advisors/Counselors) to play a lead role in helping governments and other partners develop strategies, proposals, target critical reforms, and engage with their citizens. While specific projects would depend on the country involved, U.S. engagement will seek to shape the dialogue towards initiatives that address key priorities identified by the country reform strategies and analytic reviews and to match governmental reforms with public accountability mechanisms.

The USG will use strategic and programmatic criteria for project selection to ensure the most critical and effective programs are prioritized for funding. Credible host-country proposals for economic and political reform[1] will be prioritized for funding based on those countries that have **the greatest commitment to reform**, where successful outcomes would have **the greatest impact**, and where U.S. **strategic interests** are greatest. Evaluation of proposals will be done against qualitative and quantitative assessments to determine need, access to resources, opportunities for U.S. engagement and partnership, and potential impact.

In developing MENA IF proposals, the USG will draw on lessons-learned from other models such as the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and the Partnership for Growth and will work with key partners such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank. Evaluation will begin with shared **analysis of the political and economic environment**, identifying the primary, binding constraints to democratic development and inclusive economic growth. Analysis will also include the host country's finances, other assistance, and trade flows to inform decisions on what the U.S. government should do versus other bilateral donors and multilateral institutions.

The MENA IF will seek creative new ways to provide assistance other than through traditional government-to-government mechanisms – including support for local implementing partners - and where appropriate will seek to attract and support World Bank/IMF and other bilateral and multilateral programs to achieve impact multiplying effects.

While specific projects will depend on the countries involved, initiatives should address key priorities:

- **Political, economic, and judicial/rule of law reforms** that protect and promote human rights, political participation, democratic institutions, independent civil society, and equality under the law; that advance progress in meeting citizen demands for political participation; and that create conditions for economic growth, primarily through strengthened international trade and investment and by fostering a more vibrant private sector.
- **Security and justice sector reforms** that emphasize civil-military boundaries, justice and rule of law development, protection of human rights, and security that serves to protect people, not authoritarian regimes.
- **Regional integration and trade promotion reforms** that would reduce trade barriers and allow implementation of the President's **Trade and Investment Partnership Initiative** for the Middle East.

[1] For purposes of the MENA IF planning, countries included are Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, UAE, West Bank/ Gaza, Yemen. Funding programs in Israel or Iraq is not contemplated except to the extent that regional initiatives may touch on these.

Metrics and Milestones

A signature aspect of projects funded by the MENA IF will be the use of **performance benchmarks** to gauge progress towards reform commitments. Categories of performance evaluated may include measures of political rights, civil liberties, and freedom of information for programs targeting democratic reforms; regulatory quality and favorability towards business and entrepreneurship for programs focused on economic reform; and indicators of police professionalization and quality of civil-military relations for security sector reforms. Metrics will also be tied to progress in the project itself.

The metrics employed by MENA IF programs will, in all cases, share certain common features: they will be **mutually agreed** and accepted by project stakeholders as the primary indicators of performance; they will be **publicly disclosed** at the time of entering into partnership agreement; and they will be based as much as possible on publicly available sources of data and independent assessments. The U.S. government would reserve the right to adjust, suspend, or terminate funding based on these assessments.

Role of Civil Society

Civil society involvement is key to achieving the President's goal of supporting lasting democratic change across the region. Civil society generates, organizes, and voices demands for reform; civil society is the foundation of democratic culture and promotes government accountability; and civil society generates innovative solutions to policy problems and works with government to implement changes. Working more intensively with civil society in all aspects of U.S. regional engagement is part of demonstrating commitment to a new way of doing business in the region.

While most projects envisaged for MENA IF would likely require government action, these projects will need engagement from civil society in developing proposals and tracking progress. Similar to the consultative process used by USAID in establishing its bilateral assistance agreements and by MCC in developing its programs, MENA IF proposals would include outreach to civil society and the private sector to seek input during the development of projects and in monitoring implementation. Such engagement in relation to new projects funded by the MENA IF will be separate and distinct from ongoing programs, such as the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) and the Near East Regional Democracy (NERD) program that support civil society activists and NGOs that are supporting the call for change.

Governance

The MENA IF is designed to drive political change through high-impact development assistance – and doing so will require tight coordination between diplomacy and development assistance. MENA IF resources will be managed by the State Department through a process that develops shared objectives consistent with U.S. foreign policy goals by engaging many federal agencies, particularly USAID, where they have relevant experience. A centralized funding stream will encourage necessary strategic planning, interagency engagement, and prioritization and will help ensure funding and allocation decisions are linked to strategies and plans.

The State Department will engage the interagency in:

- **Policy/Strategy Development:** Policy, strategy, and planning must precede and guide allocation of resources to programs and implementers. State will engage closely with USAID and other agencies and the White House on country-specific reform needs and priorities, their relationship to U.S. interests, and what is necessary for those reforms to take hold and succeed.

- **Program Design:** Interagency partners will participate along with the State Department and USAID in working with the partner country to design specific MENA IF-funded projects. The State Department will also solicit from other agencies proposals for engagement through MENA IF-funding that would directly support the reform priorities committed to by the partner country (e.g. technical assistance or training).
- **Program Implementation and Monitoring:** The precise mechanisms for implementation and the field level oversight responsibility will depend on the project. Decisions on which department or agency should implement programs will consider the mandates each agency has in a particular policy area, the expertise they can bring to bear, their own resources and priorities, and the capabilities they have for implementation, and whether existing mechanisms for providing assistance can be leveraged. In cases where there is a USAID mission, it may be appropriate to vest responsibility for program oversight there. The State Department may transfer funds from the MENA IF to relevant Embassies, missions, offices and agencies to implement projects. State and the implementing agency will also coordinate their oversight, monitoring, and evaluation of MENA IF-funded projects.

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USAID Operating Expenses

Sources ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual *	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses, New Obligation Authority	1,270,839	1,347,300	1,347,045	-255
Enduring	1,270,839	1,092,300	1,263,045	170,745
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	255,000	84,000	-171,000
Other Sources**	196,405	330,405	158,300	-172,105
Total	**1,467,244**	**1,677,705**	**1,505,345**	**-172,360**

* These amounts reflect the actual FY 2011 obligations of available resources, including New Budget Authority.

**Other sources include Trust Funds, reimbursements, and carryover. Of the FY 2012 amount, $172.4 million is carryover from the multi-year authority for overseas capital space expansion provided in the FY 2010 appropriation.

Overview

Recognizing that development is core to advancing U.S. foreign policy and national security interests, the National Security Strategy (NSS) calls for investing in development capabilities and institutions. The FY 2013 USAID Operating Expense (OE) request will provide that investment without an increase in funding. To fulfill the call of the NSS, the budget request simultaneously advances the three pillars of the Presidential Policy Directive on Development (PPD), including Sustainable Development Outcomes, A New Operational Model, and A Modern Architecture. The request will allow USAID to provide foreign assistance more effectively by building civilian capacity, improving development results and sustainability, and regaining global development leadership.

The FY 2013 USAID OE request will provide the necessary investment to achieve development goals and make smart use of the nation's foreign assistance resources. The request will continue to support enduring programs in the Frontline States of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Iraq, which remain at the forefront of the U.S. foreign policy agenda. USAID operations and programs play a vital and integral part of U.S. efforts to defeat terrorism and establish security and stability through democracy building and socio-economic development.

The request also will support on-going implementation of the operational and programmatic reforms under the USAID Forward agenda that are essential to moving the Agency's business model toward greater focus, accountability, transparency, and efficiency. These reforms will strengthen, optimize, and streamline the way the Agency does business, creating an enterprise capable of delivering on America's commitment to promote high-impact development around the world. The operational reforms include Talent Management and Implementation and Procurement Reform.

Development is vital to America's national security and economic prospects. It helps societies grow to be stable and prosperous, increases economic opportunities, and demonstrates America's moral leadership in the world. Through continued, focused investments, USAID is transforming itself into an efficient, accountable, and transparent modern development enterprise capable of achieving high-impact development. This transformation is critical to building the institutions, private sector, and civil society required to allow aid to come to an end and achieving the peace,

prosperity, and security America seeks. Its success depends on full funding of the FY 2013 USAID OE request.

Trade-offs and Cost Savings

In light of fiscal realities and the increased costs to operate in the Frontline States, the FY 2013 request demonstrates the focused priorities and tough trade-offs that allow USAID to support the operational principles described above without an increase in resources. The constrained budget request does not include inflationary increases for other direct costs in Washington and overseas. Therefore, the Agency will absorb all operational inflation as a trade-off to pay for increases in the Frontline States. Also, recognizing that growth is no longer sustainable in a constrained budgetary environment, this request includes no new Foreign Service positions for the Development Leadership Initiative (DLI).

In addition, the request reflects the administrative cost savings assumed in the FY 2012 President's budget. USAID is undertaking ambitious cost reforms to improve management processes and gain operational efficiencies and will continue to implement administrative initiatives, such as real property disposals, in-sourcing, and space optimization, that could generate significant cost savings in FY 2013.

Moreover, the request reflects the savings from closing missions in countries where development successes have created the conditions where American assistance is no longer needed. At the end of FY 2012, USAID will close its missions in Panama, Guyana, and Montenegro. Although these closures will not generate savings in FY 2012, they will result in savings of approximately $1 million in OE in FY 2013. This amount excludes the support costs for the Foreign Service Officer (FSO) positions that will be realigned to other missions upon closure.

The request reallocates the savings from mission closures to the priority region of Africa to help close its critical staffing gap and support the implementation of the Presidential Initiatives. While this budget request does not include any additional mission closures in FY 2013, the Agency will consider further restructuring and possible closures for FY 2014 in countries where on-the-ground presence is no longer needed. By scaling back the USAID footprint, USAID can continue shifting resources to critical regions.

USAID remains committed to ensuring every tax dollar delivers the highest possible value to achieve its mission. The request reflects the difficult decisions taken to support priorities and make enterprise transformation a reality within a constrained level.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
USAID Forward Agency Reforms	270,590	284,092	38,815
Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative	*270,590*	*271,732*	*33,731*
*Procurement Reform**		*12,360*	*5,084*
Overseas Operations	619,239	670,547	905,897
Washington Operations	341,837	331,994	342,433
Overseas Capital & Washington Space Expansion	18,780	184,943	
Conflict Stabilization Operations		2,500	
Central Support	216,798	203,629	218,200
Total Uses**	**1,467,244**	**1,677,705**	**1,505,345**

*Per the FY 2012 Statement of Managers provision that at least $25 million be made available for procurement reform in FYs 2012 and 2013, the FY 2012 level reflects the carryover funding for FY 2013. Of the $25 million, $12.64 million for FY 2012 procurement reform activities, including the Acquisition Workforce Initiative, is reflected in Washington Operations and Central Support. The FY 2013 request includes $15.4 million for procurement reform, of which $5.1 million is shown in the procurement reform line. The $5.1 million will support the 16 additional positions requested below and other direct costs associated with continued implementation of procurement reform.

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

USAID Workforce:

Categories	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Direct Hires Funded by Operating Expenses			
End-of-year On-board	3,538	3,570	3,586
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	3,112	3,239	3,255
Limited-Term Program-Funded Appointments			
End-of-year On-board	166	175	175
Estimated Full-Time Equivalent Work Years	166	166	166

USAID Forward Agenda

Talent Management - Development Leadership Initiative

The request will support USAID's Development Leadership Initiative, a multi-year effort to augment and develop the U.S. direct-hire overseas workforce. The FY 2013 request will allow the Agency to continue support for the 820 Foreign Service Officers hired with funding from FYs 2008 – 2011. No additional FSO positions are requested as part of this request.

The request "normalizes" the DLI costs for the 720 FSOs who will be in permanent positions by FY 2013, thus consolidating the growth in the Foreign Service since the initiative began in FY 2008. The costs for the 720 FSOs are reflected in base operations under the overseas, Washington, and central support categories. The request reflects the fact that by FY 2013 the majority of personnel hired under the DLI will be mainstreamed into USAID's permanent workforce. Funding for the 100 FSOs who will not be deployed to permanent positions by FY 2013 will continue to be held in the separate DLI line item reflected below.

The DLI request will cover salaries and benefits, support costs, training, facilities, space, IT reconfiguration, and background investigations for the 100 FSOs that will not be deployed to permanent positions by FY 2013.

DLI Request Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Request
Personnel Compensation	16,246
Travel & Transportation	1,543
Rental Payments	7,226
Other Services	1,841
Facilities Operation & Maintenance	6,018
Furniture & Equipment	857
Total	33,731

Implementation and Procurement Reform

The Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative (IPRI) aims to make U.S. foreign assistance more sustainable and cost effective by changing the Agency's business model -- contracting with and providing grants to more and varied local partners and creating true partnerships to create the conditions where aid is no longer necessary. To achieve this, the Agency is streamlining its policies, procedures, and processes; increasing the use of small businesses; including capacity development metrics into its implementation agreements; and using partner-country systems where it makes sense to do so.

The request will fund 16 new Civil Service positions needed to support IPRI goals of smaller contracts more tailored to partner-country systems. Although many operating units already have local capacity development as part of their activities, much of this is done through U.S.-based organizations rather than directly through USAID staff providing direct technical assistance to local entities, as envisioned under IPRI. With additional workforce resources, the Agency will be able to provide increased leadership and direct technical assistance to build the kind of local institutions and local capacity that create the genuine conditions for exit over time.

IPRI Accomplishments

- **Strengthened partner-country capacity** by developing a Rapid Appraisal and Assessment Tool to assess public financial management and procurement systems and completing 16 Rapid Appraisals and 9 Stage 2 Risk Assessments.

- **Strengthened local civil-society and private-sector capacity** by establishing Local Capacity Development Teams in 11 Missions and training USDHs and Foreign Service Nationals from over 50 missions on how to do better outreach to local partners in order to increase direct awards to local organizations and build to local capacity. Also revised internal policies and issued a new grant mechanism called the Fixed Obligation Grant which is based on achieving milestones and is easier to use with local partners.

- **Increased competition and broadened USAID's partner base** by instituting a Board for Acquisition and Assistance Reform that has split 29 of the largest planned awards in non-Frontline States, estimated at $15.9 billion, into 38 separate awards. Have also strengthened our outreach with US small businesses and done more set asides in many of our large contracts.

- **Used U.S. Government resources more efficiently and effectively** by issuing waivers, revising internal procedures, and publishing a simplified regulation on source and nationality of goods and services purchased with foreign assistance funds.

- **Rebuilt USAID's internal technical capacity and rebalanced the workforce** by recruiting 45 new Civil Service positions to provide expertise to support IPRI.

Science and Technology

With the creation of the new Office of Science and Technology in the Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning, USAID will continue to dedicate operational resources in FY 2013 to once again incorporate science and technology into the Agency's work in a focused way that will help transform USAID into the global development leader.

Innovation

In FY 2011, USAID realigned existing resources to focus on institutionalizing innovation and partnerships in the Agency's programs. The new Office of Innovation and Development Alliances includes Development Innovation Ventures, mobile solutions, local sustainability, and strategic partnerships operating units. USAID also has built a system for reporting innovation efforts and hosted two Innovation Fellows. With the continued investment of these operational resources in FY 2013, the Agency is poised to focus on innovation and partnership in a sustained way for years to come.

Overseas Operations

The recurring costs associated with the 720 DLI FSOs hired with FYs 2008 – 2010 funding and posted to permanent positions by FY 2013 are normalized into Overseas Operations in this request.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request*
Field Missions	430,043	441,406	590,153
USDH Salaries & Benefits**	189,196	229,141	315,744
Total Overseas Operations	**619,239**	**670,547**	**905,897**

*The FY 2013 request includes $84 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO).
**The Salaries and Benefits line includes funding for Foreign Service Pay Modernization.

Field Missions

This budget line item funds the following activities:

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

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Overseas

This category includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, thrift savings plan, as well as social security, health, and life insurance, for approximately 1,688 FSOs serving overseas, including 708 of the 720 DLI FSOs who will be in permanent positions overseas by FY 2013. Overseas salaries also include various post differentials, including "difficult-to-staff incentives" for FSOs willing to extend tours at posts where harsh living conditions deter personnel from seeking assignments.

Washington Operations

The recurring support costs associated with the 720 DLI FSOs hired with FYs 2008 – 2010 funding and posted to permanent positions by FY 2013 are normalized into Washington Operations in this request.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Washington Bureaus/Offices	78,988	49,224	50,429
Office of Security	16,474	16,444	16,906
USDH Salaries & Benefits	246,375	266,326	275,098
Total	**341,837**	**331,994**	**342,433**

Washington Bureaus/Offices

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

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

Office of Security

The USAID Office of Security request represents a continuing effort to protect USAID employees and facilities against global terrorism and national security information against espionage. The request provides funding for physical security countermeasures for those USAID missions not co-located with embassies, including building renovations, security enhancements, and increased local security-guard services. The budget is distributed among the four major program categories as detailed below.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Physical Security	12, 899	12,346	12, 887
Personnel Security	3,200	3,328	3,194
Counterintelligence and Information Security	25	267	425
Counterterrorism	350	503	400
Total	**16,474**	**16,444**	**16,906**

Physical Security

Funding will allow USAID to complete physical security enhancement projects at 16 missions overseas and maintain the security counter-measures at Washington facilities. These funds will be used to install and maintain emergency communications systems at 15 missions and procure armored vehicles for 10 missions. In addition, funding will also be used to support the Federal Protective Service contract guards that protect USAID space in the Ronald Reagan Building.

Personnel Security

Funding will allow USAID to conduct the required applicant and facility access investigations pursuant to E.O. 12968, Access to Classified National Security Information, and Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12, Policy for a Common Identification Standard for Federal

Employees and Contractors working for the Agency. These funds will support the Director of National Intelligence decision to reduce the intervals between initial and re-investigations of Federal employees and contractors from every five years to annually for top-secret clearance holders and from every 10 years to every five years for secret-level clearance holders. With these funds, the Agency will enhance its investigations database to allow for data collections that will support background investigation statistical reporting required under Public Law 108-458, the Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004.

Counterintelligence and Information Security

Funding will allow USAID to provide required training to its employees on how to properly protect classified national security information and themselves from being exploited by foreign intelligence services (FIS). Funding will be used to expand and enhance training mechanisms provided to USAID employees and cover such topics as classified handling procedures, travel precautions, awareness of the techniques used by FIS, and security vulnerabilities of information technology systems. The requested funding will be used to create and update on-line training curricula to be made available to all employees at their workstations. The requested funding will also include applications to assist monitoring of travel-related incidents and information of counterintelligence or security concerns.

Counterterrorism

Funding will be used to cover costs associated with maintaining the IT system that supports the current terrorist-screening processes and vetting program.

USDH Salaries and Benefits – Washington

The request will fund Civil Service personnel in Washington. This budget item also includes salaries and the Agency's share of benefits, such as retirement, Thrift Savings Plan, and social security, health, and life insurance for approximately 1,898 Civil Service and Foreign Service employees, including 12 of the 720 DLI FSOs who will be assigned to permanent positions by FY 2013.

Central Support

The recurring support costs associated with the 720 DLI FSOs hired with FYs 2008 – 2010 funding and posted to permanent positions by FY 2013 are normalized into Central Support in this request.

Categories ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Information Technology	96,136	86,646	88,154
Rent & General Support	90,678	84,471	84,471
Staff Training	10,050	10,050	20,114
Personnel Support	7,902	5,600	8,600
Other Agency Costs	12,032	16,862	16,861
Total	**216,798**	**203,629**	**218,200**

Information Technology (IT)

The recurring support costs associated with the 720 DLI FSOs hired with FYs 2008 – 2010 funding and posted to permanent positions by FY 2013 are normalized into Information Technology (IT) in this request. The USAID Information Technology budget supports IT systems, infrastructure, and architecture critical in helping USAID staff fulfill the Agency's mission.

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
IT Systems	40,596	42,278	41,786
IT Infrastructure	40,648	34,900	36,900
IT Architecture	14,892	9,468	9,468
Total	**96,136**	**86,646**	**88,154**

IT Systems

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

IT Infrastructure

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

IT Architecture, Planning, and Program Management

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

Washington Rent, Utilities, and Support Costs

The request will fund mandatory rent and general support costs. In FY 2013, payments for office rent, utilities, and building specific and basic security for the Ronald Reagan Building, International Trade Center, warehouse, and other space in the metropolitan area and general support costs are estimated at $77.2 million, approximately 91% of the budget. The remainder of the request, $7.3 million, is relatively fixed, including costs required for building and equipment maintenance; contracts for mail distribution, printing, records maintenance, travel management services, and the Continuity of Operation Program; postal fees; bulk paper supplies; transit subsidies; health and safety; long-term storage for Foreign Service household effects; and other support services for headquarter personnel.

Staff Training

The recurring support costs associated with the 720 DLI FSOs hired with FYs 2008 – 2010 funding and posted to permanent positions by FY 2013 are normalized into Staff Training in this request. The request will allow: mandatory language training and travel costs; robust technical training support to the bureaus and missions; increased offerings of mandated leadership and supervision training; and increased mandatory contracting officer's technical representative training and core curriculum courses.

Training investments/courses will focus on building technical and core skills essential to carry out QDDR and USAID Forward goals, as well as meeting mandatory training requirements for contracting professionals, mandatory leadership and supervision training, and continued language training to meet the Agency's High Priority Performance Goals and advance development.

Training programs are prioritized based on the systematic analysis of skills gap and a Training Quality Assurance Council overseas training course design and delivery to ensure cost-effectiveness of training programs and employee assimilation and application of skills and knowledge imparted. In accordance with Office of Personnel Management (OPM) requirements, USAID maintains a learning-management system to accurately capture employee training and competency data. Special emphasis is given to ensuring that training participants reflect the Agency's diversity and training programs support career and professional development of a diverse leadership cadre.

Personnel Support

The recurring support costs associated with the 720 DLI FSOs hired with FYs 2008 – 2010 funding and posted to permanent positions by FY 2013 are normalized into Washington Operations in this request. Funding covers non-discretionary Agency-wide personnel support costs, such as labor relations case work, Agency workforce planning, the subscription costs to OPM-approved Human Resources Lines of Business providers for payroll (National Finance Center) and talent acquisition (recruitment), entry on duty, core personnel system and enterprise reporting (Department of Treasury).

USAID will complete the first phase of its migration to Treasury's Human Resources Line of Business in FY 2012 and will undertake the migration of the learning management system, workforce planning, and specialized applications to support the Foreign Service assignment system in FY 2013. The migration to the Treasury system provides a seamless interface with the current payroll system and includes an employee-processing system for all employee types with manager and employee self-service. When fully operational, the new system will result in cost savings and increased efficiencies and effectiveness.

Funding also will support targeted outreach programs (diversity, disabled and veterans) as mandated by Executive Orders; retirement and separation travel and transportation costs for Foreign Service Officers; and Staff Care, as required by OPM.

Other Agency Costs

The request for other Agency spending primarily covers mandatory costs, the largest being payments to the Department of State for administrative support and dispatch-agent fees and the Department of Labor for employee medical and compensation claims relating to job-related

injury or death. This category includes travel and related costs associated with the Foreign Service panels and funding for medical, property, and tort claims.

Resources

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

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Appropriated Funds			
Enacted Level/NOA	1,350,000	1,092,300	1,263,045
Overseas Contingency Operations		255,000	84,000
Rescission	-2,700		
Subtotal	**1,347,300**	**1,347,300**	**1,347,045**
Unobligated Balance – NOA	-76,461	-	-
Obligations – NOA	**1,270,839**	**1,347,300**	**1,347,045**
Trust and Program Funds			
Local Currency Trust Funds	17,373	17,680	17,680
Reimbursements	9,693	6,321	6,321
PEPFAR Reimbursements	-	15,000	15,000
Space Cost Reimbursements	9,107	10,000	10,000
IT Cost Reimbursements	19,336	20,000	20,000
Obligations – Trust and Program Funds	**55,509**	**69,001**	**69,001**
Unobligated Balance - NOA	296,224	76,461	-
Unobligated Balance – Start of Year	17,115	184,943	89,299
Recovery of Prior-Year Obligations	11,562	12,500	12,500
Ending Balance – Current-Year Recoveries	-11,562	-12,500	-12,500
Ending Balance – OE Funds	-172,443	-	-
Obligations - Other Funding Sources	**140,896**	**261,404**	**89,299**
Obligations –Trust and Program Funds and Other Funding Sources	**196,405**	**330,405**	**158,300**
Total Obligations	**1,467,244**	**1,677,705**	**1,505,345**

USAID Capital Investment Fund

Categories	FY 2011 Actual*	FY 2012 Estimate*	FY 2013 Request	Increase/ Decrease
Information Technology	24,118	21,910	30,400	8,490
Overseas Facilities Construction	127,850	118,253	104,500	-13,753
Total	**151,968**	**140,163**	**134,900**	**-5,263**

*These amounts reflect obligations of available resources, including New Obligation Authority.

The Capital Investment Fund (CIF) is used to modernize and improve information technology (IT) systems and finance construction of United States Agency for International Development (USAID) buildings overseas in conjunction with the Department of State. Prior to FY 2003, the Operating Expense (OE) account funded these activities. No-year funds provide greater flexibility to manage investments in technology systems and facility construction not permitted by the OE appropriation. Separate investment and on-going operations funding gives the Agency more certainty for new investments independent of operational cost fluctuations.

Information Technology (IT)

Category ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
IT Systems			
Administrative	-	833	-
Budget	1,217	-	-
Collaboration Tools	1,435	-	-
Cross Cutting	3	-	-
eGov	-	1,966	1,622
GLAAS	1,390	-	2,900
Knowledge Management	250	713	1,158
Personnel	5,864	1,030	-
Phoenix	500	1,770	3,225
Portfolio and Program Management - IOD	-	-	258
Small/Other Financial Systems	103	-	900
Small/Other Procurement Systems	645	-	1,741
Subtotal	**11,407**	**6,312**	**11,804**
IT Infrastructure			
Data Center	6,221	7,500	11,500
General Office Services	1,274	-	-
IT Customer Services	-	1,500	-
Networks	-	3,000	2,000
Remote Access	-	-	2,975
Authentication	4,411	236	879
Classified Encrypted Communication	-	-	1,000
Threat Management	-	1,339	242
Subtotal	**11,906**	**13,575**	**18,596**
IT Architecture			
IT Transition	805	2,023	-
Subtotal	**805**	2,023	
Total	**24,118**	**21,910**	**30,400**

In FY 2013, USAID will support the following IT systems and infrastructure initiatives:

IT Systems

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

GLAAS: This investment will fund the final phases of training and deployment of a technology upgrade to the Global Acquisition and Assistance System that introduces a new framework by the COTS solution provider.

Knowledge Management: This investment will fund Data Visualization, which enables people to see large amounts of data in a single display and discover patterns, trends, and outliers; and the transition of the Extranet to the cloud, which lays the groundwork for Knowledge Service Center activities to move to the cloud.

Phoenix - Financial System Integration (FSI) (includes activities previously listed under JFMS): This investment will fund upgrades and the Cash Reconciliation & Fund Balance with Treasury Management.

Portfolio and Program Management: This investment will fund the continued development of the Mission Portfolio Management System (MPMS), which enables better planning, management, and reporting of Missions' projects and activities.

Small/Other Financial Systems: This investment will fund ASIST Infrastructure Improvement, which helps to track vendor invoices.

Small/Other Procurement Systems: This investment will fund Assistance and Acquisition (A&A) Document Management, which provides e-Signature and document management support for A&A documents; and the USAID Business/Partner to Government Transaction Portal, which will provide greater efficiency for USAID, businesses and partners to securely and reliably conduct day-to-day business transactions.

IT Infrastructure

Data Center: This investment will fund Cloud Infrastructure and Management, which harnesses the greater scalability, reduced refresh costs, enhanced mobility and collaborative potential of the Cloud. Moving to the cloud will increase the likelihood of cost savings because the refresh of servers and the related infrastructure on a regular basis will no longer be needed. It will improve scalability by focusing on contracting and budgeting rather than engineering. Moving to the cloud also will allow the Agency to be much more responsive to the shifting priorities and needs resulting from either Streamlining or Smart Development. It will enable staff to work more effectively off site (i.e. project sites and/or host-country ministries) because they will easily have full access to all their information. Finally, moving to the cloud will free the Agency from the hands-on management of IT Infrastructure, allowing USAID to focus on better managing the information at hand, which fits within the Agency's competencies.

Networks: Since the global Internet has run out of IP version 4 (IPv4) addresses, this investment will fund the Transition to IPv6 and is focused on upgrading internal client applications and

enterprise networks to operationally use native IPv6, redefining the desktop and server standard images to support IPv6, and refreshing management and monitoring tools to facilitate using IPv6.

Remote Access: This investment will fund Telework Mobility and the Mobile Enterprise Application Platform (MEAP) Implementation to provide USAID employees with secure, reliable and ubiquitous access to USAID applications and data via various mobile devices such as iPad, Laptop, iPhone, Android, RIM and other tablet PCs, thus enhancing Agency productivity.

Authentication: This investment will fund the implementation of the Enterprise Identity Management Process, using Personal Identity Verification (PIV) technology, which will produce an Agency-wide physical and logical access card per HSPD-12.

Classified Encrypted Communication: This investment will fund ClassNet Thin Clients, which will move the agency's ClassNet workstations into a far more secure environment, improving physical security, accountability, control, accessibility and reducing long term maintenance costs; and the ClassNet Fiber Backbone, which will protect the transmission of classified data in the RRB.

Threat Management: This investment will fund improvements in the management of Classified Systems resulting in stronger safeguarding of our classified information; and, begin replacement of the Firewalls in Missions to enhance security.

Overseas Facilities Construction

Categories	FY 2011 Actuals	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Overseas Facilities Construction	127,850	118,253	104,500

The Secure Embassy Construction and Counterterrorism Act of 1999 required the co-location of new USAID office facilities on embassy compounds when new embassies are constructed. The FY 2013 request of $104.5 million will support USAID's full participation in the eighth year of the Capital Security Cost Sharing (CSCS) Program. (Note: The request reflects a $44 million credit for the construction of the USAID annex in Kiev against the original bill of $150 million.)

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

To achieve these objectives, the CSCS Program uses a per capita charge for: (1) each authorized or existing overseas position in U.S. diplomatic facilities and; (2) each projected position above current authorized positions in those New Embassy Compounds (NECs) that have already been included in the President's Budget or for which a contract already has been awarded. The CSCS Program charges for International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) positions, which are passed through to agencies based on their relative percentages of use of ICASS services. Agencies are eligible to receive a rent credit each year for office rent paid because existing diplomatic facilities are unable to accommodate their overseas personnel.

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

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

In FY 2013, one new embassy compound in countries with USAID presence is scheduled to have contracts awarded: N'Djamena, Chad.

USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses

Sources ($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses, New Budget Authority	46,407	51,000	50,500	-500
Other Sources*	25,338	21,406	12,323	-9,083
Total Sources	**71,745**	**72,406**	**62,823**	**-9,583**

* Other Sources include supplementals, prior-year balances and recoveries, transfers, and collections. The FY 2013 figure of $12.323 million is an estimate based on the FY 2012 Appropriation Act.

The Office of Inspector General (OIG) for the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is responsible for overseeing approximately $30 billion in foreign assistance funding for USAID, the United States African Development Foundation (USADF), the Inter-American Foundation (IAF), and the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC). We receive separate reimbursable funding to oversee MCC.

The USAID Office of Inspector General (OIG) is committed to concentrating its oversight efforts where they will have the greatest effect and lead to improving programs and operations that achieve the U.S. Government's foreign assistance goals. OIG's work is essential in increasing the transparency, credibility, and effectiveness of U.S. foreign assistance.

The $50.5 million requested in FY 2013 will enable OIG to continue to oversee foreign assistance funds managed by USAID worldwide and help OIG focus its activities on the nation's highest priorities. These priorities include (1) relief and reconstruction efforts in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Haiti and Iraq; (2) the expansion of the Cairo, Egypt office, enabling the OIG to increase and improve oversight of Middle East/North Africa regional (MENA) programs and activities; and (3) proper planning and implementation of programs to prevent and treat HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and other worldwide epidemic diseases.

The FY 2013 request will allow OIG to maintain country offices in Kabul, Afghanistan and Islamabad, Pakistan (both established in FY 2010), and Baghdad, Iraq, to oversee USAID's development programs in those countries. In addition, the request will allow OIG to maintain offices in Haiti and Tel Aviv, Israel. These country offices are essential to OIG's ability to work with respective governments as USAID implements its new strategy of direct cash transfers and increased use of indigenous nongovernmental organizations. This funding will also allow OIG to maintain its regional offices in El Salvador, Egypt, Senegal, South Africa, and the Philippines.

The FY 2013 request will also enable OIG to devote more personnel and financial resources to investigating allegations of contract and procurement fraud—allegations that constitute approximately 90 percent of the investigative workload. OIG will continue to participate in the National Procurement Fraud Task Force and the International Contract Corruption Task Force so that it can leverage the investigative resources of the task forces. This participation is crucial to OIG's effectiveness as the scope and complexity of its fraud cases increase.

With the request, OIG would continue to conduct mandatory financial statement audits of the organizations we oversee, such as the United States African Development Foundation and the Inter-American Foundation.

The FY 2013 Budget includes the following information that is required to be reported to Congress under the 2008 amendments to the Inspector General Act.

USAID OIG's initial FY 2013 Budget submission to OMB was $42.8 million, consistent with the OMB guidance on 5 percent below OIG's FY 2011 appropriation. However, in order to maintain OIG's current levels of activity in FY 2013, OIG would require an appropriation of $52.7 million, which was conveyed to OMB. OMB passback advised $50.5 million and ICASS costs in Iraq for USAID OIG will continue to be covered by Department of State in FY 2013. This request also includes $.752 million to satisfy OIG's training requirements, one of our management priorities. OIG will prioritize training to allow auditors to complete required continuing professional education and for special agents to attend basic criminal investigators' training and fund more advanced courses to prepare employees more fully to carry out their responsibilities. In addition, OIG will have sufficient funds to support the Council of the Inspectors General on Integrity and Efficiency ($.151 million).

The Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2010 (P.L. 111-212, section 1015) authorizes the temporary use of reemployed annuitants and personal services contractors for facilitating OIG assignments in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Haiti. The OIG has applied this authority to bring aboard reemployed annuitants to help supplement its investigator workforce. Our enhanced authorities related to reemployed annuitants are set to expire at the end of FY 2012, while our authorities relating to personal services contractors will expire at the end of FY 2012 in Haiti and FY 2013 in Afghanistan and Pakistan. The expiration of these authorities would negatively impact OIG's operations. Without these authorities the OIG would have to reassign investigators working in other parts of the world to Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Haiti, which would increase the level of risk for USAID operations in those areas from where staff were relocated. The OIG will seek to have an extension of these enhanced personnel authorities in order to supplement our continuing oversight responsibilities through the OIG's FY 2013 appropriations.

Table 1. OIG Staffing (FTEs)

Location	FY 2011 Actual		FY 2012 Estimate		FY 2013 Request	
	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)	U.S. Direct-Hire Personnel	Foreign Service National Personnel (FSN)
Washington, DC	107	0	122	0	111	0
Baghdad, Iraq	6	0	7	2	3	1
Cairo, Egypt	9	5	9	5	16	6
Dakar, Senegal	7	3	7	4	8	4
Islamabad, Pakistan	8	3	9	5	9	6
Kabul, Afghanistan	11	2	11	6	11	6
Manila, Philippines	8	6	8	6	8	6
Port-au-Prince, Haiti	4	0	3	3	3	4
Pretoria, South Africa	13	5	11	4	13	5
San Salvador, El Salvador	7	4	9	3	8	3
Tel Aviv, Israel	2	0	2	1	2	0
Overseas total	**75**	**28**	**76**	**39**	**81**	**41**
Grand total	**182**	**28**	**198**	**39**	**192**	**41**

Table 2. Budget Summary by Priority Programs ($000)

OIG's Priority	FY 2011 Actual		FY 2012 Estimate		FY 2013 Request	
	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs	Total	FTEs
Highest Priority Areas						
Afghanistan programs	4,406	11	7,173	11	5,203	11
Iraq programs	2,129	6	2,586	7	2,011	3
Pakistan programs	3,913	8	4,642	9	4,774	9
Haiti Programs	983	3	1,881	3	1,213	3
Subtotal	**11,431**	**28**	**16,282**	**30**	**13,201**	**26**
Global Health						
Subtotal	**3,192**	**3**	**3,192**	**7**	**3,192**	**7**
Mandatory Work and Others						
Subtotal	**39,683**	**151**	**41,421**	**161**	**46,430**	**159**
Total Funding and FTEs	**54,306**	**182**	**60,895**	**198**	**62,823**	**192**

Table 3. Budget Summary by Object Class ($000)

Object Class	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Estimate
1100 – Personnel compensation and FSNs	23,826	29,465	25,464
1200 – Personnel benefits	8,325	10,941	9,495
2100 – Travel	3,408	3,108	4,755
2200 – Transportation	1,143	1,075	2,635
2300 – Rent, communications, and utilities	5,483	4,180	6,119
2400 – Printing and reproduction	26	26	34
2500 – Contractual services	9,584	10,781	12,310
2600 – Supplies and materials	321	181	229
3100 – Purchase of equipment	2,149	1,138	1,782
3200 – Building Renovations	41	0	0
Total	**54,306**	**60,895**	**62,823**

***FSN-** Foreign Service National positions.

Table 4. Budget Detail by Object Class ($000)

Object Class - Budget Authority	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Direct Obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
Full Time Permanent (11.1)	18,389	23,989	19,826
Other Personnel Compensation (11.5)	1,986	3,162	2,704
Special Personal Services Payments (11.8)	3,451	2,314	2,934
Subtotal Personnel Compensation:	**23,826**	**29,465**	**25,464**
Civilian Personnel Benefits (12.1)	8,295	10,941	9,495
Benefits for Former Personnel (13.0)	30	---	---
Subtotal Pay Costs:	**32,151**	**40,406**	**34,959**
Travel (21.0)	3,408	3,108	4,755
Transportation of Things (22.0)	1,143	1,075	2,635
Rental Payments to GSA (23.1)	2,989	2,467	3,000
Rental Payments to Others (23.2)	1,813	1,260	2,537
Communications, Utilities and Misc. Charges (23.3)	681	453	582
Printing and Reproduction (24.0)	26	26	34
Other Contractual Services:			
Advisory and Assistance Services (25.1)	2,089	2,353	3,070
Other Services (25.2)	1,001	1,261	738
Other Purchases of Goods & Svc from Govt Accts (25.3)	6,169	6,826	7,691
Operation & Maintenance of Facilities (25.4)	210	174	140
Medical Care (25.6)	51	30	61
Operation and Maintenance of Equipment (25.7)	64	137	610
Subtotal Other Contractual Services:	**9,584**	**10,781**	**12,310**
Supplies and Materials (26.0)	321	181	229
Equipment (31.0)	2,149	1,138	1,782
Building Renovations (32.0)	41	---	---
Subtotal Non-Pay Costs	**22,155**	**20,489**	**27,864**
Total Obligations:	**54,306**	**60,895**	**62,823**

Global Health Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health Programs	7,832,310	8,167,860	7,854,000	-313,860
Global Health Programs - USAID	2,498,000	2,625,000	2,504,000	-121,000
Global Health Programs - State	5,334,310	5,542,860	5,350,000	-192,860

* FY 2011 Actual includes $3 million transferred from the International Organizations and Programs account.

The Global Health Programs account (formerly "Global Health and Child Survival") funds health-related foreign assistance managed by the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). Investments in global health strengthen fragile or failing states, promote social and economic progress, and support the rise of capable partners who can help to solve regional and global problems. U.S. Government efforts in global health are a signature of American leadership in the world, including the United States' historic commitment to the treatment, care, and prevention of HIV/AIDS.

The FY 2013 budget reflects a comprehensive and integrated global health strategy to implement the Administration's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by taking the investments made in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), maternal and child health, family planning and reproductive health, tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and other programs, and expanding their reach by linking individual programs in an integrated system of care. GHI harnesses the power of the U.S. Government, other governments and donors, private partnerships and developing countries to improve global health in a coordinated, efficient and strategic way. The approach will save millions of lives while fostering sustainable health care delivery systems that can address the full range of developing country health needs. The Initiative's overall emphases are improving health outcomes through a focus on women, girls, and gender equity; increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration; strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations and global health partnerships; encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans; building sustainability through investments in health systems strengthening; improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and promoting research, development, and innovation. As these programs are implemented, USAID and State will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. The response to global health problems is a shared responsibility that cannot be met by one nation alone. We will challenge the global community to also provide leadership in building healthier, stronger, more self-sufficient nations in the developing world.

For FY 2013, a total of $7,854 million is requested for Global Health Programs (GHP) under two subaccounts: $2,504 million GHP-USAID for USAID-administered programs and $5,350 million GHP-State for State-administered programs. The programs will be focused on three key areas: Saving Mothers and Children; Creating an AIDS-Free Generation; and Fighting Other Infectious Diseases. For all programs, resources will achieve ambitious outcomes on global health indicators and be targeted toward countries with the highest need, demonstrable commitment to achieving sustainable health impacts, the greatest potential to leverage U.S. Government programs and platforms, as well as those of other partners and donors.

For the countries of Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia, the FY 2013 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account in the GHP account as well as in the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) accounts.

Saving Mothers and Children

Under American leadership, the world has made remarkable strides in both public and private efforts toward saving the lives of women and children, yet maternal and child mortality remains a critical problem in developing countries. Since 2008, USAID, with contributions from the international community, have reached DPT3 coverage of 66 percent in 24 assisted countries. In addition, starting from zero and working in coordination with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), 12 countries have introduced new vaccines for pneumococcal and five have introduced rotavirus vaccines. Programs are also making progress in maternal health with increases in key indicators such as births attended by professional medical personnel and women delivering in a facility. These positive trends will contribute to a decrease in overall maternal and child mortality.

Highlights:

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) ($578 million) funding will support programs that work with country and global partners to increase the wide-spread availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery systems to ensure the long term sustainability of these programs. Every year in developing countries, 8.1 million children under the age of five die, two-thirds of which are preventable, and more than 350,000 mothers die annually from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth. USAID will extend coverage of proven, high-impact interventions to the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries.

Funding will support a limited set of high-impact interventions that will accelerate reduction of maternal and newborn mortality, including the introduction and scale-up of new child vaccines. For FY 2013, increased funding ($145 million) is requested within MCH for GAVI, in support of the Administration's historic three-year, $450 million pledge to this important partner. These funds will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority interventions include essential newborn care; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of pneumonia, particularly at the community level. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including human resources, information, essential medicines, and financing. GHI will further enhance its impact through programs aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the first vital 24 hours postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – the highest point of risk during labor and delivery. Resources will be provided to combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions such as prevention and management of post-partum hemorrhage, hypertensive disorders of pregnancy and sepsis, as well as contributory causes of maternal death such as anemia, with simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Malaria ($619 million) funding will continue to support the comprehensive strategy of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. Last year, an estimated 781,000 people died of malaria

and about 225 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. In the fight against malaria, USAID distributed 63 million artemisinnin combination therapies, 32 million insecticide-treated nets, 6.9 million intermittent preventive treatments for pregnant women, and protected 58 million people with indoor residual spraying, since 2008. Eighty-five percent of mortality due to malaria occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the vast majority of the deaths are among children under five. USAID will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and invest in strengthening delivery platforms in up to 22 African countries as well as support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America. PMI will coordinate with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria to support host country national malaria control programs and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinnin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and implementation of interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs, and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health ($530 million) funding will support programs that improve and expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning services and information, as well as other reproductive health care and priority health services. Annually, 53 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 25 million women obtain abortions. In 2009 and 2010, USAID's family planning and reproductive health programs averted 11.9 million unintended pregnancies. Voluntary family planning (FP) is an essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, contributing to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (including through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing). Activities will be directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Key elements of successful FP programs will include: mobilization of demand for modern family planning services through behavior change communication; commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: leveraging opportunities to expand services through MCH and HIV platforms; contraceptive security; community-based approaches; expanding access to voluntary long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods; promoting healthy birth spacing; and focusing on cross-cutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Nutrition ($90 million) funding will provide enhanced nutrition services to those most in need, including mothers and children. More than 200 million children under the age of five and one in three women in the developing world suffers from undernutrition. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children’s cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages. Since 2008, thirty million infants, children, and women have been provided core nutrition interventions. Nutrition programs will be linked with the Feed the Future Initiative and will include evidence-based interventions that focus on the prevention of undernutrition. Programs will support integrated services that provide nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices; diet quality and diversification through fortified or biofortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens; and delivery of nutrition services such as micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Vulnerable Children ($13 million) funding will support the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF). DCOF supports projects that strengthen the economic capacity of vulnerable families to protect and provide for the needs of their children, strengthen national child protection systems, and facilitate family reunification and social reintegration of children separated during armed conflict, including child soldiers, street children and institutionalized children.

Creating an AIDS-Free Generation

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the largest effort by any nation to combat a single disease, continues to work towards achieving ambitious prevention, care, and treatment goals while strengthening health systems and emphasizing country ownership in order to build a long-term sustainable response to the epidemic. Under the Obama Administration, unprecedented progress has been made in the fight against AIDS, including a more than doubling of individuals in lifesaving antiretroviral treatment (3.9 million in FY 2011, up from 1.7 million in FY 2008). Through increased programming in the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, 200,000 infant HIV infections were averted in 2011. In addition, in 2011 care services were provided to almost 13 million people (including 4 million orphans and vulnerable children), a 55 percent increase from 2008.

As a result of recent scientific advances, the Obama Administration has announced its commitment to pursue the goal of an AIDS-free generation. Strong U.S. leadership along with a heightened commitment by other partners will allow us to seize the opportunity for significant progress toward this goal. PEPFAR is pursuing a mix of high-impact prevention tools tailored to each partner country, while making smart investments and ensuring other partners join us in meeting this shared global responsibility. PEPFAR has prioritized prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, voluntary medical male circumcision, access to condoms, and antiretroviral treatment (ART) as prevention. These interventions, when delivered in combination and with behavioral support, can dramatically reduce new infections and save more lives. Part of this strategy includes supporting six million people on ART globally by the end of 2013, an increase of over two million from FY 2011 results. In addition, PEPFAR platforms are integrating U.S. Government global health programs under GHI to advance other key priorities such as reducing maternal and child mortality rates and curbing malaria and TB.

The GHP account is the largest source of funding for PEPFAR and this account is overseen and coordinated by the Department of State's Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator. The Request includes a total $5,680 million in GHP ($5,350 million GHP-State and $330 million GHP-USAID) for country-based HIV/AIDS activities, technical support/strategic information and evaluation, support for international partners, and oversight and management. PEPFAR implementation is a broad interagency effort that involves the Department of State, USAID, the Peace Corps, and the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, as well as local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

Highlights:

Integrated HIV/AIDS Prevention, Care, and Treatment and Other Health Systems Programs ($3,629 million including $3,393 million GHP-State and $236 million GHP-USAID):

- $3,393 million GHP-State will support ongoing implementation of "Partnership Frameworks," with the goal of strengthening the commitment and capacity of partner governments in their response to HIV/AIDS. These Frameworks outline expected partner contributions over the life of the arrangement, linking U.S. Government, partner country and other multilateral and bilateral resources to achieve long-term results in service delivery, policy reform and financing for HIV/AIDS and related issues to foster an effective, harmonized and sustainable HIV/AIDS response.

  PEPFAR programs for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment, and care support the Administration's overall emphasis through GHI on improving health outcomes, increasing program sustainability and integration, and strengthening health systems, as well as prioritizing implementation of evidence-based interventions such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV, voluntary medical male

circumcision, condoms, and antiretroviral treatment as prevention. Programs work by expanding partnerships with countries and building capacity for effective, innovative, and sustainable services; creating a supportive and enabling policy environment for combating HIV/AIDS; and implementing strong monitoring and evaluation systems to identify effective programs and best practices, determine progress toward goals, and ensure alignment with PEPFAR strategies. PEPFAR programs support scale-up of HIV/AIDS services within the context of strengthened health systems, particularly in terms of human resources for health in nations with severe health worker shortages, in order to effectively implement HIV/AIDS programs. In implementing these programs, PEPFAR will continue working to enhance the integration of quality interventions with the broader health and development programs of the U.S. Government, country partners, multilateral organizations, and other donors. Through steps like co-location of services and expanded training of health sector workers, PEPFAR is increasing access to overall care and support for HIV-infected and -affected individuals.

Addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities.

- $236 million GHP-USAID contributes to PEPFAR's global fight against the HIV/AIDS epidemic by targeting funds to meet critical needs of USAID field programs and by providing technical leadership worldwide. This includes support for programs that work with orphans and vulnerable children affected by the epidemic. Funding supports centrally-driven initiatives that catalyze new interventions at the field level, translate research findings into programs, and stimulate scale-up of proven interventions. GHP-USAID field resources leverage larger contributions from multilateral, international, private, and partner country sources by providing essential technical assistance for health systems strengthening, sustainability, capacity building, and country ownership. In addition to country programs, USAID will also continue to support the development of advanced product leads, such as the Dapivirine vaginal ring, delivery methods, and multiple-purpose agents (to prevent pregnancy and sexual transmitted infections as well as HIV). USAID collaborates closely with the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator and other U.S. Government agencies to ensure that activities funded with these resources complement and enhance efforts funded through the GHP-State account.

International Partnerships ($1,789 million, including $1,695 million GHP-State and $94 million GHP-USAID)

- $1,695 million GHP-State for a $1.65 billion contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and a $45 million contribution to UNAIDS. The contribution to the Global Fund will fulfill the Administration's pledge of $4 billion during FY 2011 – FY 2013. The Administration is actively engaged with the Global Fund in pursuit of reforms that will improve performance and impact and aggressively address any evidence of corruption. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

- $94 million GHP-USAID to support the Commodity Fund and major research with worldwide impact. Funding for the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI) will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials at several sites in Africa. Funding for microbicides research activities will focus on advancing 1 percent tenofovir gel for HIV prevention through product approval and introduction.

Oversight and Management ($182 million GHP-State) funding supports costs incurred by multiple U.S. Government 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.

Technical Support, Strategic Information and Evaluation ($80 million GHP-State) funding supports central technical support and programmatic costs and strategic information systems that monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. PEPFAR aims to support the expansion of the evidence base around HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While not a research organization, PEPFAR works with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice. Technical leadership and direct technical assistance activities (including scientific quality assurance) are supported for a variety of program activities, including: antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, and testing and counseling), and care (including programs for orphans and vulnerable children and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts such as human capacity development, training for health care workers, and supply chain management.

Fighting Other Infectious Diseases

While the GHI emphasizes two key areas where the U.S. Government can make a marked difference—saving mothers and children and creating an AIDS-free generation—U.S. Government efforts will also continue to combat other infectious diseases from which millions of people die or could die each year including tuberculosis, neglected tropical diseases, and pandemic influenza. The Request includes $344 million GHP-USAID for programs to fight other infectious diseases.

Highlights:

Tuberculosis (TB) ($224 million) funding for programs which address a disease that is the leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Globally, 1.4 million people die annually from TB, and there are 8.8 million new cases of TB each year. Annually, there are approximately 500,000 cases of multi-drug resistant (MDR) TB, which are difficult to cure and are often deadly. USAID programs focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of disease to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority is given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB, and MDR-TB. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including increasing and strengthening human resources to support the delivery of priority health services such as Directly Observed Treatment, Short Course (DOTS) implementation, preventing and treating TB/HIV co-infection, and partnering with the private sector in DOTS. In particular, USAID will continue to accelerate activities to address MDR and extensively drug resistant TB, including the expansion of diagnosis and treatment, and infection control measures. USAID collaborates with PEPFAR, other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to integrate health services and strengthen delivery platforms to expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions.

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) ($67 million) funding will reach out to more than 1 billion people worldwide who suffer from one or more neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), which cause severe disability, including permanent blindness, and hinder growth, productivity, and cognitive development. USAID focuses the majority of its NTD support on scaling-up preventive drug treatments for seven of the most prevalent NTDs, including schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma and three soil-transmitted helminthes.

USAID programs will use an agency-tested and World Health Organization (WHO)-approved integrated mass drug administration delivery strategy that will target affected communities, using drugs that have been proven safe and effective and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. USAID centrally leverages the vast majority of the drugs through partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies, which donate close to a billion dollars worth of drugs each year. Expanding these programs to national scale will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate lymphatic filariasis and blinding trachoma. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardize monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs, and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats (PIOET) ($53 million) funding for programs that focus on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1, H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation. In particular, activities will expand surveillance to address the role of wildlife in the emergence and spread of new pathogens; enhance field epidemiological training of national partners; strengthen laboratory capability to address infectious disease threats; broaden ongoing efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission; and strengthen national capacities to prepare for the emergence and spread of a pandemic.

Development Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	2,519,950	2,519,950	2,525,500	5,550

The FY 2013 Development Assistance (DA) request of $2,526 million supports the development principles outlined in the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), a policy framework that elevates global development as a key pillar of American power alongside defense and diplomacy. The FY 2013 request is designed to achieve the goals outlined in the PPD-6 by supporting programs focused on sustainable development, economic growth, democratic governance, game-changing development innovations, and sustainable systems for meeting basic human needs. Significant funds from this account support the Presidential Initiatives for Global Climate Change and Feed the Future.

A key outcome of the PPD-6 is Partnerships for Growth (PfG), a coordinated U.S. government approach to enhanced engagement with countries that have demonstrated a strong commitment to democratic governance and sustainable development. By supporting well-governed countries with potential for broad-based economic growth, U.S. programs will help to seed a new generation of emerging markets, which in turn are likely to become trade and investment partners with the U.S. In FY 2013, the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue working with the initial PfG counties - El Salvador, Ghana, Philippines, and Tanzania - to promote broad-based economic growth.

U.S. national security depends on the nation's ability to deal with the urgent, the important, and the long-term all at the same time. Programs funded by the DA account respond to longer-term challenges to human and economic security. These efforts - highlighted by fighting food insecurity, responding to climate change, and expanding economic growth - support the rise of capable new players who can help solve regional and global problems and help protect U.S. national security.

DA-funded programs are coordinated with programs managed by the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) and other international affairs agencies. As a mutually reinforcing array of foreign assistance activities, these programs advance and sustain overall U.S. development goals in targeted countries. Programs funded through this account represent the core United States contribution to international efforts working to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. In addition, programs will support the efforts of host governments and their private sector and non-governmental partners to implement the systemic political and economic changes needed for sustainable development progress. Requests for increases in individual bilateral DA programs focus on PfG countries that demonstrate commitment to improving transparent, accountable, and responsible governance, where U.S. assistance is most likely to produce significant and sustainable development results.

In FY 2013, the DA request will fund programs in the areas of food security, climate change, basic and higher education, economic growth, governing justly and democratically, and expanded efforts in the areas of innovation, science and technology, and evaluation.

Highlights:

The Administration's principal priorities for DA funding in FY 2013 include:

- Feed the Future (FTF): As recently shown in the Horn of Africa crisis, investments in agricultural productivity are urgent. The President's Feed the Future (FTF) initiative, a USAID-led, whole-of-government effort, is the primary vehicle through which the U.S. Government will pursue its food security objectives. The strategy for FTF starts with the recognition that food security is not just about food, but it is about all security - national security, economic security, environmental security, and human security. The FY 2013 request for FTF will fund the fourth year of this Presidential initiative. FTF programs focus on reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity in the Horn of Africa and elsewhere, strengthening the capacity of countries to anticipate and prevent hunger-related emergencies over time.

  FTF concentrates resources in focus countries whose selection is based on clear criteria to measure need and opportunity. These include a shared commitment to tackle food security, the preparation of national plans for poverty and hunger reduction, potential for regional agricultural trade, and the dedication of host government resources to meet the food security challenge. FTF investments address key constraints along the entire value chain - from improving on-farm productivity, to crop storage and handling, to increasing market access. Programs are integrated in order to capitalize on the synergies between agriculture, health, nutrition, water, and climate change. In crisis, conflict, and post-conflict stabilization settings, food aid-related programs contribute to sustainably reducing hunger, improving nutrition, and building resilience.

  Funding will also expand research and development (R&D) activities in order to increase the commercial availability and accessibility of the staples on which pastoralist populations depend. The initiative deploys both bilateral and multilateral mechanisms to leverage additional resources and deliver them more effectively to recipient countries. For example, funds maybe contributed in FY 2013 to the multi-donor Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, which has a public and private sector window, as occurred in FY 2011.

- Global Climate Change: Global climate change threatens the livelihoods of millions in developing countries, especially the poorest of these countries. The poor in developing countries are often the earliest and hardest hit by climate change, as they are heavily dependent on climate sensitive economic activities such as agriculture, fisheries, forestry, and tourism, and they lack the capacity to cope with economic or environmental shocks. For example, projected climate change impacts have the potential to reduce agricultural productivity, negatively impact fisheries, and undermine public health. Additionally, climate change poses national security challenges, especially from the destabilizing impact it can have on economies and governance. Strategic investments will help vulnerable populations adapt to the impacts of climate change and reduce net greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Funding will support programs in three pillar areas: adaptation, clean energy, and sustainable landscapes. Adaptation programs will assist countries to develop and implement effective strategies for reducing the impact of global climate change on vulnerable populations and increasing those populations' resilience. Adaptation programs focus on least-developed countries, glacier-dependent nations, and small island developing nations. Clean energy programs will include support for renewable energy, policy sector reform, increased efficiency, emissions inventories, and actions to reduce long-term emission trends in energy, industry, transportation, and buildings. Clean energy programs focus on major emerging economies and potentially large emitters by supporting the development and implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS). Sustainable landscapes programs, focused in countries with globally-important forests, will reduce GHG emissions by helping countries analyze drivers of deforestation and develop plans to address them under the

LEDS program, build capacity to measure and monitor GHG emissions from forests, and build capacity and enhance rights for forest-dependent and indigenous communities to participate in and benefit from carbon finance opportunities.

- Education: Access to quality education is foundational to human development. It is critical to promoting long-term, broad-based economic growth, reducing poverty and inequality, improving health, and promoting participatory democracy. USAID's education strategy addresses learning across the education spectrum, which includes basic education, higher education, and workforce development. The majority of education funding is for basic education, with a primary focus on reading acquisition in primary grades to achieve the goal of improving reading skills for 100 million children by 2015. Investments in workforce development and tertiary education that increase national capacity to support country development goals by 2015 are also critical. Finally, the strategy prioritizes increased equitable access to educational services for 15 million learners by 2015 in conflict or crisis contexts. Programs will be based on strategic choices that are cost-effective but provide impact on a national scale and are institutionally sustainable. Interventions will therefore stress quality that can be measured in student learning outcomes; access and equity; relevance to national development; systemic reform; and accountability for results.

- Economic Growth: Economic growth is essential to reducing the many dimensions of poverty, unlocking the full potential of individuals and communities, and enabling governments to provide basic public services effectively. The quality of economic growth matters as much as how it is generated. To be sustainable, growth must be widely shared; inclusive of all ethnic groups, women, and other marginalized groups; and compatible with the need to reduce climate change impacts and to manage natural and environmental resources responsibly. USAID economic growth programs will help countries develop the policies and practices they need to support rapid and sustainable economic growth. Economic policies, regulations, and approaches also affect countries' ability to meet other development objectives. Funding will support programs that work with countries to improve the enabling environment for private investment, entrepreneurship, and broad-based economic growth by addressing issues such as property rights, business registration, administrative "red tape," well-regulated competition, trade policies and trade capacity, and access to credit.

- Governing Justly and Democratically: Democracy, human rights, and governance are inseparable from other development goals. Without capable, transparent, accessible, and accountable public institutions, economic growth, broad-based opportunity, and key public services cannot be sustained. At the same time, citizens who enjoy access to services but do not live in a democratic society cannot realize the freedom and opportunity that true development implies. U.S. assistance will support democracy, human rights, and governance to consolidate democratic institutions, make governments more effective and responsive to their populations, and expand the number of countries which respect human rights and act responsibly in the international system. The focus of DA interventions in this area will be on new and fragile democracies, as well as on those that have committed through sound policies and practice to build effective, transparent, and accountable governments, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, and Latin America to help ensure that they are able to deliver both political and socioeconomic benefits to their citizens. Programs will include efforts to increase political competition; strengthen civil society's role in political, economic, and social life; support the free flow of information; promote government that is effective and legitimate; strengthen the rule of law; and advance anti-corruption measures. Programming will pursue specific goals, including (1) increasing the ability of government officials, law professionals, non-governmental organization affiliates, journalists, election observers, and citizens to strengthen the effectiveness, accountability, and participatory nature of democratic institutions within new and fragile democracies; (2) strengthening domestic human rights organizations, supporting public advocacy campaigns on human rights, and training domestic election observers in order to foster respect for human rights, increase citizens'

political participation, and expand political competition in closed societies; and (3) promoting stability, reform, and recovery to lay the foundations for democratic governance in conflict and failed states.

- USAID Forward Initiatives: USAID Forward is a coordinated set of initiatives and reforms aimed at transforming USAID into a fully modern development enterprise, as called for in the PPD-6 and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). Funding will support initiatives on innovation, science and technology, and evaluation. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program borrows from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in innovative high-risk, high-return development projects. DIV has the potential to produce breakthroughs that can serve as best practices in development, thereby transforming not just USAID's program effectiveness but that of development agencies and developing country governments around the world. DA funds will also expand access to mobile banking technology, which has the potential to bring low-cost financial services and cashless transactions to millions of people, small businesses, and microenterprises. Funding will support Private Sector Alliances and Global Development Alliances, which can leverage additional outside resources and improve the sustainability of development interventions by attracting private-sector, market-driven resources for the long term. Science and technology funding supports a series of Grand Challenges for Development, as well as partnerships between American scientists and those in developing countries, and other efforts to bring the power of science to bear on major development problems. Central evaluation funds support the rebuilding of USAID's capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous, relevant evaluation, including impact evaluations that directly measure the effectiveness of development interventions.

International Disaster Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Disaster Assistance	863,270	975,000	960,000	-15,000
Enduring	863,270	825,000	960,000	135,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	150,000	-	-150,000

The FY 2013 International Disaster Assistance (IDA) request of $960 million will provide funds to save lives, reduce suffering, and mitigate and prepare for natural and complex emergencies overseas through disaster relief, rehabilitation, and reconstruction assistance, including that for transition to development assistance programs, and through disaster preparedness/risk reduction activities. Natural disasters, civil strife, the global economic downturn, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. The IDA request will enable the U.S. Government to meet humanitarian needs quickly and support mitigation and preparedness programs. The request includes up to $366 million for emergency food security, which may be used for local and regional purchase of food and other interventions, such as cash voucher and cash transfer programs to facilitate access to food.

IDA funds benefit disaster- and conflict-affected individuals and internally displaced persons. By reducing the impact of disasters, IDA-funded programs alleviate suffering and save lives. This funding level will allow the United States to maintain a reasonable balance of resources to cover continuing complex emergencies, disaster risk reduction, and sufficient resources to respond to new disasters, including increased funding for the local and regional purchase of emergency food assistance.

In addition, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) is responsible for certain necessary recurring and non-recurring costs for providing U.S. disaster assistance under the Compact of Free Association between the United States and the Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) and the Federated States of Micronesia (FSM).[1] Recurring costs are approximately $1 million annually, funded from IDA.[2] These costs include pre-positioning of emergency relief supplies, full-time staff based in the region to coordinate with government officials in both FSM and RMI, and a cooperative agreement with the International Organization for Migration (IOM).

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

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

Transition Initiatives

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Transition Initiatives	54,890	56,695	57,600	905
Enduring	54,890	50,141	57,600	7,459
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	6,554	-	-6,554

The FY 2013 request of $57.6 million for the Transition Initiatives (TI) account will address opportunities and challenges facing conflict-prone countries and those countries making the transition from the initial crisis stage of a complex emergency to sustainable development and democracy.

TI funds will support fast, flexible, short-term assistance to advance peace and democracy in countries that are important to U.S. foreign policy. Examples of assistance include promoting responsiveness of central governments to local needs, civic participation programs, media programs raising awareness of national issues, addressing underlying causes of instability, and conflict resolution measures.

Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)

Transition Initiatives (TI) - FY 2011-2013

($ in Thousands)

Country	Description	Dates	FY 2011 Actual Obligations	FY 2012 Estimate		FY 2013 Request
				TI	OCO	
AFRICA						
Côte d'Ivoire	Support Côte d'Ivoire's transition to a stable, prosperous, and democratically led country and the establishment of a more equitable, responsive, resilient, and legitimate government.	Start: 8/2011 Exit: TBD	3,000	3,600	-	-
Kenya	Promote greater transparency, community leadership, and strategically targeted assistance to Kenya's national recovery efforts.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 5/2013	9,806	3,905	-	-
Uganda	Work with local communities, civil society organizations, media outlets, and the national government in support of the voluntary return of displaced citizens and assist in peace, recovery and development processes in Northern Uganda.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 5/2011	2,643	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	Build the capacity of key organizations essential for a Government of National Unity and foster civil society advocacy for equitable power sharing.	Start: 6/2008 Exit: 3/2012	4,939	2,050	-	-
ASIA / MIDDLE EAST						
Afghanistan	Create conditions that build confidence between communities and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through improvement of economic and social environment.	Start: 7/2009 Exit: 12/2013	1,184	142	1,433	
Kyrgyzstan	Support community improvement and stabilization activities targeted at youth and other at-risk and potentially volatile groups that emphasize citizen engagement to decrease potential for future outbreaks of violence.	Start: 5/2010 Exit: 12/2012	3,000	2,560	-	
Lebanon	Support community and national efforts to reduce tensions and advance democratic processes.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: 1/2013	3,500	3,060		-
Libya	Support Libyan efforts to build an inclusive and accountable democratic government that is responsive to community needs.	Start: 7/2011 Exit: TBD	3,650	520	540	
Pakistan	Enhance the legitimacy of the Government of Pakistan in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas by creating conditions that build confidence between the government and tribal leaders.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: TBD	657	49	556	-
Sri Lanka	Work with local counterparts to increase stability in key regions and promote a peaceful community recovery process.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	3,500	3,055	-	-
Tunisia	Support new and emerging groups to promote community resiliency to connect local development to national decision-making.	Start: 5/2011 Exit: TBD	3,845	3,580	-	-
Yemen	Conduct community stabilization activities that enhance the legitimacy of local government institutions.	Start: 3/2010 Exit: TBD	3,850	137	2,913	
LATIN AMERICA						
Colombia	Assist in stabilizing conflict-prone areas recently liberated from insurgent control by strengthening government's ability to engage communities and re-establish social services.	Start: 2/2007 Exit: 7/2011	511	-	-	-
Cuba	Connect non-traditional groups with other democratic actors in the region and support youth-led, independent media initiatives.	Start: 9/2007 Exit: 9/2011	202	125	-	-
Haiti	Provide the Government of Haiti with support to enhance its crisis management capacity and to help restore core government functions.	Start: 1/2010 Exit: TBD	998	1,313	-	
New Countries / Planning and Preparedness				12,078	1,112	-
Program Support - Worldwide			11,482	13,967	-	-
No-Year funds adjustment*			(1,877)			
TOTAL TI FUNDS			**54,890**	**50,141**	**6,554**	**57,600**

* The negative balance for FY 2011 reflects obligation of funds from sources other than current year appropriations, e.g., carryover and prior year deobligations.

FY2011: TI allocation based on $55 million appropriation less rescission. Non-TI FY2011 funding totaling $189.2 million, including **Côte d'Ivoire:** $7 million CCF; **Kenya:** $1.949 million ESF, $200,000 1207; **Zimbabwe:** $2.25 million ESF; **Afghanistan:** $64.65 ESF; **Lebanon:** $3 million ESF; **Pakistan:** $21.48 million ESF; **Sri Lanka:** $1.8 million ESF; **Tunisia:** $5 million CCF, $617,000 EPP; **Yemen:** $9.6 million 1207, $420,000 ESF; **Colombia:** $2.9 million ESF; **Cuba:** $2 million ESF; **Haiti:** $66.3 million ESF.

FY2012: TI allocation based on $50.141 million TI plus $6.554 million Overseas Contingency Operation (OCO) funds = $56.695 million

Complex Crises Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Complex Crises Fund	39,920	40,000	50,000	10,000
Enduring	39,920	10,000	50,000	40,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	30,000	-	-30,000

The FY 2013 request of $50 million for the Complex Crises Fund (CCF) will be used to support activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen crises. The CCF was created in FY 2010 to regularize contingency funding previously received through transfers from the Department of Defense under Section 1207 authority that has since expired. Managed by USAID, funds are targeted to countries or regions that demonstrate a high or escalating risk of conflict, instability, or an unanticipated opportunity for progress in a newly emerging or fragile democracy. Projects will aim to address and prevent root causes of conflict and instability through a whole-of-government approach and will include host government participation, as well as other partner resources, where possible and appropriate. The CCF has provided critical support for programs in Tunisia, Somalia, Kyrgyz Republic, Yemen, Sri Lanka, and Cote d'Ivoire. Up to $10 million may be transferred to the Department of State's Bureau of Conflict and Stabilization Operations.

Development Credit Authority

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Credit Authority - Subsidy	[30,000]	[40,000]	[40,000]	[0]
Development Credit Authority - Administrative Expenses	8,283	8,300	8,200	-100

The FY 2013 request includes $40 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 $8.2 million for DCA administrative expenses. DCA transfer authority allows field missions to transfer funds from USAID appropriation accounts to the DCA program account to finance the subsidy cost of DCA partial credit guarantees. These projects allow credit to be used as a flexible tool for a wide range of development purposes, and can help to promote broad-based economic growth in developing and transitional economies. DCA guarantees augment grant assistance by mobilizing private capital for sustainable development projects. In coordination with related technical assistance, it supports host countries in the financing of their own development.

The ability of DCA projects to leverage assistance resources is significant. To date, DCA has been used to mobilize in excess of $2.3 billion in local private financing at a budget cost of $95 million. DCA transfer authority has enabled more than 67 USAID missions to enter into over 330 guarantee agreements in nearly every development sector. Risk under the program has been well-managed: USAID has paid only $8.3 million in default claims to date for all of the guarantees made under DCA, significantly less than the $10 million in guarantee fees collected from partner banks. DCA projects have been effective in mobilizing resources for microenterprises, small- and medium-scale businesses, farmers, healthcare providers, and certain infrastructure sectors, most notably clean energy. In 2011, working directly with private partners and USAID field missions, DCA completed 37 transactions in 21 countries that will leverage up to $200 million in private capital for critical investments in agriculture, health, education, municipal infrastructure, and other sectors. DCA has also put into action a second-generation strategy that is more focused, flexible, and connected to USAID's top development priorities.

In FY 2013, DCA will continue to promote the flow of credit in all development sectors to microfinance institutions and small and medium enterprises. In addition, DCA intends to scale up the number of guarantees, particularly in support of key development priorities such as Feed the Future and the Global Health Initiative. DCA also will take advantage of growing municipal capacity and capital markets to expand successful sub-sovereign financing models developed by USAID in Asia and Eastern Europe. Lastly, DCA loan guarantees will be used to increase investments in environment and climate activities including sustainable forestry, adaptation, and mitigation.

In accordance with the Federal Credit Reform Act of 1990 (2 U.S.C. 661), the request for credit administrative expenses will fund the total cost of development, implementation, and financial management of the DCA program, as well as the continued administration of USAID's legacy credit portfolios, which amount to more than $18 billion.

Economic Support Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	5,931,714	5,796,207	5,886,442	90,235
Enduring	5,931,714	2,994,745	4,848,571	1,853,826
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	2,801,462	1,037,871	-1,763,591

* FY 2012 Economic Support Fund - OCO includes a $40 million transfer from International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO.

The FY 2013 Economic Support Fund (ESF) enduring request of $4,849 million advances U.S. interests by helping countries meet short- and long-term political, economic, and security needs. These needs are addressed through a range of activities, from countering terrorism and extremist ideology to increasing the role of the private sector in the economy; assisting in the development of effective, accessible, independent legal systems; supporting transparent and accountable governance; and the empowerment of citizens. Programs funded through this account are critical to U.S. national security because they prevent wars and contain conflicts, foster economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promote U.S. exports, and help countries transition to developed economies.

For the countries of Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia, the FY 2013 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account in the ESF account as well as in the Global Health Programs (GHP) and International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) accounts.

Highlights:

Sub-Saharan Africa ($562.2 million): The FY 2013 request includes funding for programs that strengthen effective democratic institutions and support conflict mitigation and reconciliation, basic education, and economic growth in key African countries. The focus countries in Africa include:

- **South Sudan ($288.5 million):** Despite the successful referendum, South Sudan faces significant development, infrastructure, and security challenges as Africa's newest State. In the coming decade, significant donor assistance in developing governmental and civil society capacity and economic infrastructure will help to meet the high expectations that the South Sudanese have for their country, and assist them to advance towards a lasting democratic future. U.S. assistance to South Sudan in FY 2013 will accelerate progress in the critical areas of governance, rule of law, conflict mitigation, economic development, delivery of basic services, and security sector reform.

- **Liberia ($105.2 million):** The FY 2013 request will support police and justice sector reform, as the United Nations Mission in Liberia draws down and the newly elected government takes on greater security responsibilities. Funding will also be used to sustain health, water, governance, education, and agriculture programs, and expand infrastructure programs focused on developing the energy sector.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($50.1 million):** The FY 2013 request will support conflict mitigation, the prevention and treatment of sexual and gender-based violence, basic education, agriculture, capacity building for the justice and media sectors in addition to legislature capacity building, and rule of law and civil protection programs so that the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Congo can provide for the basic needs of its citizens.

- **Sudan ($37.6 million):** Peace and stability in Sudan are critical objectives of the United States, both in the context of resolving outstanding and post-Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) issues, as well as seeking an end to the conflict and improving conditions in Darfur. In the Three Areas, Darfur, and other marginalized areas, efforts will focus on peace building and conflict mitigation. Resources will help to establish and strengthen the capacity of state and local authorities to govern responsibly and deliver basic services to citizens. This will enable the state and local governments to serve the needs of the people, while creating stability and diminishing chances for a return to war and unrest.

- **Zimbabwe ($23.6 million):** The FY 2013 request will support respect for human rights, improving governance, increasing political competition and consensus building, strengthening civil society, improving food security, and supporting economic recovery. Support for Zimbabwe assumes that there will continue to be progress in reforming the political system under a transitional or new government that comes to power through free, fair, and transparent elections that represent the will of the Zimbabwean people.

- **Cote d'Ivoire ($13.5 million):** The FY 2013 request will support post-conflict programs focused on security sector reform; strengthening government, media, and civil society capacity to support national reconciliation and reintegration programs; promoting fair and credible elections to be held in 2013; and expanding health programs.

East Asia and the Pacific ($55.8 million): The FY 2013 request includes funding to provide trade and investment opportunities that support economic growth in the United States, while strengthening democracy and economic development in the region.

- **Burma ($27.2 million):** In a time of remarkable change and opportunity, the FY 2013 request supports a focused U.S. policy that advocates reconciliation, democratization, and political opening in Burma. Guided by an extensive U.S. field review planned as a result of evolving conditions in Burma, ESF programs in Burma will focus on strengthening civil society, fostering ethnic reconciliation and democratic culture and practices, providing crisis assistance and recovery programs to Burmese refugees and internally displaced persons along the border, and continuing post-disaster recovery efforts in the Delta and other neglected areas of the country. As conditions evolve, funding may support economic transition initiatives. The FY 2013 request will continue to support humanitarian assistance in the impoverished Dry Zone of Central Burma, providing livelihoods, microfinance, and maternal and child health care to needy people.

- **East Asia and Pacific Regional ($12 million):** The FY 2013 request will support partnerships with key regional multilateral organizations such as the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Forum, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), and the ASEAN Regional Forum. Funds will also support the Lower Mekong Initiative (LMI). State leverages cooperation with these multilateral fora to strengthen U.S. engagement at the East Asia Summit, the region's preeminent forum to discuss political and strategic issues. EAP Regional programs will leverage these important multilateral institutions to help maintain momentum for key economic priorities. These programs will also fulfill the President's commitments to the United States-ASEAN Enhanced Partnership, including supporting ASEAN's economic integration goals that will increase trade and investment opportunities for U.S. businesses in Southeast Asia.

Europe and Eurasia ($358.1 million): The FY 2013 ESF request for this region is focused on supporting U.S. efforts to stabilize and transition Southeastern Europe and the independent states of the former Soviet Union to become stable, pluralistic, and prosperous countries. Resources are also requested to support peace and reconciliation programs in Cyprus and Northern Ireland.

- **Ukraine ($54 million):** U.S. assistance aims to promote the development of a democratic, prosperous, and secure Ukraine, fully integrated into the Euro-Atlantic community as it struggles to overcome the effects of the global financial crisis and worsening backsliding on democratic reform. Funding will strengthen democratic institutions and processes, and accountable governance; support civil society, independent media, judicial reform, and anti-corruption efforts; improve conditions for investment and economic growth; help bring the damaged Chernobyl nuclear facility to an environmentally safe and stable condition; and improve energy security.

- **Georgia ($42.7 million):** The funding requested in FY 2013 will focus on encouraging Georgia's democratization and developing its free-market economy. U.S. programs will help strengthen institutional checks and balances and the rule of law; develop a more vibrant civil society; strengthen political pluralism; bolster independent media and public access to information; increase energy security; promote the reforms necessary to foster economic development and attract foreign investment; and further social sector development.

- **Kosovo ($42.5 million):** Funding will help still nascent institutions adjust to the challenges of effective governance; further the development of the justice sector; drive private-sector led economic growth through policy reform and support to key sectors; strengthen democratic institutions; and mitigate conflict by building tolerance among all Kosovo's diverse communities.

- **Russia ($36.2 million):** Assistance will support efforts by Russians to further democratic reforms through programs that provide support for civil society, independent media, the rule of law, human rights, and good governance; and will support Russia's evolution towards becoming a global development partner. Conflict mitigation programs in the North Caucasus region will help foster development and curtail the spread of instability.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($28.6 million):** Funding will help Bosnia regain momentum toward Euro-Atlantic integration and improve its uneven progress on reform. U.S. assistance will help Bosnia develop its state-level institutions; strengthen the rule of law; foster a sound financial and regulatory environment to promote investment; increase the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in targeted sectors; improve governance and delivery of justice at the sub-state level; build the capacity of local government and civil society; and address ethnic tensions.

Near East ($1,394.4 million): The FY 2013 request includes funding to support democratic reform and political institution building in the Middle East and to help create economic opportunities for youth in the region. Funding will continue for programs that advance U.S. national security interests.

- **West Bank and Gaza ($370 million):** The FY 2013 request will continue to strengthen the Palestinian Authority (PA) and Palestinians as credible partners in Middle East peace while responding to humanitarian needs in Gaza. Assistance will provide significant resources to help build and maintain institutions and help support the economic development necessary for a future Palestinian state that can exist side-by-side with Israel in peace and security, while increasing the capacity of the PA to meet the needs of its people. Funding will be used to further the U.S. foreign policy goal of a two-state solution to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

- **Jordan ($360 million):** The FY 2013 request supports the Government of Jordan's capacity to advance its political, economic, and social reform agenda. Programs will encourage political and fiscal reforms, support private sector growth through job creation, build technical capacity of the national and local governments, and increase public participation in political processes. Assistance

will include a cross-cutting emphasis on poverty alleviation and youth and will support improvements in basic education, health, and water and sanitation services. Funds will also provide balance of payments support to the Jordanian Government to decrease its international debt.

- **Iraq ($262.9 million):** The FY 2013 request will continue to support the President's goal of a sovereign, stable, and self-reliant Iraq as the U.S. Government completes the transition from a military to civilian partnership. This request will support capacity building efforts in the central and provincial governments, fund anti-corruption programs, support internally displace populations, and promote broad-based economic growth and diversification, especially by developing Iraq's agriculture sector and strengthening Iraq's private sector economy.

- **Egypt ($250 million):** The FY 2013 request will continue our longstanding partnership with Egypt by providing critical assistance during the momentous period surrounding the country's democratic transition. Our programs will seek to support a successful transition to democracy while also assisting the government to address obstacles to sustainable economic growth and recovery. In partnership with the newly elected Egyptian government, U.S. assistance will support the development of democratic institutions; encourage broad-based private-sector growth and job creation through a focus on entrepreneurship, trade, and microenterprise development; build the capacity of civil society; promote democratic reform; and support improvements in education. The request also includes funds and required authorization language for the debt swap initiative's support to visible, high-impact development projects that benefit Egyptians from all segments of society.

- **Lebanon ($70 million):** The FY 2013 request supports Lebanese institutions that advance internal and regional stability, combat the influence of extremists, and promote transparency and economic growth. These goals support a peaceful Middle East and a direct enhancement of U.S. national security. The request includes assistance to promote Lebanon's sovereignty and stability by strengthening credible and capable public institutions, and project support that will improve the quality of life for ordinary Lebanese and promote economic prosperity across sectarian lines. The United States continues to closely monitor developments in Lebanon, in particular the Government of Lebanon's adherence to international obligations and the rule of law. The program continues to emphasize the funding of non-governmental organizations.

- **Yemen ($38 million):** The FY 2013 request will support political transition and constitutional reform, as well as women and youth. The request will support community livelihood programs, particularly for at-risk populations, and will fund key agriculture programs in an industry that historically accounts for two-thirds of Yemen's employment.

- **Near East Regional Democracy ($30 million):** The FY 2013 request will be used to expand and enhance existing Near East Regional Democracy-funded activities aimed at increasing the capacity of citizens and civil society in the region to hold their governments accountable. Programs also support cutting edge tools and requisite training that promote internet freedom and enhance the safe and effective use of communication technologies. As specific opportunities arise or new openings occur, additional focus areas may emerge that are in line with U.S. Government policy in the region.

- **Tunisia ($10 million):** The FY 2013 request continues critical assistance mobilized to assist the Tunisians in laying the foundation for a stable and prosperous democratic Tunisia. Contributing to Tunisia's democratic and economic evolution advances U.S. interests in a number of ways by helping to build a locally legitimate example of responsive and accountable governance, economic prosperity, and regional stability. The FY 2013 request expands and regularizes funding for continued support for governance, civil society, youth political and socio-economic engagement; academic linkages; and financial regulation reform activities that the U.S. Government initiated shortly after the revolution.

South and Central Asia ($1,839.2 million): The FY 2013 request includes funding to support greater regional integration, to increase economic reconstruction and development, and to continue democracy and governance efforts, and stabilization initiatives throughout both regions.

- **Pakistan ($928.3 million):** The FY 2013 request will support the implementation of the U.S. Civilian Assistance Strategy for Pakistan. Assistance will include short-term stabilization programs that provide immediate assistance to conflict-prone areas, as well as medium- to long-term development assistance programs that will further the foundation for a stable economy and a strong, moderate, competent, democratic government that exercises authority across all of its territory and is responsive to its people. Funding will focus on programs to help Pakistan address its energy challenges, increase economic growth including agriculture, help stabilize border areas, and improve delivery of social services, particularly education and health. Improving governance, accountability, and gender equality are a cross-cutting focus in all sectors.

- **Afghanistan ($811.4 million):** The FY 2013 request will support the long-term partnership between the United States and Afghan governments and people. In addition to ESF-OCO funding in Afghanistan, this request will help strengthen Afghanistan to be sufficiently resilient to withstand the longer term economic, security, and governance challenges associated with the transition to Afghan security lead and the drawdown of international forces. Key areas of support include economic growth, agriculture, health, education, rule of law, and improving governance, all areas critical to Afghanistan's medium- and long-term development.

- **Kyrgyz Republic ($32.8 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on supporting newly-formed democratic institutions, and addressing the Kyrgyz Republic's broad, underlying development challenges and chronic instability, which were exacerbated by the effects of the 2010 political upheaval and ethnic violence. Programs will work to bolster civil society and democratic institutions, support the rule of law, empower the private sector, strengthen food security, and address social issues such as education.

- **Tajikistan ($19.1 million):** U.S. assistance is focused on ensuring the stability of Tajikistan, particularly in light of the military drawdown in Afghanistan. Programs will seek to strengthen local governance and improve education. Funding will also be used to increase food security by seeking to solve systemic problems that contribute to food shortages such as inequitable access to water, inadequate supplies of seeds and fertilizer, a lack of modern technologies, and poor farm practices.

Western Hemisphere ($434.2 million): The FY 2013 ESF request promotes four interconnected and broadly shared goals: expanded economic and social opportunity, citizen safety for all peoples, effective democratic governance and institutions, and a clean energy future. Foreign assistance to Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean secures U.S. borders by funding counterdrug and anti-crime initiatives. The investments in the Western Hemisphere are critical to deterring the reach of criminal organizations and gang violence throughout the region. Funding will be targeted strategically at economic development needs that help support regional security. Education and skills training programs for at-risk youth will address some of the root causes of criminal activity. Trade capacity building programs promote free trade, international investment, and economic partnerships with the region.

- **Colombia ($155 million):** The FY 2013 request supports Colombia's efforts to expand state presence and the rule of law in key conflict and post-conflict zones. The request reflects Colombia's nationalization efforts and its increased role as a regional contributor to hemispheric security and demonstrates a return on the success of previous U.S. investments. Continued U.S. assistance will

ensure that important progress in rule of law, human rights, and economic and social development is sustained. ESF-supported programs will build on the security gains achieved, support alternative development, enhance the capabilities of justice personnel, strengthen the criminal justice system, support internally displaced persons and vulnerable populations, and expand economic opportunity. These programs will continue to be focused on carefully identified strategic geographic zones in which violence, illicit crop cultivation, and drug trafficking converge.

- **Haiti ($141 million):** Funding in the FY 2013 request will continue supporting the U.S. commitment to help rebuild infrastructure and capacity in Haiti. The request supports long-term development in the four strategic pillars of the Post-Earthquake U.S. Government Haiti Strategy and will focus on these key sectors: infrastructure and energy; food and economic security; health and other basic services; and governance and rule of law. The request provides support in these areas to help Haiti continue to rebuild and transform itself into a secure, prosperous, democratic nation that meets the needs of its people and contributes to regional stability.

- **Western Hemisphere Regional ($85.2 million):** The FY 2013 request will support critical and multi-account efforts under the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($47.5 million) and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI) ($26.2 million), as well as other WHA economic growth and Summit of the Americas- related initiatives ($11.5 million). CARSI and CBSI are designed to build regional capacity to counter rising threats from drug trafficking and organized crime, strengthen law enforcement and rule of law institutions, and address the root causes of poverty and inequality.

  CARSI funding will support efforts to combat trafficking and transnational crime and strengthen Central America's capacity to effectively administer the rule of law, with emphasis on reducing the significant levels of crime and violence in the Northern Triangle countries of El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. Specifically, CARSI ESF will provide at-risk youth with educational and alternative opportunities to address underlying causes of crime and violence.

  In the Caribbean, CBSI ESF will help build and strengthen local capacity, provide alternatives to crime through development programs such as vocational training, and strengthen governance institutions and judicial systems in the region. Violence from Central America and the Caribbean directly impacts U.S. security. U.S. assistance addresses these threats and aids the U.S. national interest.

  In addition to CARSI and CBSI, ESF will support the Energy and Climate Partnership of the Americas, focusing particularly on integrating Central American energy sectors, electrical integration in the region, and climate change mitigation and adaptation. Finally, the funds will support trade capacity and economic growth efforts through Pathways to Prosperity and legacy CAFTA-DR programs and support the outcomes of the 2012 Summit of the Americas.

- **Mexico ($35 million):** The FY 2013 request will support our relationship with a new Mexican administration following elections in 2012. The United States will continue its partnership with Mexico and expand mutual cooperation under the Obama Administration's Merida Initiative four-pillar approach to address security risks from drug trafficking, violent crime, and rule of law capacity in Mexico. Specifically, ESF funding will focus on strengthening and institutionalizing reforms to improve the rule of law and respect for human rights and build strong and resilient communities able to withstand the pressures of crime and violence. A more stable Mexico will increase the United States' national security, unlock economic growth potential, and protect U.S. citizens along our shared border.

- **Cuba ($15 million):** The FY 2013 request will support fundamental freedoms and respect for basic human rights. Programs will support humanitarian assistance to political prisoners and their families, strengthen independent Cuban civil society, and promote basic freedoms, particularly freedom of expression.

- **Venezuela ($3 million):** The FY 2013 request will help strengthen and support a Venezuelan civil society that will protect democratic space and seek to serve the interests and needs of the Venezuelan people. Funding will assist civil society and human rights organizations.

Global Programs ($204.8 million): The FY 2013 ESF request funds programs that are implemented worldwide.

- **Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) ($101 million):** As part of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), OES programming complements U.S. diplomatic efforts on climate change in the formal multilateral climate negotiations process as well as other for the Clean Energy Ministerial and Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate. FY 2013 funds will support multilateral adaptation efforts through the Least Developed Countries Fund and Special Climate Change Fund; clean energy through programs such as the Methane-to-Markets Partnership, other efforts on short-lived climate forcers, and the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI); and sustainable landscapes and forests through the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and related initiatives. Outside of the GCCI, funds will support assistance to the Pacific Islands associated with the South Pacific Tuna Treaty. This treaty promotes American jobs and economic development in the important Pacific region. In addition, OES Partnerships funds will be used to promote cooperation and build global capacity for sound stewardship of environmental and natural resources in concert with global economic growth and social development.

- **Human Rights and Democracy Fund ($64 million):** Through the implementation of innovative programs and use of new technologies, the FY 2013 request will address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; encourage open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect populations that are at risk, including women, indigenous populations, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations, including people with disabilities and minority religious communities; support independent media and Internet Freedom; advance respect for workers' rights; and promote human rights practices in the global business environment.

- **Energy Resources ($14.3 million):** The new Bureau of Energy Resources (ENR) was established in November 2011 in response to the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review's call for a bureau that unites diplomatic and programmatic activities in the energy sector, including the reduction of energy poverty. The FY 2013 request will support improved energy sector governance, technical and regulatory engagement to build awareness of the challenges involved in developing unconventional resources, electric power market reform and development, energy market investment, and analytical support. These programs will support the GCC initiative's clean energy goals and the continuation of the Energy Reform and Development Program.

- **Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) ($13.5 million):** The requested funds will promote domestic finance for development by working with countries that have demonstrated a commitment to reform in the areas of fiscal transparency and revenue generation. EGAT will also support U.S. export promotion by focusing on where improvements can have a catalytic impact on a developing nation's ability to conduct cross-border trade. Economic growth is key to U.S. national

security and the foundation of America's strength. The Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development build economic prosperity at home by opening markets overseas, promoting U.S. exports, and helping countries transition from developing to developed economies.

- **Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) ($10.5 million):** The requested funds will enable the new Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) to engage in activities that provide alternatives to persons at risk of recruitment into violent activity in hot-spots of radicalization. These activities will undermine the Al Qaeda narrative, counter its messaging, and provide support to credible voices to counter radicalization and recruitment into violent activity. CVE activities improve partners' capacity—both governments and civil society—to counter extremism and address radicalization leading to violence.

Details of the FY 2013 OCO Request for ESF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,694,604	1,875,100	1,625,400	-249,700
Enduring	1,694,604	1,646,100	1,625,400	-20,700
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	229,000	-	-229,000

The international humanitarian programs of the United States Government provide critical protection and assistance to some of the world's most vulnerable people - refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), victims of conflict, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants. U.S. humanitarian programs reflect who we are as a people, embody our values as a nation to uphold human dignity, and protect and promote basic freedoms. Humanitarian assistance also advances our national security interests. Programs funded through the Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) account save lives and ease suffering while upholding human dignity. The FY 2013 MRA request of $1.625 billion will support programs of key international and nongovernmental organization partners to meet basic needs and protect and assist the most vulnerable, particularly women and children. These funds also support solutions to conflict displacement by assisting refugees with voluntary repatriation, local integration, or permanent resettlement in a third country; and foster international engagement on humane and effective migration management and policies. In addressing these needs, MRA-funded programs help stabilize volatile situations, prevent or mitigate conditions that breed extremism and violence, support key regional allies who serve as hosts to many of those who are displaced, and promote a positive image of the United States and the American people, all of which are essential components of U.S. foreign policy.

Highlights:

- Overseas Assistance: In both emergencies and protracted situations, humanitarian assistance helps refugees, IDPs, stateless persons, conflict victims and other vulnerable migrants meet their basic needs and enables them to rebuild their lives. Such support includes the provision of life-sustaining services, including water and sanitation, shelter, and healthcare, as well as programs that provide physical and legal protection to vulnerable beneficiaries. These programs also assist refugees to return voluntarily to their homes in safety and dignity or, when that is not an option, integrate into their host communities.

- Refugee Admissions: Third-county resettlement is a key element of refugee protection and efforts to find solutions to displacement when repatriation and local integration are not viable solutions. As the world's largest resettlement country, the United States welcomes the most vulnerable refugees from a diverse array of backgrounds. Through domestic nongovernmental organization (NGO) partners, these funds help refugees resettle in communities across the United States.

- Humanitarian Migrants to Israel: This funding continues longstanding U.S. Government support for relocation and integration of Jewish migrants, including those from the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, and Africa, to Israel.

- Administrative Expenses: The Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration is responsible for the oversight of all programs funded through the MRA and ERMA appropriations. Funds requested for FY 2013 will be used to ensure sound stewardship of resources and maximum impact for beneficiary populations and American taxpayers by stressing accountability and transparency in its management and monitoring of these critical humanitarian programs as well as to support the Bureau's diplomatic engagement to advance U.S. Government humanitarian objectives. The largest portion of Administrative Expenses will cover the salary, benefits, and travel costs of U.S. direct hire staff, including regional refugee coordinators posted in U.S. embassies around the world.

OVERSEAS ASSISTANCE

The majority of the FY 2013 MRA and ERMA funding requests will provide USG contributions to the calendar year 2013 requirements of four international organizations (IOs): the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM). The U.S. demonstrates strong leadership and commitment to these institutions, with the expectation that other donors – in the spirit of responsibility sharing - will provide commensurate support. Being an early and reliable contributor to these organizations also ensures that they can respond quickly to emerging humanitarian needs.

UNHCR is an indispensable partner for the USG and a critical player in effective multilateral humanitarian response. It is mandated by the UN and through the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and stateless persons and provide durable solutions on their behalf. Through its global network (it is present in 120 countries), and partnerships with other humanitarian assistance providers, UNHCR provides protection, solutions, life-saving assistance and advocacy for approximately 34 million persons of concern, including millions of IDPs pursuant to responsibilities it assumed under UN humanitarian reforms adopted in 2005. UNHCR programs provide legal and physical protection as well as multi-sectoral assistance such as water, sanitation, shelter, food, health care, and primary education. It plays an essential role in seeking permanent solutions for refugees, such as supporting voluntary return and reintegration operations, facilitating local integration of refugees into host country communities, and assisting with third country resettlement.

ICRC has a unique status as an independent humanitarian institution mandated by the Geneva Conventions to protect conflict victims. Its respected neutrality, independence and impartiality often afford ICRC access to areas – and thus to people in need – that the USG and other IO or NGO partners are unable to reach, which makes it an invaluable partner in responding to humanitarian needs. The organization's primary goals are to protect and assist civilian victims of armed conflict (including millions of IDPs), trace missing persons, reunite separated family members, monitor treatment of prisoners of war, and disseminate information on the principles of international humanitarian law.

UNRWA has the sole mandate from the United Nations to provide education, health, relief, and social services to approximately five million registered Palestinian refugees residing in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, the West Bank, and Gaza. UNRWA also provides emergency food, health, and other assistance to vulnerable Palestinian refugees during humanitarian crises, such as in the West Bank and Gaza. USG support for UNRWA directly contributes to the U.S. strategic interest of meeting the humanitarian needs of Palestinians, while promoting their self-sufficiency. UNRWA plays a stabilizing role in the Middle East through its assistance programs, serving as an important counterweight to extremist elements. Given UNRWA's unique humanitarian role in areas where terrorist organizations are active, the State

Department continues to monitor closely UNRWA's obligations to take all possible measures to ensure that terrorists do not benefit from USG funding.

IOM is the leading international organization on migration and an important partner in advancing the U.S. government policy objective of promoting orderly and humane migration. IOM works primarily in six service areas: assisted voluntary returns and reintegration; counter-trafficking; migration and health; transportation; labor migration; and technical cooperation on migration. As international migration issues continue to impact or be impacted by other global trends such as economic downturns, climate change, peace and security, and global health threats, continued active U.S. Government support for IOM assistance programs and diplomatic engagement with the organization is critical.

MRA and ERMA funds may also be provided to other IOs and NGOs as required to meet specific program needs and objectives. Other IOs receiving MRA funds in the past include the World Food Program (WFP), the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), the UN Development Program (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). The ten largest of the 64 NGO recipients of funds for overseas assistance in FY 2011 were: the International Rescue Committee, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Mercy Corps, American Refugee Committee, International Orthodox Christian Charities, Save the Children Federation, Catholic Relief Services, Norwegian Refugee Council, and Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. Funding for NGO programs is typically provided for a twelve-month period.

The Department may reallocate funds among regions or organizations within the Overseas Assistance request in response to changing requirements.

Assistance Programs in Africa

The FY 2013 MRA request for Africa assistance aims to provide a predictable level of support for African refugees, IDPs, and conflict victims at minimum international standards. MRA funds will help maintain ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments such as in Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and the Central African Republic (CAR) while responding to growing protection and assistance needs in Sudan, South Sudan, Kenya, and other countries in the Horn of Africa. Maintaining first asylum and providing life-saving assistance in the Horn of Africa is a top priority. At the same time, keeping refugee camps secure and neutral and combating gender-based violence (GBV) will continue to be key components of this critical humanitarian programming. FY 2013 MRA funds will continue to support reconstruction and stabilization objectives by providing funding for refugee and displaced return/reintegration operations to the DRC and Côte d'Ivoire , as well as permanent local integration where possible. Successful repatriation to home communities where basic services are available will promote post-conflict recovery and help lay the groundwork for longer-term development.

Estimated numbers of refugees in Africa now total around 2.7 million. UNHCR is also addressing needs of many of the 9-10 million IDPs across the continent. In addition, ICRC provides assistance to conflict victims in over 30 countries in Africa. The FY 2013 request will, for example, maintain support for programs providing humanitarian assistance to nearly one million Somali refugees throughout the Horn of Africa region as well as to the growing numbers of Eritrean refugees fleeing persecution and new Sudanese refugees fleeing the conflict between Sudan and South Sudan. Over 280,000 Darfur refugees still displaced in Chad from the enduring conflict in Darfur, over 400,000 Congolese refugees who cannot yet return to their homes in the DRC, 1.5 million of their compatriots who are internally displaced, the long-staying Sahrawi refugees in Algeria, over 150,000 refugees from the Central African Republic, and

those Ivoirian refugees who will not yet have left the safety of Liberia and Ghana are also among those across the continent who will be protected and assisted through MRA support.

Repatriation and reintegration are important elements of the post-conflict transition from relief to development that will hopefully be achieved in such places as Côte d'Ivoire and Burundi. Local integration of remaining Burundi and Liberian refugees should be concluding in FY 2013.

Assistance Programs in East Asia

The FY 2013 request will maintain strong support to UNHCR, ICRC, and other IO and NGO programs throughout East Asia, including those that address the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of highly vulnerable populations such as North Koreans outside the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), in accordance with the North Korean Human Rights Act, and Burmese Rohingya living outside official refugee camps in Bangladesh, as well as stateless persons in the region.

Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been displaced for over 27 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia. Currently, there are some 277,000 registered Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, India, and elsewhere as well as approximately 800,000 stateless Rohingya in Burma. Although we have seen encouraging progress by the new Burmese government, including allowing UN access to conflict-affected areas in December 2011to provide assistance to IDPs, access by international humanitarian organizations remains limited and conflict continues in Burma. The FY 2013 MRA request will help UNHCR continue to improve humanitarian conditions both for Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in the region and for vulnerable Rohingya and other ethnic minorities displaced by ongoing conflict in Burma. Continued MRA support for aid organizations working along the Thai-Burma border will help provide food security to Burmese refugees and asylum seekers and will help maintain the health and nutritional status of this population.

Assistance Programs in Europe

The FY 2013 request will address ongoing humanitarian needs of displaced and vulnerable populations in protracted situations in the Balkans, Georgia, and throughout the Caucasus, including in North Caucasus regions (Chechnya, Ingushetia and North Ossetia) of the Russian Federation. It will support efforts to strengthen asylum regimes and reduce statelessness in these areas and in Central Asia where it will also support efforts to prevent and/or mitigate humanitarian crises stemming from inter-ethnic violence and promote emergency preparedness. Approximately 1.3 million individuals are displaced or stateless throughout the Caucasus and Central Asia, and requested FY 2013 funding will be important in providing protection and assistance to save lives and alleviate suffering in the region. In the insecure North Caucasus, the FY 2013 request places a priority on protection, particularly of women and girls, and on capacity-building and legal assistance to enable self-reliance and facilitate access to shelter and essential services, including medical care. In Georgia, vulnerable populations unable to return to the Russian-controlled breakaway regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia continue to need assistance integrating into other areas of Georgia. The request will support a minority of Georgians who have been able to return to the southernmost part of Abkhazia but face difficulties reintegrating into a war-ravaged region. Programs will also seek to address the needs of significant populations of Iraqi, Afghan, Chechen, and other refugees in the Caucasus and elsewhere in the region.

Approximately 440,000 refugees and IDPs remain displaced throughout the Balkans. In 2011 the U.S. government worked with UNHCR and the European Union to bring the international community together with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia in a regional program aimed at resolving

the key outstanding issues of the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans. The FY 2013 request will support that effort while continuing to provide needed support to returnee populations in Kosovo and Bosnia and 210,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia who remain displaced but are not part of the regional program.

Assistance Programs in the Near East

The FY 2013 request will maintain core support for UNHCR, ICRC, and UNRWA activities throughout the region. This request incorporates funding for protection and assistance programs for Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. PRM programs for Iraqis in the region are increasingly focused on supporting conditions for return to and local integration within Iraq. At the same time, this FY 2013 request will continue support for critical humanitarian programs of IO and NGO partners to meet basic needs for Iraqi refugees in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon.

The FY 2013 request also includes support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to over five million Palestinian refugees in Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, Syria, and Jordan, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2013 request includes support for UNRWA's General Fund, and its emergency activities in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as modest support for relief needs in Lebanon. USG support for UNRWA also focuses on promoting self-reliance among Palestinian refugees. The FY 2013 request includes support for Yemeni IDPs and conflict victims affected by the violence in northern Yemen and ongoing unrest that began in late January 2011, including the military operations against al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection, and other emergency assistance.

Assistance Programs in South Asia

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain top foreign policy priorities, and the FY 2013 request continues support for Afghan refugees, returnees, and displaced throughout the region and Pakistanis displaced by continued conflict in Pakistan. Approximately 6 million refugees have returned to Afghanistan since 2002 in UNHCR's largest and most successful voluntary repatriation operation to date. UNHCR estimates that up to 162,000 Afghan refugees per year may return through UNHCR's repatriation operation in FY 2012 and FY 2013. At the same time, Afghanistan has an estimated population of some 450,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs). Afghanistan's absorption capacity, however, continues to be strained by insecurity, corruption, and a lack of physical infrastructure and human resources. This FY 2013 request includes funding to meet the basic needs of Afghan returnees and IDPs, including shelter, water, health services, livelihood opportunities, and education. At the same time, continued humanitarian assistance will be required for approximately 1.7 million Afghan refugees in Pakistan and one million Afghan refugees in Iran expected to remain displaced in FY 2013. Assistance will be provided in line with the Afghan government's five-year Afghanistan National Development Strategy, for which 2013 represents its fifth year, and final, year. As the U.S. moves toward transition of its military forces out of Afghanistan and transfer of authorities to Afghan military and civilian leads, maintaining humanitarian programs that focus on income generation and protection activities for populations of concern will remain essential in FY 2013. At the same time, PRM will continue capacity-building efforts with the Afghan government so that more of those programs can be transitioned to Afghan government responsibility and control.

The security situation in Pakistan is expected to remain volatile in FY 2013. At the close of 2011, about 853,000 people remained displaced due to militant activity and military operations in the northwest.

There is no indication that the conflict in northwest Pakistan will ease any time soon, or that the needs of Pakistani IDPs, returnees, and other conflict victims will diminish from FY 2012 to FY 2013. Failure to provide humanitarian assistance could make these populations lose faith in civilian-led government institutions and become vulnerable to extremist influence. Furthermore, Pakistan continues to struggle to recover from catastrophic flooding in 2010-2011.

Assistance programs in South Asia will also support humanitarian needs of Tibetans in Nepal and India, Bhutanese refugees in Nepal, Sri Lankan refugees in India, and remaining IDPs and returning refugees in Sri Lanka. Services provided to the Tibetan community in Nepal fall into two categories: protection and reception services for safe transit of refugees to India; and support for infrastructure, livelihoods and water and sanitation for the longer-staying refugee community in Nepal. In India, assistance for Tibetans is focused primarily on health and education services, with an increasing orientation toward creating long-term sustainability by focusing on livelihoods. By 2013, if current resettlement trends continue, the population of camp-based Bhutanese refugees in Nepal will be significantly reduced. The FY 2013 request will assist the population remaining in camps while large-scale resettlement continues. Overall, progress on the number of Sri Lankan IDPs who have returned to their areas of origin has been significant and refugee returns are increasing, with an estimated 226,000 returns between August 2009 and September 2011. By FY 2013, UNHCR operations in Sri Lanka will focus on supporting refugee returns and integrating the returnees into larger assistance programs in Sri Lanka.

Assistance Programs in the Western Hemisphere

The request supports protection and assistance for the 150,000 Colombians expected to be newly displaced inside Colombia in FY 2013 as well as for Colombian asylum seekers and refugees in neighboring countries. Ongoing violence in Colombia has displaced an estimated four million IDPs, Colombian refugees and other persons of concern, including approximately 403,000 in Ecuador, Venezuela, Panama and Costa Rica, and their protection and assistance needs are expected to continue into FY 2013. At the same time, the FY 2013 request supports opportunities for refugee and IDP returns that may arise as the Colombian government continues to re-establish state presence throughout the country and implements a new Victims and Land Restitution law which seeks to restore land and provide reparations to victims of the conflict, 90 percent of whom are IDPs. The FY 2013 request will also support the regional programs of UNHCR to protect and assist refugees, stateless persons and asylum seekers and programs of ICRC and IOM throughout the Caribbean. Haiti will remain a fragile state in FY 2013, and ICRC will continue to provide health care and improve water systems in conflict affected neighborhoods of Port au Prince and monitor prison conditions nationwide. IOM will continue to respond to emerging protection gaps, particularly in the fields of assistance to survivors of gender-based violence. The FY 2013 request allows the Department to meet its commitment to support the Migrant Operations Center at the Guantanamo Bay Naval Base under Executive Order 13276. The Department is responsible for migrants determined to be in need of protection as well as assistance with their initial resettlement in third countries.

Protection Priorities

The FY 2013 request supports the core capacities of key humanitarian partners to respond to humanitarian needs, including support for UN management reform efforts that are critical to the U.S. Government's broader UN reform agenda. By providing strategic support to headquarters operations of UNHCR and ICRC, MRA funding ensures that international and non-governmental organizations have the tools to respond quickly and effectively to emerging crises, improve the safety of humanitarian workers in increasingly insecure environments, and enhance accountability through results-based management reforms. Funds are also included to support the U.S. Government's humanitarian response capability.

This request supports global humanitarian and Congressional priorities, such as: protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, as well as lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) refugees; addressing the pernicious problem of SGBV; achieving durable solutions for those in protracted refugee situations; identifying and addressing needs of increasing numbers of refugees in urban environments; and seeking to and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data collections and analysis, innovative research and evaluation.

Migration

The FY 2013 request supports USG migration objectives to protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants, and to advance orderly and humane migration policies throughout the world, in order to enhance security and stability and promote fundamental principles of human rights. MRA funds support ongoing national and regional efforts to build the capacity of governments to develop and implement migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants and discourage irregular migration in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Europe. These funds are especially important given the increase in mixed population flows that include refugees, asylum seekers, stateless persons, smuggled migrants, and/or victims of human trafficking in all regions of the world. The FY 2013 request also provides modest but essential funding for assistance to the world's most vulnerable migrants, primarily through IOM. These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses. The Migration request also includes funds for the USG's assessed contribution to IOM and tax reimbursement for its U.S. employees.

REFUGEE ADMISSIONS

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third country resettlement, is a critical component of the State Department's work. The FY 2013 request will support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, an important humanitarian undertaking that demonstrates the compassion of Americans for the world's most vulnerable people by offering a solution to displacement when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. MRA resources will be used to fund the costs associated with the overseas processing of refugee applications, transportation-related services for refugees admitted under the program, and initial resettlement services to all arriving refugees, including housing, furnishings, clothing, food, medical, employment, and social service referrals. The FY 2013 request includes a modest increase in the Reception and Placement grant to keep this basic support level for refugee families during their initial weeks in the United States on par with inflation.

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

The number of refugees to be admitted in FY 2013 will be set after consultations between the Administration and the Congress before the start of the fiscal year. The request also includes funding to provide refugee benefits to Iraqi Special Immigrant Visa (SIV) applicants and their families as mandated by the Refugee Crisis in Iraq Act of 2007 and to Afghan SIV applicants and their families as mandated by the Afghan Allies Protection Act of 2009.

HUMANITARIAN MIGRANTS TO ISRAEL

Since 1973, the USG has provided funds to help resettle in Israel humanitarian migrants from the former Soviet Union, countries in Eastern Europe, Africa, the Near East, and certain other designated countries. In consultation with members of Congress, the FY 2013 request maintains support for the relocation and integration of those migrants to Israel through the United Israel Appeal. A decrease from FY 2012, this request reflects a decrease in the number of migrants in need of such assistance and provides adequate funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training.

ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

The FY 2013 request includes resources to cover the administrative expenses of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM). Administrative funds support salaries, travel expenses and other necessary administrative costs to allow the Bureau to manage effectively and responsibly humanitarian assistance programs funded through the MRA and U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) appropriations as well as conduct the diplomacy that is essential in advancing U.S. Government humanitarian objectives. While this request reflects a modest increase, additional administrative support is needed in FY 2013 to address the highly demanding management and oversight responsibilities required by admissions and assistance programming that increased by 28 percent from FY 2008 to FY 2011 without a commensurate increase in the administrative budget.

As humanitarian needs have grown, programs funded by the MRA and ERMA appropriations have expanded to meet those needs. This increased programming has been accompanied by rising administrative support costs, particularly in high-threat areas such as Iraq, for regional refugee coordinators stationed at U.S. Embassies around the world. PRM staff bring humanitarian expertise and commitment to U.S. foreign policy. When emergencies break, PRM staff bring sound management of foreign assistance programs, providing responsible monitoring and evaluation and demonstrating excellent stewardship of taxpayer resources. Performance management is at the heart of the Bureau's mission on behalf of the world's most vulnerable people, and enables it to provide funding according to need and to meet the simultaneous imperatives to provide assistance effectively, efficiently and in a sustainable manner. The FY 2013 request provides continued investment in an active monitoring and evaluation training program for staff so they may better assess the impact of USG expenditures. With this request, the Bureau's administrative costs remain low, at only 2 percent of the overall MRA request of $1.625 billion.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) Summary
($ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual[1]	FY 2012 Estimate[2,3]	FY 2013 Request
MRA TOTAL (Enduring)	**1,694,604**	**1,646,100**	**1,625,400**
Overseas Assistance	**1,284,604**	**1,252,600**	**1,265,400**
Africa	345,822	394,700	400,040
East Asia	38,300	45,400	46,700
Europe	49,700	46,100	31,000
Near East	533,300	443,690	476,820
South Asia	105,650	87,955	107,600
Western Hemisphere	57,084	53,855	47,200
Protection Priorities	136,548	156,500	140,030
Migration	18,200	24,400	16,010
Administrative Expenses	**28,000**	**33,500**	**35,000**
Humanitarian Migrants to Israel	**25,000**	**20,000**	**15,000**
Refugee Admissions	**357,000**	**340,000**	**310,000**
Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)	**-**	**229,000**	**-**
MRA TOTAL	**1,694,604**	**1,875,100**	**1,625,400**

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Summary
($ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
ERMA Appropriation	**49,900**	**27,200**	**50,000**
Total MRA / ERMA	**1,744,504**	**1,902,300**	**1,675,400**

[1] The FY 2011 actual figure includes $8 million transferred from ESF into MRA per the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (P.L. 112-10).

[2] The FY 2012 Estimate includes $7 million transferred from ESF into MRA, per the Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2012 (P.L. 112-74).

[3] In addition to the Enduring MRA funding shown in the FY 2012 Estimate regional lines above, Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) funds will be used to provide protection and humanitarian assistance to refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict victims in Africa, the Near East, and South Asia.

U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	49,900	27,200	50,000	22,800

FY 2013 Request

The U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) Fund serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond to humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2013 request will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected global refugee and migration needs.

FY 2011 opened with an ERMA balance of approximately $27.6 million. The combination of an appropriation of $49.9 million in FY 2011, and Presidential drawdowns of $52.6 million left an ERMA balance of slightly more than $24.9 million at the beginning of FY 2012. Over the past five years, an annual average of nearly $61.5 million in ERMA funds has been programmed to address urgent and unforeseen needs.

The $52.6 million drawn from the Fund in FY 2011 was for the following purposes:

Presidential Determination 2011-7: $12.6 million
On March 7, 2011, $12.6 million was authorized to address the needs of Ivoirian refugees affected by the conflict in Cote d'Ivoire.

Presidential Determination 2011-8: $15 million
On March 7, 2011, $15 million was authorized to support needs resulting from the unrest in Libya.

Presidential Determination 2011-11: $15 million
On June 8, 2011, $15 million was authorized to address needs related to the violence in Libya and Côte d'Ivoire.

Presidential Determination 2011-12: $10 million
On August 8, 2011, $10 million was authorized to support needs resulting from the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	770,000	770,000

The events unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa are the pre-eminent foreign policy challenge of our time. The President's May 2011 speech signaled a fundamental shift in our engagement with the region, in recognition that the stability and security we seek will only come through sustained reforms that respond to the aspirations of the region's citizens. Our support for dignity, opportunity, and self-determination must be matched by actions that affirm our support. We have an opportunity to recast our assistance posture toward one that promotes economic and political foundations for democracy, and builds new partnerships with the citizens who will shape their countries' futures. If we fail, we risk reinforcing public cynicism and losing influence in a region critical to U.S. interests. If we succeed, we have a very real opportunity to help generate lasting stability, security, and prosperity that will provide a firmer foundation for the pursuit of U.S. strategic interests and will reduce the risk that future instability will require us to commit greater resources there in the long term.

Achieving these outcomes requires both committing resources commensurate with the challenge and changing the way we do business in the region, including our approach to assistance. Ongoing bilateral funding in the region is being re-aligned to meet new requirements and to address continuing security commitments and challenges. Ongoing regional programs that support reforms and promote civic engagement will continue to help sustain demand for change. And, the request includes a new Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Incentive Fund to complement traditional bilateral and regional programs and to provide a framework that will support lasting reform.

The new Fund capitalizes on the opportunities presented by the Arab Spring, supporting those countries that are moving to undertake the democratic and economic reforms necessary to address citizens' demands and provide lasting stability in the region. The approach of an incentive-based Fund will ensure that additional assistance is tied to reforms. This Fund puts into practice the President's strategy in the region, provides support to citizen demands for change, improves our ability to respond adroitly to contingencies and new opportunities, and begins to address the imbalance between our security and economic assistance in the region. The Fund will also provide the United States with additional tools to work with our international partners to support changes in the MENA region (for example, through the G-8 Deauville Partnership), allowing us to use our investment to leverage international resources.

The primary purpose of the Fund is to advance ***democratic, institutional, and economic reform*** by MENA governments, based on incentives and with conditions that would be clearly and transparently laid out. The Fund will also ensure local accountability for reform commitments through support for civil society actors. The entry-point for governments wishing to access these resources will be public political and/or economic reform plans, incentivized by the prospect of resources for high-impact projects and activities demonstrating significant economic returns or democratic progress. The MENA Incentive Fund will complement bilateral assistance but will not be allocated at the outset to any specific countries. The allocations will be based on reform agendas and agreements. The MENA Incentive Fund may provide assistance bilaterally, regionally, or through contributions to multilateral initiatives with other donors. These kinds of long-term incentive programs that are based on negotiated agreements will require authorities to use a range of tools and longer availability periods. They will promote two primary outcomes in transitioning MENA countries:

- Effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies – The Fund will provide support and incentives for countries in transition to help ensure governments acquire power through transparent, competitive, and inclusive processes; to establish transparent, predictable, and accountable public governance under the rule of law, with equal access for all; to actively engage citizens, the private sector, and civil society in public decision-making, including through rights to organize, assemble, speak, and access information on- and off-line; and to respect fundamental human rights for all.

- Inclusive, market-based economic growth – The MENA Incentive Fund will promote, incentivize, and support legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based economic opportunity, characterized by equitable, transparent, and predictable access to local, regional, and global capital and markets; regional trade integration; facilitation of entrepreneurship and the creation of small and medium enterprises; investments in science, technology, and innovation; support for domestic and international private sector investment; and innovative approaches to development finance, including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments that yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens. For example, the MENA Incentive Fund could be used to finance later tranches of the Egypt debt initiative announced by the President in May 2011 and authorized by Congress in the FY 2012 Consolidated Appropriations Act.

Secondly, this Fund will also allow us to respond to emerging opportunities to support ***early transitions*** so that nascent reforms can continue. Our response in 2011 to unfolding events demonstrated the need for funding in critical early periods. We re-allocated approximately $500m in existing funds to transitions in 2011 at a great opportunity cost. The MENA Incentive Fund will provide the capacity to support interim governments and civil society at times of transition and allow us to respond to unanticipated needs. These stabilization requirements may range from humanitarian and peacekeeping needs to fiscal space and early security sector reforms.

Finally, a key element of our ability to engage effectively in the region is our ***regional program platforms*****.** The MENA Incentive Fund, therefore, includes the base funding for the Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), $65 million, and the Office of Middle East Programs (OMEP), $5 million. MEPI cultivates locally-led change through civil society support in every country of the MENA region where we have a diplomatic presence, while OMEP provides surge capacity and region-wide scope for our development activities that respond to regional transition and reform. These programs were previously funded by the ESF account.

Peace Corps

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peace Corps	374,250	375,000	374,500	-500

The FY 2013 budget request for the Peace Corps of $374.5 million, of which $5 million is for the Office of Inspector General, will allow the Peace Corps to meet its statutory goals and requirements while continuing the sweeping reforms and improvements that have been put in place over the past few years.

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy launched an innovative program to spearhead progress in developing countries and to promote world peace and friendship between the American people and peoples overseas. From its start, the Peace Corps has had three goals: to help the people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men and women; to help promote a better understanding of Americans on the part of the peoples served; and to help promote a better understanding of other peoples on the part of Americans.

More than fifty years later, the agency's dedication to and record of achieving these goals continue amidst an increasingly complex world.

The agency's approach to achieving these goals is unique in the U.S. government. Volunteers spend 27 months living and working in areas that other programs are often unable to reach. During their service, Volunteers do not just work with the community; they become part of it. They eat the same food, live in the same kind of housing, speak the same language, and use the same transportation as other members of the community. By doing so, Volunteers build mutual trust and respect, and are able to advance the development needs of the host country – and promote a positive view of Americans – more effectively.

Volunteers serve only in those countries where the Peace Corps has been invited by the host government. The Peace Corps' FY 2013 request will fund approximately 6,600 American Peace Corps Volunteers in more than 70 countries in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, Latin America, North Africa, the Middle East, and the Pacific islands.

The medium- and long-term development outcomes of these projects contribute to more stable communities, build strong people-to-people relationships, and expand the number of sustainable partnerships between the United States and other countries. These partnerships foster collaboration on a range of critical global issues, building a crucial foundation for peace and friendship for years to come.

Volunteers' service to our country continues long after they have left the Peace Corps. Many returned Volunteers use their training and experience to become leaders in society, in areas ranging from private industry to development work, and from community service to Congress. The skills that Volunteers acquire while serving abroad—whether fluency in a foreign language, complex problem-solving, or familiarity with a foreign culture—are invaluable to the United States, as is the commitment to public service that the Peace Corps instills. Ultimately, the investment that we make in our Volunteers is repaid many times over, at home and abroad.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	898,200	898,200	-

The FY 2013 request of $898.2 million will allow the Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) to continue to make significant contributions to the Administration's foreign policy priorities, including advancing the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development and strengthening food security. This funding will help high performing low income and lower-middle income countries reduce poverty, develop markets, and strengthen democratic governance.

MCC contributes to country-led and results-focused development through five-year compact assistance programs which are designed to maximize sustainable poverty reduction by fostering economic growth. MCC also supports smaller 2-3 year Threshold Programs that address constraints to economic growth.

Across its portfolio, MCC emphasizes results and transparency. For all major compact investments, MCC estimates Economic Rates of Return to assess the economic viability and return of proposed investments, and transparently posts the results on its website. MCC also works with partner countries to develop detailed monitoring and evaluation plans for compacts and tracks the progress of its compacts and projects against defined benchmarks and outcomes, also available on MCC's website.

The first step in MCC's grant making process is for MCC's Board of Directors (Board) to determine which countries MCC should partner with through either a Compact or Threshold program. When making eligibility determinations the Board starts with a list of countries that are candidates for MCC funding on the basis of per capita income and assesses the countries' performance on twenty independent and transparent policy indicators in three categories: ruling justly, investing in people, and economic freedom. In addition to the policy performance indicators, the Board factors in the availability of funds to MCC and the ability to reduce poverty and improve economic growth in a particular country into the compact eligibility determination. After the Board selects countries as compact eligible, MCC works with selected countries to assist in the development of a compact. Compact countries are principally responsible for identifying and prioritizing their own barriers to poverty reduction and economic growth and conduct public consultations across the private sector and civil society to ensure that there is widespread public support for compact investments. Such engagement bolsters democratic governance and transparency as well as the country's ownership of its development progress. Placing countries in charge of their own development—country ownership—can be difficult in light of capacity constraints, but MCC believes it is the best way to achieve sustainable results.

Since 2004, MCC has signed 24 compacts and 23 threshold agreements, committing over $9.3 billion to worldwide poverty reduction through results-driven programs built on measureable and transparent objectives. Thanks to MCC development programs, training for more than 188,000 farmers has boosted productivity and food security, and completion of more than 1,162 kilometers of roads now provide improved access to markets, schools, and health clinics, among other results.

MCC will sign a second compact with Cape Verde in February 2012 and is in the process of working with Zambia to develop a first compact, and with Ghana and Georgia for a second compact. MCC anticipates using FY 2013 funding for second compacts with El Salvador and Benin. These investments are examples of "smart aid" and will help to foster stability through economic growth and poverty reduction with these strategic and high performing partners.

Inter-American Foundation

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Inter-American Foundation	22,454	22,500	18,100	-4,400

The FY 2013 request of $18.1 million for the Inter-American Foundation (IAF) will enable the agency to provide targeted, small-dollar investments to help marginalized, poor communities in the Western Hemisphere undertake their own development initiatives. Due to budgetary constraints, the FY 2013 budget cuts the IAF's funding by nearly 20 percent. Despite these cuts, the IAF will seek to maintain its current program level by pursuing partnership opportunities with other U.S. Government agencies, the private sector and by further reducing overhead costs. In FY 2013, the IAF will support U.S. Government priorities and interests in Latin America and the Caribbean to reduce poverty, strengthen the practice of democracy, contribute to an environment of increased personal security, and foster better economic development by supporting projects that create jobs, increase incomes, improve food security, encourage civic engagement, promote sustainable agricultural practices, preserve the environment, and improve access to water, utilities and basic housing.

Through its 40 years of experience, the IAF has developed specialized expertise in identifying and investing in poor and marginalized groups that have the capacity to advance their own communities. The IAF coordinates with other U.S. Government agencies and levers private contributions from local partners and community beneficiaries to further strengthen its community-based development approach. As a result, the IAF's investment of nearly $700 million has enabled grantees to mobilize nearly $1 billion more from local, regional, and private sources.

The IAF will continue to leverage development resources into long-term, strategic benefits for the poor in order to maximize the impact of U.S. Government dollars. One example is the IAF-initiated business sector network, RedEAmérica. Through this initiative, Latin American corporate foundations direct an additional two dollars for every dollar invested by the IAF in grassroots organizations. This initiative has helped corporate partners move beyond charitable philanthropy to more strategic investments that promote long-term, self-help development. Similarly, by sharing their experience and expertise with community foundations, hometown associations, and other diaspora groups, the IAF has helped channel more resources into effective development projects that deliver concrete results in communities with the greatest need.

The IAF will complement and enhance the value of investments made by other U.S. foreign assistance agencies by helping grassroots groups recognize and take advantage of infrastructure and other large-scale investments or new trade opportunities.

African Development Foundation

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
African Development Foundation	29,441	30,000	24,000	-6,000

The FY 2013 request of $24 million will permit the African Development Foundation (ADF) to provide direct economic development assistance to marginalized populations in conflict and post-conflict areas in Africa. Grant funds are provided directly to community groups to improve local food production and processing capabilities, and to address other locally identified development needs. While the budget proposes a 20 percent budget cut for the ADF, the Foundation will seek to maintain its current programmatic levels by continuing to reduce its overhead costs and pursuing partnership opportunities with the private sector and other U.S. Government agencies.

As an independent federal agency, ADF was established to respond quickly and in a cost-effective manner to African designed and managed development solutions at the grassroots level. ADF provides grants of up to $250,000 directly to community groups, agricultural cooperatives, and small enterprises in Africa. Over 75 percent of ADF programming is focused on agriculture development and food security. These grants help organizations increase the number of jobs in African communities, improve family income levels, and address social development needs. ADF also funds African non-governmental organizations in each country to provide technical assistance to grantees. This approach improves the outcome of each project grant.

Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Treasury Technical Assistance and Debt Restructuring	75,348	39,000	275,448	236,448
Technical Assistance - Enduring	25,448	25,448	25,448	-
Technical Assistance - Overseas Contingency Operations	-	1,552	-	-1,552
Debt Restructuring - Enduring	49,900	12,000	250,000	238,000

Treasury Technical Assistance

The FY 2013 request includes $25.4 million for Treasury's Office of Technical Assistance (OTA). This is equal to the FY 2012 base funding level, but does not include a request for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). The FY 2013 request would enable OTA to maintain its current footprint of technical assistance programs globally. OTA helps finance ministries and central banks of developing countries strengthen their capacity to manage public finances and mobilize domestic resources. OTA also helps countries develop anti-money laundering regimes and fight corruption.

Debt Restructuring

The FY 2013 budget includes $250 million for the debt restructuring account to meet potential U.S. bilateral debt relief commitments under the Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) framework. Specifically, Treasury anticipates that Sudan could become eligible and reach HIPC decision point in FY 2013. The $250 million request reflects the estimated budget cost of forgiving 100 percent of Sudan's outstanding debt to the United States (currently $2.4 billion). Prior to obligating funds for HIPC treatment of Sudan's debt, the U.S. will require progress on various fronts that we have identified as pre-conditions for any U.S. support for debt relief. These pre-conditions include fulfillment of the agreement reached by the governments of Sudan and South Sudan under the Comprehensive Peace Agreement. The obligation of funds will also depend on Sudan's ability to meet current legislative requirements tied to HIPC debt relief, including determinations on human rights and state sponsorship of terrorism.

Given the uncertainty of the situation in Sudan at the time of this submission, Treasury is also requesting transfer authority that would enable the Department to repurpose these funds to help meet other multilateral assistance commitments in the event that Sudan is not likely to reach the HIPC decision point.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	1,593,806	2,004,705	2,506,502	501,797
Enduring	1,593,806	1,061,100	1,456,502	395,402
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	943,605	1,050,000	106,395

* FY 2012 includes a transfer of $40 million to Economic Support Fund - OCO.

The FY 2013 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request of $1,457 million will continue to support country and global programs critical to combating transnational crime and illicit threats, including efforts against terrorist networks in the illegal drug trade and illicit enterprises. INCLE funded programs seek to close the gaps between law enforcement jurisdictions and strengthen law enforcement institutions that are weak or corrupt. Significant 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.

The INCLE request recognizes that criminal networks are disrupting licit productivity and individual security throughout the globe and continues to address concerns in the Western Hemisphere, South Central Asia, and Near East Asia, and also focuses on emerging threats in Central Asia and Africa. The FY 2013 request also includes funding for "front line" countries (i.e. Afghanistan and Pakistan).

For the countries of Europe, Eurasia, and Central Asia, the FY 2013 budget normalizes foreign assistance resources by requesting funding for programs formerly supported through the Assistance for Europe, Eurasia and Central Asia (AEECA) account in the INCLE account as well as in the Global Health Programs (GHP) and Economic Support Fund (ESF) accounts.

Highlights:

Africa

- **South Sudan ($27.4 million)**: Funding will be used to develop the capacity of the South Sudanese to provide security in support of the rule of law in a post-referendum setting. Funds will provide technical assistance and training for South Sudan's criminal justice sector officials, and contribute toward UN civilian police and formed police units in South Sudan.

- **Liberia ($15.7 million)**: In order to continue Liberia's transition to peace and security, assistance will continue to fund a U.S. civilian police contribution to the United Nations Mission in Liberia and increase critical bilateral support to the Liberia National Police and justice reform projects. Advisors will provide training and mentorship on a range of issues such as investigation skills, leadership, and sexual and gender-based violence.

- **Africa Regional ($17.5 million)**: Funding includes three programs covering different regions in Africa that focus on countering terrorism and reducing transnational threats: the Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP), the Partnership for Regional East African Counter Terrorism (PREACT), and the West Africa Regional Initiative (WARSI).

Europe

- **Kosovo ($10.7 million)**: U.S. assistance will support efforts to increase the capacity, professionalism, and accountability of law enforcement and justice sector institutions. Funds will be used to support the U.S. contribution to the European Union's rule of law mission (EULEX), continue efforts to create and institutionalize democratic legal structures that meet international standards, and improve Kosovo's ability to investigate and prosecute war crimes and organized crime and corruption cases.

- **Bosnia and Herzegovina ($6.7 million)**: Funding will support programs designed to strengthen and professionalize Bosnian law enforcement and justice sector institutions, bolstering prosecutorial and police capacity. Specifically, funds will support efforts to increase the investigative and trial advocacy capacity of state and sub-state level prosecutors, including those charged with pursuing organized and financial crimes. Resources will also be used to support training for court police, and capacity building for law enforcement and tax institutions critical to combating money laundering, terrorist financing, and other complex crimes.

Near East

- **West Bank/Gaza ($70 million)**: The focus of the security sector portion of the program will continue to shift from predominantly "train and equip" to "sustain and maintain." Funds will support efforts to reform and sustain the security sector by providing technical assistance and infrastructure support to the Palestinian Authority Security Forces, and by providing the Ministry of Interior with technical assistance and program support to improve its ability to manage the security forces, with continued training and equipment donations included to ensure a successful transition. Additional training, equipment, infrastructure support, and technical assistance will be provided for the justice and corrections sectors to ensure their development keeps pace with the increased performance of the security forces.

- **Lebanon ($15.5 million)**: Support for Lebanon's security forces is a key component of U.S. efforts to strengthen the institutions of the Lebanese state, promoting stability and security in both Lebanon and the region. FY 2013 funding will be used to provide technical assistance and advice to the Internal Security Forces (ISF) to increase their professionalism and continue their orientation toward the protection of, and service to, the Lebanese population, while continuing to improve country-wide perceptions of the ISF as a professional, non-sectarian institution. The program will also continue to improve the capacity of the ISF to exert sovereign authority throughout Lebanese territory, including in Palestinian refugee camps, which are critical to the successful implementation of UNSCR 1701.

- **Tunisia ($8 million)**: Under former President Ben Ali, the police, courts, and prisons were used by the government as a tool to silence and intimidate regime opposition rather than to promote public security or bring criminals to justice. Supporting Tunisia's efforts to establish more transparent, accountable, and effective criminal justice institutions, particularly a police that serves citizens and an independent judiciary, is critical for its successful transition to democracy. The U.S. program assistance will do so by: supporting a police reform process aimed at building the capacity of Tunisia to combat corruption; supporting Tunisia's efforts to make civilian law enforcement institutions more accountable and transparent; enhancing the professionalism, independence, and accountability of the judiciary; and enhancing the capacity of the Tunisian correctional system to manage prisons and detention centers in a safe, secure, humane, and transparent fashion.

- **Egypt ($7.9 million)**: Recent unrest in Egypt draws attention to the important role of police reform in Egypt's post-Mubarak transition and the need for effective, democratic security institutions. The Egyptian response to this situation is complicated by a security apparatus that suffers from a credibility deficit with the public, and the need for training and institutional procedures to help build public trust to carry out a new mission of maintaining public security and safety. FY 2013 INCLE assistance will be used to support criminal justice sector reforms in the police and justice sectors to help Egypt develop institutions that are professional, accountable and responsive to the public.

South and Central Asia

- **Afghanistan ($400 million):** The FY 2013 enduring request for Administration of Justice funding focuses on strengthening the justice and corrections systems, promoting civil society to create a demand for legal rights and rule of law programs, and helping to protect at-risk populations, particularly women and children. Funds will continue advisory support and training programs at provincial and central prisons with teams focusing on capacity building, rehabilitation of inmates through vocational and educational training, and initiatives for women and juveniles. Funds will also support ongoing efforts, partnering with the Afghan Government, to build a safe, secure, and humane Afghan corrections system with an embedded capacity building team at the Central Prison Directorate headquarters.

  FY 2013 funds for counternarcotics will focus on building sustainable interdiction and law enforcement capacity; supporting the Afghan government efforts to reduce the supply of illicit opium poppy and cannabis crops; drug demand reduction programs to eliminate the burgeoning domestic market for Afghan opiates; and capacity building efforts to strengthen the central government's ability to independently support counternarcotics activities over the long term. Funds will also pay for program management and oversight, security and life support, aviation support, and other transportation, operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

- **Pakistan ($124 million)**: To support the Administration's top national security priorities, FY 2013 funding will focus on strengthening Pakistan's criminal justice sector. The provision of training, equipment, and infrastructure, along with aviation assistance, will strengthen and professionalize civilian law enforcement entities, particularly those operating in the border region with Afghanistan. Funds will continue to support Government of Pakistan efforts to decrease narcotics trafficking, cultivation, and abuse through crop control, interdiction, and demand reduction programs. Funding will support legal training to Pakistan's prosecutors and judges and will sustain assistance to the ongoing corrections program.

- **Central Asia Counternarcotics Initiative (CACI) ($9 million)**: This initiative will improve the ability of Central Asian countries to disrupt drug trafficking originating from Afghanistan and dismantle related criminal organizations through effective investigation, prosecution and conviction of mid- to high-level traffickers The U.S. Counternarcotics Strategy for Afghanistan calls for enhanced regional and international community support for Afghan-led counternarcotics efforts, expanded USG counternarcotics engagement with Afghanistan's neighbors and regional actors, and strengthening of counternarcotics cooperation between Afghanistan and neighboring countries.

Western Hemisphere

- **Mexico ($199 million)**: The United States and Mexican Governments will continue to focus on four pillars of cooperation: disrupting and dismantling criminal organizations, institutionalizing the rule of law, building a 21st Century border, and building strong and resilient communities. INCLE-funded programs will focus heavily on developing Mexico's rule of law institutions through training, technical assistance, and limited equipment purchases. Programs will continue to provide assistance to federal criminal justice institutions, including law enforcement, prosecutorial, judicial, and corrections institutions.

- **Colombia ($142 million)**: Funding will support Colombian-led consolidation efforts to expand security, reduce drug trafficking and illicit drug growth and promote economic development through a comprehensive whole-of-government approach in former conflict areas. U.S. assistance will improve Colombia's judicial institutions, enhancing the protection of human rights and developing local capacity to address sensitive and complex criminal cases. INCLE resources in Colombia will help the Colombian National Police to assume additional security responsibilities and combat emerging criminal drug organizations.

- **Peru ($23.3 million):** Funding will support efforts by the Government of Peru to combat the illicit drug industry, which includes efforts to extend state presence in the Apurimac and Ene River Valleys in order to oppose drug traffickers aligned with the Shining Path terrorist group. FY 2013 INCLE funds will support drug interdiction and coca eradication operations as well as precursor chemical seizures, improve controls at ports and airports, modernize and refurbish police stations and bases, and maintain and replace communications equipment and vehicles.

- **Haiti ($17.5 million)**: INCLE funding will support the contribution of police and corrections personnel to the UN stabilization mission (MINUSTAH). Funding will also support related activities through counternarcotics, rule of law, and corrections programs. Additionally, efforts to rebuild operational capacity of the Haitian National Police with infrastructure improvements and specialized equipment and training will be supported with the FY 2013 request.

- **Bolivia ($5 million)**: Funds will advance nationalization efforts by shifting costs for such activities as targeted technical assistance for counternarcotics, law enforcement, and rule of law programs to the Government of Bolivia. INCLE funding will continue training programs for counternarcotics and other police; support interdiction efforts; build the capacity of law enforcement, prosecutors, and the judiciary; support trafficking-in-persons programs and other rule of law initiatives; and promote public awareness on the damage caused to Bolivian society by drug trafficking and consumption.

- **Guatemala ($2 million)**: INCLE funding will support the extended mandate of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala to investigate high profile criminal cases in Guatemala.

- **Western Hemisphere Regional ($81 million)**: INCLE funding will support the Central America Regional Security Initiative (CARSI) ($60 million) and the Caribbean Basin Regional Security Initiative (CBSI) ($21 million). CARSI funds will support training and build capacity of law enforcement and rule of law institutions throughout Central America. Activities will address border and port security; support for vetted units and maritime and land interdiction; and law enforcement capacity to address transnational crime, including anti-gang training. In support of CBSI, INCLE funding will continue efforts to combat illicit trafficking and organized crime, strengthen the rule of law, reduce the demand for illegal drugs, and promote social justice. Funding will support programs to enhance the capacity of criminal justice and regional security institutions, such as the Regional Security

System in the Eastern Caribbean, and will support technical assistance in the investigation and prosecution of financial crimes, prison reform, maritime interdiction, and border control efforts.

Global Programs

These programs target challenges to transnational crime and counternarcotics efforts, and policing in peacekeeping and crisis response operations worldwide. Key components include:

- **Inter-regional Aviation Support ($46.3 million)**: Funding will provide centralized core services for counternarcotics and border security aviation programs. These programs involve fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft deployed worldwide.

- **Program Development and Support ($32.6 million)**: Funding will provide for annual costs of direct hires, contractors, travel and transportation, equipment, communications and utilities, and other support services.

- **International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA) ($24 million)**: Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds made available to support the Shared Security Partnership (SSP) initiative will be utilized to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa as well other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. Focus will be on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as terrorism, corruption and other transnational crimes.

- **Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons ($18.7 million)**: These funds will assist committed governments of countries ranked as Tier 3, Tier 2 Watch List, and some Tier 2 in the 2011 annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* to improve their capacity to combat trafficking in persons through rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements as well as victim protection services.

- **Demand Reduction ($12.5 million)**: Funding will support programs designed to reduce drug use, related crime and violence, and high-risk injecting drug use behavior. Funds will support sub-regional demand reduction training centers, regional and global knowledge exchange forums, the development of national and regional drug-free community coalitions, and research and demonstration program development, with emphasis on specialized initiatives for drug addicted women and children.

- **Critical Flight Safety Program ($12.4 million)**: Funding will provide programmed depot-level maintenance, and aircraft/aircrew safety of flight for the fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft fleet supporting counternarcotics and border security aviation programs worldwide and address other aircraft/aircrew safety of flight requirements.

Details of the FY 2013 OCO Request for INCLE are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining	738,520	710,770	635,668	-75,102
Enduring	738,520	590,113	635,668	45,555
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	120,657	-	-120,657

The FY 2013 Nonproliferation, Anti-Terrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR) request of $635.7 million will support critical security and humanitarian-related priority interventions. The request includes increases for the voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency to demonstrate robust U.S. support for the agency, and for the Global Threat Reduction Program to strengthen biosecurity.

Highlights:

Nonproliferation Activities

- The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) ($30 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 (GTR) program ($63.6 million) supports tailored activities aimed at reducing the threat of terrorist or state acquisition of WMD materials and expertise. Initiatives include strengthening security for dangerous biological materials and potentially dangerous chemicals, engagement with scientists with WMD-applicable expertise, and decreasing the likelihood that terrorists could gain the technical expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR's priorities include Yemen, Pakistan, and Iraq where the combined risks of WMD proliferation and terrorism are greatest.

- The voluntary contribution to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) ($90 million) supports programs in nuclear safeguards, nuclear safety and security, nuclear energy, and the peaceful use of nuclear science technologies. This request continues the U.S. commitment to the organization, particularly its nuclear safeguards program.

- The worldwide Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program ($55 million) seeks to prevent states and terrorist organizations from acquiring WMD, their delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons by helping partner countries to develop comprehensive export and border control systems. The program builds capacity to ensure transfer authorizations support only legitimate trade and to detect and interdict illicit transfers at borders.

- The voluntary contribution to the Preparatory Commission of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization ($33 million) helps to fund the establishment, operation, and maintenance of the worldwide International Monitoring System. In addition, $3.5 million will fund specific projects to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the Treaty's verification regime.

- The WMD Terrorism program ($5 million) undertakes specialized, targeted projects to improve international capacities to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack involving weapons of mass destruction in support of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, and to help develop capacity among our international partners to deter, detect, and respond to nuclear smuggling.

- The U.S. voluntary contribution to the United Nations ($1.4 million) will support international implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, which requires that all U.N. member states establish domestic controls to stem the proliferation of WMD.

Anti -Terrorism Programs

- The Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program ($166.4 million) has long been the U.S. Government's flagship program for counterterrorism law enforcement assistance to critical partner countries. The program provides training and equipment to help build the anti-terrorism capacities of friendly nations, to strengthen bilateral ties, and to increase respect for human rights. ATA programs help partner countries to build a wide range of counterterrorism capabilities, including border security, critical infrastructure protection, national leadership protection, response to and management of terrorist and mass casualty incidents, investigative skills, response to weapons of mass destruction attacks, and response to kidnapping for ransom crimes. ATA programs also supports the Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) by providing advanced anti-terrorism training that addresses regional challenges.

- The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program ($4.5 million) supports targeted counter-radicalization interventions in high priority countries by promoting positive alternatives to violence, with a special focus on at-risk youth. Programming includes the creation of positive narratives to contest militant propaganda, and leadership development to help build civil society as a bulwark against violent extremism.

- The Terrorist Interdiction Program/Personal Identification, Secure Comparison, & Evaluation System (TIP/PISCES) program ($34.3 million) provides computerized watch-listing systems, periodic hardware and software upgrades, and technical assistance and training 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 funds, subject to host nation approval, to complete the deployment of critical biometrics enhancements begun in FY 2010 to assist 17 partner nations, supports continued system expansion into critical partner and candidate nations vulnerable to terrorist travel (such as Iraq, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Yemen, Kenya, and Thailand), allows research, development and testing of enhanced capabilities to address evolving U.S. and host nation requirements, and ensures that the PISCES system maintains standards in accordance with international norms.

- The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program ($16.1 million) assists frontline partners in detecting, disrupting, and dismantling terrorist financial networks. CTF funds are used for anti-money laundering and counterterrorism finance capacity building aimed at assisting our foreign partners in developing comprehensive and effective legal frameworks and regulatory regimes, active and capable financial investigative units, as well as strengthening the investigative skills of law enforcement entities, bolstering prosecutorial and judicial development and countering bulk cash smuggling. CTF also works with the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs to ensure that recipients of NADR funding implement action plans to comply with international standards against money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

- Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) ($7 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. By working with other government agencies and with nongovernmental

organizations, CTE programs support initiatives and training, including through the United Nations and regional bodies, to bring terrorists to justice, strengthen transportation security, and increase cyber security. This funding will also support activities of the Global Counterterrorism Forum.

Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance

- The Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) program ($126 million) advances security interests by responding to the security threat and risk to indigenous populations posed by landmines and unexploded ordnance, and from excess, loosely-secured, or otherwise-at-risk small arms and light weapons, Man Portable Air-Defense Systems (MANPADS), and ammunition. The program also enhances stockpile security, increases local capabilities through training programs, and provides limited funding for victims' assistance. Included in this request is $1.2 million in program development and support, $1.5 million for cross-cutting initiatives to support sustainment efforts, and $2.5 million for emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. An estimated $10 million will fund the continued implementation of an aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective destruction efforts. The U.S. Government also pursues the reduction of MANPADS threats against aircraft by chairing the Interagency Coordinating Group for International Aviation Threat Reduction. In addition, global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the year.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL NADR	**738,520**	**710,770**	**635,668**

Total Enduring - NADR	**738,520**	**590,113**	**635,668**
Nonproliferation Programs	309,758	293,829	281,360
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	53,263	30,000	30,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	59,984	60,909	55,000
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	*[4,400]*	-	-
Global Threat Reduction	70,088	68,978	63,560
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	79,500	85,900	90,000
CTBT International Monitoring System	33,000	33,000	33,000
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	2,000	6,042	5,000
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	3,000	1,500	1,350
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	8,923	7,500	3,450
Anti-terrorism Programs	286,691	146,284	228,308
Antiterrorism Assistance	199,691	79,284	166,380
Caribbean Basin Security Initiative	*[2,000]*	*[2,000]*	*[1,800]*
Countering Violent Extremism	15,000	-	4,500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	42,050	42,000	34,341
CT Engagement with Allies	9,500	8,000	7,000
Counterterrorism Financing	20,450	17,000	16,087
Regional Stability and Humanitarian Assistance	142,071	150,000	126,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	135,247	150,000	126,000
International Trust Fund [1]	6,824	-	-

Total Overseas Contingency Operations - NADR	**-**	**120,657**	**-**
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	120,657	-

1/ For FY 2012 and FY 2013, funding for the International Trust Fund is included under global Conventional Weapons Destruction, as well as under the bilateral levels for Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary Operating Unit by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	738,520	710,770	635,668
Africa	42,600	43,250	37,975
Angola	7,500	7,500	6,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	7,500	7,500	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	1,000	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	1,000	500
Ghana	-	-	100
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	100
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	250
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	250
Kenya	8,000	8,900	6,150
Antiterrorism Assistance	8,000	-	5,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	7,750	-
Counterterrorism Financing	-	850	850
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	300	300
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	1,525
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,000	1,525
Somalia	2,000	2,000	1,800
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,000	1,800
South Africa	1,300	1,050	300
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	750	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	300	300
South Sudan	2,800	2,800	2,135
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,800	2,800	2,135
Sudan	1,100	1,100	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,100	1,100	1,000
Tanzania	-	-	200
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	-	200
State Africa Regional (AF)	16,900	16,900	18,015
Antiterrorism Assistance	14,000	14,000	15,300
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	300	270
Terrorist Interdiction Program	2,600	2,600	2,445
East Asia and Pacific	28,376	34,315	29,720
Cambodia	2,940	4,140	2,700
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,940	3,940	2,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	200	200
Indonesia	7,000	6,650	5,600
Antiterrorism Assistance	6,000	5,900	4,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	750	1,000
Laos	1,900	5,000	5,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,900	5,000	5,000
Malaysia	1,300	1,500	1,500

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary Operating Unit by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	800	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	700	700
Mongolia	250	250	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	250	250
Philippines	9,525	9,525	9,135
Antiterrorism Assistance	8,900	8,900	8,510
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	625	625	625
Singapore	250	250	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	250	250
Taiwan	250	250	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	250	-
Thailand	1,541	1,450	1,185
Antiterrorism Assistance	991	750	650
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	550	700	535
Vietnam	2,020	4,200	3,100
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,320	3,500	2,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,400	1,100	1,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	700	600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	400	400
Europe and Eurasia	19,685	24,210	21,800
Albania	2,650	2,650	2,400
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,000	1,800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	650	600
Armenia	850	850	765
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	850	850	765
Azerbaijan	1,215	865	775
Conventional Weapons Destruction	365	365	325
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	850	500	450
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,250	5,250	4,750
Antiterrorism Assistance	550	550	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	4,000	3,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	650
Bulgaria	-	-	250
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	-	250
Croatia	450	1,450	1,300
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	1,000	900
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	450	400
Cyprus	500	-	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	-	-
Georgia	2,575	2,025	1,840
Antiterrorism Assistance	550	-	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary Operating Unit by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Conventional Weapons Destruction	600	600	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,425	1,425	1,300
Kosovo	750	750	750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	750	750	750
Macedonia	520	520	470
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	520	520	470
Moldova	400	400	400
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	400	400
Montenegro	1,000	1,500	1,400
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	1,000	900
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	500	500
Russia	1,000	800	800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	800	800
Serbia	1,150	2,650	2,450
Conventional Weapons Destruction	500	2,000	1,800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	650	650	650
Turkey	1,425	1,100	850
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	250	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	925	850	850
Ukraine	2,700	2,500	2,350
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,500	1,500	1,350
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,200	1,000	1,000
Eurasia Regional	1,000	650	-
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	650	-
Europe Regional	250	250	250
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	250	250
Near East	62,215	67,395	58,497
Algeria	650	900	1,800
Antiterrorism Assistance	400	400	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	250	500	300
Bahrain	1,500	500	450
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,500	500	450
Egypt	4,600	4,100	3,580
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,600	2,600	2,600
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	2,000	1,500	980
Iraq	29,800	31,945	30,347
Antiterrorism Assistance	5,000	-	4,750
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	5,000	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	22,000	25,000	23,750
Counterterrorism Financing	-	945	897
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	1,000	950
Global Threat Reduction	500	-	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary Operating Unit by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	1,500	-	-
Jordan	12,500	11,750	6,800
Antiterrorism Assistance	11,000	9,000	5,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,500	2,750	1,800
Lebanon	4,800	5,050	4,700
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,000	2,000	2,100
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,000	1,800
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	800	1,050	800
Libya	-	2,100	1,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	800	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	1,300	250
Morocco	1,100	3,300	1,720
Antiterrorism Assistance	800	800	720
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	2,500	1,000
Oman	1,500	1,500	1,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	500	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	1,000	1,000
Saudi Arabia	360	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	360	-	-
Tunisia	175	500	1,300
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	1,000
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	175	500	300
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	230	-	-
Yemen	4,500	3,750	4,050
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,500	-	2,250
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	2,500	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	1,000	1,000	900
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,000	250	900
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	500	2,000	1,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	1,500	1,000
Terrorist Interdiction Program	500	500	500
South and Central Asia	111,575	105,930	92,145
Afghanistan	69,300	64,750	54,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	23,000	-	21,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	23,000	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	40,000	40,000	30,000
Counterterrorism Financing	4,900	-	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	1,100	1,100
Terrorist Interdiction Program	450	650	650
Bangladesh	2,575	3,666	3,365
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,500	2,500	2,250

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary Operating Unit by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Counterterrorism Financing	-	891	840
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	75	275	275
India	5,200	5,200	5,050
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,500	4,500	4,050
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	700	700	1,000
Kazakhstan	1,900	1,700	1,530
Antiterrorism Assistance	500	500	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,400	1,200	1,080
Kyrgyz Republic	1,550	1,250	1,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	650	450	450
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	900	800	800
Maldives	-	-	450
Antiterrorism Assistance	-	-	450
Nepal	900	1,014	825
Antiterrorism Assistance	700	400	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	-	614	285
Terrorist Interdiction Program	200	-	-
Pakistan	24,800	20,800	19,346
Antiterrorism Assistance	20,000	-	16,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	20,000	-
Counterterrorism Financing	3,050	-	1,500
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	950	800	1,100
Terrorist Interdiction Program	800	-	746
Sri Lanka	450	3,450	3,104
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	3,000	2,700
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	450	450	404
Tajikistan	1,725	1,650	1,485
Antiterrorism Assistance	750	750	675
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	975	900	810
Turkmenistan	1,075	850	500
Antiterrorism Assistance	250	250	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	825	600	500
Uzbekistan	600	600	540
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	600	600	540
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	1,500	1,000	450
Antiterrorism Assistance	1,000	500	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	500	450
Western Hemisphere	25,200	20,530	13,330
Argentina	300	300	270
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	300	300	270
Brazil	400	300	270
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	400	300	270

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary Operating Unit by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Chile	500	300	270
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	500	300	270
Colombia	4,750	4,750	3,250
Antiterrorism Assistance	2,250	2,250	1,000
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,500	2,500	2,250
Ecuador	-	500	-
Conventional Weapons Destruction	-	500	-
Mexico	5,700	5,380	3,950
Antiterrorism Assistance	4,500	4,180	2,750
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	1,200	1,200	1,200
Panama	150	150	135
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	150	150	135
Peru	2,000	2,000	500
Conventional Weapons Destruction	2,000	2,000	500
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	11,400	6,850	4,685
Antiterrorism Assistance	6,000	5,850	3,935
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	5,400	1,000	750
AVC - Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	-	40,500	36,450
Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	-	40,500	36,450
CTBT International Monitoring System	-	33,000	33,000
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	-	7,500	3,450
CT - Counterterrorism	137,500	123,775	106,500
RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	23,000	21,211	18,500
Antiterrorism Assistance	18,000	-	15,500
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	16,711	-
Counterterrorism Financing	2,500	2,000	1,500
CT Engagement with Allies	2,500	2,500	1,500
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	114,500	102,564	88,000
Antiterrorism Assistance	45,000	5,804	39,000
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	40,696	-
Countering Violent Extremism	15,000	-	4,500
Counterterrorism Financing	10,000	12,314	9,000
CT Engagement with Allies	7,000	5,500	5,500
Terrorist Interdiction Program	37,500	38,250	30,000
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	266,823	213,170	209,826
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	266,823	213,170	209,826
CTBT International Monitoring System	33,000	-	-
CTBTO Preparatory Commission-Special Contributions	8,923	-	-
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance	19,049	20,750	19,916
Global Threat Reduction	69,588	68,978	63,560
IAEA Voluntary Contribution	78,000	85,900	90,000
Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund	53,263	30,000	30,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Summary Operating Unit by Sub-Account

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
UN Security Council Resolution 1540 Trust Fund	3,000	1,500	1,350
Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism	2,000	6,042	5,000
PM - Political-Military Affairs	44,546	32,695	29,425
Conventional Weapons Destruction	44,546	32,695	29,425
Conventional Weapons Destruction	37,722	32,695	29,425
International Trust Fund [1]	6,824	-	-
Reserve	-	5,000	-
Antiterrorism Assistance - OCO	-	5,000	-

[1]/ For FY 2012 and FY 2013, funding for the International Trust Fund is included under Conventional Weapons Destruction within the bilateral levels for Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	59,984	60,909	55,000
Africa	600	900	1,170
Ghana	-	-	100
Kenya	-	300	300
South Africa	300	300	300
Tanzania	-	-	200
State Africa Regional (AF)	300	300	270
East Asia and Pacific	4,525	4,825	4,560
Cambodia	-	200	200
Indonesia	1,000	750	1,000
Malaysia	500	700	700
Mongolia	250	250	250
Philippines	625	625	625
Singapore	250	250	250
Taiwan	250	250	-
Thailand	550	700	535
Vietnam	700	700	600
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	400	400	400
Europe and Eurasia	11,120	10,295	9,835
Albania	650	650	600
Armenia	850	850	765
Azerbaijan	850	500	450
Bosnia and Herzegovina	700	700	650
Croatia	450	450	400
Georgia	1,425	1,425	1,300
Kosovo	750	750	750
Macedonia	520	520	470
Moldova	400	400	400
Montenegro	500	500	500
Russia	1,000	800	800
Serbia	650	650	650
Turkey	925	850	850
Ukraine	1,200	1,000	1,000
Europe Regional	250	250	250
Near East	8,415	12,350	8,280
Algeria	250	500	300
Egypt	2,000	1,500	980
Iraq	800	1,000	950
Jordan	1,500	2,750	1,800
Lebanon	800	1,050	800
Libya	-	1,300	250
Morocco	300	2,500	1,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Export Control and Related Border Security Assistance (NADR-EXBS)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Oman	1,000	1,000	1,000
Saudi Arabia	360	-	-
Tunisia	175	500	300
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-
Yemen	1,000	250	900
South and Central Asia	8,325	8,539	8,344
Afghanistan	950	1,100	1,100
Bangladesh	75	275	275
India	700	700	1,000
Kazakhstan	1,400	1,200	1,080
Kyrgyz Republic	900	800	800
Nepal	-	614	285
Pakistan	950	800	1,100
Sri Lanka	450	450	404
Tajikistan	975	900	810
Turkmenistan	825	600	500
Uzbekistan	600	600	540
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	500	500	450
Western Hemisphere	7,950	3,250	2,895
Argentina	300	300	270
Brazil	400	300	270
Chile	500	300	270
Mexico	1,200	1,200	1,200
Panama	150	150	135
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	5,400	1,000	750
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	19,049	20,750	19,916
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	19,049	20,750	19,916

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Global Threat Reduction (NADR-GTR)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	70,088	68,978	63,560
Near East	500	-	-
Iraq	500	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	69,588	68,978	63,560
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	69,588	68,978	63,560

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
IAEA Voluntary Contribution

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	79,500	85,900	90,000
Near East	1,500	-	-
Iraq	1,500	-	-
ISN - International Security and Nonproliferation	78,000	85,900	90,000
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	78,000	85,900	90,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	199,691	199,941	166,380
Africa	23,000	22,500	20,300
Kenya	8,000	7,750	5,000
South Africa	1,000	750	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	14,000	14,000	15,300
East Asia and Pacific	17,691	17,050	15,160
Indonesia	6,000	5,900	4,600
Malaysia	800	800	800
Philippines	8,900	8,900	8,510
Thailand	991	750	650
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	1,000	700	600
Europe and Eurasia	3,100	1,450	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	550	550	500
Cyprus	500	-	-
Georgia	550	-	-
Turkey	500	250	-
Eurasia Regional	1,000	650	-
Near East	26,300	25,600	22,370
Algeria	400	400	1,500
Bahrain	1,500	500	450
Egypt	2,600	2,600	2,600
Iraq	5,000	5,000	4,750
Jordan	11,000	9,000	5,000
Lebanon	2,000	2,000	2,100
Libya	-	800	1,000
Morocco	800	800	720
Oman	500	500	-
Tunisia	-	-	1,000
Yemen	2,500	2,500	2,250
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	-	1,500	1,000
South and Central Asia	53,850	52,850	45,865
Afghanistan	23,000	23,000	21,000
Bangladesh	2,500	2,500	2,250
India	4,500	4,500	4,050
Kazakhstan	500	500	450
Kyrgyz Republic	650	450	450
Maldives	-	-	450
Nepal	700	400	540
Pakistan	20,000	20,000	16,000
Tajikistan	750	750	675
Turkmenistan	250	250	-
State South and Central Asia Regional (SCA)	1,000	500	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Antiterrorism Assistance (NADR-ATA)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Western Hemisphere	12,750	12,280	7,685
Colombia	2,250	2,250	1,000
Mexico	4,500	4,180	2,750
State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA)	6,000	5,850	3,935
CT - Counterterrorism	63,000	63,211	54,500
RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	18,000	16,711	15,500
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	45,000	46,500	39,000
Reserve	-	5,000	-
Reserve	-	5,000	-

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Counterterrorism Financing (NADR-CTF)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	20,450	17,000	16,087
Africa	-	850	850
Kenya	-	850	850
Near East	-	945	897
Iraq	-	945	897
South and Central Asia	7,950	891	3,840
Afghanistan	4,900	-	1,500
Bangladesh	-	891	840
Pakistan	3,050	-	1,500
CT - Counterterrorism	12,500	14,314	10,500
RSI, Regional Strategic Initiative	2,500	2,000	1,500
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	10,000	12,314	9,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Terrorist Interdiction Program (NADR-TIP)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	42,050	42,000	34,341
Africa	2,600	2,600	2,445
State Africa Regional (AF)	2,600	2,600	2,445
Near East	500	500	500
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	500	500	500
South and Central Asia	1,450	650	1,396
Afghanistan	450	650	650
Nepal	200	-	-
Pakistan	800	-	746
CT - Counterterrorism	37,500	38,250	30,000
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	37,500	38,250	30,000

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs
Conventional Weapons Destruction (NADR-CWD)

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	142,071	150,000	126,000
Africa	16,400	16,400	13,210
Angola	7,500	7,500	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,000	1,000	500
Guinea-Bissau	-	-	250
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	1,525
Somalia	2,000	2,000	1,800
South Sudan	2,800	2,800	2,135
Sudan	1,100	1,100	1,000
East Asia and Pacific	6,160	12,440	10,000
Cambodia	2,940	3,940	2,500
Laos	1,900	5,000	5,000
Vietnam	1,320	3,500	2,500
Europe and Eurasia	5,465	12,465	11,465
Albania	2,000	2,000	1,800
Azerbaijan	365	365	325
Bosnia and Herzegovina	-	4,000	3,600
Bulgaria	-	-	250
Croatia	-	1,000	900
Georgia	600	600	540
Montenegro	500	1,000	900
Serbia	500	2,000	1,800
Ukraine	1,500	1,500	1,350
Near East	25,000	28,000	26,450
Iraq	22,000	25,000	23,750
Lebanon	2,000	2,000	1,800
Yemen	1,000	1,000	900
South and Central Asia	40,000	43,000	32,700
Afghanistan	40,000	40,000	30,000
Sri Lanka	-	3,000	2,700
Western Hemisphere	4,500	5,000	2,750
Colombia	2,500	2,500	2,250
Ecuador	-	500	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	500
PM - Political-Military Affairs	44,546	32,695	29,425
Conventional Weapons Destruction	37,722	32,695	29,425
International Trust Fund [1]	6,824	-	-

[1]/ For FY 2012 and FY 2013, funding for the International Trust Fund is included under Conventional Weapons Destruction within the bilateral levels for Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia.

Peacekeeping Operations

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Peacekeeping Operations	304,390	383,818	249,100	-134,718
Enduring	304,390	302,818	249,100	-53,718
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	81,000	-	-81,000

The FY 2013 request for Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) of $249.1 million will help diminish and resolve conflict, enhance the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping and stability operations, address counterterrorism threats, and reform military establishments into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law in the aftermath of conflict.

The request supports two ongoing regional peacekeeping missions: the African Union Mission in Somalia and the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai. The request also supports the ability of states to participate in peacekeeping operations through the Global Peace Operations Initiative (GPOI); enhances the ability of states to address counterterrorism threats through the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East Africa Counter Terrorism (PREACT); supports long-term reforms to military forces in the aftermath of conflict into professional military forces with respect for the rule of law, including those in South Sudan, Liberia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Somalia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Guinea; addresses regional conflict stabilization and border security issues in Africa; provides military professionalization institutional development; and provides regional maritime security training in Africa.

Highlights:

- **Global Peace Operations Initiative ($75 million):** From FY 2005 through FY 2009, GPOI funds were used to trained over 100,000 peacekeepers, well beyond its goal of 75,000 worldwide. The program emphasis for the fourth year of Phase II will continue the shift begun in FY 2010 from the direct training of peacekeepers to a focus on building a sustainable indigenous peacekeeping capacity. While FY 2013 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 support the deployment of troops to peacekeeping operations worldwide. Some FY 2013 funds will be used to continue GPOI support for collaboration with the Center for Excellence in Stability Police Operations (CoESPU). Finally, PKO funds will continue to underwrite an evaluation and metrics mechanism, including measures of effectiveness, to ensure GPOI is achieving its goals.

- **Somalia ($51 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to continue voluntary support to the African Union-led peacekeeping effort in Somalia, including training and advisory services, equipment, and transportation of forces from current and new troop-contributing countries. PKO funds will also be used to professionalize and provide operational support to Somali security forces, to ensure their capability in contributing to national peace and security in support of the international peace process efforts, and as part of a multi-sectoral approach to post-conflict security sector reform. Funds to pay the United States' portion of the UN assessment for support of the UN Support Office for the African

Union Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) are being requested in the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities account.

- **South Sudan ($40 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to build and transform the Sudan People's Liberation Army in South Sudan from a guerilla army to a professional military force subordinate to civilian leadership and protective of human rights. Funds will continue to provide support for this transformation process, including the refurbishment, operations, and maintenance of training centers and divisional headquarters; strategic and operational advisory assistance; unit and individual professional training; and communications and other non-lethal equipment for the military.

- **Multinational Force and Observers ($26 million):** The FY 2013 request includes funds to continue the U.S. contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers mission in the Sinai.

- **Africa Regional ($22 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to support the following programs.

- *Partnership for Regional East Africa Counterterrorism ($10 million):* The FY 2013 request continues support for PREACT, a multi-disciplinary counterterrorism initiative in East Africa that is based upon best practices of the TSCTP. Funds will support advisory assistance, and training and equipping of counterterrorist military units in the East Africa region.

- *Africa Conflict Stabilization and Border Security (*$8 million*)*: The FY 2013 request continues efforts to address and stabilize regional crises on the African continent. In particular, funds will support activities in areas such as the Great Lakes region in Central Africa, the Mano River region in West Africa (including neighboring Guinea-Bissau), the Horn of Africa. Examples include countering the Lord's Resistance Army in Central and East Africa, and addressing spillover from the conflict in Sudan into neighboring Chad and the Central African Republic. Funds will support monitoring teams, advisory assistance, training, logistical support, infrastructure enhancements, and equipment. Funds will also support the military component of broader security sector reform efforts in Guinea through training, advisory services, limited infrastructure projects, and non-lethal equipment.

- *Africa Maritime Security Initiative (AMSI) ($2 million):* The FY 2013 request funds a continuation of a program begun in FY 2010 to increase African maritime security capabilities through the provision of regional training activities (including the training component of the Department of Defense's Africa Partnership Station program) and provide modest training equipment. By enhancing U.S. partners' maritime enforcement capabilities, the initiative helps to develop African maritime forces that can better respond to piracy, terrorist activity, illegal fishing, environmental threats, and trafficking in drugs, arms, and humans.

- *Africa Military Education Program (AMEP) ($2 million):* Funds from the FY2013 request will be used to initiate a new program to support professionalization at the institutional level of select African partner nations. This program will complement, but not duplicate, the International Military Education Training program which focuses on direct training of African military and select civilian personnel primarily in the United States, although some training occurs in country. AMEP funds will provide training, advisory support, and potentially equipment and supplies to African military training institutions to enhance their ability to professionalize their militaries, including an appreciation of civilian control of the military, respect for the rule of law, and human rights.

- **Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership ($16.1 million):** The FY 2013 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.

- **Democratic Republic of the Congo ($15 million):** FY 2013 funds will be used to continue long-term efforts to reform the military in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) into a force capable of maintaining peace and security, to include development of the military justice system and sustaining a light infantry battalion to stabilize eastern DRC. Funds will support advisory assistance at strategic and operational levels, training, equipment, and infrastructure improvements that contribute to the professionalization of the Congolese military.

- **Cote d'Ivoire ($2 million):** After democratic elections in FY2011, the Department of State determined that assistance to Cote d'Ivoire was no longer subject to restrictions which had been in place since the country's elected President was overthrown by a military coup in 1999. The FY2013 request supports the military component of broader security sector reform efforts. Funds will support training, advisory support, limited infrastructure and non-lethal equipment.

- **Liberia ($2 million):** The FY 2013 request funds the long term effort to transform the Liberian military into a professional, 2,100-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 and some advisory or training support. Completion of this program will help facilitate the eventual departure of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

International Military Education and Training

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Military Education and Training	105,788	105,788	102,643	-3,145

The FY 2013 request for the International Military Education and Training (IMET) program is $103 million. IMET is a key component of U.S. security assistance which promotes regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education. Through professional and technical courses and specialized instruction, most of which are conducted at military schoolhouses in the United States, the program provides students from allied and friendly nations with valuable training and education on U.S. military practices and standards. IMET students are exposed to the concepts of democratic values and respect for internationally-recognized standards of human rights both through the courses they attend and through their experience of living in and being a part of local communities across the United States. IMET serves as an effective means to strengthen military alliances and international coalitions critical to U.S. national security goals. IMET also helps to develop a common understanding of shared international challenges, including terrorism, and fosters the relationships necessary to counter those challenges in a collaborative manner.

Highlights:

- **Africa ($13.3 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 Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and South Sudan - states critical to long-term regional peace and stability.

- **East Asia and the Pacific ($8.1 million)**: IMET programs in East Asia and the Pacific focus on professionalizing the defense forces of regional partners and developing their skills in counter terrorism. Priority recipients include Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand, and Vietnam.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($28.6 million)**: IMET programs enhance regional security and integration among U.S., NATO, and European armed forces. Importantly, these programs help to ensure that those nations who fight alongside the United States in places like Afghanistan have officers that understand and appreciate the doctrine and operational tactics of the U.S. military. The largest programs are those in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Georgia, Poland, Romania, Turkey, and Ukraine.

- **Near East ($18.9 million)**: IMET programs focus on critical countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Oman, Tunisia, and Yemen with the purpose of enhancing professionalism, providing the technical training necessary to maintain equipment of United States origin, and increasing awareness of international norms of human rights and civilian control of the military, topics that are critical for the development of security forces in the region in a time of change.

- **South and Central Asia ($14.3 million)**: Major IMET programs in this region include India and Pakistan, as well as support for training military officers in the Afghan National Army.

- **Western Hemisphere ($14.4 million)**: IMET programs in the Western Hemisphere focus on professionalizing defense forces, including those of Colombia, El Salvador, and Mexico, and enhancing their ability to respond to regional security challenges.

Foreign Military Financing

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	5,374,230	6,312,000	6,383,320	71,320
Enduring	5,374,230	5,210,000	5,472,320	262,320
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	1,102,000	911,000	-191,000

The FY 2013 request for Foreign Military Financing (FMF) of $5,472 million furthers U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that Coalition partners and friendly foreign governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals and share burdens in joint missions. FMF promotes U.S. national security by contributing to regional and global stability, strengthening military support for democratically-elected governments, and containing transnational threats including terrorism and trafficking in narcotics, weapons, and persons. Increased military capabilities establish and strengthen multilateral coalitions with the United States, and enable friends and allies to be increasingly interoperable with U.S., regional, and international military forces. FMF assistance will also support ongoing efforts to incorporate the most recent North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) members into the organization, support prospective NATO members and Coalition partners, and assist critical Coalition partners in Afghanistan.

The FY 2013 FMF request includes an increase in assistance for Israel and continues funding for Iraq, which is included in the Overseas Contingency Operations section. In addition, the request supports funding for Coalition partners and allies, and is consistent with other requirements to promote U.S. national security, fight extremism, and secure peace in the Middle East.

Highlights:

- **Near East ($4,836.2 million):** The majority of FY 2013 FMF funding will provide continued assistance to the Near East region, including increased support for Israel in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding; support for Jordan's force modernization, border surveillance, and counterterrorism efforts; and programs that consolidate gains in the development of counterterrorism capabilities and professional militaries. The United States continues to plan for ongoing assistance through FY 2013 in order to be able to continue programs that encourage a disciplined, well-trained Egyptian military respectful of civilian human rights, and provide an incentive for the next government of Lebanon to adhere to its international obligations. Since the political situation in the Middle East remains fluid, longer-term specifics of the program will be reviewed in light of changing circumstances.

- **South and Central Asia ($360.3 million):** The FY 2013 request includes $350 million to support Pakistan’s security forces by providing equipment and training to enhance their counterterrorism and counterinsurgency capabilities.

- **Europe and Eurasia ($102 million):** In Europe and Eurasia, FMF assistance furthers defense reform, military modernization, and interoperability of recipient country armed forces with the United States and NATO. A key focus of the program is supporting Coalition partners, including Poland, Georgia, Romania, and Bulgaria, to enable the recipients to undertake overseas deployments and peacekeeping missions, lessening the burden on U.S. forces.

- **Western Hemisphere ($62.4 million):** FMF in the Western Hemisphere supports our partners' efforts to control their national territory, modernize their defense forces for participation in peacekeeping and coalition operations, and help secure the southern approaches to the United States. Key FMF programs will support Colombia's efforts to ensure its security gains are irreversible and support the transition of our relationship with Colombia to that of a strategic partner, further enhance cooperation between the United States and Mexican militaries, and support the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative, the multiyear, multifaceted effort by the U.S. Government and Caribbean partners to develop a joint regional citizen safety strategy that addresses the full range of security threats to the Caribbean Basin. FMF support to Central America is increasing in order to support partner country efforts to better control their national territory and waters, which is necessary to meet the severe national security threat posed by transnational smuggling organizations operating in those areas and waters.

- **Africa and East Asia and the Pacific ($51.5 million):** In Africa and the East Asia and Pacific regions, assistance will support defense reform, enhance counterterrorism capabilities, promote interoperability, and expand recipient countries' capacity to participate in peacekeeping operations.

Details of the FY 2013 OCO Request for FMF are addressed in the OCO chapter.

Global Security Contingency Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	50,000	25,000	-25,000
Enduring	-	-	25,000	25,000
Overseas Contingency Operations	-	50,000	-	-50,000

* FY 2012 reflects $50 million transferred from the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund-OCO.

The FY 2013 request of $25 million for the Global Security Contingency Fund will continue a new three year pilot initiative, started in FY 2012, that will streamline the way the U.S. Government provides assistance to enhance the capabilities of military forces and other security forces responsible for conducting border and maritime security, internal security, and counterterrorism operations, as well as the government agencies responsible for such forces, in response to emergent challenges or opportunities. The Fund is intended to address rapidly changing, transnational, asymmetric threats, and emergent opportunities strategically where an environment's security, political, economic, and social needs warrant such attention. It will also provide support to the justice sector (including law enforcement and prisons), rule of law programs, and stabilization efforts where the Secretary of State determines that conflict or instability challenges civilian providers to deliver such assistance. Programs under this Fund would be collaboratively developed by the Department of State and the Department of Defense, and implemented primarily by these agencies as well as the U.S. Agency for International Development, and other appropriate agencies.

Special Defense Acquisition Fund

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	100,000	100,000	-
Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund offset	-	-100,000	-100,000	-
Net Cost for Special Defense Acquisition Fund	-	-	-	-

The Special Defense Acquisition Fund (SDAF) will allow the United States to better support coalition and other partners, including those participating in U.S. overseas contingency and other operations, by expediting the procurement of defense articles for provision to foreign nations and international organizations.

The FY 2012 appropriation re-activated this program by providing transfer authority for the initial capitalization of the SDAF with up to $100 million in offsetting collections derived from the Foreign Military Sales Trust Fund (FMSTF) Administrative Surcharge Fees and providing authority to obligate those funds to acquire defense articles and services.

The FY 2013 request reflects an additional $100 million in new SDAF obligations to be funded by offsetting collections from the FMSTF. In FY 2013, offsetting collections will be derived from SDAF sales of stock as well as other receipts consistent with section 51(b) of the Arms Export Control Act (AECA). The FY 2013 request will support advance purchases of high-demand warfighter support equipment that have long procurement lead times. Long procurement lead times are often the main limiting factor in our ability to provide coalition partners with critical equipment to make them operationally effective in a timely manner. Improving the mechanism for supporting U.S. partners is a high priority for the Departments of State and Defense.

International Organizations and Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations and Programs	351,290	348,705	327,300	-21,405

* FY 2011 Actual for International Organizations and Programs includes a $3 million transfer to the Global Health Programs account.

The FY 2013 request for the Bureau of International Programs and Affairs (IO) for voluntarily funded programs from the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account 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 international development and democracy programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

Peace and Security

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): ICAO is entering a new triennium with an expanded aviation security program that will address emerging threats from various regions of the world. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program (USAP) that is mandatory for all Member States, begun in November 2002, and now funded primarily but not entirely through the ICAO regular budget, evaluates and identifies deficiencies in the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft. The U.S. voluntary contribution will expand ICAO's technical assistance efforts to enable Member States to remedy identified deficiencies in regions or countries of the world that pose a threat to the United States and the security of international civil aviation generally.

International Maritime Organization (IMO): U.S. contributions to IMO security programs support long range identification and tracking of, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and Countering Piracy. The U.S. voluntary contribution funds IMO's security-related programs, including security audits that will become mandatory for all Member States in 2014-2015, and technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Multilateral Action Initiative: This initiative will address emerging challenges and opportunities with high-level U.S. multilateral policy priorities throughout the fiscal year. The initiative will provide for rapid responses in problem areas that are not known at the time of the budget submission, leverage funds to enlist multilateral expertise as well as contributions from other donors, and spur innovation at multilateral organizations. Specific examples of areas in which such initiatives can become urgently needed include support for Commissions of Inquiry and other international observers of emerging crises, new United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) offices in transitional societies possibly based on further developments in the Arab Spring, targeted United Nations (UN) sanctions implementation, funding for the UN Peacebuilding Fund for use in troubled spots such as South Sudan, assistance to ensure more effective implementation of sanctions regimes, and engagement for capacity building and technical assistance to respond to fast-breaking developments in critical areas of the world. In FY 2011, with the unexpected events in the Middle East unfolding rapidly, these funds allowed the United States to contribute funding to quickly establish a regional office for the UNOHCHR in North Africa, providing important assistance during the critical time of change. Absent such a mechanism, U.S. influence over emerging issues in the multilateral system is diminished, reforms are shortchanged, and

the Department is prevented from taking advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance U.S. priorities.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective investment, rapidly mobilizing international efforts to support democracy through conflict resolution, special missions to address crises in member states, electoral observation and technical assistance missions, and strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties and legislatures; protect and defend human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and its rapporteurs who concentrate on specific human rights issues or specific groups, such as indigenous peoples; engage civil society at the hemispheric level; and advance trans-regional democracy promotion initiatives. This funding would be used to forward efforts to strengthen the inter-American human rights system. Funding will also further our agenda on Freedom of Expression by supporting the work of the Special Rapporteur, who sheds lights on violations around the hemisphere. The Fund has injected quick and early seed funding for critical programs. For example, when crises erupted in Honduras and Haiti, even small sums can tip the balance in favor of democracy and rule of law.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): The UNDEF supports pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions by states, provides support to NGO projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in places where direct support from states may not be as welcome. The approved programs will focus on civic education, voter registration, women and youth participation, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR): UNOHCHR represents the world's commitment to universal ideals of human dignity and works objectively to educate and take action to empower individuals and assist States in upholding human rights. UNOHCHR is the main UN Body that implements the important strides made at the UN Human Rights Council since the United States rejoined in 2009, including the establishment of monitors of human rights violations in countries Iran or Syria, or to provide other countries, such as Cote d'Ivoire, with technical assistance to develop their human rights institutions and abilities to promote and protect human rights. This contribution would be provided to UNOHCHR as an un-earmarked voluntary contribution and would fund primarily projects in the field.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights: The Fund supports the activities of UNOHCHR toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Afghanistan and Sudan, expert assistance on promoting human rights in Pakistan, and monitoring compliance with human rights treaty obligations. The U.S. contribution would assist the UNOHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing UNOHCHR technical assistance in over 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT): Grants from the UNVFVT have been used by UNOHCHR to support over 230 projects in more than 70 countries to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

Investing in People

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA): U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and educational initiatives that promote international scientific collaboration, science education, literacy, and teacher training.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA): UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health services with programs in over 150 countries. Family planning and reproductive health are key elements of global health and contribute to integrating other goals, such as protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. The U.S. voluntary contribution to UNFPA's core resources budget supports programs that have vital impact in reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest. Improving the health and well-being of populations in developing countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability, as well as social and economic progress.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. The request provides funding for the core resources of UNICEF, supporting programs implemented by country and regional offices to promote and realize the rights of children and women around the world, as well as providing resources for the management and administration of the organization. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection, and their efforts are critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF also has a strong humanitarian response capability that it has put to good use, most recently in responding to the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

Economic Growth

International Development Law Organization (IDLO): Assistance to IDLO promotes the rule of law and good governance by providing training to legal practitioners in developing countries, technical assistance to governments in their legal reform efforts, and continuing education to legal professionals. IDLO helps build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people, promote good governance and oversight, and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system. The United States assumed the Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011 for a three-year term, with the possibility of a second three-year term.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, particularly with the ongoing negotiations on a binding agreement on mercury and recent progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. This funding would support a range of Secretariats and programs related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, addressing air pollution, and ozone layer protection. These activities include: negotiations for a global instrument on mercury and support of partnership activities by the UN Environmental Program (UNEP) Mercury Program; the secretariat costs of the Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), and Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

International Conservation Programs: U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and help to combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade that undermine economic growth and threaten the rule of law. U.S. contributions facilitate policy approaches that advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote enhanced technical expertise as well as leverage significant contributions from other donors. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, International Tropical Timber Organization, National Forest Program Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Forum on Forests, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Climate Change Programs -- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): U.S. leadership in the UNFCCC, the IPCC, the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, and the Global Climate Observation System is a key component of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative. United States participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps ensure that all countries, both developed and developing, make commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and report on their emissions and actions in an internationally transparent and accountable manner. U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC advances state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed -- through the Multilateral Fund -- to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals, many of which are also potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program:
These contributions advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination leading to the adoption of best practices. They enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerials in labor, energy, education, science and technology, and culture. Voluntary contributions from IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact. This is a grant fund that seeks to reduce poverty and inequality through the financing of technical cooperation projects in the Americas. Activities supported include the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) and the Energy Climate Partnership of the Americas (EPCA). Funding will provide funding for the multilateral aspect of the Summit and Ministerial commitments in those areas and share best practices with other member states to advance economic growth renewable energy, education, and workforce development.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT): UN HABITAT is mandated to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution for core funding of UN-HABITAT enables the program to continue to strengthen its work to promote environmentally sustainable development of urban areas through good governance, democracy building (through decentralization of power to local authorities), gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF): UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries. UNCDF helps countries to provide access to financing to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through "inclusive financial market" programs. It also assists in the creation of a friendly business and investment climate through "local governance and infrastructure" programs. These programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. U.S. voluntary contributions generally go to UNDP's "core resources" budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs and basic programming expenditures. IO&P contributions will enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and to ensure UNDP delivers assistance programs effectively in key areas that support U.S. policy objectives.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP): UNEP is the lead United Nations agency for environmental issues, providing information and support for environmental ministries and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environment issues, including developing the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, and promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments. It plays a leading role in developing international agreements and also assesses global, regional, and national environmental trends and conditions. Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund provide for core funding for UNEP's divisions and offices, which undertake projects to build national capacity in focal areas such as climate change, disasters, ecosystems, governance, harmful substances, and resource efficiency.

UN Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment ("UN Women"): UN Women was established in July 2010. When women participate fully in a country's political, economic, and social life, they not only become more productive themselves, but also help pass these advantages and values onto the next generation, laying the foundation for a healthy and productive society. UN Women works to improve the status of and opportunities for women worldwide. UN Women has field offices in 17 countries worldwide and partners with other UN agencies and UN country teams in the field to meet the most urgent needs of women and girls. UN Women's broad objectives include, but are not limited to, advancing women's political, economic, and legal empowerment; meeting women's health needs; protecting women from violence and helping victims seek redress; furthering the women, peace, and security agenda; and combating discrimination against women. This funding will provide for a voluntary contribution to UN Women's institutional budget to support programmatic activities.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The U.S. WMO VCP specifically targets the Western Hemisphere region to leverage WMO resources and bolster regional initiatives that impact the homeland, such as early warning systems for flash floods and hurricanes; preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities; hydro-meteorological forecasting workshops to improve upper air observations and data collection for commercial airplanes and overseas shipping; maintenance and upgrades for the International Dissemination Infrastructure and Emergency Managers Warning Information Network, which are important communications systems for the meteorological and disaster management communities; and support for the U.S. National Weather Service's Marine Data Buoy Center. Because climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters, VCP funds also support forecaster training programs in disaster-prone areas such as Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean and Pacific regions to better

detect and warn for severe weather events. This increased capacity provides for more accurate and timely warnings, which helps to prevent loss of life and destruction of property and reduce overall costs for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance: U.S. voluntary contribution to the WTO for trade-related technical assistance serves both to underscore the U.S. Government's continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combating poverty, and increasing stability. This assistance also helps developing countries implement their obligations as WTO Members, benefiting both the countries receiving assistance as well as U.S. businesses and workers. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA coordinates the traditionally diverse international response to humanitarian crises. It works with UN agencies and other national and international organizations (including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and others) that provide assistance directly to disaster victims. The U.S. contribution to OCHA is significant, as it helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are critical to the effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance. OCHA will continue to provide critical support in ongoing crises in Haiti, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and elsewhere. Maintaining a stable level of funding for OCHA is critical for ensuring their ability to develop forward planning on disaster response, and to continue detecting and seeking to fill gaps and avoid duplication in large-scale humanitarian relief efforts.

International Organizations and Programs

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	351,290	348,705	327,300
IO - International Organizations	351,290	348,705	327,300
International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	950	950	838
International Development Law Organization (IDLO)	650	600	600
International Maritime Organization (IMO)	400	400	360
International Chemicals and Toxins Programs	3,800	3,650	3,610
International Conservation Programs	7,500	7,900	6,840
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	10,000	10,000	13,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	25,500	27,000	27,500
Multilateral Action Initiatives	1,000	-	1,000
OAS Development Assistance	4,750	3,500	4,275
OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy	3,000	4,500	2,700
UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UN OCHA)	2,940	3,000	2,900
UN Voluntary Funds for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights	1,372	1,400	1,200
UN Women (formerly UNIFEM)	6,000	7,500	7,900
UN Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT)	2,000	1,900	1,500
UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)	625	955	625
UN Democracy Fund (UNDF)	5,000	4,755	4,280
UN Development Program (UNDP)	84,775	82,000	67,181
UN Environment Program (UNEP)	7,700	7,700	7,700
International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities (UNESCO/ICSECA)	1,850	-	880
UN Population Fund (UNFPA)	37,000	35,000	39,000
UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCHR)	3,238	5,000	2,000
UN Children's Fund (UNICEF)	132,250	131,755	125,000
UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT)	5,700	6,000	3,500
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	2,090	2,090	1,885
WTO Technical Assistance	1,200	1,150	1,026

International Financial Institutions

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Financial Institutions	1,948,181	2,622,388	2,625,344	2,956
International Development Association	1,232,530	1,325,000	1,358,500	33,500
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	117,364	186,957	69,593
Global Environment Facility	89,820	89,820	129,400	39,580
African Development Fund	109,780	172,500	195,000	22,500
African Development Bank	-	32,418	32,418	-
Asian Development Fund	-	100,000	115,250	15,250
Asian Development Bank	106,373	106,586	106,799	213
Inter-American Development Bank	-	75,000	102,020	27,020
Enterprise of the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,950	25,000	-	-25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	20,958	4,670	-	-4,670
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	99,800	135,000	134,000	-1,000
International Fund for Agricultural Development	29,440	30,000	30,000	-
Clean Technology Fund	184,630	184,630	185,000	370
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900	49,900	50,000	100
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	174,500	-	-174,500

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 country governments as well as other donors, and provide professional advice and technical support to address impediments to economic growth. The Department of the Treasury's FY 2013 request of $2,625.3 million is a continuation of multi-year commitments, as well as food security and environment initiatives.

The FY 2013 request for the multilateral development banks (MDBs) is comprised almost entirely of annual commitments negotiated in previous years. This includes a continuation of funding for the General Capital Increases (GCIs) at the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Asian Development Bank (AsDB), and the African Development Bank (AfDB). The only new commitment, for a replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), is a flat line of our current contribution level. Meeting these commitments will secure our leadership at these institutions, enabling them to continue their vital roles in boosting economic growth in export markets for American businesses and strengthening our national security.

Our MDB request includes a first year payment of $70 million for the Selective Capital Increase (SCI) at the IBRD. Treasury requested and obtained authorization to subscribe to the SCI in FY 2012. Proceeding with the first year payment of $70 million will enable us to begin to meet our obligations under the World Bank's "voice and vote" reform, which was agreed by World Bank shareholders in 2010. Meeting this obligation is necessary to prevent a drop in U.S. shareholding below the 15 percent threshold. This threshold is critical, as it enables the United States to block amendments to the World Bank's Articles of Agreement, which govern critical issues such as the role of the World Bank President, membership, and the role of the Board of Executive Directors. We are the only member with this veto power.

Treasury's request also includes funding for the special MDB facilities that support the world's poorest countries: the International Development Association (IDA), housed at the World Bank; the Asian Development Fund (AsDF), based at the Asian Development Bank; and the African Development Fund (AfDF), which is part of the African Development Bank Group. These facilities are the most important sources of financing of development needs and priorities in many of the world's most fragile states.

In addition to the annual commitments for FY 2013, the request includes funds to pay for arrears associated with our general capital increase commitment at the AsDB. These arrears were generated by the 0.2 percent across the board rescission in FY 2011, and their payment is necessary to prevent a permanent loss of U.S. shareholding. A loss would end the U.S. status as a co-equal shareholder with Japan and forfeit influence at a time when other shareholders have expressed interest in purchasing any shares we relinquish.

The FY 2013 request includes $134 million for a contribution to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP). This global fund partners with developing countries to enable small farmers to grow more and earn more. It is one of the most effective ways of working to end global hunger, because it rewards developing countries that are contributing their own resources and demonstrating leadership to improve agriculture. In its first two years, the fund has allocated nearly $500 million based on a competitive application process. Through FY 2012, the United States (through funds from the Department of Treasury and the Department of State) will have contributed $341 million, or nearly 72 percent of the U.S. pledge. The FY 2013 request will bring the total U.S. contribution to the $475 million pledged by the United States in 2010.

In addition to GAFSP, the food security budget includes $30 million for the first year of the ninth replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the only global development finance institution solely dedicated to improving food security for the rural poor. The $30 million is equivalent to our annual commitment under the previous replenishment (which was made in 2008).

The FY 2013 request includes $364.4 million for the Global Environment Facility (GEF), the Clean Technology Fund (CTF), and three Strategic Climate Funds (SCF): the Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR), the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Program for Scaling-up Renewable Energy in Low-Income Countries (SREP). FY 2013 funding for Treasury's multilateral environment and clean energy programs will directly result in action and investments by other countries to reduce their pollution, curbing the damage that they inflict on our shared spaces, such as the atmosphere and the oceans. Such global action mitigates threats to our domestic environment that increasingly originate beyond our borders, enhances our national security, and provides opportunities for U.S. businesses, particularly in clean energy.

Addressing global environmental challenges now will significantly reduce what we would otherwise have to pay later. By acting now, we avoid paying even higher costs in the future for natural disasters, instability, and conflict emanating from environmental degradation. These programs also provide access to modern forms of energy, critical for helping the world's poorest countries advance out of poverty.

Moreover, these programs offer cost-effective returns on our investments. The U.S. contribution leverages significant funding from other donors, developing country governments, development institutions, and the private sector. Each U.S. dollar contributed to the GEF, CTF, and SCF leverages four to five additional dollars from other donors and six to 10 times that from other funding sources (including private sector).

Although we are not seeking funds for FY 2013 in support of our Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) commitments, we do continue to anticipate the need in future years for a combination of appropriated funds and early encashment credits to meet our obligations during the IDA16 and AfDF12 replenishment periods.

Export-Import Bank of the United States

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Export-Import Bank of the United States	2,575	-266,000	-359,100	-93,100

The FY 2013 request for the Export-Import Bank of the United States (Ex-Im Bank) of $4.4 million supports the expenses of the Inspector General. The FY 2013 budget estimates that the Ex-Im Bank's export credit support will total $37.0 billion in lending activity, and will be funded entirely by receipts collected from the Ex-Im Bank's customers. These receipts are expected to total $555.4 million in excess of estimated losses in FY 2013. These funds, treated as offsetting collections, will be used to pay the $38.0 million in costs for loan programs, $103.9 million for administrative expenses, and $50.0 million in estimated carryover expenses. The administrative expenses estimate includes funding to meet the increased demand for services; for significant improvements to outreach and business development initiatives to increase the number of small business that export; and to upgrade the Bank's antiquated systems infrastructure. The Bank forecasts a net return of $359.1 million to the U.S. Treasury as receipts in excess of expenses or negative subsidy.

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

Overseas Private Investment Corporation

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Overseas Private Investment Corporation	-201,875	-197,010	-192,116	4,894

The Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) is the U.S. Government's development finance institution. It mobilizes private capital to help solve critical development challenges and in doing so, advances U.S. foreign policy. Because OPIC works with the U.S. private sector, it helps U.S. businesses gain footholds in emerging markets by catalyzing revenues, jobs and growth opportunities both at home and abroad. OPIC achieves its mission by providing investors with financing, guarantees, political risk insurance, and support for private equity investment funds.

OPIC's FY 2013 budget is fully self-funded and continues OPIC's positive contribution to the budget. From its estimated net offsetting collections of $283.9 million in FY 2013, OPIC is requesting $60.8 million for administrative expenses and $31.0 million for credit funding. These resources will support up to $4 billion in new direct loans and loan guarantees.

These resources, sourced from OPIC's own balances, are integral to OPIC's ability to deliver a program of clean energy finance, support for administration priorities such as in the Middle East and North Africa, and prudent management of OPIC's portfolio. OPIC's ability to mobilize private resources toward clean energy and other U.S. priorities will become more important as budget constraints reduce other foreign policy and international development spending.

U.S. Trade and Development Agency

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
U.S. Trade and Development Agency	49,900	50,000	57,600	7,600

The FY 2013 request for the U.S. Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) of $57.6 million will enable it to continue its mission to help U.S. companies create jobs through the export of goods and services for priority development projects in emerging economies. USTDA links U.S. businesses to export opportunities by funding project planning activities, pilot projects, and reverse trade missions while creating sustainable infrastructure and economic growth in partner countries.

USTDA's FY 2013 budget request will support key U.S. policy objectives including, generating economic growth and jobs at home; and promoting investments in "smart" development to generate measurable developmental impacts and ensure long-term sustainability. USTDA will also prioritize support for projects in emerging economies where its assistance can be most impactful for U.S. companies and partner countries. Some of these markets include China, India, Brazil, Colombia, Ghana, Indonesia, Mexico, the Philippines, South Africa, Turkey, and Vietnam.

USTDA has a demonstrated capability to respond rapidly and effectively to U.S. foreign policy priorities and to promote economic development overseas, while creating export opportunities for U.S. companies. 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 economic growth.

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 supports jobs in the United States by providing immediate opportunities for U.S. businesses, particularly small businesses, and supporting longer term employment and export opportunities for the U.S. manufacturing, research and development, and services sectors. The Agency uses various tools to facilitate U.S. business opportunities in the international marketplace, including feasibility studies, technical assistance, reverse trade missions, training grants, and conferences.

USTDA programs have a proven record of success. In FY 2011, USTDA identified over $3.9 billion in exports that were attributable to its activities. USTDA's export measure increased to $58 in U.S. exports for every program dollar spent by the Agency.

Food for Peace Title II

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Food for Peace Title II	1,497,000	1,466,000	1,400,000	-66,000

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 to meet emergency food needs around the world, and funds development-oriented programs to help address the underlying causes of food insecurity. Food for Peace Title II funding is appropriated to the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is administered by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).

The FY 2013 request of $1,400 million includes $390 million to be used for development programs. An additional $60 million is requested in the Development Assistance (DA) account under USAID's Community Development fund, bringing the total funding for these types of programs to $450 million.

In addition, up to $366 million is requested under the International Disaster Assistance account for emergency food security, which may be used for local and regional purchase of food and other interventions such as cash voucher or cash transfer programs.

Food for Peace Title II

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
TOTAL	1,497,000	1,070,723	426,277	1,466,000	1,016,000	450,000	1,400,000	1,010,000	390,000
Africa	1,213,357	890,954	322,403	323,000	-	323,000	273,000	-	273,000
Burkina Faso	11,652	-	11,652	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000
Burundi	27,348	8,798	18,550	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	-	10,000
Cameroon	1,930	1,930	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,775	6,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	89,564	83,494	6,070	6,000	-	6,000	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivorie	4,718	4,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	67,250	37,386	29,864	30,000	-	30,000	30,000	-	30,000
D jibouti	4,823	4,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	304,667	207,450	97,217	110,000	-	110,000	98,000	-	98,000
Kenya	124,776	124,776	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	27,447	11,724	15,723	15,000	-	15,000	8,000	-	8,000
Madagascar	22,932	2,676	20,256	17,000	-	17,000	17,000	-	17,000
Malawi	20,728	-	20,728	18,000	-	18,000	11,000	-	11,000
Mali	10,069	-	10,069	10,000	-	10,000	-	-	-
Mauritania	5,058	-	5,058	5,000	-	5,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	20,449	-	20,449	20,000	-	20,000	-	-	-
iger	49,479	33,783	15,696	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000
Republic of the Congo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
S Rwanda	6,058	6,058	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ierra Leone	11,908	-	11,908	12,000	-	12,000	12,000	-	12,000
Somalia	46,489	46,489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	54,634	38,377	16,257	15,000	-	15,000	15,000	-	15,000
Sudan (Pre-July 2011)	209,133	209,133	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	7,876	7,876	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	25,908	9,600	16,308	25,000	-	25,000	12,000	-	12,000
Zambia	6,598	-	6,598	-	-	-	-	-	-
imbabwe	45,088	45,088	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	30,000
East Asia and Pacific	8,979	8,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	1,669	1,669	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOC

Food for Peace Title II

($ in Thousands)	FY 2011 Actual			FY 2012			FY 2013		
	Total Actual	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Estimate	Emergency	Non-Emergency	Total Request	Emergency	Non-Emergency
Philippines	7,310	7,310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	38,329	38,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Algeria	8,232	8,232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	20,013	20,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,654	5,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank Gaza	4,429	4,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	296,119	250,305	45,815	42,000	-	42,000	42,000	-	42,000
Afghanistan	112,549	108,913	3,636	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	43,056	1,791	41,265	42,000	-	42,000	42,000	-	42,000
India	914	-	914	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	13,832	13,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	115,073	115,073	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	10,696	10,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	94,950	36,890	58,060	48,000	-	48,000	40,000	-	40,000
Colombia	10,443	10,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,585	1,585	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	38,085	15,286	22,798	25,000	-	25,000	17,000	-	17,000
Haiti	44,838	9,576	35,262	23,000	-	23,000	23,000	-	23,000
Projected New Non-Emergency Programs				37,000		37,000	35,000		35,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	(154,733)	(154,733)		1,016,000	1,016,000	-	1,010,000	1,010,000	-
DCHA/FFP - Contingency 1/	-			1,016,000	1,016,000	-	1,003,500	1,003,500	-
International Food Relief Partnership	8,000	8,000		-	-	-	-	-	-
Farmer-to-Farmer	12,500	12,500		-	-	-	-	-	-
Program Operations, Monitoring, and Support	158,500	158,500		-	-	-	6,500	6,500	-
Funding adjustments 2/	(333,733)	(333,733)		-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: All individual country programs include administrative and management costs paid through 202(e) authority.

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

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

TOC

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education	199,101	184,000	184,000	-

The FY 2013 request for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program Grants is $184 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 pre-school and primary-school feeding programs in foreign countries in order to improve food security, reduce the incidence of hunger and malnutrition, and improve literacy and primary education. The program also supports maternal, infant, and child nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants and children.

FY 2013 INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)

STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE REQUEST
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO)
($000)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate OCO	FY 2013 Request OCO	Change from FY 2012 Estimate to FY 2013 Request
OVERSEAS CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS (OCO) TOTAL - STATE OPERATIONS and FOREIGN ASSISTANCE	**297,220**	**11,202,787**	**8,244,517**	**(2,958,270)**
STATE OPERATIONS & RELATED ACCOUNTS - OCO	**-**	**4,627,457**	**4,361,646**	**(265,811)**
Administration of Foreign Affairs	**-**	**4,513,346**	**4,361,646**	**(151,700)**
State Programs	-	4,389,064	4,311,745	(77,319)
Diplomatic and Consular Programs	-	4,389,064	4,311,745	(77,319)
Ongoing Operations	-	4,152,863	3,590,218	(562,645)
Worldwide Security Protection	-	236,201	721,527	485,326
Embassy Security, Construction, and Maintenance	**-**	**33,000**	**-**	**(33,000)**
Ongoing Operations	-	33,000	-	(33,000)
Other Administration of Foreign Affairs	**-**	**91,282**	**49,901**	**(41,381)**
Conflict Stabilization Operations (CSO)	-	8,500	-	(8,500)
Office of the Inspector General	-	67,182	49,901	(17,281)
Educational and Cultural Exchange Programs	-	15,600	-	(15,600)
International Organizations	**-**	**101,300**	**-**	**(101,300)**
Contributions to International Organizations (CIO)	-	101,300	-	(101,300)
Broadcasting Board of Governors	**-**	**4,400**	**-**	**(4,400)**
International Broadcasting Operations	-	4,400	-	(4,400)
Other Programs	**-**	**8,411**	**-**	**(8,411)**
United States Institute of Peace	-	8,411	-	(8,411)
FOREIGN OPERATIONS - OCO[4]	**297,220**	**6,575,330**	**3,882,871**	**(2,692,459)**
U.S Agency for International Development - OCO	**-**	**259,500**	**84,000**	**(175,500)**
USAID Operating Expenses (OE)	-	255,000	84,000	(171,000)
USAID Inspector General Operating Expenses	-	4,500	-	(4,500)
Bilateral Economic Assistance - OCO	**-**	**3,217,016**	**1,037,871**	**(2,179,145)**
International Disaster Assistance (IDA)	-	150,000	-	(150,000)
Transition Initiatives (TI)	-	6,554	-	(6,554)
Complex Crises Fund (CCF)	-	30,000	-	(30,000)
Economic Support Fund (ESF)[1]	-	2,801,462	1,037,871	(1,763,591)
Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA)	-	229,000	-	(229,000)
Department of Treasury	**-**	**1,552**	**-**	**(1,552)**
Treasury Technical Assistance	-	1,552	-	(1,552)
International Security Assistance - OCO	**297,220**	**3,097,262**	**2,761,000**	**(336,262)**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE)[1]	-	943,605	1,050,000	106,395
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR)	-	120,657	-	(120,657)
Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)	-	81,000	-	(81,000)
Foreign Military Financing (FMF)	-	1,102,000	911,000	(191,000)
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF)[2]	297,220	800,000	800,000	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	50,000	-	(50,000)

Footnotes

1/ The FY 2012 Estimate for Economic Support Fund (ESF) and International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INCLE) reflects a $40 million transfer from INCLE to ESF.

2/ The FY 2011 Actual reflects the $297.22 million transfer to the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund (PCF).

Overseas Contingency Operations Overview

The Administration's FY 2013 International Affairs request includes $8.2 billion for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO). This title funds the extraordinary, but temporary, costs of the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) operations in the Frontline States of Iraq, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This approach, similar to the Department of Defense request, allows the Department and USAID to clearly identify the exceptional costs of operating in these countries that are focal points of U.S national security policy and require a significant U.S. civilian presence. In addition, it separates OCO costs from the permanent base requirements in the Frontline States, which will endure after OCO funding is phased out. In FY 2013, OCO funds will support security assistance programs transitioned from the Department of Defense and the entirely civilian-led mission in Iraq. OCO will provide resources for our continuing diplomatic platform and foreign assistance programs in Afghanistan, including assistance focused on foundational investments in economic growth, reconciliation and reintegration, and capacity building. And in Pakistan, it will support our goal of developing a responsible partnership to create stability and check the spread of extremism.

USAID Operating Expenses - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Operating Expenses	-	255,000	84,000	-171,000

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review calls for "elevating American 'civilian power' to better advance our national interests and be a better partner with the U.S. military." The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) Operating Expense (OE) request provides the resources to respond to this challenge. It funds the extraordinary costs of operations in the frontline state of Afghanistan.

For FY 2013, the $84 million USAID OCO OE request will cover the salaries and operational costs associated with approximately 133 personnel working on programs and activities deemed non-enduring, our of 333 American personnel planned for USAID operations in Afghanistan for FY 2013.

Economic Support Fund - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Economic Support Fund	-	2,801,462	1,037,871	-1,763,591

* FY 2012 Economic Support Fund - OCO includes a $40 million transfer from International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement - OCO.

The FY 2013 Economic Support Fund (ESF) request includes $1,038 million for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Afghanistan. The ESF OCO funds for Afghanistan that directly support or contribute to counterinsurgency efforts.

The FY 2013 ESF OCO request, entirely for Afghanistan, will support programs linked to stabilization needs, foundational investments in critical sectors, and capacity building essential for a sustainable transition of security and governance to the Government of Afghanistan (GIRoA). The emphasis of ESF OCO will be on limited-term priority transition programs in key sectors, with a focus on programs that directly support or contribute to the counterinsurgency strategy or underwrite core foundational investments key to transition and economic stability. The request will fund a combination of targeted programs, across multiple sectors, which support the U.S. strategy in Afghanistan by promoting interventions to strengthen national and sub-national governance, build Afghanistan's capacity to provide services and job opportunities to citizens, while laying the groundwork for sustainable progress.

Specifically, FY 2013 ESF OCO resources will support transition efforts in the areas of stabilization, governance, strategic communications, economic growth, and counternarcotics.

Stabilization programs will help mitigate potential security back-sliding by jump-starting GIRoA engagement with communities during clear-hold and hold-build phases.

Governance programs will provide targeted technical assistance to build the capacity of the GIRoA to increasingly manage operations.

The strategic communications program will focus on countering extremist voices and building Afghan communication capacity. The requested ESF-OCO resources will help establish and sustain effective communications among the Afghan people, the Afghan central and local governments, and Afghanistan's present and potential international partners.

Economic growth programs will focus on supporting the broader energy security needs of the nation; developing indigenous power production; expanding power transmission capability, efficiency and reliability; and building the capacity of the GIRoA to do necessary operations and maintenance as well as generate the revenue needed for cost recovery and sustainability. Funds will also support water and irrigation projects, with an emphasis on increasing national capabilities to manage and maintain the country's infrastructure, similar to the assistance objectives in previous years with power and roads. The infrastructure programs represent a concerted civil-military effort that unites the U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) and the Department of State in the Afghanistan Infrastructure Program (AIP) to achieve shared objectives. Under the AIP, DoD resources from the Afghanistan Infrastructure Fund (AIF) are oriented to infrastructure in key terrain districts that require greater COIN impacts, by providing fuel and expanding power, transport, and water services in southern and eastern provinces. The ESF OCO resources will serve as the bridge from short-term temporary solutions provided through AIF funding to long-term sustainable solutions that are required to both keep the insurgency defeated but also guarantee sustained economic growth.

ESF OCO funds also will support the counternarcotics strategy for Afghanistan. These funds will support alternative development programs, which will continue to focus on reducing illegal crop production through alternative livelihoods programs that improve economic opportunities in rural areas, expand the range of licit choices available to Afghan farmers, and reduce dependency on illicit opium production. To incentivize Afghan farmers to abandon poppy, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will focus resources toward licit income generation and job creation programs that give Afghan farmers a broader range of livelihood choices. Due to the nexus of the narcotics industry and the insurgency, providing alternatives to poppy production is critical to the stabilization of Afghanistan.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement	-	943,605	1,050,000	106,395

* FY 2012 includes a transfer of $40 million to the Economic Support Fund - OCO.

The FY 2013 International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) request includes funding for Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO) for Iraq and Afghanistan. The request of $1,050 million includes $850 million for a full year of operations of the Police Development Program (PDP) in Iraq, and $200 million for the interdiction, justice, corrections, and various support programs in Afghanistan.

Iraq ($850 million)

The Iraq PDP, designed as a strong successor to the United States military police training program, will increase the ability of the Ministry of Interior and the Iraqi Police Services to manage and sustain policing operations and enable civilian police to assume responsibility for providing Iraq's internal security. This effort will support and protect U.S. strategic interests in the region by promoting democracy and the rule of law, discouraging corruption and sectarian behavior, and assisting in the development of a sovereign, stable and self-reliant Iraq.

The PDP will include approximately 190 advisors, based in three hub cities (Baghdad, Basrah, and Erbil), who will travel to approximately 30 Government of Iraq critical 'spoke' sites in an estimated ten provinces. The advisors will help to build capacity in higher-level management and leadership through on-site mentoring, advising, and training. The PDP also includes a robust instructor development program and supports training at regional and national Iraqi academies to ensure a uniform training standard throughout the country. The PDP will focus on advancing specialized policing skills such as criminal investigations, forensics, and border security for Iraqi officials at all levels as appropriate, working with the Department of Justice (DOJ) (e.g., the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives (ATF), the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and the U.S. Marshals Service) and the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) (e.g., U.S. Customs and Border Protection and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement). In addition, the program will fund Iraqi officers to attend United States-based training at policing academies and those facilities operated by the FBI, DEA, ATF, and DHS or other international police training venues such as the International Law Enforcement Academies. The PDP also is partnering with respected organizations such as the International Association of Chiefs of Police to provide specialized training and a unique multi-cultural policing experience for Iraqi police officials.

The PDP is complemented by robust rule of law programs for integrated criminal justice sector development. DOJ will participate with a number of other implementers in efforts to build communication between the provincial courts and the central courts in Baghdad, resolving roadblocks in the Iraqi legal system, and helping to develop the Higher Judicial Council's administrative capacity.

Funds will also support capacity building work in the justice sector by addressing judicial outreach and development, administrative processes, and anti-corruption efforts. The corrections program will maintain advanced skills in senior Iraq Corrections Service leaders at post-trial corrections facilities and begin an initiative to raise Iraq's capacity to operate safe, secure, humane pre-trial detentions facilities in accordance with international standards. A demand reduction program will support education and technical development to provide prevention and treatment services and implement a nationwide drug

demand reduction strategy. Funds will also support a substantial anti-corruption, anti-money laundering, and anti-terrorist financing program, working with the Commission on Integrity, the Inspectors General, and the Central Bank of Iraq.

In addition to providing criminal justice sector programmatic support, funds will pay for Embassy-provided security and life support, aviation, and other transportation operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

Afghanistan ($200 million)

FY 2013 funds will straddle the period of transition for the U.S. mission in Afghanistan to one of host nation security lead. U.S. military forces will be drawing down in significant numbers, dramatically increasing the responsibility of the Department of State, including those programs where State is closely partnered with the Department of Defense (DoD). Indeed, the success of the Department's programs in the areas of justice, corrections, and counternarcotics will help set the conditions for a successful drawdown of U.S. military assets in Afghanistan, as these programs continue their focus on "Afghanization" and sustainability.

The Department of State works hand in hand with the U.S. military on security, rule of law, and local justice systems to enhance governance and Afghan ownership of the criminal justice process. The Department's criminal justice programs straddle the line between security and governance; the FY 2013 OCO request for Administration of Justice funding focuses on: transition of donor supported activities to the Afghan government; promotion of civil society to create a demand for legal rights, as well as ensure a balance between the need for the government to provide security while also guaranteeing the protection of individual rights; and transition of current military projects to civilian oversight with the future military drawdown. The Justice Sector Support Program (JSSP) will give special attention to areas designated as crucial to the transition in order to sustain governance and security at efficacious levels. Funds will also support programs provincially, including at Provincial Justice Centers and for judicial security, anti-corruption, and mentoring initiatives in the more insecure provinces.

As the U.S. military draws down its forces in Afghanistan and increasingly transitions responsibility to the Afghan Government to house former U.S. military detainees, the United States must partner with the Afghan government to increase their staff training and improve organizational management and security practices to ensure that insurgents captured on the battlefield – whether by Coalition Forces or by Afghan National Security Forces – are housed securely, segregated from the common criminal population, and receive vocational and educational training to aid in their peaceful reintegration into Afghan society. FY 2013 OCO funds will continue corrections training and capacity building efforts through the Corrections System Support Program (CSSP); support the Central Prison Directorate to focus on prison industries, security threat group management, inmate programs, records and classification, alternatives to incarceration, human resources, budget, and training programs; and enable necessary renovations and security enhancements in provincial prisons and district detention facilities with an emphasis on those facilities most at risk from the insurgency.

The Department of State continues to work with the Afghan Government, international partners, and the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) to isolate the insurgency from the narcotics proceeds that fuel it. The success of the Afghan Government and international community in eliminating or degrading this important funding source for the insurgency will have a direct bearing on the U.S. military's ability to confidently turn over security responsibilities to the Afghan Government. FY 2013 Counternarcotics funding will promote stabilization by incentivizing provincial governors' counternarcotics and supply reduction activities and support sustainable, community-led development projects in provinces that have successfully reduced or eliminated poppy cultivation. Funds will also support interdiction programs to

disrupt the narcotics-insurgency nexus and build a sustainable Afghan capacity to investigate and prosecute high-value drug traffickers. Funds may also provide direct support to the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) to support its counternarcotics law enforcement capacity building efforts, especially in technical areas such as electronic surveillance and intelligence analysis.

Funds will also pay for program management and oversight, security and life support, aviation support and other transportation, operations and maintenance, and personnel recruitment and training.

Foreign Military Financing - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,102,000	911,000	-191,000

The FY 2013 Foreign Military Financing (FMF) Overseas Contingency Operations request includes funding for Iraq. This request reflects the second year of the transition of responsibility for military assistance programs from the Department of Defense to the Department of State. These programs were funded until FY 2011 through the Iraq Security Forces Fund. FMF funding for Iraq in FY 2013 will continue to ensure the sustainment of advances that Iraq has made in assuming responsibility for its own security.

The request of $911 million will support the continued development of the Iraqi military until the Iraqis become self-sufficient, which is critical to Iraq's full assumption of security responsibilities, and will provide an important vehicle for cementing the United States' enduring partnership with Iraq during an important period of transition. Of this amount, $11 million will support the administrative costs associated with this program to support the security assistance personnel at the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq.

The requested funding for FY 2013 broadly focuses on helping the Iraqis increase the capacity and professionalism of the Iraqi military and builds upon the efforts made since 2003 by the United States military, Coalition forces, and Iraqi military operations and initiatives. The FMF program will parallel the stand up of the Office of Security Cooperation in Iraq and will help ensure that a strong relationship is in place as Iraq continues to use its own fiscal resources to contribute to peace and security in the region. The program will be focused on closing gaps in the Iraq Security Force’s minimum essential capabilities, supporting the development of enduring logistics capabilities and institutions to sustain U.S. and Iraqi post-war investments, and strengthening the United States' long-term strategic partnership with Iraq.

Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund - OCO

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	297,220	800,000	800,000	-

* FY 2011 includes a transfer of $297.22 million from the Department of Defense Pakistan Counterinsurgency Fund. FY 2012 includes a transfer of $50 million to the Global Security Contingency Fund.

The Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) is designed to build the counterinsurgency (COIN) capabilities of Pakistan's security forces engaged in operations against militant extremists in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa. The FY 2013 PCCF request of $800 million will further support the development and sustainment of the Pakistan security forces' capacity to secure its borders with Afghanistan, reduce extremist access to safe havens in the border regions from which attacks on U.S. and international forces in Afghanistan are planned and executed, fight insurgents, and provide security for the local population. In particular, PCCF will target operational deficiencies that have prevented Pakistani security forces from adequately protecting deployed forces.

PCCF funding will continue to enhance the capabilities of the Pakistan Army, the Pakistan Air Force, and the Frontier Corps in the following key areas: air mobility; night operations; counter-improvised explosive devices; command and control; intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance; close air support; joint fires; intelligence driven operations; and combat logistics and sustainment, with a priority on communications, survivability, precision targeting, and night operations support. Funding will be used for a combination of infrastructure enhancements, counter-insurgency related training, and equipment. In addition, PCCF will provide modest support to assist the development of local law enforcement and the FATA Levy Forces, in coordination with other State efforts.

Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Arms Control, Verification and Compliance (AVC) leads the Department of State's efforts to advance national and international security through the negotiation and implementation of verifiable and diligently enforced arms control and disarmament agreements involving weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery as well as certain conventional weapons. The Bureau works with foreign governments and international organizations, like the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), to acquire data and information for compliance assessments and to encourage Parties' compliance with their commitments.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	**40,500**	**36,450**	**-4,050**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	**-**	**40,500**	**36,450**	**-4,050**
1 Peace and Security	**-**	**40,500**	**36,450**	**-4,050**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**-**	**40,500**	**36,450**	**-4,050**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	**-**	**40,500**	**36,450**	**-4,050**
1 Peace and Security	**-**	**40,500**	**36,450**	**-4,050**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	-	40,500	36,450	-4,050

Peace and Security

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs: The activities of CTBTO's Preparatory Commission ("PrepCom"), supported by the U.S. Government, include the establishment and provisional operation and maintenance of the International Monitoring System (IMS), a worldwide system of 321 seismic, hydroacoustic, and other types of sensing stations that will help detect nuclear explosions worldwide. The data produced by the IMS are a useful supplement to U.S. National Means and Methods

of monitoring for nuclear explosions. The total number of IMS stations certified as meeting requirements is now 264, or 82 percent of the planned network, which when finalized will consist of 321 IMS stations. FY 2013 funding will support continued progress on station installation as well as continued operation and maintenance of already installed stations. Funding will also support the continued development of the on-site inspection element of the Treaty's verification regime, which would enable the fielding of inspection teams to investigate ambiguous events to determine if they were nuclear explosions.

With this funding AVC will enhance the verification regime associated with the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), and increase the capability of the regime to contribute to U.S. national capabilities for nuclear explosion monitoring. The Provisional Technical Secretariat (PTS) of the PrepCom for the CTBTO will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the CTBT verification regime with this U.S. support. The Nuclear Testing Verification and Monitoring Task Force, consisting of representatives from the Departments of State, Energy, Defense, and the intelligence community, has consulted with the PTS and identified projects to assist with the most pressing needs. Current and potential projects would fall into the following categories: improve the radionuclide component of the International Monitoring System (IMS); support the development of on-site inspection expertise, techniques, equipment and procedures; provide U.S. assistance for IMS Waveform technology and maintenance support for the International Data Center; and provide U.S. assistance to help selected states develop capable National Data Centers.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The PTS provides regular monthly reports to member States on a variety of metrics related to the status of the IMS. Such metrics include the status of station construction, certification, and maintenance, data volume received from each IMS station, the number of events detected by the IMS stations, the number of radionuclide samples analyzed at radionuclide laboratories, the results of laboratory proficiency tests, volume of data and products transmitted to each member state, and many other indicators of system performance. These reports are also briefed to the PrepCom members by PTS officials at PrepCom meetings. While the U.S. does not directly participate in the PTS monitoring and evaluation activities, we do closely track reporting on these issues to ensure funds are being effectively managed and that development efforts for the IMS are producing a robust and effective monitoring network.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a member State, the United States makes use of the performance reporting by the PTS to establish the PrepCom budget each year, setting priority areas for expenditures and directing actions to address performance issues. Selection of projects by the United States for contributions in kind is based on identifying areas where performance improvements can be made via such contributions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The PrepCom budget is based on the priorities set by the member States which in turn determines the amount of each State's annual assessment.

Counterterrorism

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

For FY 2013, the key objectives of the Bureau of Counterterrorism (CT) are building partner capacity to counter terrorism, countering violent extremism, and promoting multilateral engagement to combat terrorism. Programs will focus on regional and sub-regional approaches to strengthen global counterterrorism coalitions, with particular emphasis on responding to the specific policy and program proposals of Chiefs of Missions. The Antiterrorism Assistance program will continue to build partner counterterrorism law enforcement capacity, as the U.S. Government's flagship civilian counterterrorism assistance program. The Terrorist Interdiction Program will continue deployment of upgraded biometric capabilities, subject to host nation approval. The Counterterrorism Engagement (CTE) program will improve engagement with multilateral organizations to build political will for shared counterterrorism priorities. The Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program will assist U.S. frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial movements and networks to deprive terrorists of funding for their operations. The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program will aim to prevent recruitment of at-risk individuals to extremist violence, combat the extremist narrative, and persuade disengaged terrorists to renounce violence. The Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) program will continue supporting counterterrorism programs, engagement, and diplomatic initiatives on a country and regional basis by U.S. Missions abroad.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**137,500**	**128,775**	**117,000**	**-11,775**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	**57,407**	**-**	**-57,407**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	57,407	-	-57,407
Enduring/Core Programs	**137,500**	**71,368**	**117,000**	**45,632**
Economic Support Fund	-	5,000	10,500	5,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	137,500	66,368	106,500	40,132

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	**137,500**	**128,775**	**117,000**	**-11,775**
1 Peace and Security	**137,500**	**128,775**	**117,000**	**-11,775**
Economic Support Fund	**-**	**5,000**	**10,500**	**5,500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	-	5,000	10,500	5,500
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**137,500**	**123,775**	**106,500**	**-17,275**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	137,500	123,775	106,500	-17,275

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Coordinator for Counterterrorism (CT)	**137,500**	**128,775**	**117,000**	**-11,775**
1 Peace and Security	**137,500**	**128,775**	**117,000**	**-11,775**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	137,500	128,775	117,000	-11,775
of which: Objective 6	**1,570**	**-**	**46,527**	**46,527**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	1,570	-	10,205	10,205
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	36,322	36,322

Peace and Security

Economic Support Fund (ESF): CVE is a pillar of the Administration's strategic approach to counterterrorism. With split funding from ESF and NADR, the CVE program component under ESF funding seeks to undermine the al-Qa'ida (AQ) ideology that promotes violence, to provide positive alternatives to those most at-risk of recruitment into violent extremism, and to increase partner capacity (civil society and government) in order to stem terrorist recruiting. In this way the ESF component addressed the "downstream" aspect of countering the violent extremism at the community level. This compliments the component of CVE under NADR funding, which addresses the "upstream" component by working through law enforcement programs to counter AQ propaganda. The program will engage civil society and local communities to amplify local voices that undercut AQ's legitimacy. These include victims of AQ terrorism, former militants, and women. To address drivers of extremism, CVE funds will provide positive alternatives to populations found to be most at-risk of embracing AQ's violent worldview. To build partner capacity in priority countries as identified through interagency consensus, the program will engage with partner nations to develop, support, manage and evaluate counter-radicalization plans.

The U.S. Government interagency community has identified five CVE priority countries – Algeria, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Kenya, and Pakistan. The CVE program will provide resources to support programming that either fills specific gaps or tests new approaches, thereby leveraging interagency resources to maximize assistance to U.S. embassies in these countries to implement CVE programs.

The FY 2013 ESF (and NADR) CVE program activities include continuation of the following activities:

- Small grants to fund proposals from our embassies that enhance the capability and capacity of civil society to counter violent extremist ideology and its resonance in at-risk communities.
- Support of the work of women and women's organizations that aim to preempt, counter, and marginalize terrorist organizations through community-based outreach, focusing on South Asia and North, West and East Africa.
- Counter and marginalize propaganda and messaging from al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and other violent extremists, focusing primarily on the five CT priority countries as identified by the interagency and several other countries also identified by the interagency community, notably Yemen and Nigeria.
- Provide through the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) structured CVE capacity-building training for civil society, focused on the Middle East and North Africa and taking advantage of opportunities created by the Arab Spring.
- Design new activities, as informed by needs assessments of localities in accordance with the ongoing Global Assessment Program (GAP), and sponsored by the U.S. Special Operations Command in cooperation with the CT Bureau. GAP identifies hotspots of radicalization and determines likely reasons for the phenomenon. Together with other sources of information, these assessments help the

U.S. Government interagency community to identify the resources needed to offer tailored alternatives to radicalization into violence to at-risk populations. Delivery where possible, will be channeled through local civil society actors.

New and enhanced FY 2013 ESF (and NADR) CVE initiatives include:

- Funding Positive Alternatives for At-Risk Youth (PAARY) projects as indicated by Department of Defense GAP polling data and other sources of information. Such projects will use resources identified by the interagency community to help embassies and local civil society actors deliver positive alternatives to youth at risk of radicalization into violent extremism. Programming will be focused on the five CT priority countries initially but will expand to include others as deemed necessary by the interagency.
- Leverage the popularity of new media and increased access to information technology to employ crowd-sourcing platforms designed to identify creative local solutions and expand citizen participation in countering violent extremism, focusing primarily on the Middle East, South Asia, and East Africa.
- Support an Emirati sponsored CVE Center of Excellence in Abu Dhabi, U.A.E. that will serve as the premier international center for law enforcement capacity building and related dialogue, collaboration, and research to counter violent extremism.
- In line with G8 and United Nations (UN) decisions fully endorsed by the United States, support effective amplification and dissemination of the voices of victims and survivors of terrorism; means of dissemination might include but are not limited to over the internet, television, radio, print, and mobile phone text-messaging.
- Provide support for the community-centric Request for Proposal (RFP) process including reimbursement to award-granting offices, and monitor and evaluate overall program effectiveness.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining, and Related Programs (NADR): The NADR component of the CVE program compliments the ESF-funded "downstream" community engagement aspect of countering violent extremism by focusing on the "upstream aspect of building law enforcement capacity to counter violent extremism. CVE funds under NADR will also be used in support of country prison disengagement and de-radicalization efforts, to include providing technical assistance

The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) program goals include the continuation of the following under the NADR account:

- Small grants to fund proposals from our embassies which enhance the capability and capacity of host country law enforcement entities to interact effectively with communities and civil society to counter violent extremist ideology and its resonance.
- Provide through the auspices of the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) training to prison and detention officials on how to recognize and mitigate radicalization in their facilities, as well as best-practices training in how to disengage incarcerated terrorists and sustain that disengagement post-release.

New and enhanced CVE initiatives in NADR for FY 2013 include:

- Through the GCTF, provide structured CVE capacity-building training for law enforcement, focused on the Middle East and North Africa and addressing new challenges created by the Arab Spring.
- Provide support for the law-enforcement-centric Request for Proposal (RFP) process including reimbursement to award-granting offices, and monitor and evaluate overall program effectiveness.

The **Antiterrorism Assistance (ATA) program** activities include:

- Enhancing partner nation law enforcement capacity to detect, deter, apprehend, and respond to terrorist incidents with respect for human rights while exercising the appropriate use of force in CT activities.
- Improving partner country law enforcement capacity to: conduct terrorism investigations, secure borders from terrorist transit and materials, protect critical targets and individuals from terrorist attacks, employ effective CT leadership and management practices, cooperate with regional counterparts on CT, counter critical terrorism incidents, and establish effective CT cyber security capacities.
- Supporting in-country antiterrorism training initiatives in key partner nations and Presidential Initiative countries (Afghanistan, Pakistan, Yemen, Jordan, Indonesia, Mexico, Kenya, Iraq, and the Philippines).
- Supporting critical ATA bilateral programs where potential terrorist activity in partner nations threatens vital U.S. interests and homeland security.
- Support CT's Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) programs, Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) and the Partnership for Regional East African Counterterrorism (PREACT) countries, and the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative (CBSI).
- Conducting antiterrorism training to address the threat of terrorist outflow from countries such as Iraq, Pakistan, and Afghanistan, which undermines stability throughout Europe and Asia.
- Ensuring that training events focus on building self-sustaining counterterrorism capacity in each ATA partner country.

In FY 2013, ATA training will be delivered to approximately 60 partner nations in support of priority objectives. Highlights of ongoing ATA priority activities include support to: Mexico, Pakistan, Kenya, Afghanistan, Indonesia, The Philippines and Caribbean partner countries through the CBSI.

New and enhanced ATA priority initiatives in FY 2013 include support to:

- Jordan through the implementation of an aggressive ATA port and harbor security training initiative in Aqaba and the expansion and institutionalization of other ATA Partner Nation participation at the Jordanian International Police Training Center and Royal Police Academy to further enhance regional CT cooperation.
- Mexico by increasing border control training and equipment to prevent terrorists and other criminals from transiting through Mexico to the U.S.
- Pakistan by offering explosive incident countermeasures and post blast training to the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Police (formerly North West Frontier Police), in an effort to increase the number of suspect devices that are rendered safe while at the same time incurring no loss of life for responding explosive technicians.
- Afghanistan Ministry of Interior law enforcement entities, including the Kabul City Police, will receive training in crisis response, explosives countermeasures and other tactical skills, improving and coordinating their response capacity.

TSCTP and PREACT are multifaceted, multiyear regional programs with capacity-building strategies to combat violent extremism and defeat terrorist organizations operating in the Horn of Africa, Maghreb, and Sahel countries. The objectives of the training courses to be provided are:

- Enhance law enforcement capacity to protect national leadership, crisis response, explosive countermeasures, and cyber and counterterrorism investigative capabilities

- Advance law enforcement leaders' awareness of counterterrorism policies and procedures, and their skills in management of terrorist incidents
- Develop law enforcement capacity for border, maritime, and aviation security management
- Improve law enforcement capacity to retain and institutionalize training received from ATA

The **Terrorist Interdiction Program (TIP)** will continue deployments to provide significant biometric software and hardware enhancements that will assist partner nations to correctly identify and track individuals entering and departing land, sea, and air ports of entry. Current TIP host country stop-list capabilities are vulnerable to efforts by terrorists to avoid identity confirmation. Biometric equipment enhancements will overcome this vulnerability. Critical partner countries vulnerable to terrorist travel include: Iraq, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Yemen, Thailand, and Kenya. TIP will also deploy systems to new participating countries, and will work to ensure compatibility with Interpol and host nation data systems, such as E-passport and E-visa.

The **Counterterrorism Financing (CTF) program** assists U.S. frontline partners in detecting, isolating, and dismantling terrorist financial networks; depriving terrorists of operational funding; and in cross border financial investigative training. The CTF program focuses on 44 countries that serve as source, transit or destination points for terrorist financing. CTF funds interagency Financial System Assessment Teams (FSATs) to evaluate foreign countries' vulnerabilities to terrorist financing and to provide recommendations to host governments to counter these threats. CTF capacity-building assistance is based on the findings of the FSATs, information from posts, the interagency and international organizations, particularly, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). CTF expects to fund several FSATs in FY 2013.

The CTF will also focus on establishing effective anti-money-laundering and counterterrorism finance (AML/CTF) regimes that are operationally effective and meet international standards. This includes the development of legal frameworks and financial regulatory systems, setting up viable financial investigative units, providing training to law enforcement, and developing prosecutorial and judicial capacity. Providing oversight of charitable activities and the informal financial sector is also important in eliminating intentional and unintentional financial support for terrorists and other violent extremists. The U.S. interagency community, with funding from CTF, has developed more than 25 courses in all of these areas to address CTF concerns. and develops new courses as needed. The Departments of Justice (DOJ), Homeland Security (DHS), Treasury and the Federal Bureau of Investigation provide personnel with technical expertise to conduct training and implement AML/CTF-related programs. The CTF program will complete more than 70 training sessions, workshops and conferences with FY 2013 resources, involving approximately 3,500 participants from 44 countries, and others on a case by case basis.

A significant and growing component of the overall CTF program is the posting of Resident Legal Advisors (RLAs) overseas who are U.S. prosecutors specializing in countering terrorist financing. Assigned regional and country specific responsibilities, RLAs promote AML/CTF legislation that meets international standards. They also participate in training prosecutors and encourage the development of joint law enforcement/prosecutorial task forces. CTF supports RLA positions in Bangladesh, United Arab Emirates, Turkey, and Kenya, and expects to fund additional positions during FY 2013, including Afghanistan, Algeria, Pakistan and Senegal.

The **Counterterrorism Engagement program (CTE)** will build political will among foreign government officials and civil societies and help multilateral and nongovernmental organizations promote more effective counterterrorism policies and programs. CTE objectives include enhancing the capacity of criminal justice systems and rule-of-law institutions, strengthening aviation security standards, countering violent extremism, countering terrorist financing, improving critical energy infrastructure protection, travel document security, and cyber security. These efforts focus on priority countries/regions including Yemen,

the Sahel, the Horn of Africa, and Southeast Asia and fills gaps in other regions such as Central Asia and the Western Hemisphere. CTE resources will be used to enhance our engagement with regional counterterrorism organizations. CT is also exploring opportunities to develop new regional mechanisms aimed at promoting CT cooperation and capacity building in regions where the United States is not a member of an existing regional organization. Implementers include U.S. technical experts from DHS, DOJ, State and Treasury, as well as international technical experts.

As part of the Administration's efforts to strengthen the multilateral counterterrorism architecture, CT is creating the GCTF, launched in September 2011. This new counterterrorism platform with 30-35 key CT partners from different regions allows policymakers and practitioners to engage on a sustained basis on a variety of practical counterterrorism policies, strategies, standards, and best practices for the benefit of bilateral and multilateral law enforcement antiterrorism capacity of the participants. These include strengthening civilian capacity building efforts in areas such as rule-of-law institutions, border security, and countering violent extremism. It also provides a unique forum for senior counterterrorism policymakers and experts to exchange insights and best practices. The Forum includes a strategic-level Coordinating Committee, five expert-driven working groups, and a small administrative Secretariat unit that provides outreach, builds/sustains international support for the Forum, and provides analytical, administrative, and logistical support to the GCTF Coordinating Committee and working groups. This unit also manages the GCTF information-sharing portal that it will be developed to further bolster the capacity of law enforcement to counter terrorism.

The **Regional Strategic Initiative (RSI) program** enables Ambassadors and Country Teams to assist host country law enforcement to work regionally to counter terrorism, including to coordinate counterterrorism strategies across borders, to help host countries understand threats and strengthen their political will counter them. At present, RSI covers eight different regions including Southeast Asia, Iraq and its neighbors, the Horn of Africa/East Africa, Eastern Mediterranean, South Asia, the Trans-Sahara, Central Asia, and Western Hemisphere (Central and South America). CT will continue to expand its RSI activities in FY 2013 to implement specific recommendations that support U.S. regional counterterrorism strategies. RSI will improve regional law enforcement cooperation and effectiveness against transnational threats with programs in areas such as border security, fraudulent document recognition, critical incident management, maritime security, crisis management, VIP training, and forensic investigations. RSI will also promote cooperation on terrorist financing, and promote regional engagement on shared perceptions of terrorist threats.

In FY 2013, RSI will deliver training to over 58 countries. These activities will maintain and build upon ongoing initiatives, including:

- Continue providing training and equipment to Algeria's national police force to enhance its capabilities and capacity to detect, deter, counter and investigate terrorist activities, by funding three technical advisors from the Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) to focus on forensics, criminal investigations and border security.
- Fund the second year of the regional civil military law enforcement operations training to TSCTP countries' national police forces, customs, immigration, border patrol, and other similar law enforcement agencies via training on how to conduct anti-terrorist reconnaissance in civilian areas and identify civilian vulnerabilities to violent extremist organization influence.
- Counter violent extremism and radical influences in Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan by building upon previous and ongoing efforts to strengthen stability in these two countries through cross-border community policing initiatives.
- Support the Resident Legal Advisor program in Malaysia, which was expanded from the previous Intermittent Legal Advisor program based on its success with assisting the Government of Malaysia in implementing and enforcing its new export control law.

- Extend the successful India-Bangladesh Security Dialogue for two more rounds in order to provide a forum to help institutionalize the law enforcement cooperation between the two countries, leading to greater cross-border exchanges and stability.

Highlights of new and enhanced initiatives in FY 2013 include:

- Work closely with the newly formed GCTF to ensure that programming addresses critical counterterrorism needs, mobilizes the necessary expertise and resources to address such needs and enhance global cooperation.
- Support the Tunisian National Guard's civil law enforcement capacity
- Provide funding for new Resident Legal Advisor positions in Mali and Mauritania
- Provide expertise and funding to the African Union and certain member states
- Support the Uganda Police Force Community Outreach Program, to counter terrorist recruitment activities.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ATA conducted 18 assessments in FY 2011: Mexico, Malaysia, Afghanistan, Kyrgyz Republic, Nigeria, Burundi, Yemen, Iraq, Bulgaria, Maldives, Colombia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Tunisia, Brazil, Panama, Bahamas, and Niger.

The TIP program continually monitors the effectiveness of country programs through on-going review of reports received from partner countries and from from U.S. Embassies in host countries. Evaluations are conducted via periodic technical and managerial visits by TIP staff. Highlights from monitoring and evaluation activities in FY 2012 include the successful installation of a centralized software architecture for terrorist interdiction in Thailand which provided significant improvement of the host country's ability to check large numbers of travelers at various POEs against a watch-list on a near real time basis, as well as enhanced data storage.

The CTF progam's preferred method of performance monitoring and evaluation is onsite assessment. The CTF program office works with a limited number of U.S. Missions to monitor progress and assess needs for technical assistance and training. In light of political and security obstacles, CTF has developed a complementary Washington based assessment tool that relies heavily on information received from embassy staff and interagency subject matter experts to identify needs. CTF then works with the U.S. Government agencies that have the specialized expertise to address those needs. Budget planning and tracking of the related training costs are laid out in the terms of inter-agency agreements. These agreements mandate financial and performance reporting used for out-year budget forecasting.

Evaluating CVE programming is inherently difficult because it is outcome-focused rather than output-focused. The goal of the CVE program is to deny terrorist groups new recruits. Drawing the linkages required to measuring and attribute this outcome is very complex even when those linkages aren't obscured. CVE programming is also a relatively new activity for the U.S. Government and most of our partners, so performance measurement methodologies are still in development. These challenges notwithstanding, the CVE Program is coordinating with other U.S. Government agencies and with partner nations to build valid CVE indicators and performance metrics. The CVE program monitors its nascent programs and, through coordination with U.S. missions in host countries, maintains data on participation, resources spent, and general attitudes toward extremist ideologies. The small grants program specifically requires that all Embassy proposals have a specific desired outcome, expressed as an end-state that can be credibly attributed to the project.

RSI continuously monitors the efficacy of its programs via regular site visits by the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators. RSI also requires regular reporting from project implementers, and makes funding allocation requests based on prior results reported by the implementers and assessments of RSI Regional Coordinators.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ATA programs are developed on the basis of recommendations from comprehensive technical assessments that ATA program personnel undertake prior to the launching of a program, as well as every other year thereafter. ATA's Capabilities Assessments include a rigorous technical review of up to 25 areas that help to determine the partner country's competence and capabilities as they relate to standards-based performance measures. These components are considered critical in determining not only a country's needs in detecting, deterring, denying, and defeating terrorism, but also in establishing whether the types and methods of assistance provided to meet those needs. This assessment tool provides rating data with which program managers can record a baseline level of capability within the partner country, and against which future progress can be measured. When evaluated against evolving strategic and programmatic objectives this tool also allows the CT Bureau to prioritize assistance efforts both within each partner country and among all partner countries.

Periodic TIP/ PISCES technical and managerial visits, supplemented by host country and Embassy reporting, are critical in informing budget and programmatic choices. In cases where host nation officials are not using the TIP/Personal Identification Secure Comparison and Evaluation System (PISCES) effectively, TIP provides refresher training and on the job assistance, and discusses performance concerns with host nation and Embassy officials. In a few instances, when remedial training and discussions with host country policy makers did not produce the needed performance improvements, CT withdrew support for the program. In more positive instances when the country is effectively using the PISCES system, our commitments of resources are likely to increase as CT can offer further system upgrades and jointly agree with the host country on how to expand PISCES to additional POEs.

CTF technical assistance programs are prescribed on the basis of information obtained by both onsite and Washington based assessments. Each assessment focuses on five core areas. To ensure the appropriate training and technical assistance is directed at key AML/CTF deficiencies in priority countries, CTF works with embassies and the interagency to focus particularly on the following: key deficiencies noted in FATF or FATF-style Regional Bodies evaluations of host countries AML/CTF regimes; previously recommended training and technical assistance; previously identified impediments hindering the effectiveness of training; and ongoing or completed training from the USG or other entities addressing identified deficiencies. Once Embassies and the interagency community provide CTF with their final input, proposals are reviewed against available funding, as well as the needs of other countries. CTF then commits resources on a priority basis.

RSI routinely utilizes performance information to inform budget and programmatic choices. For example, in FY 2011 the Intermittent Legal Advisor position in Malaysia was scheduled to convert into a Resident Legal Advisor program, based on the successes of the ILA program. Similarly, positive results for law enforcement capacity building from the first two rounds of India-Bangladesh Security Dialogue resulted in five Memorandums of Understanding, three of which were on counterterrorism cooperation and contributed to the decision to commit additional resources for two more rounds of the Dialogue.

CVE programs are developed with detailed assessments of known hotspots of radicalization and the factors driving such radicalization gathered by the interagency community and U.S. Embassies. This information informs what CVE programming will be effective in a certain locality. Given the highly localized

phenomenon of radicalization and the need in most instances for engagement close to populations, budget and programming choices are prioritized by threat and a realistic assessment of the U.S. Government's ability to address that threat.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: ATA performs program reviews (PRs) and evaluations in each partner country to determine the impact and effectiveness of ATA assistance. Among other benefits, the PR provides an evaluation of the progress made by the host country in enhancing counterterrorism capabilities previously identified in the Capabilities Assessment. The PR also helps determine whether specific actions recommended by the Capabilities Assessment have been accomplished, and whether further actions need to be taken to complement the ATA country program (i.e., the creation of enabling legislation/regulation, or the institutionalization of the ATA training, etc.). Determinations published in the final report of the PR are often used to make mid-course adjustments to the program, to expand or terminate the program, or to describe actions the partner nation should take.

TIP's monitoring and evaluation activities will continue to inform the direction and pace of planned FY 2013 biometric hardware upgrades for current partner countries, as well as expansion to new partner countries. Past performance and present circumstances will also be critical factors in moving forward with efforts to improve compatibility with Interpol and host country data systems, such as E-passport and E-visa.

CTF revised its budget planning and evaluation process in the winter of 2012. Participating U.S. Embassies were asked to evaluate and describe deficiencies in host-country AML/CTF regimes. Subsequently, implementing agencies were requested to recommend specific training recommendations to allow us to address more specifically those deficiencies. Based on those inputs and continuing feedback from training participants, trainers and observers of our previous programs, CTF will directly address AML/CTF deficiencies in priority countries and develop training and related educational opportunities not previously included in the curriculum.

Aside from the small grants program, which dates back to FY2008, the CVE Program began with FY 2011 funding, made available in FY 2012. Therefore, past performance information is still preliminary as implementation planning for FY 2013 commences. CVE Program managers will draw from the experiences of other U.S. Government agencies, as well as best practices being developed in cooperation with foreign partners; the governments of Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia are sponsoring a colloquium on performance evaluation in CT and CVE programming in February of 2012, for example, which several U.S. Government agencies will attend.

Building on the information gathered from monitoring activities, including regular site visits by the field-based RSI Regional Coordinators and reporting from project implementers, RSI will continue funding strong regional counterterrorism programs, engagement and diplomatic initiatives. RSI programming will continue to identify key counterterrorism issues and concerns across the eight designated RSI regions, develop a common strategic approach to address counterterrorism issues, form a basis for closer cooperation between regional partner nations and promote field-driven interagency cooperation.

Democracy, Human Rights and Labor

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**66,949**	**74,000**	**64,000**	**-10,000**
Democracy Fund	66,949	68,000	-	-68,000
Economic Support Fund	-	6,000	64,000	58,000

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	**66,949**	**74,000**	**64,000**	**-10,000**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**66,949**	**74,000**	**64,000**	**-10,000**
Democracy Fund	**66,949**	**68,000**	**-**	**-68,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,466	32,000	-	-32,000
2.2 Good Governance	750	750	-	-750
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	1,250	-	-1,250
2.4 Civil Society	33,483	34,000	-	-34,000
Economic Support Fund	**-**	**6,000**	**64,000**	**58,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	26,270	25,270
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	2,000	2,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	-	-	1,750	1,750
2.4 Civil Society	-	5,000	33,980	28,980

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL)	**66,949**	**74,000**	**64,000**	**-10,000**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**66,949**	**74,000**	**64,000**	**-10,000**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	31,466	33,000	26,270	-6,730
2.2 Good Governance	750	750	2,000	1,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,250	1,250	1,750	500
2.4 Civil Society	33,483	39,000	33,980	-5,020
of which: Objective 6	**3,569**	**3,850**	**3,200**	**-650**
6.2 Administration and Oversight	3,569	3,850	3,200	-650

Governing Justly and Democratically

Economic Support Funds: This request will enable the Department to fund creative and targeted democracy and human rights programs that support the Secretary's vision to address human rights abuses globally, wherever fundamental rights are threatened; open political space in struggling or nascent democracies and authoritarian regimes; support civil society activists worldwide; and protect at-risk populations, including women, religious minorities, disabled, indigenous, and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgendered people. Programs will target protection of universal human rights, with a specific focus on ensuring the rights of traditionally marginalized populations. Programs will assist in strengthening independent, vibrant civil societies; support independent media and promote access to information; advance respect for workers' rights and promote human rights practices in the global business environment; and foster transparent, accountable, and representative governance and political processes, including independent judiciaries and free and fair elections.

DRL's Global Internet Freedom programming aims to advance U.S. leadership in defending and promoting a free and open Internet through direct support for those on the front lines of the push to advance for Internet freedom. This request will allow DRL to exploit innovative technology advances in a number of areas essential to ensuring Internet freedom worldwide. The request will build on the programming successes of previous years while responding to the evolving threats of Internet repression, as reported from activists on the ground. DRL's Internet Freedom strategy is both to address urgent needs and to ensure long-term progress by funding projects with a significant multiplier potential; and by strengthening the developer community working at the intersection of human rights and technology.

The total amount of the FY 2013 Internet Freedom request is $27.5 million. This funding is allocated across three bureaus within the State Department and United States Agency for International Development (USAID): $17.5 million in DRL; $8 million in the State Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs, Near Eastern Regional Democracy program; and $2 million in the Bureau Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance at USAID.

DRL will focus programs in countries with egregious human rights violations, where democracy and human rights advocates are under pressure, where governments are undemocratic or in transition. This request also will continue efforts to counter intolerance and violent extremism, and fund programs that aim to actively engage women so that they may be direct agents of change in their communities and countries. Resources requested will continue to support human rights defenders, activists, labor rights leaders, and organizations; and increase support for the civic and political participation of women, youth, and people from minority communities. This request would continue funding for DRL's newly created rapid response

program, which allows DRL to provide quick programmatic responses to current events as well as support frontline activists who are under threat around the world.

DRL will award grants to non-governmental organizations, international and indigenous, and openly compete awards to attract innovative and effective proposals. Additionally, program funds will be used to facilitate grant administration, including contract staff, to ensure program accountability, and to monitor and evaluate grants worldwide.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: In FY 2011, DRL staff conducted site visits of grants in more than 20 countries and domestic site visits of grantees headquartered in the United States. Since DRL maintains a robust program portfolio in Egypt and China, the bureau uses foreign assistance to support program monitors based in Cairo and Beijing to supervise program activities and liaise with grantees.

DRL grantees are required to develop comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plans, and provide quarterly narrative reports on program activity progress. DRL also strongly encourages all grantees to include an external evaluation (mid-term and/or final) in their work plan. In FY 2011, grantees conducted 31 external evaluations (16 mid-term and 15 final).

In FY 2011, DRL contributed to an ongoing independent evaluation of eight active and closed DRL media projects in Europe. DRL also awarded a one-year, external evaluation aimed at examining the effects of current and past Internet Freedom programs and to develop standard metrics, which can be used to better capture the results and impact of current and future Internet Freedom grants. DRL will commission more independent evaluations in the coming years to assess the effectiveness of DRL's programs, particularly in niche areas.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: During DRL's reviews of ongoing grants, DRL's Program Management staff assesses how well each grant is progressing relative to its proposed objectives and discusses the successes and challenges of each grant with their grant officer representative. These discussions feed directly into DRL's annual planning process and prioritization of the use of available funding. For example, the review helps to showcase programs that are particularly successful and under consideration for additional funding to continue their activities, highlight good practices that can potentially be implemented in another country or region, and identify problematic or challenging programs that would not be suitable for replication in the future. Grantees that include a mid-term evaluation in their work plan are encouraged to consider the evaluator's recommendations and make necessary adjustments to the project activities to improve the results of the project. DRL also reviews the recommendations and lessons learned from final evaluations conducted on any grants.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: While DRL's funding priorities are largely based on the Secretary's policy priorities, grantee performance, program monitoring findings, and external evaluation efforts are considerations when identifying future program areas to support and potential grantees. For example, DRL continues to fund primarily programs that focus on civil society and human rights because of our proven track record with these types of programs. To better capture the impact of those programs, DRL commissioned several new external evaluations in 2011. The evaluations are still ongoing and their results and recommendations will not be available until late 2012. In 2011, DRL focused a portion of foreign assistance on rapid response mechanisms to quickly respond to evolving challenges and opportunities around the world. While it was not possible to consider past performance for these programs, DRL is establishing baselines to help inform their direction in future years.

Energy Resources

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The new Bureau of Energy Resources' (ENR) key overarching objectives include increasing access to energy in developing countries, expanding good governance, and deepening transparency. The new Bureau works across U.S. Government agencies to engage traditional exporters and emerging economies in a coordinated effort to boost international energy security, steer the world's energy mix toward a more sustainable path, and emphasize America's continuing commitment to transparency and good governance, so that each nation's natural wealth translates into increased prosperity for all its citizens.

ENR's foreign assistance programs are designed to support a wide range of technical energy engagements in priority countries with the goals of furthering efforts to alleviate energy poverty, bringing solvency to power sectors through targeted reforms, ensuring strong sector governance, promoting energy security and achieving climate change mitigation objectives.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	**9,000**	**14,250**	**5,250**
Economic Support Fund	-	9,000	14,250	5,250

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	**-**	**9,000**	**14,250**	**5,250**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**-**	**4,000**	**6,000**	**2,000**
Economic Support Fund	**-**	**4,000**	**6,000**	**2,000**
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	**-**	**5,000**	**8,250**	**3,250**
Economic Support Fund	**-**	**5,000**	**8,250**	**3,250**
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	8,250	3,250

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Bureau for Energy Resources (ENR)	**-**	**9,000**	**14,250**	**5,250**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**-**	**4,000**	**6,000**	**2,000**
2.2 Good Governance	-	4,000	6,000	2,000
4 Economic Growth	**-**	**5,000**	**8,250**	**3,250**
4.4 Infrastructure	-	5,000	8,250	3,250

Governing Justly and Democratically

Economic Support Funds: The Energy Governance and Capacity Initiative (EGCI) is an interagency effort to provide a wide range of technical and capacity building assistance to the host governments of select countries that are on the verge of becoming the world's next generation of oil and gas producers. The countries receiving EGCI assistance have world class hydrocarbon resource potential and expect to receive sizable, near-term financial windfalls from the development of their oil and gas resources. EGCI's core objective is to help these countries establish the capacity to manage their oil and gas sector revenues wisely and in a manner that maximizes the value of the resource development for the government. EGCI supports a broad range of U.S. foreign policy objectives, including ensuring the security of global oil and gas supplies, supporting clean energy goals by maximizing the efficiency of oil and gas resource development, furthering political and economic stability in developing countries, minimizing the environmental risks associated with oil and gas development, promoting democracy and human rights, and combating corruption.

The EGCI program taps into the U.S. Government's considerable in-house expertise and capabilities in order to provide assistance that is tailored to the specific needs of individual countries. A by-product of this government-to-government engagement is the potential for establishing long-term working relationships that will foster institutional stability and help with diplomacy on critical issues, such as promoting sound energy sector governance. In FY 2013, EGCI will aim to provide government support primarily through consultations, workshops and embedded advisors. Working with the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), EGCI will help governments develop expertise and data management capacity in technical areas such as seismic and well core data processing and interpretation. Through cooperation with the U.S. Treasury Department, the program will aim to increase the capacity and understanding of mineral wealth tax administration and compliance issues. As a number of the EGCI country resources are located in offshore areas, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Ocean Energy Management and Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement will help address offshore operational safety and inspections, offshore leasing and the management of potential trans-boundary resources. EGCI also anticipates matching country concerns about environmental protections (both onshore and offshore), contracting and pipeline planning with appropriate U.S Government expertise.

The State Department's Unconventional Gas Technical Engagement Program (UGTEP), formerly known as the Global Shale Gas Initiative, is a government-to-government multilateral program that aims to share the U.S. experience and best practices with other countries. UGTEP participant countries have already expressed interest in developing their unconventional gas resources, projected significant gas-bearing shale resources within their borders, and identified market potential, appropriate business climates, and geopolitical synergies. The core objective of UGTEP is to help countries understand their resource potential as well as the myriad of environmental, regulatory, legal, financial and social issues involved in the responsible and safe development of their unconventional natural gas.

The UGTEP aims to work with governments in a multi-faceted and comprehensive manner through technical visits by foreign experts to the U.S., regional conferences, technical visits by U.S. experts to a participant country, and resource assessments. To accomplish its goals, UGTEP also works closely with U.S. technical and regulatory experts at the federal and state level, academic experts from experienced universities (such as Colorado School of Mines), while also ensuring that local communities and other stakeholders are included in the process. UGTEP interagency partners include: the U.S. Agency for International Development, the USGS, Department of Interior's Bureau of Land Management, the Department of Commerce's Commercial Law Development Program, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Energy's Office of Fossil Energy.

Economic Growth

Economic Support Funds: According to the International Energy Agency, 1.3 billion people around the world still lack access to reliable energy sources. Nearly 3 billion continue to use wood, coal, or other simple biomass over open fires or unsafe rudimentary cooking equipment to meet their daily cooking and heating needs. Lack of access to modern energy services is a significant source of insecurity and impediment to economic growth in the developing world. Given the expected growth of the world population by an additional two billion people by 2050, continued energy poverty may contribute to stunted economic growth, social conflict, and threats to national security.

ENR's energy market reform activities will undertake a range of activities that help start the reform processes in developing power markets, or address critical gaps, with the goal of alleviating systemic energy poverty, bringing solvency to power sectors, and increasing the use of clean and alternative energy technologies. Areas of engagement include deploying advisor support to assist countries in revising regulatory and legal structures to further reforms and stimulate private sector investment, especially by U.S. companies; organizing technical workshops and providing expert guidance on generation, transmission and distribution infrastructure repair and upgrade options, particularly to incorporate clean and advanced technologies; and creating innovative financing mechanisms to incentivize the flow of private capital for clean and alternative energy development.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: ENR will put into place several monitoring and evaluation processes beginning in FY 2012.

Annual formal program reviews will be completed for all activities and programs using data collected with standard performance indicators as well as ENR's own evaluation. These reviews will evaluate the activities undertaken to promote Good Governance, as well as activities to support Economic Growth. In preparation of these annual reports, each of the U.S. Government partners will be consulted formally regarding their participation in ENR activities. Based on data collected, ENR will provide constructive feedback to partners regarding the activities undertaken and make changes to programs accordingly. Annual activity goals will also be set with each of the partner agencies.

Annual evaluations of project accomplishments will be based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria to be established over the course of FY 2012. This will include the number of workshops hosted as well as recommendations delivered to meet program goals, such as improving regulatory policies, financial oversight, or increasing the focus on environmental protection measures.

Quarterly progress and accomplishment evaluations will be required of the implementing agency based upon agreed criteria as laid out in the inter-agency agreement. Activity reports will be prepared for each separate workshop or engagement that is undertaken. These reports will include feedback from participants and general observations about the utility of the program. These evaluations will also document the time spent in consultation and number of foreign government officials engaged. U.S. embassies and USAID missions in program countries will be encouraged to independently monitor program activities by implementing partners, and ENR staff will aim to make at least yearly visits to each program country to evaluate program impacts.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ENR will use the monitoring and evaluation results to make targeted improvements to programmatic efforts.

Program reviews and systematic evaluations will inform the decision making process and assist in providing the most effective engagement possible with participant countries. Additionally, these reviews help determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of the U.S. Government partners engaged through ENR activities.

Evaluations and reviews will allow for the creation of best practices and most appropriate next steps toward responsible and environmentally sound development. They will also inform planned engagement for new partners under EGCI, with successful programs duplicated as appropriate across existing EGCI countries. The evaluation and review process will also inform decisions about the expansion of the Bureau's new power sector program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: ENR is a new bureau and therefore has no past monitoring and evaluation on which to draw. Monitoring and evaluation results will be taken into consideration in future programming decisions.

International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL) is to minimize the impact of international crime and illegal drugs on the United States, its citizens, and its partner nations. The transnational criminal threat is broad and adaptive, requiring INL to constantly assess, develop, and refine its programs to identify vulnerabilities and address them as effectively and efficiently as possible. This is accomplished by fostering global cooperation to disrupt organized crime and other destabilizing groups. INL assists U.S. partner nations in developing the capacity to administer their own criminal justice systems under the rule of law, and helps to stabilize post-conflict societies through criminal justice sector development and reform. INL's foreign assistance request supports the U.S. foreign policy objectives of achieving peace and security and governing justly and democratically in more than 70 countries.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**179,202**	**190,356**	**156,557**	**-33,799**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	179,202	190,356	156,557	-33,799

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	**179,202**	**190,356**	**156,557**	**-33,799**
1 Peace and Security	**166,073**	**172,405**	**145,167**	**-27,238**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**166,073**	**172,405**	**145,167**	**-27,238**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	53,865	66,100	54,379	-11,721
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	94,015	86,675	77,435	-9,240
1.5 Transnational Crime	18,193	19,630	13,353	-6,277
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**13,129**	**17,951**	**11,390**	**-6,561**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**13,129**	**17,951**	**11,390**	**-6,561**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,849	17,261	10,739	-6,522
2.2 Good Governance	280	690	651	-39

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State International Narcotics and Law Enforcement (INL)	**179,202**	**190,356**	**156,557**	**-33,799**
1 Peace and Security	**166,073**	**172,405**	**145,167**	**-27,238**

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	53,865	66,100	54,379	-11,721
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	94,015	86,675	77,435	-9,240
1.5 Transnational Crime	18,193	19,630	13,353	-6,277
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**13,129**	**17,951**	**11,390**	**-6,561**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	12,849	17,261	10,739	-6,522
2.2 Good Governance	280	690	651	-39
of which: Objective 6	**30,302**	**35,575**	**34,009**	**-1,566**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	2,342	2,625	3,209	584
6.2 Administration and Oversight	27,960	32,950	30,800	-2,150

Peace and Security

INL's centrally-managed programs counter threats from transnational crime groups, drug trafficking organizations, and other illegal networks. Some of the specific components include:

- Interregional Aviation Support: Provides centralized core-level aviation services in support of INL's overseas aviation programs in Colombia, Bolivia, Guatemala, Peru, and Pakistan including central management and oversight of technical functional areas such as operations, training, flight standardization, safety, maintenance, and logistics, and a centralized system for acquiring, storing, and shipping parts and commodities in support of all of these overseas locations. This program supports foreign assistance goals by providing professional aviation services to INL's programs overseas, including counternarcotics and border-security program elements in the Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform program area.

- Critical Flight Safety Program (CFSP): The Critical Flight Safety Program modernizes the INL air fleet by implementing fleet management techniques (life cycle analysis, safety upgrades, and programmed depot-level maintenance) that are similar to those used by the Department of Defense and commercial airlines. The program ensures safety, structural integrity, and functionality of the aircraft deployed and operated to support the various country aviation programs. CFSP increases safety for aircrews and personnel flying in these aircraft; extends the service life of the aircraft; reduces excessively high costs for maintenance, components, and parts; increases operational readiness rates; sustains mission success; and accomplishes continuous long-term programmed depot maintenance cycles for the INL aircraft fleet.

- International Law Enforcement Academy (ILEA): Funds will support existing ILEAs in Bangkok, Budapest, Gaborone, Roswell, San Salvador, and the Regional Training Center (RTC) in Lima. Additionally, funds will be utilized to support emerging regional security priorities in West Africa, as well other high threat regions to enhance regional and local-level criminal justice institutions. Funding will focus on facilitating regional cooperation and capacity building by providing strategic training efforts to counter criminal activities such as terrorism, drug trafficking, corruption and other transnational crimes. Funds will also support further development of an internet-based ILEA Alumni Global Network to encourage bilateral and regional information sharing between ILEA alumni and USG law enforcement counterparts in transnational investigations; facilitate distance learning; assist with program monitoring and evaluations; and provide technical support for ILEA participating countries.

- Anti-Crime Programs: Funding will support efforts to combat transnational crimes including international organized crime, cyber crime, intellectual property crimes, money laundering and financial crimes, border security, and alien smuggling. Implementation mechanisms include participation in international organizations, participation in multilateral efforts, regional initiatives, and bilateral assistance. Funds will also strengthen inter-regional frameworks and diplomatic efforts to address transnational criminal threats and illicit networks in support of the President's national security agenda.

- Civilian Police: Funding will be used to develop and maintain a cadre of police, justice sector, and corrections senior experts who conduct technical assessments, develop programs and ensure their monitoring and evaluation, respond rapidly to new requirements, and coordinate with law enforcement, interagency and intergovernmental partners, and international organizations. Funds will also support a program to professionalize the training of INL's subject matter experts before they are deployed to the field. Funds will also continue to support the already fruitful efforts to partner with federal, state, county, and local police, justice, and corrections personnel to implement and provide expertise to INL programs.

- International Police Peacekeeping Operations Support: This program is a critical initiative to develop a cadre of well-trained and equipped police to deploy to peacekeeping and stabilization operations. Deployments ensure adequate support for multilateral operations that help to stabilize conflict affected areas quickly, and support the implementation of Security Council mandates. Funds will help build partner countries' capacity to train and deploy police peacekeepers in a timely manner, support equipment and training center needs, continue to help develop internationally-accepted doctrine and training standards, and assist the United Nations and regional organizations with the coordination, policy, and projects related to the improvement of policing in peacekeeping operations.

- Demand Reduction and Drug Awareness: Programs will specifically address pressing regional and global drug-related threats posed by methamphetamine, heroin, crack cocaine, and high-risk drug-using behavior that promote HIV/AIDS. Funding supports sub-regional demand reduction training centers that disseminate best-practice approaches to prevention and treatment; regional/global knowledge exchange forums designed to facilitate the transfer of the latest prevention and treatment research to practice; drug-free community coalitions designed to mobilize civil society/grassroots organizations in fighting illegal drugs; research and demonstration programs that address the global shortage of women's treatment services and improve service delivery by developing extensive training curricula, in addition to stemming the tide of unprecedented global outbreaks of child addiction (ages infancy to seven years) through the development of the first-ever treatment and public awareness protocols for this age group; and the design of national-level prevention and addiction-treatment certification systems to improve overall demand reduction service delivery in target countries.

- International Organizations: Funding will continue for projects that advance U.S. anticrime and counternarcotics goals through the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the Organization of American States' Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). Funds advance implementation of international anticrime and counterdrug standards, which were largely developed by the United States and closely mirror U.S. law and procedures. UNODC and OAS/CICAD programs strengthen foreign government justice-sector capacity so they can attack drug trafficking and transnational crime groups directly, disrupting their organizations, arresting their leaders, and seizing their assets. Programs also enhance international cooperation among states to help eliminate safe havens for criminal groups.

- Criminal Youth Gangs: Funds will focus on investigative, legal and intelligence capacity, community policing, prevention, and prison management for Central America's anti-gang program, including training, technical assistance and other support. The program will continue building intelligence capacity by providing training and technical assistance including in computers, computerized databases, crime mapping, analyst exchanges, and advance community-based policing models through such activities as interchange of experts. Funds will also provide support for in-country and regional programs, such as non-governmental organization programs for youth at risk, media campaigns to de-glamorize the gang image, and the Gang Resistance Education and Training program. Lastly, funds will continue support for advisors, including a Regional Gangs Advisor based in El Salvador, plus related travel and administrative training.

- Centrally-Managed Program Development and Support: Covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants and contracted support personnel, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, International Cooperative Administrative Support Services (ICASS) and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Governing Justly and Democratically

- Anti-Crime Programs: Funds support anticorruption programs, including continuing work with international organizations such as the Council of Europe, the Organization of American States, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation, Middle East and North Africa Anticorruption and Integrity Network, and other organizations to fight corruption. Funds will support participation in the United Nations' continuing process to increase the number of countries to ratify the UN Convention Against Corruption. Funds will also support strengthened and broadened efforts to address kleptocracy, and to support international partners in dismantling transnational illicit networks.

- Centrally-Managed Program Development and Support: Covers annual costs of direct hires, consultants and contracted support personnel, travel and transportation, equipment rentals, communications and utilities, ICASS and other support services including procurement and financial management.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: INL monitors and evaluates programs by incorporating evaluative performance metrics in its various implementing agreements, through initial and follow-up assessments of the criminal justice sector, formal Management Assistance and/or program officer monitoring visits, and regular field officer site visits. INL centrally-managed programs also support the development of evaluation capabilities among our multilateral, interagency, and host government partners. These essential mechanisms inform mid-course adjustments, operational program planning, and long-term strategic goal formulation. Program-specific examples include:

- **Aviation**: INL has an ongoing Aviation Resource Management program. Aviation program performance is judged by professional aviation support provided, backed up by internal technical metrics such as aircraft readiness rates. In addition, INL's Air Wing has undertaken cost-benefit analytical studies for projected replacement of aircraft operating in sensitive/threat environments.

- **International Organizations**: INL funds support the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Independent Evaluation Unit in implementing its work plan for 2011-2012. INL also monitors discussions with the field and through international meetings such as the UNODC Major Donor group and Paris Pact meetings. INL invests in the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM)

administered by the Organization of American States, Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (OAS/CICAD). The MEM monitors member country progress in implementing policies to combat trafficking.

- **International Law Enforcement Academies (ILEAs):** ILEAs track student output as the primary performance indicator, but a web-based ILEA global network is also in the process of implementation which will serve as a platform for monitoring the effectiveness of the ILEA as a platform for both training and information sharing. Although still in its early stages, the network is an innovative, forward-leaning effort to increase communication with and among ILEA alumni world-wide, including capturing insights into the professional application of their training as well as dissemination of information to others**,** regional cooperation, and enhancing links with U.S. law enforcement entities.

- **Demand Reduction**: Impact evaluation studies of the long-term effectiveness of demand reduction in El Salvador, Brazil, and Afghanistan are ongoing.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: INL increasingly considers long-term performance as well as U.S. foreign policy priorities in budget decisions.

- Positive performance evaluations of INL's demand reduction programs have led to replication of the projects in other regions and countries.

- Careful monitoring of the aviation contract and its performance incentives allowed the aerial eradication program in Colombia to exceed its target despite a decrease in resources.

- The need for more data on the effectiveness and long-term impact of the ILEA program resulted in the decision to invest in the development of the ILEA global network.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:

INL expects continued satisfactory levels of performance if support levels are as requested.

International Organizations

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2013 request for the Bureau of International Programs and Affairs (IO) for voluntarily funded programs from the International Organizations and Programs (IO&P) account 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 international development and democracy programs, the United States can multiply the influence and effectiveness of its contributions through support for international programs.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**351,290**	**348,705**	**327,300**	**-21,405**
International Organizations and Programs	351,290	348,705	327,300	-21,405

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations (IO)	**351,290**	**348,705**	**327,300**	**-21,405**
1 Peace and Security	**1,350**	**1,350**	**1,198**	**-152**
International Organizations and Programs	**1,350**	**1,350**	**1,198**	**-152**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	1,350	1,350	1,198	-152
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**19,310**	**21,655**	**14,680**	**-6,975**
International Organizations and Programs	**19,310**	**21,655**	**14,680**	**-6,975**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	19,310	21,655	14,680	-6,975
3 Investing in People	**171,100**	**166,755**	**164,880**	**-1,875**
International Organizations and Programs	**171,100**	**166,755**	**164,880**	**-1,875**
3.1 Health	169,250	166,755	164,000	-2,755
3.2 Education	1,850	-	880	880
4 Economic Growth	**156,590**	**155,945**	**143,642**	**-12,303**
International Organizations and Programs	**156,590**	**155,945**	**143,642**	**-12,303**
4.2 Trade and Investment	6,600	5,250	5,901	651
4.3 Financial Sector	625	955	625	-330
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	84,775	82,000	67,181	-14,819
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	7,500	7,900	400
4.8 Environment	58,590	60,240	62,035	1,795

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**2,940**	**3,000**	**2,900**	**-100**
International Organizations and Programs	**2,940**	**3,000**	**2,900**	**-100**
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,940	3,000	2,900	-100

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
International Organizations (IO)	**351,290**	**348,705**	**327,300**	**-21,405**
1 Peace and Security	**1,350**	**1,350**	**1,198**	**-152**
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3.2 Education	1,850	-	880	880
4 Economic Growth	**156,590**	**155,945**	**143,642**	**-12,303**
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4.3 Financial Sector	625	955	625	-330
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	84,775	82,000	67,181	-14,819
4.7 Economic Opportunity	6,000	7,500	7,900	400
4.8 Environment	58,590	60,240	62,035	1,795
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**2,940**	**3,000**	**2,900**	**-100**
5.2 Disaster Readiness	2,940	3,000	2,900	-100

Peace and Security

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO): ICAO is entering a new triennium with an expanded aviation security program that will address emerging threats from various regions of the world. ICAO's Universal Security Audit Program (USAP) that is mandatory for all Member States, begun in November 2002, and now funded primarily but not entirely through the ICAO regular budget, evaluates and identifies deficiencies in the security of national civil aviation systems and, where warranted, individual airports, carriers, and aircraft. The U.S. voluntary contribution will expand ICAO's technical assistance efforts to enable Member States to remedy identified deficiencies in regions or countries of the world that pose a threat to the United States and the security of international civil aviation generally.

International Maritime Organization (IMO): U.S. contributions to IMO security programs support long range identification and tracking of, container security, international shipping and port facility security, and Countering Piracy. The U.S. voluntary contribution funds IMO's security-related programs, including security audits that will become mandatory for all Member States in 2014-2015, and technical assistance to countries that cannot meet IMO security standards.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Multilateral Action Initiative: This initiative will address emerging challenges and opportunities with high-level U.S. multilateral policy priorities throughout the fiscal year. The initiative will provide for rapid responses in problem areas that are not known at the time of the budget submission, leverage funds to enlist multilateral expertise as well as contributions from other donors, and spur innovation at multilateral organizations. Specific examples of areas in which such initiatives can become urgently needed include support for Commissions of Inquiry and other international observers of emerging crises, new United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) offices in transitional societies possibly based on further developments in the Arab Spring, targeted United Nations (UN) sanctions implementation, funding for the UN Peacebuilding Fund for use in troubled spots such as South Sudan, assistance to ensure more effective implementation of sanctions regimes, and engagement for capacity building and technical assistance to respond to fast-breaking developments in critical areas of the world. In FY 2011, with the unexpected events in the Middle East unfolding rapidly, these funds allowed the United States to contribute funding to quickly establish a regional office for the UNOHCHR in North Africa, providing important assistance during the critical time of change. Absent such a mechanism, U.S. influence over emerging issues in the multilateral system is diminished, reforms are shortchanged, and the Department is prevented from taking advantage of unanticipated opportunities to advance U.S. priorities.

Organization of American States (OAS) Fund for Strengthening Democracy: The OAS Fund for Strengthening Democracy is a small but highly effective investment, rapidly mobilizing international efforts to support democracy through conflict resolution, special missions to address crises in member states, electoral observation and technical assistance missions, and strategic programs to strengthen and consolidate democratic institutions, political parties and legislatures; protect and defend human rights through the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and its rapporteurs who concentrate on specific human rights issues or specific groups, such as indigenous peoples; engage civil society at the hemispheric level; and advance trans-regional democracy promotion initiatives. This funding would be used to forward efforts to strengthen the inter-American human rights system. Funding will also further our agenda on Freedom of Expression by supporting the work of the Special Rapporteur, who sheds lights on violations around the hemisphere. The Fund has injected quick and early seed funding for critical programs. For example, when crises erupted in Honduras and Haiti, even small sums can tip the balance in favor of democracy and rule of law.

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF): The UNDEF supports pro-democracy forces and activities in countries transitioning to democracy in order to effect broad change in dynamic ways under the UN framework. The Fund, which is financed through voluntary contributions by states, provides support to NGO projects that promote democracy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in places where direct support from states may not be as welcome. The approved programs will focus on civic education, voter registration, women and youth participation, access to information and democratic dialogue, among other issues.

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR): UNOHCHR represents the world's commitment to universal ideals of human dignity and works objectively to educate and take action to empower individuals and assist States in upholding human rights. UNOHCHR is the main UN Body that implements the important strides made at the UN Human Rights Council since the United States rejoined in 2009, including the establishment of monitors of human rights violations in countries Iran or Syria, or to provide other countries, such as Cote d'Ivoire, with technical assistance to develop their human rights institutions and abilities to promote and protect human rights. This contribution would be provided to UNOHCHR as an un-earmarked voluntary contribution and would fund primarily projects in the field.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights: The Fund supports the activities of UNOHCHR toward building strong national human rights protection systems at the country and regional levels. Current projects include human rights training and monitoring in Afghanistan and Sudan, expert assistance on promoting human rights in Pakistan, and monitoring compliance with human rights treaty obligations. The U.S. contribution would assist the UNOHCHR in expanding its field activities to have a greater direct impact, sustain existing UNOHCHR technical assistance in over 56 countries, and leverage increased contributions to the Fund from other governments.

United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT): Grants from the UNVFVT have been used by UNOHCHR to support over 230 projects in more than 70 countries to help victims of torture cope with the after-effects of the trauma they experienced, reclaim their dignity, and become reintegrated into society. The Fund distributes voluntary contributions received from governments, NGOs, and individuals to organizations providing psychological, medical, social, legal, and financial assistance to victims of torture and members of their families.

Investing in People

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) / International Contributions for Scientific, Educational and Cultural Activities (ICSECA): U.S. voluntary funds to UNESCO provide support to the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the World Heritage Program, and educational initiatives that promote international scientific collaboration, science education, literacy, and teacher training.

UN Population Fund (UNFPA): UNFPA is the largest multilateral provider of family planning and reproductive health services with programs in over 150 countries. Family planning and reproductive health are key elements of global health and contribute to integrating other goals, such as protecting the environment, building democracy, and encouraging broad-based economic growth. The U.S. voluntary contribution to UNFPA's core resources budget supports programs that have vital impact in reducing global maternal and child mortality and advancing U.S. humanitarian goals, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and in conflict settings, where the needs are greatest. Improving the health and well-being of populations in developing countries, especially that of women and children, promotes internal stability, as well as social and economic progress.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): UNICEF acts as a global champion for children and strives to ensure the survival and well-being of children throughout the world. The request provides funding for the core resources of UNICEF, supporting programs implemented by country and regional offices to promote and realize the rights of children and women around the world, as well as providing resources for the management and administration of the organization. UNICEF focuses on five priority areas: Immunization; Early Childhood Development; Education; HIV/AIDS; and Child Protection, and their efforts are critical to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. UNICEF also has a strong humanitarian response capability that it has put to good use, most recently in responding to the crisis in the Horn of Africa.

Economic Growth

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

The United States assumed the Presidency of the Assembly of Parties of IDLO in March 2011 for a three-year term, with the possibility of a second three-year term.

International Chemicals and Toxins Programs: Activities related to international chemicals management and toxic substances are a global priority to protect human health and the environment, particularly with the ongoing negotiations on a binding agreement on mercury and recent progress made on ozone and climate protection under the Montreal Protocol. This funding would support a range of Secretariats and programs related to the sound management of chemicals and waste, addressing air pollution, and ozone layer protection. These activities include: negotiations for a global instrument on mercury and support of partnership activities by the UN Environmental Program (UNEP) Mercury Program; the secretariat costs of the Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC), and Basel Convention on Trans-boundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes; and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.

International Conservation Programs: U.S. contributions to international conservation programs help promote the conservation of economically and ecologically vital natural resources and help to combat illegal activities, including wildlife trafficking and illegal logging and associated trade that undermine economic growth and threaten the rule of law. U.S. contributions facilitate policy approaches that advance U.S. foreign policy objectives and promote enhanced technical expertise as well as leverage significant contributions from other donors. Programs supported under this contribution include the: Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna, International Tropical Timber Organization , National Forest Program Facility hosted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Ramsar Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, United Nations Forum on Forests, and the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

Climate Change Programs -- Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC): U.S. leadership in the UNFCCC, the IPCC, the intergovernmental Group on Earth Observations, and the Global Climate Observation System is a key component of the President's Global Climate Change Initiative. United States participation in and support for the UNFCCC helps ensure that all countries, both developed and developing, make commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and report on their emissions and actions in an internationally transparent and accountable manner. U.S. participation in and support for the IPCC advances state-of-the art assessments of climate change science and technology, including through enhancements related to global observation systems, carbon sequestration, and climate modeling.

Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund: The Montreal Protocol is widely seen as the world's most successful global environmental accord, having made major progress in both developed and developing countries to protect the Earth's stratospheric ozone layer. Under the Protocol, the United States and other developed countries have agreed -- through the Multilateral Fund -- to fund the "incremental costs" of developing country projects to completely phase out their use of ozone depleting chemicals, many of which are also potent greenhouse gases. Continued contributions by the United States and other donor countries will lead to a near complete phase-out in developing country production and consumption of remaining ozone depleting substances.

Organization of American States (OAS) Development Assistance Program:
These contributions advance U.S. strategic goals by supporting and enhancing international consultation and coordination leading to the adoption of best practices. They enable the OAS to advance initiatives adopted by the Presidents and Heads of Government in the Summit of the Americas and Inter-American Ministerials in labor, energy, education, science and technology, and culture. Voluntary contributions from

IO&P are pivotal in "capitalizing" the OAS Development Fund to seed and strengthen programs that have regional impact. This is a grant fund that seeks to reduce poverty and inequality through the financing of technical cooperation projects in the Americas. Activities supported include the Inter-American Social Protection Network (IASPN) and the Energy Climate Partnership of the Americas (EPCA). Funding will provide funding for the multilateral aspect of the Summit and Ministerial commitments in those areas and share best practices with other member states to advance economic growth renewable energy, education, and workforce development.

United Nations Human Settlements Program (UN-HABITAT): UN HABITAT is mandated to promote socially and environmentally sustainable urban areas that provide adequate shelter for all, and to work to ensure that those who live in urban areas have access to potable water, as well as sanitation, health, economic, and social services. The U.S. contribution for core funding of UN-HABITAT enables the program to continue to strengthen its work to promote environmentally sustainable development of urban areas through good governance, democracy building (through decentralization of power to local authorities), gender equality, and the mobilization of domestic resources.

United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF): UNCDF offers a unique combination of investment capital, capacity building, and technical advisory services to promote microfinance and local development in the Least Developed Countries. UNCDF helps countries to provide access to financing to private sector and individual entrepreneurs through "inclusive financial market" programs. It also assists in the creation of a friendly business and investment climate through "local governance and infrastructure" programs. These programs support key U.S. policy priorities to encourage private sector-led growth as an engine for development, and assist developing countries to accelerate their development to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

United Nations Development Program (UNDP): UNDP is the UN's primary development agency, present in over 130 countries. Its program focus areas are poverty, democratic governance, environment, and crisis prevention and recovery. U.S. voluntary contributions generally go to UNDP's "core resources" budget, an un-earmarked fund used to pay for organization support costs and basic programming expenditures. IO&P contributions will enable UNDP to maintain an adequate level of organizational infrastructure with effective management practices, and to ensure UNDP delivers assistance programs effectively in key areas that support U.S. policy objectives.

United Nations Environment Program (UNEP): UNEP is the lead United Nations agency for environmental issues, providing information and support for environmental ministries and capacity building and programs for many developing countries. UNEP leads within the United Nations system on environment issues, including developing the international environmental agenda, advocating for the environment, and promoting creation and implementation of environmental policy instruments. It plays a leading role in developing international agreements and also assesses global, regional, and national environmental trends and conditions. Contributions to UNEP's Environment Fund provide for core funding for UNEP's divisions and offices, which undertake projects to build national capacity in focal areas such as climate change, disasters, ecosystems, governance, harmful substances, and resource efficiency.

UN Entity for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment ("UN Women"): UN Women was established in July 2010. When women participate fully in a country's political, economic, and social life, they not only become more productive themselves, but also help pass these advantages and values onto the next generation, laying the foundation for a healthy and productive society. UN Women works to improve the status of and opportunities for women worldwide. UN Women has field offices in 17 countries worldwide and partners with other UN agencies and UN country teams in the field to meet the most urgent needs of women and girls. UN Women's broad objectives include, but are not limited to, advancing women's political, economic, and legal empowerment; meeting women's health needs; protecting women

from violence and helping victims seek redress; furthering the women, peace, and security agenda; and combating discrimination against women. This funding will provide for a voluntary contribution to UN Women's institutional budget to support programmatic activities.

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) Voluntary Cooperation Program (VCP): The U.S. WMO VCP specifically targets the Western Hemisphere region to leverage WMO resources and bolster regional initiatives that impact the homeland, such as early warning systems for flash floods and hurricanes; preparedness and disaster risk reduction activities; hydro-meteorological forecasting workshops to improve upper air observations and data collection for commercial airplanes and overseas shipping; maintenance and upgrades for the International Dissemination Infrastructure and Emergency Managers Warning Information Network, which are important communications systems for the meteorological and disaster management communities; and support for the U.S. National Weather Service's Marine Data Buoy Center. Because climate, water, and weather-related hazards account for nearly 90 percent of all natural disasters, VCP funds also support forecaster training programs in disaster-prone areas such as Africa, Central and South America, the Caribbean and Pacific regions to better detect and warn for severe weather events. This increased capacity provides for more accurate and timely warnings, which helps to prevent loss of life and destruction of property and reduce overall costs for post-disaster recovery and reconstruction efforts.

World Trade Organization (WTO) Technical Assistance : U.S. voluntary contribution to the WTO for trade-related technical assistance serves both to underscore the U.S. Government's continuing commitment to the multilateral, rules-based international trade regime, and to help developing countries take advantage of the opportunities for growth, combating poverty, and increasing stability. This assistance also helps developing countries implement their obligations as WTO Members, benefiting both the countries receiving assistance as well as U.S. businesses and workers. This contribution provides for technical assistance and capacity building projects to bolster the trade capacity of developing countries.

Humanitarian Assistance

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): OCHA coordinates the traditionally diverse international response to humanitarian crises. It works with UN agencies and other national and international organizations (including UNICEF, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Committee of the Red Cross, and others) that provide assistance directly to disaster victims. The U.S. contribution to OCHA is significant, as it helps support the organization's core operating expenses, which are critical to the effective coordination of UN humanitarian assistance. OCHA will continue to provide critical support in ongoing crises in Haiti, Pakistan, Somalia, Sudan and elsewhere. Maintaining a stable level of funding for OCHA is critical for ensuring their ability to develop forward planning on disaster response, and to continue detecting and seeking to fill gaps and avoid duplication in large-scale humanitarian relief efforts.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

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

The United States continued to work with agencies of the UN system to implement the eight goals of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening financial management and governance.

The Department launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN System. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, the six organizations and programs (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UN Women) have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II (UNTAI-II) to target areas where member states can increase oversight and accountability and ensure that contributions are utilized efficiently and effectively. Specifically, UNTAI-II seeks to make reforms in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation function; (3) independent and effective ethics function; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest program; (6) effective and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

The Department of State evaluates progress annually. Assessments are performed for six of the organizations and programs funded through the IO&P account, including UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UN Women. Funding for these six organizations makes up roughly 75 percent of the account.

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

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: It is difficult to determine the extent to which a recipient organization's performance is attributable to the U.S. contribution because existing systems of financial accounting and performance measurement do not allow for such traceable granularity. The IO Bureau continues to work with programs to ensure they are taking steps to meet minimum standards for accountability, transparency, and performance.

International Security and Nonproliferation

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

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

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**266,823**	**213,170**	**209,826**	**-3,344**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	**266,823**	**213,170**	**209,826**	**-3,344**
1 Peace and Security	**266,823**	**213,170**	**209,826**	**-3,344**
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**266,823**	**213,170**	**209,826**	**-3,344**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	**266,823**	**213,170**	**209,826**	**-3,344**
1 Peace and Security	**266,823**	**213,170**	**209,826**	**-3,344**
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	266,823	213,170	209,826	-3,344
of which: Objective 6	**6,933**	**-**	**4,678**	**4,678**
6.2 Administration and Oversight	6,933	-	4,678	4,678

Peace and Security

The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) program assists existing and potential proliferation source, transit, and transshipment states with strengthening their strategic trade controls and border security. Through this assistance, EXBS bolsters partner countries' capabilities to detect and interdict illicit transfers of strategic items, radioactive materials, and other WMD-applicable items, as well as MANPADS and other conventional weapons. EXBS funds also will work to prevent irresponsible transfers of sensitive items by helping partner countries to recognize and reject proposed transactions that would contribute to proliferation. Programs focus on capacity-building through legislation development assistance, licensing and regulatory workshops, enforcement training, provision of inspection and detection equipment, and assistance with government-industry outreach and interagency coordination. During FY 2011-2012, EXBS bilateral programs expanded to include Cambodia, Egypt, Kenya, Nepal, and South Africa, for a total of fifty-three active partner countries. For FY 2013, EXBS plans further bilateral expansion to Ghana and Tanzania, while also graduating Taiwan from the program. FY 2013central EXBS funding for ISN includes : in-country program advisors to coordinate on-the-ground assistance and provide feedback to Washington-based program staff; assessments of strategic trade control systems in existing, prospective, and former partner countries; the Tracker automated licensing tool; conferences focusing international attention on key strategic trade and border control issues, including transshipment; maintenance of equipment previously donated to EXBS partner countries; program administration and implementation support; program-related travel; provision of limited assistance to prevent countries that have otherwise "graduated" from the program from backsliding; and assistance to countries/economies for which bilateral funds are otherwise unavailable. FY 2013 funding will ensure EXBS' continued ability to address growing and diversifying proliferation threats, and allow the sustainment of program advisor deployments, maintenance of a cadre of in-house technical experts to share subject matter expertise with partner countries, and continued updates to existing training materials, as well as development of new materials, to ensure EXBS technical assistance keeps pace with a dynamic threat environment.

Global Threat Reduction (GTR) programs aim to prevent access by terrorists and proliferant states to WMD-applicable knowledge, expertise, and materials. GTR focuses its programming on the frontline states of Yemen, Iraq, and Pakistan, and on regions where the risk of terrorism and proliferation is greatest. GTR funding will support initiatives to enhance security for dangerous biological materials, promote chemical security best practices, and decrease the likelihood that terrorists could gain the expertise needed to develop an improvised nuclear device. GTR programs also will continue to engage scientists, technicians, and engineers with WMD-applicable expertise globally, including in the Middle East, North and East Africa, Southeast Asia, and the countries of the former Soviet Union. GTR funding supports U.S. involvement in multilateral Science Centers in Moscow and Kyiv that provide platforms for building partner nonproliferation capabilities. FY 2013 funding will allow GTR to maintain engagement on global biosecurity and chemical security programs in Yemen, Pakistan, Iraq, and the Middle East, and continue programs in states and regions where there are opportunities for engagement with skilled civil nuclear scientists and technicians, such as the Middle East and North Africa.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is a key U.S. partner in the effort to prevent nuclear proliferation, and it depends heavily on voluntary contributions from member states for its nuclear safety and security programs, as well as its international safeguards program that monitors member countries' nuclear activities to ensure they are not being used for military purposes. U.S. efforts to prevent or end nuclear weapons activities in Iran, Syria, and the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea rely on IAEA assistance and support, and U.S. initiatives to promote peaceful nuclear energy consistent with strict nonproliferation standards have increased demands on the IAEA safeguards program. The U.S. Voluntary Contribution also includes funding for health (including cancer therapy), water resource management, food and agriculture security, nuclear power infrastructure development, and other technical cooperation support of particular U.S. interest. FY 2013 funding will help ensure that the Agency has the resources to carry

out its critical international safeguards program -- in particular, the critically-needed replacement of the aging Safeguards Analytical Laboratory located at Seibersdorf, Austria. This laboratory is a core element of the IAEA's safeguard program's ability to detect undeclared activities, and its continued effectiveness depends on voluntary financial contributions from member states. FY 2013 funding will also support more effective safeguards at a larger number of locations, development of advanced safeguards technology and procedures, more extensive activities to counter nuclear terrorism, and strengthened nuclear safety measures globally in light of the lessons learned from the accident at the Fukushima Dai-chi Nuclear Power Plant.

The Nonproliferation and Disarmament Fund (NDF) provides a means for the USG to respond rapidly to high priority nonproliferation and disarmament opportunities, circumstances, or conditions that are unanticipated or unusually difficult. NDF projects aim to destroy, secure, or prevent the proliferation of WMD, WMD-related materials and delivery systems, and destabilizing conventional weapons. Currently, the NDF's highest priority project is its work with Libya to identify, secure, and eliminate weapon stockpiles, especially Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and otherwise enhance Libya's ability to control weapons and dangerous materials within its national territory. Other current and recent past NDF projects include working with Egypt to halt the illicit traffic of weapons into Gaza, dismantling Ukraine's arsenal of SCUD missiles, permanently decommissioning the Soviet-legacy BN-350 plutonium breeder reactor in Kazakhstan, and combating WMD smuggling in Afghanistan. FY 2013 funding will provide the resources necessary to maintain maximum flexibility in addressing new opportunities for WMD and conventional threat reduction as they emerge in a dynamic global environment.

United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1540 requires all United Nations member states to establish domestic controls to prevent the proliferation of WMD. With the long-term extension of the UN Security Council Committee established to oversee implementation of UNSCR 1540, the U.S. contribution can help the Committee leverage resources to be a credible provider of assistance to states looking to enhance their capabilities to meet their obligations under the Resolution. FY 2013 funding will support establishment of regional coordinators within international, regional, or sub-regional organizations, which will encourage regional approaches to developing best practices and harmonizing legal frameworks and enforcement mechanisms. FY 2013 funding will also help assess countries' needs and priorities; facilitate information sharing, especially on crosscutting issues in assistance coordination; ensure expert assistance is available to countries requesting it; and deploy 1540 experts to regional or sub-regional organizations to provide expertise and advice. Funding would be used with the Trust Fund that was established in FY 2011 to manage member state contributions, under the auspices of the 1540 Committee's secretariat staff from the UN Office for Disarmament Affairs. The Fund has already begun to help institutionalize 1540 coordinators in regional organizations and provide support for workshops and seminars that provide practical guidance to member states on UNSCR 1540 implementation.

The Weapons of Mass Destruction Terrorism (WMDT) program will continue to undertake projects to improve international capabilities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to a terrorist attack involving nuclear or radiological materials. The program supports the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) in its effort to build partner-nation capacity to prevent, detect, respond to, and mitigate such attacks. The 82 GICNT partners are committed to a Statement of Principles that encompasses a broad range of deterrence, prevention, detection, and response objectives. Through voluntary participation in multilateral activities and exercises, partners share best practices and lessons learned. FY 2013 funding will be used to host or co-host workshops and other meetings that advance the GICNT's agreed action plan, support the participation of developing-capability countries in GICNT activities, and allow WMDT to continue carrying out executive secretary functions for the GICNT. Funds also support ISN's Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program to continue efforts to promote Counter Nuclear Smuggling Teams, enable international nuclear forensics cooperation, improve nations' abilities to respond effectively to nuclear

smuggling (e.g., by improving abilities to prosecute smugglers), engage countries vulnerable to nuclear smuggling to jointly identify and address gaps in their capabilities, and leverage foreign funding for projects to build anti-smuggling capabilities in these countries. Requested FY 2013 funding will also provide for administrative costs and travel in support of WMDT projects.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The EXBS program began developing proprietary monitoring and evaluation criteria in FY 2011, based on internal assessments of strategic trade control systems in each EXBS partner country that had previously graduated from the program, and in prospective new partner countries using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT) methodology. The RAT uses a 419-point survey that assesses a given country's licensing, enforcement, and industry outreach capabilities, and nonproliferation regime adherence practices, to derive country-specific scores. RAT methodology allows evaluation of year-over-year progress in each partner country, direct comparison of systems in different countries, and evaluation of overall program success.

The goal of preventing proliferation of WMD-applicable expertise and materials is difficult to measure directly because GTR programs are ultimately successful if acts of proliferation and WMD terrorism do not occur. However, GTR currently utilizes several different metrics to measure program success, such as the level of host government participation and supportive political will, and the number of activities linked to specific goals completed in priority countries and regions. These metrics serve as proxies for programmatic impact, since GTR-funded activities are intended to build sustainable activities that reduce the risk that expertise and materials could be accessed for nefarious purposes.

Upon completion, every NDF project is formally closed and evaluated in-house to ensure that project results are well-documented, and that the Congressionally notified goals of each project are met to the extent possible. Periodically, the NDF also requests external audits, which are performed under the auspices of the State Department's Office of the Inspector General.

As a voluntary initiative connected to WMDT, the GICNT cannot require partner nations to participate in GICNT activities, adopt GICNT best practices documents as national standards, or report capacity building and steps taken internal to a government; this makes it difficult to define and measure the program's success. First authorized in FY 2009, the GICNT program has measured performance in terms of how many GICNT activities were held each year, which indicates the degree of supportive political-will of GICNT partner governments, an important measure for a new program.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: ISN commissions third party experts to conduct RAT assessments of approximately one-quarter of all EXBS partner countries each year, with the remaining two-thirds assessed internally. These assessment and evaluation activities allowed ISN to determine weaknesses in each partner country's strategic trade control system, ascertain effectiveness of prior bilateral EXBS assistance activities, and pinpoint areas where limited assistance dollars can achieve the greatest impact. The RAT does effectively assess legal, regulatory, and institutional components of strategic trade control systems and it does not assess enforcement capacity to the extent preferred. Accordingly, ISN has been working with third party experts to develop a complementary assessment methodology focused on strategic trade control enforcement.

GTR interacts on a daily basis with its implementing partners and other U.S. Government stakeholders to continue to assess opportunities, address program weaknesses, ensure program coordination, eliminate duplication of effort, and develop a robust and defensible budget based on the resources and security limitations that can reasonably be identified. GTR also requests that implementers submit quarterly

financial and program reports to monitor the cost and overall progress associated with planned GTR activities. In addition to the aforementioned metrics, GTR is also developing new effectiveness indicators for chemical and biological threat reduction programs through the Monterey Institute and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, which will be factored into budget and programmatic choices.

WMDT measures the Preventing Nuclear Smuggling Program's (PNSP) success by the number of activities funded in priority countries and regions, the number of donors secured for critical anti-smuggling projects, and the number of assessments completed for countries of interest. PNSP also conducts after action reports following workshops and employs standard evaluation forms after trainings. PSNP uses both quantitative and qualitative measures to evaluate whether workshop goals have been met and to make project management decisions that maximize the impact of available funding. PNSP's programmatic decision-making also combines threat assessments from the Intelligence Community on which countries are most vulnerable to nuclear/radiological smuggling, input from interagency partners engaged in similar efforts, experience from WMDT's efforts leading the U.S. Government's response to nuclear smuggling incidents, and feedback from WMDT's diplomatic outreach with foreign governments. This comprehensive approach ensures PNSP's programmatic choices address the highest priority vulnerabilities, fill gaps in existing efforts, and avoid duplication of effort.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Results from the EXBS RAT assessments were used in consultation with embassies, regional bureaus, and other U.S. Government agencies to derive the specific bilateral, regional, and global EXBS request levels for FY 2013.

The GTR program conducts activity surveys, audits, and effectiveness studies that are used to inform the budget and planning process. Effectiveness studies provide valuable insight into whether activities should be reduced, held steady, or increased. In Pakistan, Iraq, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and the Philippines, GTR has regional offices and has funded local human resources on the ground in order to better achieve program results. Often this entails hiring a local Foreign Service National, which can be a relatively low-cost way to receive immediate feedback on programming and to implement refinements quickly.

Starting in FY12, WMDT began collection of standardized evaluation data upon completion of each GICNT activity. This data, drawn from participant surveys, is intended to measure the degree to which GICNT partner nation representatives utilize the lessons, concepts, and products discussed and developed within the GICNT framework to enhance their own country's capabilities for combating nuclear terrorism. The surveys will also query participants on the design and conduct of GICNT activities so that WMDT may continue to improve these aspects in future events. Using this information, the WMDT program will be better positioned in FY 2013 and beyond to evaluate the successes and areas for improvement in managing GICNT activities.

Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau of Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES) addresses some of the world's greatest challenges and opportunities: climate change, global health, pandemic preparedness, and increased cooperation in science, technology, and innovation. The Bureau works to address these pressing issues through diplomatic engagement, including extensive bilateral and multilateral negotiations and targeted assistance programs to strengthen multilateral organizations' and key partners' efforts to advance scientific and environmental objectives essential to sustainable economic development.

Foreign assistance programs focus on strengthening partnerships and building institutional capacity so that our partners have the tools needed to take action on environmental issues. OES assistance supports U.S. objectives in the international climate change arena, using targeted assistance to help shape an effective global response, including implementation of outcomes from climate change negotiations.

OES seeks to improve health and promote economic growth through increased engagement on a range of global health issues, including better access to safe drinking water and sanitation, improved water resources management and cooperation on shared waters, as well as strengthening countries' capacity to respond to public health threats such as pandemic disease. OES programs support collaborative scientific partnerships, protect vital fisheries resources, promote a level playing field with free trade partners, and encourage sustainable natural resource management and pollution reduction.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**105,552**	**115,552**	**101,000**	**-14,552**
Economic Support Fund	105,552	115,552	101,000	-14,552

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	**105,552**	**115,552**	**101,000**	**-14,552**
3 Investing in People	**2,350**	**1,220**	**1,650**	**430**
Economic Support Fund	**2,350**	**1,220**	**1,650**	**430**
3.1 Health	1,600	1,200	1,150	-50
3.2 Education	750	20	500	480
4 Economic Growth	**103,202**	**114,332**	**99,350**	**-14,982**
Economic Support Fund	**103,202**	**114,332**	**99,350**	**-14,982**
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	9,000	10,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	94,202	105,332	88,850	-16,482

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES)	**105,552**	**115,552**	**101,000**	**-14,552**
3 Investing in People	**2,350**	**1,220**	**1,650**	**430**
3.1 Health	1,600	1,200	1,150	-50
3.2 Education	750	20	500	480
4 Economic Growth	**103,202**	**114,332**	**99,350**	**-14,982**
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,000	9,000	10,500	1,500
4.8 Environment	94,202	105,332	88,850	-16,482

Investing in People

Economic Support Funds**:** Scientific progress and improved global health are key to overcoming 21st century challenges. OES leads the diplomatic effort to implement a policy framework for improving health in the poorest regions of the world, and reinforces these efforts with targeted programs in water, infectious disease, and other global health priorities. OES programs support education and global engagement in science, technology and innovation.

- Water Supply and Sanitation: OES support is focused on catalyzing action on water in global efforts on food, climate change, health and energy security. OES funds are used to promote the development and implementation of national plans and strategies in those countries most in need. FY 2013 programs will also seek to address political tensions associated with the management of shared waters in several key regions throughout the world where water is, or may become, a source of conflict.

- Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats: FY 2013 programs will strengthen health systems to respond to public health threats, particularly pandemic disease events, as well as emerging health issues such as counterfeit and substandard medications, polio eradication, and cookstoves.

- Higher Education: To achieve broader scientific engagement, particularly in countries with significant Muslim communities, FY 2013 funding will continue to promote cooperative science, technology, and innovation activities that strengthen key bilateral partnerships, and promote regional stability by enhancing economic opportunities with an emphasis on youth and women.

Economic Growth

Economic Support Funds: The FY 2013 funding request supports initiatives in climate change, environmental cooperation with U.S. free trade partners, fisheries-related assistance to South Pacific countries, conservation and sustainable management of natural resources, and mercury emission reduction.

Climate Change: OES climate change programming is part of the broader Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI) and complements the GCCI programming of USAID and the Department of Treasury. Requested funding is designed to support and catalyze progress toward U.S. objectives in international climate change negotiations, as well as multilateral and plurilateral initiatives that help further these U.S. objectives. As with all GCCI programs, the ultimate objective is to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG), promote clean energy, protect forests that act as carbon sinks, help vulnerable countries adapt to climate change, and promote progress toward a fair and effective international regime for the reduction of GHG

emissions. A detailed description of the overall USAID/State climate request and its allocation between the Clean Energy, Sustainable Landscapes, and Adaptation "pillars" is contained in the climate change section of the Congressional Budget Justification.

- Under the GCCI's **Clean Energy pillar**, requested funds will continue to support programs under the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate (MEF) and Clean Energy Ministerial (CEM) processes. The MEF/CEM process engages the world's most important energy economies to accelerate the uptake of new clean energy technologies and practices, such as smart grids, super-efficient appliances, and solar technologies. Continued OES funding for the Renewables and Efficiency Deployment Initiative (Climate REDI) supports the dissemination of these and other technologies. OES also will continue to partner with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in supporting the successful plurilateral Global Methane Initiative (GMI), which focuses on reducing emissions of this potent greenhouse gas and now has over 40 member countries. Requested funding will also support a new international initiative on reducing emissions of short-lived climate forcers (SLCFs), focusing on methane, black carbon (soot), and many hydrofluorocarbons. Numerous recent studies have suggested that a focus on SLCFs, which are particularly potent climate pollutants, can lead to substantial cost-effective reductions in near-term climate impacts, as well as yield many co-benefits for human health, energy, food security, and the environment. Depending on the needs of other programs mentioned here, OES may contribute to the Partnership for Market Readiness, which will encourage emerging economies to implement greenhouse gas reduction actions using market-based approaches that stress the role of the private sector.

- Under the **Sustainable Landscapes pillar**, OES will support developing countries' efforts on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) through, inter alia, an additional contribution to the World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF), which provides incentives to developing countries to reduce emissions through forest conservation and restoration. The FCPF has emerged as a key cutting edge forum for international discussions on REDD+; safeguards; Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification; and pay-for-performance programs that reward protection of tropical forests. An additional OES contribution will allow the United States to shape how the facility operates and influence evolving REDD+ approaches. The contribution will leverage funds from other donors and the private sector, allowing FCPF to expand programs in its target countries, which are concentrated in the world's critical forest ecosystems. Depending upon the speed of FCPF awards and other needs, a portion of this funding may support other REDD+ activities.

- Under the **Adaptation pillar**, assistance will continue to leverage support from other donors for the most vulnerable countries through contributions to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Least Developed Countries Fund (LDCF) and Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF). The LDCF supports the adaptation needs of the 49 least developed countries, which are especially vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change. Initial LDCF projects helped LDCs develop national adaptation plans of action; current activities help them implement those national plans. The SCCF also assists countries in implementing adaptation measures that increase the resilience of key national development sectors to the adverse impacts of climate change, but it can work in all developing countries, including non-LDC small island developing states and glacier-dependent countries. Both funds have concentrated on sectors that are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and extreme weather events, such as agriculture and water. U.S. Government support for these funds helps increase the number of projects funded and enable countries to integrate adaptation into larger development programs that address multiple sectors and are therefore anticipated to result in more substantial and long-lasting resilience to severe climate risks. Depending upon the performance and speed of disbursements by these two funds and other needs, some portion of this request may support other adaptation programs.

In addition to climate change, OES promotes economic growth in the following areas:

- **South Pacific Tuna Treaty**: OES requests funds to meet an annual binding commitment under the 1987 South Pacific Tuna Treaty and the associated Economic Assistance Agreement, an important regional agreement in the Pacific where the United States is working to strengthen relationships. This commitment is in the form of a contribution to the South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency, which is distributed to countries in the South Pacific. It is a prime example of targeted foreign assistance that supports developing countries while also providing a tangible benefit to both foreign and domestic U.S. interests, such as increased food security, sustainable use of fisheries resources, improved employment opportunities for Americans, as well as enhanced bilateral relations with Pacific Island states. Failure to make this payment would allow Pacific Island nations to deny fishing licenses to U.S. vessels and cut off the primary U.S. economic assistance to most of these small island states.

- **Trade and Environment**: Building capacity of U.S. trading partners to protect the environment is critical to the success of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) and is a key component of the U.S. trade agenda. OES programs will fund environmental cooperation mechanisms with several FTA partners designed to give countries the tools to improve and enforce their environmental laws and promote transparency and public participation in environmental decision-making. Programs will ensure that businesses in FTA partner countries are operating under similar environmental standards as U.S. businesses and promote U.S. exports of environmental good and services.

- **Oceans, Environment and Science Partnerships (OESP):** OESP programs are a vital component of U.S. diplomatic efforts to address global environmental and scientific challenges through international partnerships such as the Lower Mekong Initiative and the Muslim world science partnerships programs.

- **Mercury:** FY 2013 funding will initiate immediate global action to reduce environmental and health risks from mercury exposure. These funds will help countries build capacity to develop mercury inventories and reduce mercury emissions from a variety of activities. Programs will work on initiatives in key countries to improve chemicals management capacity, reduce demand for mercury, and increase the priority of mercury emission-reduction approaches in national development plans.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: FY 2010 funds are currently supporting independent evaluations of the Methane to Markets/GMI and the trade and environment capacity building program. Using FY 2011 funds, OES will contract for a formal close-out evaluation of the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, and continue evaluation of the trade and environment capacity building program. FY 2012 funds will support several additional formal evaluations.

OES continues to strengthen internal capacity for managing and evaluating performance. In FY 2010, the Bureau instituted quarterly program reviews and held a workshop on monitoring and evaluation for all program and activity managers. In FY 2011 program managers were trained to better monitor programmatic and financial reporting by implementers. OES program staff held intensive monitoring consultations with the GMI implementer (EPA) and the Climate REDI implementer (Department of Energy) in the course of discussions on FY 2011 funding for these programs. In FY 2012 OES will focus on strengthening the process of awarding, monitoring and evaluating all financial instruments, with special emphasis on interagency acquisition agreements.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: The GMI consultation mentioned above resulted in agreement to move toward the graduation of higher-income countries from the program and more cost-sharing on the part of other countries; when complete, the formal evaluation may have additional recommendations. Consultations on the Climate REDI initiative have reinforced the need to bring more developing countries into the process. Careful monitoring of the FCPF pipelines revealed that disbursements were slower than originally expected because of lengthy deliberations needed to agree on pay-for-performance mechanisms. Accordingly we reduced our allocation to this program from FY 2011 funds.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Experience in the FY 2010-2012 period has confirmed the soundness of the GCCI interagency division of responsibilities, with USAID supporting country and regional-level programming, particularly low emissions development strategies; Treasury supporting the multilateral climate change funds; and State (led by OES) focused on support for programs and initiatives that advance progress toward global agreement on reducing emissions. As a result, the OES program in FY 2013 will be focused even more tightly on multilateral and plurilateral partnerships that build support for global action on climate change and reducing emissions, such as the SLCF initiative and GMI. We anticipate these programs will also achieve major reductions in greenhouse gas emissions (an OES performance indicator), although most results will likely show up in the mid rather than short-term. Programs such as Climate REDI, the SLCF initiative, and LDCF and SCCF contributions should show results both in terms of improved quality of life for the most vulnerable countries and heightened developing country support for our positions in negotiations.

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Combating trafficking in persons (TIP) is an important U.S. Government foreign assistance priority and a key issue for the Department of State. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; bought and sold in prostitution; and captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking is modern slavery, and deprives people of their basic human rights; yields negative public health, economic, and environmental consequences; and undermines the rule of law. United States foreign assistance funding requested by the Office to Monitor and Combat TIP (J/TIP) will support programs that address the prosecution of traffickers, the protection of victims, and the prevention of human trafficking.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**16,233**	**18,720**	**18,720**	**-**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	16,233	18,720	18,720	-

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	**16,233**	**18,720**	**18,720**	**-**
1 Peace and Security	**16,233**	**18,720**	**18,720**	**-**
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	**16,233**	**18,720**	**18,720**	**-**
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,233	18,720	18,720	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (G/TIP)	**16,233**	**18,720**	**18,720**	**-**
1 Peace and Security	**16,233**	**18,720**	**18,720**	**-**
1.5 Transnational Crime	16,233	18,720	18,720	-
of which: Objective 6	**950**	**-**	**-**	**-**
6.2 Administration and Oversight	950	-	-	-

Peace and Security

Trafficking in persons is categorized by the Department as a transnational crime. The high profits associated with human trafficking subvert legal systems by corrupting government officials and weakening police and criminal justice institutions. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage in forced labor and sexual slavery

within national borders. Human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but a dehumanizing practice of compelled servitude and often horrific long-term abuse. It is driven by traffickers' greed and by demand, whether for commercial sex or cheap labor.

The Department's annual *Trafficking in Persons Report* (TIP Report) and J/TIP's policy and program priorities guide Department of State TIP funding. The 2011 TIP Report ranked 184 countries and listed three countries as special cases.

International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE):

Funding will support programs to build capacity for prosecution and protection in the growing number of countries ranked in the lowest two tiers of the TIP Report: Tier 3 and Tier 2 Watch List, as well as some poorly-performing Tier 2 countries. Resources are directed to countries that demonstrate political will to address the deficiencies noted in the report but lack economic resources to do so. The United States will continue to focus foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and to train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices, with the goal of increasing the numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives help ensure that victims are supported, including by providing protection from traffickers and with individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds for prevention activities support the development and implementation of strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking, as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The U.S. Government encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery. Increased monitoring and evaluation of programs continues to be a high priority for J/TIP. These programs are coordinated with USAID.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance monitoring and assessment is accomplished through routine site visits, management assistance visits, technical assistance training, and Program Officer monitoring of quarterly or semiannual programmatic and financial progress reports. J/TIP has begun planning for implementation of the Department's new Evaluation Policy. All programs include indicators designed to measure performance, identify the most effective programs, and disseminate information about best or promising practices. In addition, J/TIP uses funds to support research projects that gather new information on trafficking patterns and trends, and assess the effectiveness and impact of training, technical assistance, and programs that provide key services to victims.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Close oversight of awarded projects enables J/TIP to ensure effective use of foreign assistance in targeted priority countries. J/TIP began using performance indicators for all anti-trafficking programs in FY 2009 and is currently utilizing results in budget and programmatic decisions as performance data is reported as demonstrated by the following examples. In Haiti, three projects were identified as having substantial weaknesses and steps have been taken to end these grants and to re-program approximately $1.6 million to projects that will more effectively address TIP in Haiti. In addition, less than effective performance prompted on-site reviews of projects in Pakistan and Jordan and corrective action plans for grantee improvement were developed in coordination with embassy personnel and the grantees.

In FY 2011, J/TIP funded three evaluability assessments (EAs) of eight anti-trafficking programs across five geographical regions (Africa, East Asia & the Pacific, Near East, South & Central Asia, Western

Hemisphere). These programs were the subject of on-site reviews with special emphasis on evaluating the soundness of the project design, the potential replication of activities, the measurement of effectiveness, and whether data is available to evaluate program impact. Through these evaluability assessments, J/TIP identified two programs for full scale impact and outcome evaluations: a rehabilitation and reintegration program for victims of bonded labor in India and a service provider for victims of sex trafficking in Cambodia.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The global demand for TIP programs far exceeds available funding such that J/TIP can only fund about ten percent of project proposals submitted annually. J/TIP dedicates a large percentage of foreign assistance funds to extend successful projects with exemplary performance by granting supplemental funding. Due to strong past performance, two victim service providers in Laos and Sierra Leone received additional funds in FY 2011.

J/TIP will continue to obtain performance data from all anti-trafficking programs supported by centrally-managed funds for projects in priority countries; specifically, those that target law enforcement or victim protection deficiencies which jeopardizes their Tier 2 ranking. For example, a project in Thailand funds efforts to identify victims of trafficking among vulnerable populations; increase efforts to investigate and prosecute trafficking offenders; provide employment opportunities for victims; educate migrant workers on their rights; and, raise awareness of trafficking among employers and clients of the sex trade. In Lesotho a project supports the final drafting and implementation of the National Action Plan; raises awareness on TIP at national and community levels through established Community Care Coalitions; and provides training for law enforcement in victim identification including police and border control.

Other types of projects where performance data will be gathered include emergency anti-trafficking efforts in response to unforeseen circumstances (e.g., conflict or natural disaster) and research. Performance data will be collected through monitoring and evaluation of projects for impact, replicability, and accountability.

J/TIP has not only increased its support for rigorous program evaluations that identify effective strategies for combating TIP, but also evidence-based research to identify trends and inform policy and practice. Several recently-completed research projects have made inroads by closing knowledge gaps on TIP. For example, a global database on human trafficking, funded by J/TIP, has shown increased recognition of other forms of trafficking and profiles of victims. It has also shown that traffickers are changing their methods of control by using more female recruiters and more subtle forms of exploitation.

Political-Military Affairs

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

Funds requested for the Bureau of Political-Military Affairs (PM) focus on achieving peace and security by building the capacity of our allies and partners to fight alongside of and, whenever possible, in lieu of U.S. troops in peacekeeping, coalition, and counter-terrorist operations. The request will accomplish this primarily through supporting the training and equipping of foreign military forces for peacekeeping, and counter-terrorist operations. The request also promotes peace and stability world-wide by responding to the security threat posed by: landmines, unexploded ordnance, and at-risk, illicit, unsecure, or excess small arms/light weapons, Man Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS), and conventional munitions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**222,999**	**212,904**	**196,528**	**-16,376**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	**20,000**	**11,000**	**-9,000**
Foreign Military Financing	-	-	11,000	11,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	20,000	-	-20,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**222,999**	**192,904**	**185,528**	**-7,376**
Foreign Military Financing	54,453	62,800	60,000	-2,800
International Military Education and Training	5,260	5,559	5,003	-556
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	44,546	32,695	29,425	-3,270
Peacekeeping Operations	118,740	91,850	91,100	-750

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	**222,999**	**212,904**	**196,528**	**-16,376**
1 Peace and Security	**222,999**	**212,904**	**196,528**	**-16,376**
Foreign Military Financing	**54,453**	**62,800**	**71,000**	**8,200**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	54,453	62,800	71,000	8,200
International Military Education and Training	**5,260**	**5,559**	**5,003**	**-556**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	5,260	5,559	5,003	-556
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	**44,546**	**32,695**	**29,425**	**-3,270**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	44,546	32,695	29,425	-3,270
Peacekeeping Operations	**118,740**	**111,850**	**91,100**	**-20,750**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	118,740	111,850	91,100	-20,750

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Political-Military Affairs (PM)	**222,999**	**212,904**	**196,528**	**-16,376**
1 Peace and Security	**222,999**	**212,904**	**196,528**	**-16,376**
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	222,999	212,904	196,528	-16,376
of which: Objective 6	**60,913**	**-**	**-**	**-**
6.2 Administration and Oversight	60,913	-	-	-

Peace and Security

Foreign Military Financing (FMF): FMF resources will be used to support administrative costs of world-wide FMF programs in stabilization operations and security sector reform initiatives focused on defense, military, and border restructuring, reform, and operations. Administrative funds allow the U.S. Government to enhance the ability of allies to participate in coalition, humanitarian, peacekeeping, counterterrorism, and counter-insurgency operations and to provides a valuable means of engaging with foreign militaries on issues such as civilian-military relations and respect for human rights.

FMF Administrative funds cover costs incurred by the Department of Defense (DoD) to implement the FMF program, both domestically and overseas. These include operational costs, salaries, travel costs, ICASS/local guard costs, and higher costs in administering the FMF/IMET programs in security assistance offices overseas, which implement the military assistance programs and which have experienced drastically increased workloads associated with terrorism and coalition requirements. These funds also cover certain Department of State administrative costs, such as oversight travel.

International Military Education and Training (IMET): IMET resources will be used to support administrative costs of running the expanded-IMET (E-IMET) schools to promote regional stability and defense capabilities through professional military training and education.

IMET Administrative funds support U.S. military education and training facilities, including general costs, salaries, course development, and curriculum development, in particular at the three dedicated E-IMET schools: the Center for Civil-Military Relations, the Defense Institute of International Legal Studies, and the Defense Institute for Medical Operations. Funds also support the Mobile Education Training program.

Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs (NADR): The NADR Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) request supports program development and support, cross-cutting initiatives to support sustainment efforts, and emergency assessments to help partner countries mitigate risks from potentially dangerous depots, as well as operations to safely remove and dispose of materials following incidents at these facilities. This request will fund the continued implementation of an aggressive program to reduce the global threat of illicitly-held or at-risk MANPADS through safe and effective, destruction efforts. In addition, a small portion of global funding will continue to cover other emergency requirements and high priority weapons destruction projects and unforeseen mandates that occur during the execution year. These programs complement bilateral CWD programs in 26 countries that provide stockpile security and destroy explosive remnants of war (to include landmines, unexploded ordnance (UXO), and abandoned ammunition), as well as excess and obsolete small arms and light weapons including MANPADS.

Peacekeeping Operations (PKO): PKO resources will be used to support peacekeeping and counterterrorism capacity building programs. PKO funds will continue to support the Global Peace

Operations Initiative (GPOI) program, which by facilitating training will enhance the ability of foreign nations to participate in peacekeeping operations world-wide. FY 2013 GPOI funds will continue to build sustainable, indigenous peacekeeping capacity. In FY 2013, GPOI will focus on assisting the development of capacity for both military troops and formed police units, including support for collaboration with the Center of Excellence for Stability Police Units that is operated by the Government of Italy. PKO funds also will continue to support the military capacity building component of the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Partnership (TSCTP) program, a multi-faceted initiative designed to counter terrorist threats, strengthen regional capacity, promote interoperability, and facilitate coordination between African nations. TSCTP PKO funds will support advisory assistance, modest infrastructure improvement, and training and equipping of counter-terrorist military units in the West and North African regions.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Since its inception in FY 2005, the GPOI program maintains an evaluation/metrics mechanism that measures program effectiveness to help ensure GPOI is achieving its goals. Since FY 2005 GPOI program implementers have trained over 184,000 peacekeepers. As a result of this success, the GPOI program has shifted its focus more toward increasing indigenous peacekeeping capacity building. While FY 2013 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.

The U.S. has provided humanitarian mine action assistance to more than 80 countries since the inter-agency program's formal inception in 1993. When a country reaches the USG "end state," it has sufficient indigenous mine-action capacity to handle any remaining landmine issues that arise, or it has been rendered free from the humanitarian impact of landmines and unexploded ordnances ("mine-impact free"). Since 2000, 20 countries have been made mine-impact free or self sufficient in mine action capability. The CWD program has made substantial progress in fighting the illicit trafficking of SA/LW and conventional munitions. Since 2003, over 32,900 MANPADs, 1,500,000 SA/LW, and 80,000 tons of munitions have been destroyed worldwide.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Based on the GPOI evaluation/metrics mechanism, the Department is continuing to request funding for the overall GPOI program which has been successful. GPOI's evaluation/metrics mechanisms have enabled us to identify what types of assistance each GPOI partner require in order to become self-sufficient. This enables us to make informed decisions about funding only those activities that would fill the gaps which currently prevent GPOI partners from becoming self-sufficient in peacekeeping training. As a result of the evaluation of specific activities in certain countries, we have reprogrammed funding from certain countries and focused on other countries that have been more successful.

Relating Past Performance to FY2013 Plans: Based on past performance in evaluating whether countries have utilized GPOI-funded equipment and/or training to deploy to peacekeeping operations, FY2013 GPOI PKO funding will focus on activities which GPOI partners need in order to become self-sufficient in peacekeeping training proficiencies. FY2013 GPOI PKO funding will also focus on reinforcing success and not provide funding to partners that have not demonstrated a will or ability to actually deploy to peacekeeping operations.

Population, Refugees, and Migration

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The mission of the Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) is to protect and assist the most vulnerable populations around the world: refugees, conflict victims, stateless persons, and vulnerable migrants on the basis of humanitarian need and according to principles of universality, impartiality, and human dignity, as well as to promote lawful, orderly, and humane means of international migration. PRM accomplishes its mission through diplomatic engagement and humanitarian programs, including overseas assistance programs, the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program, and resettlement of humanitarian migrants to Israel. The Bureau's humanitarian diplomacy and programmatic activities are a core part of the Secretary of State's conflict response capacity and play a vital role in U.S. Government efforts to address the full cycle of complex emergencies. PRM also has primary responsibility within the U.S. Government for international migration policy and programs, as well as international population policy, including with other U.S. Government actors advocating for international maternal health issues and managing the U.S. Government relationship with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). Consistent with its mission and authorizing legislation, PRM works mainly through multilateral institutions, namely: the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to share responsibility for addressing global humanitarian needs with others in the international community, leverage greater assistance from other countries, and encourage global partnerships to enhance international response to humanitarian crises.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,744,504**	**1,902,300**	**1,675,400**	**-226,900**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	**229,000**	**-**	**-229,000**
Migration and Refugee Assistance	-	229,000	-	-229,000
Enduring/Core Programs	**1,744,504**	**1,673,300**	**1,675,400**	**2,100**
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	49,900	27,200	50,000	22,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	1,694,604	1,646,100	1,625,400	-20,700

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	**1,744,504**	**1,902,300**	**1,675,400**	**-226,900**
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**1,744,504**	**1,902,300**	**1,675,400**	**-226,900**
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	**49,900**	**27,200**	**50,000**	**22,800**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	49,900	27,200	50,000	22,800
Migration and Refugee Assistance	**1,694,604**	**1,875,100**	**1,625,400**	**-249,700**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,650,676	1,829,700	1,593,690	-236,010

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.3 Migration Management	43,928	45,400	31,710	-13,690

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
State Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM)	**1,744,504**	**1,902,300**	**1,675,400**	**-226,900**
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**1,744,504**	**1,902,300**	**1,675,400**	**-226,900**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	1,700,576	1,856,900	1,643,690	-213,210
5.3 Migration Management	43,928	45,400	31,710	-13,690

Humanitarian Assistance

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA): ERMA serves as a contingency fund from which the President can draw in order to respond to unforeseen humanitarian crises in an ever-changing international environment. The FY 2013 request will maintain the ability of the United States to respond quickly to future urgent and unexpected global refugee and migration needs.

Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA): By addressing the humanitarian needs of refugees and others affected by conflict and abuse, MRA provides critical support for regional stability, contributes to stabilization and early recovery in strategic areas, and helps prevent or mitigate extremism in weak or fragile states. U.S. humanitarian assistance supports vulnerable populations with programs that provide physical and legal protection integrated with life-sustaining services such as water, sanitation, shelter, and health care in accordance with international standards. Programs also support durable solutions to displacement by assisting refugees to return to their homes in safety and dignity, to integrate into their host communities, or to resettle permanently in the United States.

The FY 2013 request continues humanitarian programs in the Middle East, including supporting needs of Iraqi refugees, conflict victims, and displaced persons inside Iraq. This request also includes support for humanitarian programs for Iraqis in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. The FY 2013 request includes continuing support to UNRWA as the sole UN agency providing education, health care, and other assistance to approximately five million Palestinian refugees, funding that is essential in meeting basic humanitarian needs that otherwise would likely be met by extremist groups, particularly in Gaza and Lebanon. The FY 2013 request includes support not only for UNRWA's General Fund but also its emergency activities in the West Bank and Gaza, as well as modest support for relief needs in Lebanon. The FY 2013 request also includes support for Yemeni Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and conflict victims affected by the conflict in northern Yemen and ongoing unrest elsewhere in the country, including the conflict against al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula. This assistance will focus primarily on providing shelter, food and water, medical care, protection, and other emergency assistance.

PRM's request includes continued funding for protection and assistance programs for Afghan refugees in South Asia as well as repatriation, recovery, and reintegration support for returnees and other displaced persons inside Afghanistan. It continues support to UNHCR and ICRC protection and assistance programs for Pakistanis displaced by military operations and insurgent activities in Pakistan and post conflict assistance in communities of return. PRM's request includes funding for protection and assistance programs for Tibetan refugees in India and Nepal.

The FY 2013 request also continues funding for ongoing protection and assistance programs for refugees and conflict-affected populations in insecure environments and/or protracted situations such as in the Horn of Africa where there are now nearly one million Somali refugees, and refugees in Sudan, South Sudan, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Côte d'Ivoire, and ongoing humanitarian needs in protracted refugee situations such as those in the Caucasus region, in Nepal, and along the Thailand/Burma border. Burmese refugees, the majority of whom have been displaced for over 27 years, continue to comprise the single largest refugee group in East Asia with approximately 277,000 registered Burmese refugees and asylum seekers in Thailand, Malaysia, Bangladesh, and India. Although we have seen encouraging progress being made by the new Burmese government, access by international humanitarian organizations remains limited and conflict continues in Burma. The FY 2013 request also strives to meet the needs of North Koreans fleeing a repressive regime and supports post-conflict returns and reintegration of displaced Sri Lankans. It includes continued funding for emergency assistance for the roughly 150,000 Colombians who are expected to still be displaced within Colombia in FY 2013 and humanitarian assistance for Colombian refugees in the region.

Assistance programs support permanent solutions to displacement which are critical to achieving peace and security in countries emerging from conflict. The FY 2013 request continues support for repatriation and reintegration programs in Côte d'Ivoire and the DRC. It will also support renewed efforts begun in 2011 by the U.S. Government, UNHCR, and the European Union to bring the international community together with Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, and Serbia in a regional effort to resolve the key outstanding issues of the protracted refugee situation in the Balkans, while continuing to provide needed support to returnee populations in Kosovo and Bosnia and 210,000 displaced persons from Kosovo in Serbia who remain displaced but are not part of the regional program. The FY 2013 request continues support for key urban refugee populations, such as Iraqis, Colombians and Afghans, until durable solutions are found.

Refugee resettlement to the United States provides a durable solution for some of the world's most vulnerable people and demonstrates the compassion of Americans by offering a solution when voluntary return and local integration are not possible. The FY 2013 request will continue to support the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program through funding costs associated with overseas processing, transportation, and initial resettlement services provided to refugees admitted under the program. The request also extends refugee benefits to Iraqi and Afghan Special Immigrant Visa applicants and their families.

This request also provides targeted funding for global humanitarian priorities, such as protecting the most vulnerable populations, including refugee and displaced women and children, stateless persons, and refugees in protracted situations; addressing the pernicious problem of gender-based violence, including against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees; and strengthening accountability and the effectiveness of international humanitarian response through improved performance data, innovative research and evaluation.

The FY 2013 request supports ongoing regional and national efforts to build governments' ability to develop and implement orderly and humane migration policies and systems that effectively protect and assist asylum seekers and other vulnerable migrants throughout the world. These efforts include programs to protect, assist, and reintegrate victims of xenophobic attacks, human trafficking, and other human rights abuses.

Humanitarian Migrants to Israel is a program implemented by the United Israel Appeal (UIA) that supports the integration of humanitarian migrants into Israeli society. In consultation with Congress and the UIA, the FY 2013 request reflects a decrease in the number of migrants in need of assistance but maintains support for relocation to and integration of Jewish migrants in Israel. It will continue to provide adequate

funding to support a package of services that includes transportation to Israel, Hebrew language instruction, transitional shelter, and vocational training to those in need.

The FY 2013 request for administrative expenses reflects sufficient PRM staffing over the next several years to continue to provide the necessary oversight and management of this life-sustaining humanitarian programming but still remains at a modest 2 percent of the overall request.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PRM continued to strengthen its monitoring and evaluation of program and financial performance in FY 2011 to inform policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, PRM uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its humanitarian programs, and works with other donors to strengthen performance measures for the international humanitarian community. As appropriate, PRM incorporates these performance measures in framework agreements with international organizations, including UNHCR, UNRWA, and IOM. With each of these organizations, as well as the ICRC, PRM plays an important role in shaping and supporting their strategic planning and performance management. PRM conducts annual reviews of these framework agreements and each organization's performance, as well as interim or annual evaluations of each non-governmental organization program it funds. The Bureau also conducts annual regional policy and program reviews that use performance analysis to inform funding decisions. These reviews consider performance information gathered throughout the year through field monitoring trips, program and financial reports from implementing partners, evaluations, and other sources.

Additionally, in FY 2011, PRM funded an external evaluation of PRM-funded NGOs' reintegration programming for returnees to Afghanistan. This evaluation is ongoing with results expected in March 2012. PRM has also funded external monitoring and evaluation of PRM-funded assistance programs in Iraq. As security restrictions limit Baghdad-based PRM staff mobility, the contract is assisting PRM in monitoring Iraq-based projects' performance and includes an evaluative component that will provide the Bureau with additional information on which of our programs are considered the most effective types of programs according to beneficiaries. PRM intends to make use of the Department of State evaluation indefinite quantity contract (IQC) that will be established in early 2012.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: PRM uses findings from its monitoring and evaluation activities in every budget and program decision. For example, in FY 2011, PRM was closely engaged in monitoring the unfolding crisis in the Horn of Africa, with Refugee Coordinators and Washington-based staff engaging directly with key partners. Based on reporting from partners and PRM's own reporting on the dire situation and key gaps in assistance, PRM provided additional support to strengthen protection and assistance for the influx of Somali refugees in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Djibouti. PRM is working closely with its partners, who continue to strive to meet international minimum standards for this population.

PRM had earmarked over $800,000 in late FY 2010 funding to UNHCR for protection monitoring based on an assessment of the situation of the Sahrawi refugees in Algeria; UNHCR used these funds in 2011 to expand its presence by establishing four sub-offices, one in each of the camps. The added staff and proximity to beneficiaries allowed UNHCR to more closely monitor protection issues in the camps by establishing direct contact with refugees through more regular visits to homes, schools, and medical facilities; receiving refugees in the sub-office and welcoming refugee feedback through sub-office complaint boxes; and conducting protection and human rights awareness campaigns for refugees and Polisario authorities.

Additionally, monitoring and evaluation of PRM-funded healthcare programs in Eastern Afghanistan led to an initiative to transition these programs to Afghan government control rather than continuing to fund separate U.S. Government-funded healthcare programs that were parallel to the Afghan healthcare system, but not incorporated into it.

A monitoring visit to Nairobi in August revealed staffing deficiencies at the Resettlement Support Center (RSC) that were impairing the Center's ability to process refugee applicants for U.S. resettlement in a timely manner, move expedited cases quickly, and efficiently disseminate accurate information to refugee applicants about their case. Staffing recommendations included the addition of more mid-level managers to address these deficiencies and to provide a level of pay commensurate with the responsibilities involved to carry out these responsibilities. Discussions between PRM's Admissions Office, the Nairobi-based Refugee Coordinator and the RSC led to the creation of five additional positions, including two managers and three specialists. PRM will continue to monitor and evaluate RSC Nairobi, and explore the issue of staffing size and structure calibrated to the target number of refugees processed through to arrival in the United States in a given fiscal year.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: Assessments of global humanitarian needs show that the number of beneficiaries and the needs of PRM's populations of concern are growing even as solutions and greater self-sufficiency are found for tens of thousands. Responding to increasing insecurity in humanitarian environments has required some costly interventions. In this context, PRM's request for FY 2013 MRA resources proposes a modest response to these increased needs and seeks to sustain the strong performance of humanitarian programs in providing life-saving protection and assistance. For example, the Bureau's monitoring of assistance programs for Burmese refugees in Thailand highlighted the continued needs for additional assistance, and the strong performance of PRM partners providing the assistance. As a result, PRM dedicated additional FY 2011 resources to support nutrition programs for this population, and the FY 2013 request includes funds to continue that strengthened support.

PRM's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting global humanitarian needs relies on administrative resources included in the FY 2013 MRA request.

Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The FY 2013 request reflects the ongoing U.S. commitment to the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), consistent with the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. As the largest component of President Obama's Global Health Initiative, PEPFAR activities will continue to be carefully and purposefully integrated with those of other health and development programs. Implementation of PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC). PEPFAR's foreign assistance budgets for countries are included in the respective operating unit narratives, and a table describing all PEPFAR assistance is also provided below. Additional details on activities to be undertaken under this program will be provided by S/GAC in a Supplemental Justification, which shall form an integral part of this Congressional Budget Justification. In FY 2013, PEPFAR will support the Obama Administration's commitment to the goal of an AIDS-free generation through high-impact prevention tools tailored to each partner country. This includes supporting six million people on antiretroviral treatment globally by the end of 2013, an increase of over two million from FY 2011 results.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,339,164**	**1,859,959**	**2,085,837**	**225,878**
Global Health Programs - State	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	**1,339,164**	**1,859,959**	**2,085,837**	**225,878**
3 Investing in People	**1,339,164**	**1,859,959**	**2,085,837**	**225,878**
Global Health Programs - State	**1,339,164**	**1,859,959**	**2,085,837**	**225,878**
3.1 Health	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator	**1,339,164**	**1,859,959**	**2,085,837**	**225,878**
3 Investing in People	**1,339,164**	**1,859,959**	**2,085,837**	**225,878**
3.1 Health	1,339,164	1,859,959	2,085,837	225,878
of which: Objective 6	**253,810**	**262,204**	**243,032**	**-19,172**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	69,183	75,355	52,651	-22,704
6.2 Administration and Oversight	184,627	186,849	190,381	3,532

Investing in People

Global Health Programs: HIV/AIDS: S/GAC oversees the implementation of PEPFAR through the Departments of Defense, Health and Human Services (HHS), Labor, State, and Commerce, as well as Peace Corps, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). PEPFAR efforts are increasingly linked to those of other important Presidential initiatives in the areas of health and development, such as the President's Malaria Initiative and Feed the Future. Given the high rates of HIV and tuberculosis (TB) co-infection, PEPFAR support for tuberculosis/HIV (TB/HIV) programs is also linked with other U.S. TB programs overseas.

Recent scientific advances, such as evidence that treatment of an HIV-positive person virtually eliminates the risk of transmission, have created a significant opportunity for even greater strides against global AIDS. By using existing tools, PEPFAR is prioritizing combinations of activities based on sound scientific evidence that will have the maximum impact to push the rate of new infections downward dramatically and save more lives. Expanded efforts in antiretroviral treatment as prevention, voluntary medical male circumcision, condom distribution, and prevention of mother-to-child transmission are essential in reaching this goal. This expansion will occur in concert with other complementary interventions, such as HIV testing and counseling and support for behavioral change for persons living with HIV and populations at higher risk for infection.

Through PEPFAR, S/GAC is supporting principles of country ownership, advancing the growing commitment of the donor community and partner countries to promote and operationalize a country-directed and sustainable response to their HIV/AIDS epidemics.

Implementation of the Global Health Initiative (GHI) necessitates levels of collaboration and integration of donor resources and funding streams that will be best realized by continuing to build indigenous capacity and leadership and systems upon which multiple health issues can be addressed. One example is addressing the needs of orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and moving towards building country capacity to sustain systems of care for them. In addition, addressing gender issues is essential to reducing the vulnerability of women and men to HIV infection. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities and reflecting GHI principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality.

Additional funding will be allocated to PEPFAR country programs with completed Partnership Frameworks (PF). The goal of each PF is to advance the progress and leadership of partner countries in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Negotiations at the country level with a variety of stakeholders define each PF, and reflect each country's unique situation, capabilities, and priorities. The development of PFs began in FY 2008 with the first framework signed in 2009. Since then, twenty-one countries have signed PFs.

In countries where the U.S. Government investment is targeted in specific areas of work or on the provision of technical support, PEPFAR teams will draft Partnership Strategies which document the goals and anticipated outcomes of a multi-year relationship with the collaborating country government, rather than negotiating full PFs with the partner governments.

From S/GAC's centrally managed funds, additional resources will be provided to country programs to support the continued scale-up of patients receiving treatment. On World AIDS Day 2011, President Obama announced an increase in PEPFAR's treatment target by 50 percent, to six million people supported on treatment by the end of 2013. Treatment scale-up will reflect a particular focus on serving the sickest individuals, pregnant women, and those with TB/HIV co-infection. Countries will be supported to achieve treatment efficiencies through consolidation of procurement of treatment commodities, including drugs and laboratory equipment and reagents.

Other essential prevention interventions, such as prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT) and voluntary medical male circumcision, are being expanded in many countries. As new and emerging proven interventions are scientifically validated and implemented, PEPFAR will support broad implementation and uptake to ensure maximum effect on reducing HIV transmission.

Finally, PEPFAR is developing a strategic plan for human resources for health that will focus on a select number of countries. The Medical Education Partnership Initiative and the Nursing Education Partnership Initiative launched over the last two years seek to alleviate Africa's critical shortage of trained healthcare professionals and paraprofessionals, while developing sustainable local capacity to produce skilled doctors, nurses, and midwives for generations to come.

International Partnerships: PEPFAR's bilateral and multilateral investments are mutually supportive, increasingly integrated, and programmatically interdependent. Together, these investments save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. The FY 2013 request supports PEPFAR's ongoing work with international partners to leverage U.S. Government resources and attract other donors to the international response, mobilize and sustain political will, and establish international policies and standards. To achieve these goals, S/GAC works closely with and through key PEPFAR partners, including the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and multilateral organizations such as the World Health Organization and United Nations agencies led by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). In addition, PEPFAR has strong partnerships with non-governmental organizations, including faith- and community-based organizations, other national governments, and the private sector.

<u>The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (Global Fund)</u>: The Global Fund is an essential partner in the fight against HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria. The U.S. Government's contribution to the Global Fund will help us achieve our bilateral program results, reach more people with quality services, leverage contributions from other donors, expand the geographic reach of our investment, and promote a shared responsibility among donors and implementers for financing countries' responses to the three diseases. This year's request will allow the Administration to fulfill its pledge to seek $4 billion for contribution to the Global Fund over FYs 2011-2013, thereby supporting the continuation of approved grants for prevention, treatment, and care and limited new funding opportunities for countries that need follow-on funding for expired grants.

The FY 2013 request will provide critical financial resources for the continuation of ongoing programs and for the Global Fund's transition to a more flexible, sustainable, and predictable funding modality. In November 2011, the Global Fund Board, with strong endorsement from the U.S. Government, approved the Global Fund's new Strategy for 2012-2016, which will end rounds-based funding and move to a more iterative proposal development process and greater focus on high-impact interventions. The Strategy 2012-2016 will improve the Fund's business model, operations, and impact of programs on the ground. The transition to the new model is already under way in 2012.

The Global Fund is a smart investment that allows the U.S. Government to save lives and improve health outcomes in multiple ways. First, through its investment in the Global Fund, the U.S. Government fights HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria in 150 countries around the world, thus dramatically increasing our geographic reach and health directly leveraging the Global Fund's overall results. As of December 2011, Global Fund-supported programs were saving an estimated 100,000 lives every month, and to date 57% of its resources have provided support for HIV/AIDS treatment for more than 3.3 million people, 190 million HIV/AIDS counseling and testing sessions, PMTCT services for 1.3 million pregnant women, and 5.8 million basic care and support services for orphans and vulnerable children. The remaining 43% of Global Fund resources have supported the detection and treatment of more than 8.6 million TB cases, the

distribution of 230 million bed nets for malaria prevention, and the delivery of 230 million malaria treatments.

Second, the U.S. investment in the Fund contributes significantly to the success of PEPFAR's bilateral programs, which are complementary to and deeply interdependent with Global Fund-financed programs in many countries. In some countries, PEPFAR and the Global Fund each cover different geographic regions in the delivery of treatment and related services (e.g. Democratic Republic of Congo), while in others the two work together by supporting different treatment regimens (e.g. Tanzania). PEPFAR is working to make our programs more efficient and impactful, and accelerating these gains through increased collaboration with governments, the Global Fund, and other partners to align programs and target investments.

Third, investing through the Global Fund allows the U.S. Government to leverage increased health returns for scarce dollars—based on this leveraging effect, every dollar the U.S. Government invests in the Global Fund leverages $2.50 from other donors, and we will continue to seek to leverage our donations with other partners. Beyond improved health results, the U.S. Government's investment in international partnerships has catalyzed international investment in the global response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, including from the private sector and from non-G8 donors, most of which are not in a position to support significant bilateral programs for the three diseases. Given the scale of unmet need, it is essential that donors, both those that have already committed to the Global Fund and emerging, non-G8 donors, continue to support the international response in a significant way. The U.S. government is committed to ensuring the continued viability of the Global Fund and keeping continued pressure on international donors to maintain their own investments in the Global Fund.

In order to achieve a durable response to HIV/AIDS, TB, and malaria, the U.S. Government needs to increase both donor and recipient countries' political and financial commitment to the effort, build country capacity to lead and manage a national response, and institutionalize the inclusion of diverse stakeholders in funding and policy decisions. The Global Fund model is designed to support these goals by supporting programs that evolve from national plans and priorities, disbursing funds based on performance, and delivering on agreed targets. The Strategy 2012-2016 and Consolidated Transformation Plan will both facilitate this transition to greater country ownership and increase the impact of Global Fund grants.

The Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). The U.S. Government also plays an active role in the governance and oversight of UNAIDS through its participation as a Member State in UNAIDS Board meetings. In this forum, the U.S. Government continues to promote evidence-based policies that ensure effective and efficient use of funds and resources to respond to the global HIV/AIDS epidemic. In 2011, the U.S. Government strongly supported UNAIDS' establishment of the Unified Budget Results Accountability Framework (UBRAF) that provides an unprecedented level of transparency and accountability for UNAIDS work. This framework breaks down the budget by goals, regions, countries, and co-sponsors and clearly delineates the roles and responsibilities of the Secretariat and each co-sponsor in the achievement of goals set in the UNAIDS Strategy (2011-2015).

The U.S. Government's investment in UNAIDS supports their core competencies in the HIV/AIDS response, including UNAIDS' work to: 1) coordinate the efforts of the United Nations system, civil society, national governments, the private sector, global institutions, and people living with and most affected by HIV; 2) speak out in solidarity with the people most affected by HIV in defense of human dignity, human rights, and gender equality; 3) mobilize political, technical, scientific, and financial resources and hold donors and other stakeholders accountable for results; 4) empower agents of change with strategic information and evidence to ensure that resources are targeted where they deliver the greatest impact and bring about a prevention revolution; and 5) engage country leadership in support of sustainable responses that are integral to and integrated with national health and development efforts.

The U.S. Government continues to use its leverage as a donor and member of the Global Fund and UNAIDS governing bodies to ensure the complementarities of both organizations and the momentum and impact of the international response. More broadly, PEPFAR will continue to expand multilateral engagement with the goal of strengthening these institutions and leveraging the work of multilateral partners to maximize the impact of country programs.

Technical Support/Strategic Information/Evaluation: The request includes funding for S/GAC central technical support and programmatic costs, as well as strategic information systems that are used to monitor program performance, track progress, and evaluate the effectiveness of interventions. Through these systems, PEPFAR aims to sustain the development and dissemination of the evidence base supporting specific HIV interventions, as well as broader health systems strengthening, in order to support sustainable, country-led programs. While PEPFAR is not a research organization, the program is working to expand its partnerships with implementers, researchers, and academic organizations to help inform public health and clinical practice.

Technical leadership and direct technical support activities are provided for a variety of program activities, including antiretroviral treatment, prevention (including sexual transmission, mother-to-child transmission, medical transmission, counseling and testing, and other activities), and care (including programs for OVC and people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS), as well as cross-cutting efforts in areas such as food and nutrition, gender, and health systems strengthening (including supply chain management), and human resources for health.

S/GAC and the World Health Organization (WHO) continue a collaborative relationship as set forth in their four-year strategic framework, which lays a foundation for collaboration in 2010-2013. The strategic framework specifies objectives and a timeline to guide both WHO and PEPFAR resource allocations based on the jointly-identified priority areas of antiretroviral therapy, male circumcision, TB/HIV integrated programs, and health systems strengthening, with a focus on human capacity development and strategic information.

Technical support activities will also promote the sustainability of PEPFAR programs, including transitioning HIV care and treatment services from central mechanisms to the leadership and management of local partners.

Technical support funding is allocated based on Partner Progress Reviews that examine each existing partner's progress in reaching its objectives, its accomplishments to date, its financial pipeline, and how its progress in implementing its activities aligns with the PEPFAR Five-Year Strategy's programmatic priorities. A portion of PEPFAR's technical support funding is used to develop public-private partnerships to leverage the resources and core expertise of international and local companies.

Oversight and Management: Funding is requested to support the operational costs incurred by headquarters offices of U.S. Government agencies that implement PEPFAR, including support of administrative and institutional costs, management of staff at headquarters and in the field, management and processing of cooperative agreements and contracts, travel by headquarters staff to provide technical support to the field, indirect costs of supporting PEPFAR programs, and the administrative costs of S/GAC.

The following table show overall U.S. PEPFAR Assistance:

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief			
($ in millions)	**FY 2011 Actual**	**FY 2012 Estimate**	**FY 2013 Request**
HIV/AIDS Bilateral	**5,440**	**5,083**	**4,537**
State and USAID HIV/AIDS	4,935	4,593	4,030
USAID GHP HIV/AIDS	349	350	330
State GHP HIV/AIDS	4,586	4,243	3,700
HHS HIV/AIDS	494	482	507
CDC HIV/AIDS	119	118	118
NIH HIV/AIDS Research	376	364	389
DOD HIV/AIDS	10	8	-
TB Bilateral	**238**	**256**	**232**
USAID GHP TB	225	236	224
Other USAID TB	14	20	8
Global Fund Multilateral	**1,046**	**1,300**	**1,650**
HHS NIH	297	-	-
State GHP	749	1,300	1,650
PEPFAR TOTAL	**6,724**	**6,639**	**6,419**

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: PEPFAR, led by S/GAC, conducted several program evaluations and assessments in FY 2011 to evaluate performance and to lay the groundwork for improved program effectiveness and efficiency.

Technical Working Group Reviews: The PEPFAR Adult Treatment Technical Working Group undertook five country-level program evaluations in 2011. These reviews focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of PEPFAR treatment programs and ensuring optimal coordination between PEPFAR teams, national governments, implementing partners, and other major funders such as the Global Fund. For example, a recent review in Ethiopia helped to reorganize PEPFAR's partners into regional support, thereby streamlining the PEPFAR footprint and strengthening regional government ownership.

Annual Program Results: In FY 2011, 33 countries and three regions submitted Annual Program Results (APR) reports to headquarters documenting program results achieved during the fiscal year. Countries reported results on up to 25 programmatic and 5 national indicators, based on the activities funded. In FY 2011, APR results were measured against targets set in the country operational plans, regardless of what fiscal year funds were used to reach those targets.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Costing and scenario-based modeling continues to play an important role at both the country level and in headquarters planning. Building on PEPFAR's efforts to expand unit cost information for ART, PEPFAR has

broadened this work to include other program areas such as PMTCT. With the ongoing acceleration of PMTCT service expansion, more detailed cost data will enable more efficient programming at the country level.

PEPFAR has also piloted an innovative expenditure tracking and analysis methodology developed by PEPFAR economists and programmatic experts. The technique, piloted in six countries, allows for the development of estimates for the U.S. Government unit costs per outcome (e.g., patient on treatment for one year), and serves as a financial indicator for country team managers to use as a planning tool to gain greater efficiencies. PEPFAR is working with colleagues to standardize this process and roll it out to 10-12 countries, for all program areas, simultaneously in FY 2012.

Annual Program Results (APR): The alignment of targets and results in the FY 2011 APR allows PEPFAR to better monitor program progress and to inform FY 2012 funding decisions.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request will support PEPFAR's prevention programming focus on high-impact, targeted interventions. By aligning an increased proportion of overall prevention funds to programming for populations at higher risk for acquiring or transmitting infection, and by directing dollars to evidence-based interventions that target specific populations and risk behaviors, PEPFAR will achieve a greater impact with its prevention investment.

Effective prevention interventions, such as PMTCT, are not yet fully scaled up in countries. PEPFAR will work with countries to ensure that effective prevention mechanisms are widely accessible. Consistent with GHI, in order to scale up prevention mechanisms that work, improve women's health infrastructure, and expand integration with antenatal care services, PEPFAR will continue to devote specific financing to PMTCT in FY 2013.

PEPFAR will continue to track program progress with results submitted from countries on a semi-annual basis. Simultaneously, as the expenditure analysis exercise becomes more widespread across PEPFAR countries in 2012, these new data also will be utilized to measure performance in association with budgets. In pilot studies, program managers have reported that the data have allowed for a better assessment of the efficiency of partners, especially if they are responsible for multiple outputs. The greatest utility for these data are at the local level, where they can be considered in the complexity and location of service delivery sites and the magnitude of complementary funding supports.

Special Representatives

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Administration's fundamental belief in human dignity and international cooperation is a basic tenet for activities that will expand economic opportunity, professional development, and private-sector competitiveness. Funds requested for the Special Representatives for Global Partnerships and Muslim Communities will enable cooperation between the public and private spheres, enhance social dialogue, and to support those working on the community level in these realms.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**1,250**	**7,000**	**1,500**	**-5,500**
Economic Support Fund	1,250	7,000	1,500	-5,500

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Representatives	**1,250**	**7,000**	**1,500**	**-5,500**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**1,250**	**6,000**	**500**	**-5,500**
Economic Support Fund	**1,250**	**6,000**	**500**	**-5,500**
2.4 Civil Society	1,250	6,000	500	-5,500
4 Economic Growth	**-**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**
Economic Support Fund	**-**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	500	500	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Special Representatives	**1,250**	**7,000**	**1,500**	**-5,500**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**1,250**	**6,000**	**500**	**-5,500**
2.4 Civil Society	1,250	6,000	500	-5,500
4 Economic Growth	**-**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	500	500	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	500	500	-

Governing Justly and Democratically

Economic Support Funds: The request will support activities which build respectful and strong relationships between the U.S. government and Muslim-majority communities, especially focusing on the younger generation in every geographic area of the world. Guided by the Office of the Special Representative to Muslim Communities, specific attention will be focused on using funds to build relationships and empower civil society in countries with Muslim communities around the world. Activities will support convening networks of youth who have demonstrated an ability to positively affect their communities; creating media training opportunities that will improve the professionalism of media outlets and civil society interaction with the media; creating online spaces to encourage discourse amongst young people of different cultural backgrounds; and organizing training and events that will lead to strengthened civil society and actions to build strong and resilient communities in countries with significant Muslim populations.

Economic Growth

Economic Support Funds: The Secretary has charged the Special Representative for Global Partnerships (S/GPI) to convene innovative and strategic partnerships among the private sector, multilateral and public institutions to leverage foreign assistance resources and better meet diplomatic and development goals. Three core programs will use funds to enhance partnership opportunities for economic growth. The International Diaspora Engagement Alliance will launch a series programs in key regions such as North Africa to promote partnerships in trade and investment, volunteerism and community service, philanthropy, and entrepreneurship. The Global Alliance for Clean Cookstoves (Alliance) will raise awareness of the environmental and health risks of unsafe stoves as well as the economic opportunities and social benefits of innovative, safe cookstoves. The Alliance also will seek to eliminate barriers (e.g., local standards, financing, distribution channels) in key countries and regions. Finally, the Impact Economy partnership will fund research and analysis to identify challenges and opportunities in emerging markets that provide financial, social, and environmental returns on investments; create regional, cross-sectoral "i-IMPACT" networks to facilitate the building of assets, enterprises and joint ventures in priority areas; conduct an inclusive business challenge; lead 'impact investment' trade missions; and build the new generation of leaders through engagement with business schools, training and internship opportunities. S/GPI actively coordinates on shared programs with the Global Partnerships Division of the of USAID's Office of Innovation and Development Alliances.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: S/SRMC grantees are required to demonstrate that monitoring and evaluation procedures are in place before receiving funds. Depending on the time frame of the project, S/SRMC requires interim reporting. For projects up to three months in duration, no interim reporting is required – otherwise interim narrative reports are required per quarter. External evaluation is also encouraged as appropriate. S/SRMC's staff assesses each grant's progress relative to its proposed objectives, and discusses the successes and challenges of each grant with the grant officer representative. Funding that has yielded top results is likely to be continued where a project should be ongoing; grantees who have not met expectations will not continue to be funded. All S/SRMC grants are capacity building and work toward self-sufficient projects so that the expectation is not to continue grants over many grant cycles. Best practices from successful grants are shared with the larger community in order to maximize impact.

S/GPI develops and agrees upon monitoring and evaluation plans for all of its grantees. Grantees are required to provide biannual narrative reports on their programs to their S/GPI program officers as well as a closeout/lessons learned documents. S/GPI program officers use these reports to determine the degree to

which each grant is achieving its objectives and to be aware of any deviations from the grant's proposed purpose. Program officers may use midterm reports to highlight and publicize successes related to the grant, as springboards toward developing similar programs in other geographic locations or around similar issues, and to identify problems associated with the program. These evaluations additionally provide the basis for discussions between the grantee and the program officer should changes or adjustments need to be made in the program.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans:
S/SRMC and S/GPI will take grantee performance, program monitoring and evaluation reports, discussions around program challenges and successes, and lessons learned from FY2012 into consideration in developing its strategic plans for FY2013.

Asia Middle East Regional

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Asia and Middle East (AME) Regional Program implements activities and provides technical assistance to strengthen regional and bilateral U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs throughout Asia and the Middle East. In FY 2013, assistance will help ensure that USAID programs operating throughout these regions will be on the cutting edge of analysis, information, and strategic program design. FY 2013 resources for the AME Regional Program will fund technical and subject-matter experts who can advise USAID missions on programs in sectors such as health, education, agriculture, environment, economic growth, and civil society. The AME Regional Program will also help USAID missions conduct program planning, design, and evaluations, draft five-year strategic plans, and comply with regulatory requirements. The AME Regional Program will assist USAID missions in the implementation of USAID Forward reforms as well as three Presidential Initiatives: Feed the Future (FTF), Global Health (GHI), and Global Climate Change (GCCI). U.S. assistance will support the Middle East and North Africa Network of Water Centers of Excellence (MENA NWC) through the Further Advancing the Blue Revolution Initiative (FABRI) to address critical water challenges confronting the Middle East and North Africa. To respond to the new opportunities in the Middle East region and continue efforts in Asia, the AME Regional Program will focus its programs on strengthening partner governments and civil society with a particular focus on youth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**29,631**	**24,030**	**22,400**	**-1,630**
Development Assistance	18,491	18,530	16,700	-1,830
Economic Support Fund	5,000	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	650	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	5,490	5,500	5,700	200

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Asia Middle East Regional	**29,631**	**24,030**	**22,400**	**-1,630**
1 Peace and Security	**500**	**-**	**500**	**500**
Development Assistance	**500**	**-**	**500**	**500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**1,500**	**-**	**1,285**	**1,285**
Development Assistance	**1,500**	**-**	**1,285**	**1,285**
2.2 Good Governance	800	-	685	685
2.4 Civil Society	700	-	600	600
3 Investing in People	**16,840**	**19,030**	**10,615**	**-8,415**

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	**5,700**	**13,530**	**4,915**	**-8,615**
3.1 Health	1,500	10,000	2,000	-8,000
3.2 Education	4,200	3,530	2,915	-615
Economic Support Fund	**5,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3.1 Health	5,000	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - State	**650**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3.1 Health	650	-	-	-
Global Health Programs - USAID	**5,490**	**5,500**	**5,700**	**200**
3.1 Health	5,490	5,500	5,700	200
4 Economic Growth	**10,791**	**5,000**	**10,000**	**5,000**
Development Assistance	**10,791**	**5,000**	**10,000**	**5,000**
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	-	1,700	1,700
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	500	500
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	691	-	800	800
4.8 Environment	7,000	4,000	6,000	2,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Asia Middle East Regional	**29,631**	**24,030**	**22,400**	**-1,630**
1 Peace and Security	**500**	**-**	**500**	**500**
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	500	-	500	500
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**1,500**	**-**	**1,285**	**1,285**
2.2 Good Governance	800	-	685	685
2.4 Civil Society	700	-	600	600
3 Investing in People	**16,840**	**19,030**	**10,615**	**-8,415**
3.1 Health	12,640	15,500	7,700	-7,800
3.2 Education	4,200	3,530	2,915	-615
4 Economic Growth	**10,791**	**5,000**	**10,000**	**5,000**
4.2 Trade and Investment	1,600	-	1,700	1,700
4.4 Infrastructure	500	-	500	500
4.5 Agriculture	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	691	-	800	800
4.8 Environment	7,000	4,000	6,000	2,000
of which: Objective 6	**8,982**	**6,707**	**8,680**	**1,973**
6.2 Administration and Oversight	8,982	6,707	8,680	1,973

Peace and Security

Countries in the Asia and Middle East (AME) regions continue to face challenges of extremism that threaten national and regional stability.

Development Assistance (DA): Funding will assist partner governments in providing effective, legitimate, and accountable governance for their citizens. Specifically, funds will be used to develop methodologies for U.S. assistance programs to mitigate the appeal of violent extremism, particularly amongst youth. Much of the focus will be on monitoring and evaluation to improve programs in countering violent extremism and enhance USG impacts in this area.

The uprisings in many Arab countries in early 2011 required that USAID quickly refocus attention to those countries by providing assistance to interagency programs focused on countering violent extremism. In this regard, the AME Regional Program will strengthen reforming partner governments and civil society in the region with a particular focus on youth. USAID invests in young people so they have the skills, knowledge, and attitudes to succeed in today's society. This includes investing in leaders and role models, supporting educational media, and offering practical and job-related training and opportunities.

Governing Justly and Democratically

The AME regions are home to many of the U.S. Government's top foreign-policy priority countries which make it imperative that the Asia and Middle East Bureaus remain on the cutting edge of analysis, strategy development, and program design in the areas of democracy and governance. In FY 2013, the AME Regional Program will continue to rapidly mobilize to support the Arab Spring transitions and bolster support for political reform openings, as well as for priority countries in other parts of the two regions such as the Kyrgyz Republic. The complex range of democracy and governance issues are underlined by the variance of political systems in the region – semi-closed regimes, fragile states, countries in democratic transition, and consolidating democracies. While some countries are making significant strides in democratic reform, others in the AME region are backsliding.

Development Assistance (DA): Through research, analysis, evaluation, exchanging best practices, and strategic design, assistance will provide critical technical leadership and expertise to USAID missions to address new opportunities and existing challenges in the regions, with a significant focus on the historic changes in the Middle East and the critical role of youth, women and the changing relationship between government and the governed. Countries in Asia undergoing democratic transitions will also be a focus of technical assistance. These efforts aim to increase the impact of bilateral and regional democracy and governance programs.

Investing in People

More than 40 percent of the world's maternal deaths and almost 60 percent of neonatal deaths occur in the AME regions. While the HIV epidemic remains concentrated, incidence is rising among high-risk groups in many countries in the regions. FY 2013 funding will be used both to inform strategies and program designs and to support USAID's approach to expanding best practices in support of the Global Health Initiative (GHI). The approach supports best practices in maternal and child health, family planning, and nutrition in the home, community, and facilities and increasing access to prevention, care, and treatment services for people at risk for and living with HIV in the Middle East and North Africa. In the health sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that U.S. field programs have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

A large number of children in the AME regions lack access to the quality of education needed to succeed in school and work, and to be productive and informed members of civil society. FY 2013 regional

education funds will be used to inform strategies and program designs, and to support USAID's new Education Strategy and the integration of evidence-based evaluation. The approach supports professional development in basic education, youth and workforce development, and higher education. Emphasis will be placed on early-grade reading, access to education in conflict or post-conflict country environments, and employability skills. In the education sector, USAID technical experts will ensure that USAID field programs increasingly have the latest technical information and evidence-based practices to improve their programs' results.

FY 2013 funding will also support the MENA NWC that links MENA research institutions and U.S. land grant universities, building and exchanging regional science and technology capacity to improve water resources planning and management, fostering partnerships among Middle East researchers, and reducing tensions created by water scarcity through regional cooperation and assistance.

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, U.S. assistance will support the use of analytical tools in order for missions to increase their capacity to implement evidence-based programs in education. Technical assistance will help to facilitate data collection and analysis in order to identify regional trends and prioritize country specific needs. With FY 2013 resources programs will also increase access to water and sanitation services, specifically in the MENA region.

- Basic Education: FY 2013 resources will be used to increase the capacity of USAID field missions to implement the 2011 USAID Education Strategy, which emphasizes evidence-based programming in basic education. USAID's basic education goals are to improve reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades and to increase equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

- Higher Education: FY 2013 resources will also be used to build the capacity of USAID field missions to implement the 2011 USAID Education Strategy, which emphasizes evidence-based programming in higher education. USAID's higher education goal is to improve the ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to produce a workforce with relevant skills that support country development.

- Water Supply and Sanitation: U.S. assistance will continue to support the water sector by investing in FABRI to transform water management; help ensure that water and sanitation programs are carefully targeted, innovative, and technically sound; and that best practices and lessons learned are effectively shared across regions. Working in partnership with governments, regional institutions, like-minded foundations, and the private sector in helping to establish MENA NWC, FABRI will help increase access to safe water and improved sanitation services, reduce water demand, enhance water resources management and productivity, and promote trans-boundary water cooperation to improve water security.

Global Health Programs (GHP): Assistance provided through the GHP accounts will support the goals and principles of the GHI to achieve major improvements in health outcomes through sustainable approaches and increased country ownership.

- HIV/AIDS: The AME Regional Program will receive funding to support the goals of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDs Relief (PEPFAR). U.S. assistance helps halt the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Middle East and supports people living with HIV/AIDS through programs that strengthen their own leadership capabilities. AME Regional HIV/AIDS programs develop the capacity of local HIV/AIDS organizations to provide essential HIV/AIDS services and advocate for national and

regional level support on issues such as treatment, reduction of stigma and discrimination, and empowerment of most-at-risk populations.

- Maternal and Child Health: Funds will be used to address health practices that affect maternal and child mortality. In the AME regions, under-five mortality and maternal deaths from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth persist although two-thirds of these deaths are preventable. Epidemiological data and trends will be analyzed and applied to strategies and program designs in the field to speed sharing of best practices. The scaling-up of evidence-based best practices will apply women- and girl-centered approaches, build the capacity of partner countries to develop, manage, oversee, and implement their health programs, strengthen and leverage other efforts, emphasize data-driven decision-making, and foster research to address key questions related to USAID mission and partner country goals.

- Family Planning and Reproductive Health (FP/RH): Funds will be used to address health practices affecting the unmet needs for voluntary family planning services and information. The same policy analysis and health system strengthening strategies and program designs in maternal and child health will also apply to FP/RH. The scaling-up of evidence-based best practices will focus on youth, apply women- and girl-centered approaches, and involve religious leaders.

Economic Growth

In the economic growth sector, USAID technical experts focus on issues of employment creation as it relates to unemployment and underemployment in both Asia and the Middle East. Additionally, technical experts provided support to USAID missions on economic growth assessments, program evaluations, and project design.

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 assistance will fund economic growth projects that will provide support to USAID missions in Asia and the Middle East for assessments, evaluations, and project designs. This assistance will promote best practices in systemic policy and institutional reforms for expanded trade and investment, broad-based economic growth, and poverty reduction in the two regions.

FY 2013 resources also will support in-depth case studies on the implications of economic and private sector policy in several Asia and Middle East countries. The findings of these analytical studies will inform U.S. Government consultations on strategic planning and programming with policymakers, private-sector leaders, donors, and senior-level officials.

Pervasive poverty, population growth, and corruption have intensified demands on natural resources, environmental systems, and biodiversity in Asia and the Middle East. Pressures on the availability of natural resources are further impacted by the effects of climate change. In Asia, glacier retreat will affect water supplies and present disaster risks such as glacial lake outburst floods. Deforestation continues to be an issue that destroys biodiversity while increasing greenhouse gas emissions. FY 2013 environmental funding will focus on advancing three strategic priorities: strengthening research and adaptation to glacier retreat, improving effective tiger and snow leopard conservation across the region, and promoting business models as alternatives to deforestation.

Additionally, FY 2013 resources will promote agriculture-sector development needed to alleviate hunger and encourage sustainable, broad-based economic growth, efforts that have become increasingly vital within the context of the Arab Spring. These resources contribute to the overall goals of the President's Feed the Future Initiative. Through partnerships with international agriculture research centers and universities, funding will focus on policy analysis and reform, as well as on the use of technologies to increase agricultural productivity, improve water management, and foster food security in Asia and the

Middle East. This includes increasing crop yields through the development and introduction of drought and disease-resistant rice and wheat varieties, and the dissemination and adoption of best practices.

Asia contains three of the world's largest emitters of greenhouse gases, and energy demand over the next 15 years is expected to continue to increase. Activities conducted through the GCCI will assist countries to employ sustainable clean energy resources.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: The principal purpose of the AME Regional Program is to provide technical and subject matter experts who can lead technical innovation, advise USAID field missions, and represent their interests to stakeholders and partners. The program provides extensive support to USAID field missions and strengthens field programs across the region through targeted technical support and research.

AME Regional staff supported a number of evaluation efforts including:

- An evaluation to assess the quality of delivery of extension services and the capacity of extension providers in Upper Egypt to determine whether or not to conduct a follow-on project;
- An evaluation to assess the performance of the Water and Livelihoods Initiative in order to determine the quality and technical performance of International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), universities, and the national agricultural research and extension systems that manage the program;
- An evaluation focused on determining lessons learned from a trade promotion program in Vietnam which enabled the mission to adapt and improve a follow-on program.

The AME Regional Program also supported a research activity on the science and implications of glacier retreat to assist USAID missions in planning and programming new funding across sectors such as health, water, governance, and civil society to address the impacts of glacier melt in the high mountains of Asia. The Enhancing Government Effectiveness (EGE) project worked with host government ministries in order to assess the factors that enhance or constrain their ability to provide public services effectively. EGE completed an activity focused on the External Financial Relations unit of Yemen's Ministry of Finance that oversaw donor development loans and grants. In Asia, the EGE project conducted an assessment of Vietnam's Institute for Legislative Studies, the policy research arm of the National Assembly. Recommendations from the assessments informed the design of follow-on activities in both Yemen and Vietnam.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Throughout the last year, the AME Regional Program conducted assessments, created frameworks, and established mechanisms that improved program design, implementation, and evaluation across the region. In the health area, the AME Regional Program supported research carried out by the Alliance and UNAIDS MENA into the availability of sexual health services for men who have sex with men and factors in the environment.

The AME Regional Program supports gender analysis and integration, and gender equality and women's empowerment through regional programs directly managed by Washington and by providing technical assistance to USAID missions in the AME region. An example of these efforts is the work of the AME Regional Program to ensure that gender equality and women's empowerment are integrated into the design of regional programs and bilateral programs for which regional program staff provide technical support.

The AME Regional Program will also ensure that gender analyses will be completed to identify the specific barriers and opportunities to women's participation in USAID-funded projects. The findings of these analyses will inform strategies to better integrate women and girls into these ventures.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: In FY 2013, the AME Regional Program will continue to provide expert technical assistance to plan, design, and evaluate bilateral, regional, and Washington-based programs for the regions. AME Regional will concentrate on improving program cost-effectiveness and responsiveness to U.S. policy priorities.

Bureau for Food Security

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

As the lead agency for the President's Feed the Future (FTF) Initiative, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) coordinates the United States' whole-of-government approach to developing and implementing sustainable solutions to the problems of global hunger and undernutrition. The Bureau for Food Security (BFS) leads this effort, working with other agencies, the private sector and civil society partners to ensure that resources are aligned and mobilized to achieve these common objectives.

Through the FTF initiative, U.S. assistance contributes towards meeting the first Millennium Development Goal of halving by 2015 the proportion of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from chronic hunger. FTF operates through results-based programs and partnerships tailored to the needs of individual countries. This is accomplished through transparent and inclusive consultations and plans developed by country governments and their stakeholders. BFS works with these partner countries to strengthen their capacity to engage in results-based planning and stakeholder consultation. In addition, BFS provides USAID missions with technical support to design and implement multi-year strategies, scale up whole-of-government interventions, and implement USAID's procurement reform agenda.

BFS promotes environmentally-sustainable, agriculture-led economic growth through focused and impact-oriented research. These research efforts are closely coordinated with other FTF programs through extension, education, evaluation and feedback at the individual country level. To implement this strategy, BFS works with U.S. and international research communities to leverage U.S. public and private research investments and funds research on high impact interventions that will catalyze agriculture-led economic growth.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**248,306**	**276,400**	**304,300**	**27,900**
Development Assistance	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	**248,306**	**276,400**	**304,300**	**27,900**
4 Economic Growth	**248,306**	**276,400**	**304,300**	**27,900**
Development Assistance	**248,306**	**276,400**	**304,300**	**27,900**
4.5 Agriculture	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS)	**248,306**	**276,400**	**304,300**	**27,900**
4 Economic Growth	**248,306**	**276,400**	**304,300**	**27,900**
4.5 Agriculture	248,306	276,400	304,300	27,900

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): FTF contributes to broad-based Economic Growth by accelerating agriculture-led growth, raising productivity throughout farm-to-table value chains, increasing the incomes of poor rural households, and reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and undernutrition. BFS will focus on addressing the underlying causes of poverty reduction, by mobilizing the longer term public and private investments needed to raise value chain productivity and ensure that extremely poor rural and urban households have access to reliable, affordable, and nutritious food supplies.

BFS' centrally managed FY 2013 resources include the following:

Country Support Programs: Country Support programs help countries create an enabling environment that encourages increased private investment and higher productivity to help farmers connect to growing national, regional, and global markets. These programs reflect the strategic importance of expanded local and regional trade, harmonized regulatory standards and practices, and other transnational initiatives that raise agricultural incomes and productivity at the level of the household, community and through private enterprise. Working with regional economic communities, FTF regional programs promote expanded access to regional markets, mitigate risks associated with drought, disaster, and disease and build long-term capacity of regional organizations to address regional challenges. Specific activities include helping to establish common regulatory standards; supporting trade, tariff, and macroeconomic policy reform; establishing and strengthening regional commodity exchanges and associations; coordinating infrastructure investments to support regional development corridors; building and strengthening regional research networks to promote dissemination of new technologies; and supporting cross-border management of natural resources.

Research and Development (R&D): Agricultural R&D has the power to dramatically increase productivity and incomes, as well as to increase resilience to climate change and other shocks. The FY 2013 budget will focus on activities intended to transform the major crop production systems located in the Indo-gangetic plains, eastern and southern Africa, the Ethiopian highlands, and the West Africa Sudano-Sahelian region. The request expands R&D investments for climate-resilient crop research that will increase access to existing technologies, such as conservation agriculture and holistic rangeland management, which can help small-holder farmers and herders adapt to more erratic production patterns. In particular, FY 2013 funding will support key staple crops research including cereal crops for climate change resilience, disease resistant clonal crops for food security, and grain legume (e.g. soybean, peanuts, and certain pulses) productivity for nutrition.

Nutrition and food safety research funding is requested as it relates to horticulture and post-harvest, aflatoxin research, and biofortified crops. Activities will also build evidence to demonstrate how agricultural interventions implemented and co-located with health activities may lead to improvements in the nutritional status of women and children.

FY 2013 funding is also requested to support the Borlaug 21st Century Leadership Program, which provides scientific fellowships, leadership training, and mentorship programs targeting female agricultural researchers and senior leaders in agriculture in Africa; strengthens the capacity of agricultural education and training institutions across the globe; supports strategic planning in institutions that play key roles in agricultural development in Africa; assembles best practices and test innovative models in research capacity development; and supports an Africa-led mechanism to strengthen tertiary agricultural education.

This request also includes funding to support the Board for International Food and Agricultural Development (BIFAD) and the BIFAD Executive Secretariat, which assist USAID in the administration of programs authorized under Title XII of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended.

***Monitoring and Evaluation*:** The FY 2013 budget requests funding for a fully resourced monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system that ensures results are achieved and underperforming programs are modified or phased out. A robust M&E system will ensure FTF remains focused on maximizing results with the funds invested by using collected data to examine the linkages between activities and results, while measuring progress towards targets and impacts.

Private Sector Incentives: Engagement of the local and international private sector at all stages of this initiative, from the development of Country Investment Plans (CIPs) to program execution, is critical to the success and sustainability of our investments. Programs funded through the FY 2013 request will increase private sector investment in focus areas, mitigate private sector risks, access private sector innovation, improve the enabling environment for greater trade and investment in agriculture, and facilitate the commercialization of new technologies to improve agricultural production and post-harvest handling by small-holder farmers.

Economic Resilience: The FY 2013 budget requests funding for programs aimed at increasing economic resilience among vulnerable populations and the rural poor. Economic resilience programs will enable and encourage participation of the rural poor at the community level and help to ensure that agricultural development is inclusive, sustainable, and contributes as efficiently as possible to progress on the Millennium Development Goal indicators. Specifically, funding will support community-based development activities in chronically food insecure populations, providing an alternative to the use and monetization of non-emergency food assistance in those cases where in-kind food assistance is not a necessary component of the program or local procurement of food is more appropriate and efficient. Funding community development directly, rather than through food assistance is expected to increase the Title II food assistance resources available to meet emergency food needs. Economic resilience funds will also increase small-holder farmer access to markets in vulnerable areas through innovative local procurement mechanisms (e.g. Purchase for Progress), generating a “demand-pull” market impetus for expanded agricultural trade. Economic Resilience funds will also strengthen local disaster risk management systems, to help countries anticipate threats to agricultural development, adapt, and avoid major setbacks to agricultural development and nutrition results achieved by FTF.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: BFS contributes to economic growth performance in all countries assisted by USAID and other agencies with FTF programs. As collaborative efforts, the resulting program accomplishments cannot be attributed exclusively to BFS efforts. Because it is a technical bureau, BFS will measure its performance in terms of its provision of technical assistance and expertise to USAID missions, promotion of research and innovation, and management of programs that support USAID field operations and FTF’s research strategy. In FY 2011, BFS provided support in

implementation of M&E systems to FTF focus countries and activities that promoted accountability of and learning from our FTF investments.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: FTF provides increased investments to those countries that are ready for Phase II investments. Countries demonstrating readiness for large scale investment will be based on recommendations that take into account assessments of their CIPS, coordination and consultation with key stakeholders, and country leadership, commitment and capacity. As a result, performance is integrated into all budget and programmatic choices. The FY 2013 requests funds a robust M&E framework that has been integrated into FTF from the beginning to ensure FTF stays focused on maximizing results with the funds invested. The results framework outlines FTF goals and objectives, sets targets, examines the linkages between activities, and generally establishes an M&E standard that facilitates data collection and tracks progress against targets to measure impact.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: As a result of reviews and evaluations in FY 2013, BFS will increase technical assistance, training, local capacity, research, metrics, and M&E activities to those entities in greatest need. If countries do not continue to meet the requirements of Phase II funding, their funding will either be reduced and/or technical assistance will be provided to address any weaknesses. In FY 2011, BFS provided M&E technical assistance to FTF focus countries, working with missions to develop performance monitoring plans, integrate monitoring and evaluation into project designs, and discuss the FTF results framework and indicators to ensure understanding of usage and reporting requirements. BFS also designed and published nine M&E guidance volumes on data collection, baseline surveys, sampling, and monitoring of cross-cutting themes such as gender and global climate change.

Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), within the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID), brings together wide-ranging technical expertise and global operational capabilities which are essential to crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts.

In countries vulnerable to disasters and political instability, increased human rights abuses or violent conflict, DCHA strengthens resiliency by helping states and communities prepare for and mitigate the impacts of disasters; consolidate new, effective democratic institutions; and address underlying grievances that cause instability and conflict. During emergencies, DCHA provides life-saving humanitarian assistance and, in response to large-scale disasters, it deploys expert teams that are able to draw upon the full spectrum of the U.S. government's capabilities where needed and appropriate. After a disaster, DCHA promotes rapid and durable recovery by supporting livelihoods, markets, and the sustainable provision of basic services. In countries experiencing political crisis or emerging from authoritarianism or conflict, DCHA promotes peaceful political transitions by strengthening civil society and respect for human rights, facilitating reconciliation, supporting effective democratic governance, and fostering the resumption of basic economic activity.

DCHA's work in these four areas of crisis prevention, response, recovery, and transition efforts support economic, social, and political development, and helps protect development gains from being rolled back by disasters and conflict, thereby furthering U.S. national security broadly defined. DCHA's commitment to fostering democracy and human rights, and providing humanitarian assistance promotes and reflects core American values. In all programs, DCHA aims to empower and protect the most vulnerable groups and marginalized populations.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**978,928**	**2,319,015**	**2,242,035**	**-76,980**
Overseas Contingency Operations	**-**	**186,554**	**-**	**-186,554**
Complex Crises Fund	-	30,000	-	-30,000
International Disaster Assistance	-	150,000	-	-150,000
Transition Initiatives	-	6,554	-	-6,554
Enduring/Core Programs	**978,928**	**2,132,461**	**2,242,035**	**109,574**
Complex Crises Fund	39,920	10,000	50,000	40,000
Democracy Fund	47,821	46,770	-	-46,770
Development Assistance	96,830	104,650	116,435	11,785
Economic Support Fund	30,458	27,900	-	-27,900
Food for Peace Title II	-167,235	1,053,000	1,045,000	-8,000
Global Health Programs - USAID	12,974	15,000	13,000	-2,000
International Disaster Assistance	863,270	825,000	960,000	135,000
Transition Initiatives	54,890	50,141	57,600	7,459

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	**978,928**	**2,319,015**	**2,242,035**	**-76,980**
1 Peace and Security	**107,300**	**111,526**	**92,300**	**-19,226**
Complex Crises Fund	**39,920**	**40,000**	**50,000**	**10,000**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	39,920	40,000	50,000	10,000
Development Assistance	**15,280**	**14,300**	**5,300**	**-9,000**
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,800	800	1,800	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	13,480	13,500	3,500	-10,000
Economic Support Fund	**15,968**	**13,000**	**-**	**-13,000**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	15,968	13,000	-	-13,000
Transition Initiatives	**36,132**	**44,226**	**37,000**	**-7,226**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	36,132	44,226	37,000	-7,226
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**85,629**	**78,689**	**69,135**	**-9,554**
Democracy Fund	**47,821**	**46,770**	**-**	**-46,770**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	8,000	8,000	-	-8,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	30,325	29,270	-	-29,270
2.4 Civil Society	9,496	9,500	-	-9,500
Development Assistance	**14,550**	**14,550**	**48,535**	**33,985**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	3,425	3,425	10,375	6,950
2.2 Good Governance	3,575	3,575	6,575	3,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	2,625	2,625	21,910	19,285
2.4 Civil Society	4,925	4,925	9,675	4,750
Economic Support Fund	**4,500**	**4,900**	**-**	**-4,900**
2.2 Good Governance	4,500	4,900	-	-4,900
Transition Initiatives	**18,758**	**12,469**	**20,600**	**8,131**
2.2 Good Governance	9,914	4,500	10,000	5,500
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	7,605	7,969	8,600	631
2.4 Civil Society	1,239	-	2,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	**63,164**	**71,000**	**42,300**	**-28,700**
Development Assistance	**40,200**	**46,000**	**29,300**	**-16,700**
3.1 Health	7,069	11,500	5,000	-6,500
3.2 Education	13,931	11,500	10,700	-800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	19,200	23,000	13,600	-9,400
Economic Support Fund	**9,990**	**10,000**	**-**	**-10,000**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for	9,990	10,000	-	-10,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Vulnerable Populations				
Global Health Programs - USAID	**12,974**	**15,000**	**13,000**	**-2,000**
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	12,974	15,000	13,000	-2,000
4 Economic Growth	**5,000**	**8,500**	**11,000**	**2,500**
Development Assistance	**5,000**	**8,500**	**11,000**	**2,500**
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,500	11,000	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**717,835**	**2,049,300**	**2,027,300**	**-22,000**
Development Assistance	**21,800**	**21,300**	**22,300**	**1,000**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	500	-	-	-
5.2 Disaster Readiness	21,300	21,300	22,300	1,000
Food for Peace Title II	**-167,235**	**1,053,000**	**1,045,000**	**-8,000**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-167,235	1,016,000	1,045,000	29,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	37,000	-	-37,000
International Disaster Assistance	**863,270**	**975,000**	**960,000**	**-15,000**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	768,270	900,000	890,000	-10,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	95,000	75,000	70,000	-5,000

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	**978,928**	**2,319,015**	**2,242,035**	**-76,980**
1 Peace and Security	**107,300**	**111,526**	**92,300**	**-19,226**
1.5 Transnational Crime	1,800	800	1,800	1,000
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	105,500	110,726	90,500	-20,226
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**85,629**	**78,689**	**69,135**	**-9,554**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	11,425	11,425	10,375	-1,050
2.2 Good Governance	17,989	12,975	16,575	3,600
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	40,555	39,864	30,510	-9,354
2.4 Civil Society	15,660	14,425	11,675	-2,750
3 Investing in People	**63,164**	**71,000**	**42,300**	**-28,700**
3.1 Health	7,069	11,500	5,000	-6,500
3.2 Education	13,931	11,500	10,700	-800
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	42,164	48,000	26,600	-21,400
4 Economic Growth	**5,000**	**8,500**	**11,000**	**2,500**
4.8 Environment	5,000	8,500	11,000	2,500
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**717,835**	**2,049,300**	**2,027,300**	**-22,000**

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	601,535	1,916,000	1,935,000	19,000
5.2 Disaster Readiness	116,300	133,300	92,300	-41,000
of which: Objective 6	**90,902**	**39,800**	**61,000**	**21,200**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	8,465	7,300	5,000	-2,300
6.2 Administration and Oversight	82,437	32,500	56,000	23,500

Peace and Security

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, DA funding in the Peace and Security area will be essential to transmitting, strengthening, and applying conflict technical expertise in USAID Missions, and building conflict-management capacity in both USAID/Washington and in Missions. Funding will ensure that USAID's global programs are using the most effective tools to prevent, manage, and mitigate conflict, and that USAID programs in other sectors account for, and do not exacerbate, existing conflict dynamics.

Field Collaboration: DCHA utilizes cutting-edge applied research in programming in: conflict-affected environments; the nexus of climate change and conflict; social and institutional resiliencies, and other topics to maximize resources and enable USAID to effectively address the causes of instability, conflict, and extremism. DCHA will, leverage central funds to strengthen Mission conflict mitigation programs.

Strategic Partnerships: DCHA will expand its network of strategic partnerships by developing and launching up to two or three flagship partnerships with leading academic institutions, and by continuing to leverage current partnerships. These partnerships will help to refine the most field-relevant practices in conflict analysis and conflict-sensitive programming, and to apply the learning to the design of field programs, training implementing partners, and influencing donor practice.

Conflict Technical Assistance: DCHA will deliver and publish innovative conflict analysis, project-relevant technical, programming, and policy guidance in conflict and development. This will be achieved through robust engagement with key U.S. and donor stakeholders in conflict prevention, peace-building, and reconciliation.

Counter-Trafficking in Persons (C-TIP): C-TIP programming will include: a project in Senegal to integrate anti-trafficking activities into childhood education programs; and a project in Russia to support a mobile application to combat trafficking.

Transition Initiatives (TI)**:** DCHA will support conflict mitigation and reconciliation in strategic U.S. foreign policy countries by addressing key factors of instability at the local level, and by supporting host-government efforts to improve outreach communities that are marginalized, victimized by violence, or not integrated into the larger country political and social fabric. The TI account supports the principal civilian vehicle, the Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI), for addressing peace-building and stability objectives operationally in countries undergoing complex transitions. The requested increase in TI funding will enable USAID to respond more quickly and robustly to critical transitions, to implement better-designed programs, and to enable other parts of USAID and the U.S. Government to apply best practices of transition programming.

OTI programs will provide technical assistance to local government entities, the representatives of which serve as the first interlocutors with affected communities, and local partners that bring together opposition ethnic or social groups with innovative ideas on addressing areas of past dispute or conflict. In FY 2013, DCHA programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address underlying causes of instability; increase

access to information on peace, recovery, and development issues; and provide support to truth and reconciliation processes.

Complex Crises Fund (CCF): For FY 2013, CCF funding will be essential to ensuring that USAID and the Department of State are able to deploy resources effectively to respond rapidly to complex crises.

CCF-funded programming will contribute to the overall U.S. goal of supporting peace and stability in strategic U.S. foreign assistance countries. In FY 2013, CCF-funded programs will support the Department of State's and USAID's rapid-response capabilities for assistance activities to prevent or respond to emerging or unforeseen complex crises overseas. CCF-funded programs will work with relevant stakeholders to address the critical causes of instability, particularly where it has been difficult to predict opportunities or crises.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA programming in FY 2013 follows in the aftermath of the momentous uprisings of the Arab Spring, which has both transformed the political landscape of the Middle East and North Africa and inspired activists far beyond that region to speak out for their fundamental human rights. These events demonstrate that true stability derives from legitimate, effective governments that are responsive to the needs of their people. FY 2013 DA funding will enable the new Center of Excellence on Democracy, Human Rights and Governance (DRG) to work closely with Missions to systematically improve their knowledge of best practices in supporting DRG globally. The Center will serve as a model for USAID's transformation into an evidence-based learning organization, devoted to advancing best practices in the DRG field.

This technical leadership will allow USAID to effectively support programs that strengthen open and competitive political and electoral processes; the rule of law and respect for human rights; politically-active civil societies, labor unions, and independent media; anticorruption reforms; transparent and accountable governance; and reform of the security sector. DCHA will support political competition and consensus-building by responding to unanticipated political needs and opportunities by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Human rights considerations will be incorporated into all programming, and specific programs will focus on counter-trafficking in persons, atrocity prevention, transitional justice, gender equality, indigenous peoples, labor rights, and customary legal systems. Programs will also focus on building the capacity of host governments, civil-society organizations, and private-sector firms to receive and monitor direct grants from USAID, and supporting the work of these organizations—as well as political parties, and human-rights organizations--to provide an opportunity for open debate and dialogue to occur.

FY 2013 Governing Justly and Democratically (GJD) programs will continue to support innovative and catalytic projects to advance democratic governance as well as being responsive to crises and opportunities. In particular, FY 2013 GJD assistance will provide grants to local organizations both to build capacity and interest among community members in fair and credible electoral processes, and to work through advocacy or monitoring to improve the human rights situations in developing countries. DCHA will also work to integrate democracy, human rights, and governance into other development programming, and will fund impact evaluations, comparative studies, and survey work.

Elections and Political Processes (EPP) Fund: The EPP Fund enables DCHA to respond swiftly to urgent, unmet, and unpredictable elections and political processes needs, such as snap elections, coups, calls for transitional justice or power-sharing arrangements, transitions of newly elected leaders, and unexpected deaths of sitting presidents.

Labor program: In FY 2013, DCHA will continue to provide support to independent and democratic labor unions and organizations to strengthen their role in democratic governance as well as to develop labor assessment and programming tools that identify strategic points of intervention for labor programming. Projects under DCHA's Global Labor Program deal with labor and employment-related issues surrounding the acceptance of internationally-recognized labor standards and worker rights; capacity-building for labor organizations and trade unions; negotiating labor's role in national and international political arenas; and workplace-based health and safety interventions.

Internet Freedom: DCHA will continue to support programs that defend and promote a free and open Internet. The total amount of the FY 2013 Internet Freedom request is $27.5 million. This funding is allocated across three bureaus within USAID and the State Department: $2 million in USAID/DCHA, $17.5 million in the Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (State/DRL); $8 million in the Bureau of Near Eastern Affairs (State/NEA), Near Eastern Regional Democracy program (NERD).

Transition Initiatives (TI): OTI programming in FY 2013 will foster stability, peace and reconciliation, and improved community-government linkages in conflict-prone and other priority countries for U.S. foreign assistance.

OTI's GJD programs will focus on supporting local peace processes, building confidence and trust between government and communities, encouraging broad-based community participation in decision-making, and increasing access to public information. TI funds will support political competition and consensus-building by increasing the technical and operational capacity of key organizations and reform-minded government actors, building confidence among and between political leaders and civil society, and strengthening democratic institutions. Additionally, programs will focus on supporting nongovernmental organizations, political parties, and human rights organizations in raising public awareness and enabling open public discussions of current topics directly related to a country's transition away from conflict, new peace efforts, or reconciliation.

TI funds will support nascent civil society organizations and community groups by helping them develop and carry out community-focused activities that address central issues related to conflict. DCHA will provide technical assistance for local innovative media initiatives and rapid responses that positively engage those groups most affected by instability and conflict.

Investing in People

Development Assistance (DA): FY 2013 funds will be used for three programs: the American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA), the Leahy War Victims Fund (WVF), and the Victims of Torture program (VOT).

WVF and VOT are part of a portfolio of five programs that comprise the Special Programs to Address the Needs of Survivors (SPANS). These programs ensure that efforts to protect vulnerable populations and promote opportunities for their improved safety, security, and well-being are informed by sound principles and approaches. WVF resources will provide rehabilitation services to people living with disabilities as a result of armed conflict. WVF is based upon the premise that the provision of affordable, appropriate prosthetics and orthotics-including quality limbs, wheelchairs, and other orthopedic services-is a critical humanitarian need, but only the first step. In recent years, WVF has expanded its approach to support a range of comprehensive assistance designed to help individuals with disabilities rebuild their lives, return to independent living, and secure inclusion in the social and economic mainstream. In addition to its provision of prosthetics and rehabilitation services, WVF funds are used to influence state-of-the-art rehabilitation technology and to influence policy and laws of host-country governments as they pertain to

people with disabilities. Central to this is support of initiatives to address appropriate vocational rehabilitation and to advocate for, and change, physical and social barriers in transportation, infrastructure, and political participation.

VOT works through nongovernmental organizations to assist in the treatment and rehabilitation of individuals who suffer from physical and psychological effects of torture by providing direct services to them and their families, strengthening the capacity of country-based institutions in their service-delivery, and increasing the level of knowledge and understanding about the needs of torture victims.

American Schools and Hospitals Abroad (ASHA) funds will be used for the construction and renovation of facilities and the purchase of equipment that improves access to higher education, critical medical services, and education opportunities for local populations, and also demonstrates American ideas and practices abroad.

Global Health Programs (GHP): In FY 2013, the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund (DCOF) programs will focus primarily on children affected by war, children with disabilities, and other disenfranchised or unaccompanied children by providing support to reinforce coping strategies and address family and community structures in the midst of conflict, crisis, or economic stress. DCOF developed programs to strengthen the economic capacities of vulnerable families to provide for their children's needs. It is also participating in a pioneering effort to develop and strengthen national child protection systems, and is helping build networks of key actors to improve policies and state-of-the-art in programming to benefit vulnerable children and families.

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): DCHA climate-change programming will contribute to the President's Global Climate Change Initiative and the USAID Strategy for Climate Change and Development through an integrated Bureau-wide focus on the needs of the most vulnerable. DCHA's climate-change programming identifies and strengthens fragile systems, and builds resiliency for the most vulnerable with the goal of reducing the need for future humanitarian intervention. To meet this goal, DCHA will support programs that build resilience to climate-change impacts through conflict-sensitive disaster-risk reduction and governance programs at community, civil society, and government and political levels. These climate-change investments will be carefully coordinated and integrated with other DCHA investments in humanitarian assistance, disaster-risk reduction, democratization, crisis and recovery, as well as with the Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWS NET). Further, working closely with Agency constituencies through the development of analytical capacities, DCHA will help ensure that climate-change adaptation interventions that focus on broad-based economic growth outcomes will bridge humanitarian and development objectives.

Humanitarian Assistance

DCHA's assistance not only saves lives and reduces suffering; it also supports host governments' efforts to respond to the critical needs of their own people during disasters, recovery, and the transition from emergency to development.

Development Assistance (DA): This funding is critical for supporting DCHA programs in humanitarian assistance by providing technical assistance, training, and invaluable early-warning systems. These funds allow DCHA to be more prepared to respond to crises effectively, efficiently, and expeditiously. For technical support, the Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA) Project helps to strengthen U.S. capacity to design, implement, monitor, and evaluate Food for Peace Title II programs. FANTA research includes community and livelihood resilience in risky environments, agriculture-access-nutrition linkages, integrating Title II with other U.S. programs, emergency and therapeutic feeding and infant and

young child feeding focusing on the prevention of malnutrition in children under two years of age, women's nutrition issues and the relationship between gender and food security, and food security and nutrition interventions in high HIV/AIDS-prevalence contexts. DCHA also supports the Technical and Operational Performance Support (TOPS) Program, which aims to strengthen the capacity of USAID food aid partners and improve the quality and effectiveness of food aid implementation by fostering collaboration, innovation, and knowledge sharing on food security and nutrition best practices. TOPS capacity building efforts focus on the following technical areas: nutrition and food technology, agriculture, social and behavior change, monitoring and evaluation, gender equity, emergencies and commodity management, and knowledge management and network strengthening.

FEWS NET provides independent and timely information on food security conditions and their impacts on vulnerable populations. USAID relies on FEWS NET information heavily to plan DCHA's response to humanitarian crises and support the Agency's ability to prepare, which saves more lives and allows for better use of all available resources. DA funding also supports DCHA partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, and the U.S. Geological Service. These relationships assist DCHA in expanding its expertise in remote monitoring of weather, agricultural conditions, market prices, and food trade patterns.

International Disaster Assistance (IDA): The FY 2013 request for the IDA account will provide humanitarian relief and rehabilitation to vulnerable populations in foreign countries affected by natural and man-made disasters, and for activities that build resiliency and reduce vulnerability to disaster hazards. Intended beneficiaries include disaster and conflict-affected individuals, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). In FY 2013, natural disasters, civil strife, adverse climate changes, food insecurity, and prolonged displacement of populations will continue to hinder the advancement of development and stability. As the lead Federal agency for international disaster response, USAID will use funds provided through the IDA account to coordinate whole-of-government responses to overseas disasters. The account funds the deployment of U.S. disaster experts to recommend the most effective, appropriate, and efficient solutions in the immediate hours and days following a disaster. The request will allow the United States to demonstrate the goodwill of the American people by responding quickly, robustly, and effectively with basic life-saving or life-sustaining assistance, such as safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene information, basic health and nutrition services, shelter, household commodities, seeds, tools, livelihoods assistance, appropriate responses to child protection and gender-based violence, technical expertise, and additional support to millions of disaster-affected individuals worldwide. Responses emphasize best practices for assisting vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly and persons with disabilities.

The FY 2013 IDA request also includes up to $366 million for the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP) administered by DCHA's Office of Food for Peace. EFSP addresses high-priority, immediate emergency food security needs by providing grants for the local or regional procurement of food commodities and other interventions, such as cash or vouchers for the purchase of food. EFSP provides DCHA with flexibility in responding to emergencies in those instances when, USAID programs funded under Food for Peace Title II--which provides USG in-kind food assistance-- cannot arrive in a sufficiently timely manner or when food is already available on the local market but inaccessible to would-be beneficiaries. The EFSP offers the potential to increase the number of beneficiaries reached through the cost-savings associated with transportation costs, which are greatly reduced in some cases as a result of local and regional procurement.

Food for Peace Title II: Title II resources relieve the imminent threats of starvation and malnutrition in times of conflict, emergency, and dangerous instability. Title II resources provide U.S. commodities around the world in emergencies, staff for program monitoring and evaluation, product development such as new ready-to-eat foods for use in emergencies, and reviews of Title II programs such as the Food Aid Quality Review completed by Tufts University in FY 2011. Title II resources support emergency relief

and recovery and the restoration of sustainable livelihoods by strengthening local capacity to respond to humanitarian needs and engage in disaster risk reduction.

USAID also uses Title II resources for multi-year development-oriented programs that improve the long-term food security of food insecure people. These resources are furthered by our request of $60 million in the Development Assistance (DA) account for Community Development funding to be made available to Title II partners for community-based development programming, bringing the total funding available for these types of programs to $450 million in FY 2013. These resources are discussed further in their relevant country chapters.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: DCHA continued to use monitoring and evaluation of program and financial performance in FY 2011 to inform policy and programmatic decision-making and ensure good stewardship of resources. In addition to the performance indicators reported in this Congressional Budget Justification, DCHA uses a variety of measures to monitor progress in its programs. Offices within the Bureau conduct annual program reviews to inform strategic decisions regarding funding. In support of the Agency's new Evaluation Policy, DCHA conducts rigorous analyses of programs for performance as well as impact evaluations to measure effectiveness. Specifically, DCHA applies industry standards for impact evaluation in the areas of democracy, human rights, and governance through the Evaluating Democracy & Governance Effectiveness—Impact Evaluation (EDGE-IE) program. The goal of EDGE-IE is to create comparative knowledge about the effectiveness of democracy, human rights, and governance programs, which the Bureau uses to assist Missions in applying this knowledge to programs. The program, which started in FY2011, supports impact evaluations in the areas of local government accountability and political participation. This effort, combined with increases in the use of surveys, organization of conferences to develop-evidence based guidance on addressing development challenges in select DRG areas, and sectoral assessments, allows DCHA to further the goal of transforming USAID into an organization that designs programs based on results.

DCHA also is leading the rollout of USAID's Implementation & Procurement Reform Objective 1 (Government-to-Government Assistance) and Objectives 2 (Local Capacity Development), and in doing so, is designing trainings and tools that will be used by USAID missions to evaluate their programs' capacity for incorporating government-to-government assistance and local civil society development. The purpose of these tools is to help missions think creatively about ways in which they can use host country organizations and mechanisms to achieve programmatic goals, thus creating bottom-up development that is sustainable and owned by the people who are its beneficiaries.

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Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a follow up to the publication of the recommendations for improving the nutritional quality of food aid, USAID's Delivering Improved Nutrition, in April, 2011, DCHA has already begun to work with its partners: the U.S. Department of Agriculture, World Food Program, industry and Private Voluntary Organizations to implement the recommended changes. These changes will guide a major transformation of food aid. In FY 2013, DCHA expects that the effectiveness studies of the new formulation of fortified, blended flours and fortified oil will be carried out, alongside of field trials of changes in packing size and guidance for the use of the foods. In addition, DCHA will be documenting the evidence related to cost-effectiveness of the nine new or reformulated products that will be on line. There will be specialized products meant to be used in specific contexts to achieve explicit nutritional outcomes in targeted populations, particularly older infants and young children, as well as pregnant and lactating mothers. These complement the traditional food basket of cereals, legumes and oil or address specific nutritional needs. We expect to be procuring a certain amount of ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTFs), which are specifically formulated for community-based treatment of severe acute malnutrition, as well as some ready-to-use supplementary foods (RUSFs) for children suffering from moderate acute malnutrition. We expect to continue procuring US-made Emergency Food Meal Replacements, developed through a USAID-DOD partnership, based on recommendations of the Institute of Medicine so that we will have pre-positioned food available for populations in sudden onset emergencies that can be air dropped if necessary. The first deployment of these foods will be made during 2012, and results will be documented and assessed for further procurements.

In complex and transitional environments, DCHA uses rolling assessment methods, which allow for real-time adjustments to programs in the midst of fluid environments to direct programs as the situation in countries change.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: With the new USAID Evaluation Policy, we expect an increase in evaluations. For example, the most recently funded Complex Crises Fund programs have final evaluations built into the monitoring and evaluation plans and budget and stronger monitoring and evaluation methods will be applied in the future.

DCHA's capacity to monitor the performance of its programs and evaluate the extent to which its programs are meeting the goals of the program relies on a combination of program funding and USAID operating expenses funding included in the FY 2013 request.

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

Country	FY 2010	Disaster Type	FY 2011	Disaster Type
Afghanistan	29,928	Complex Emergency	30,524	Complex Emergency
Benin			1,240	Flood
Burkina Faso	655	Flood	1,200	Flood
Central African Republic			2,000	Complex Emergency
Chad	8,630	Complex Emergency	8,965	Complex Emergency
Chile	8,874	Earthquake		
Colombia	701	Fire	1,011	Flood
Cote d'Ivoire			7,961	Complex Emergency
Democratic Republic of Congo	23,901	Complex Emergency	33,511	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia	23,239	Complex Emergency	10,433	Complex Emergency
Ethiopia			24,682	Drought
Haiti	367,589	Earthquake	38,842	Earthquake
Haiti	642	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	40,218	Epidemic/Health Emergency
Guatemala	1,477	Storm		
Indonesia	7,839	Earthquake	1,661	Volcano
Indonesia			709	Tsunami
Iraq	40,950	Complex Emergency	23,801	Complex Emergency
Japan			6,604	Earthquake
Kenya	10,204	Food Security	26,648	Food Security
Kyrgyzstan	9,833	Complex Emergency		
Liberia			3,980	Complex Emergency
Libya			13,168	Complex Emergency
Madagascar	900	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	2,000	Infestation
Madagascar	300	Drought		
New Zealand			3,717	Earthquake
Niger	15,806	Food Security	13,659	Food Security
Pakistan	18,550	Complex Emergency	281	Complex Emergency
Pakistan	115,006	Flood	114,620	Flood
Philippines	6,022	Storm	1,200	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon
Somalia	16,667	Complex Emergency	46,620	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka	9,743	Complex Emergency	4,390	Complex Emergency
Sri Lanka			1,997	Flood
Sudan	34,804	Complex Emergency	124,245	Complex Emergency
Sudan (Darfur)	58,053	Complex Emergency	71,037	Complex Emergency
Tajikistan	1,736	Flood		
Vietnam	1,006	Hurricane/Cyclone/Typhoon	50	Flood
Western Samoa	1,421	Tsunami		
Yemen	10,929	Complex Emergency	14,975	Complex Emergency
Zimbabwe	20,397	Complex Emergency	13,023	Complex Emergency
Other Disaster Responses				
Africa Region	2,052		1,445	
Asia Region	3,302		1,836	
Europe / Middle East Region	1,305		1,031	
Latin America / Caribbean Region	2,144		1,299	
Preparedness/Mitigation/Planning	59,514		103,803	
Operations / Program Support	58,511		64,392	
Grand Total	972,630		862,778	

* Figures above include USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) obligations of regular International Disaster Assistance (IDA) funds, as well as supplemental IDA funds for Haiti and other urgent humanitarian requirements world-wide. In addition to the IDA funding shown above, OFDA also obligated the following funds: in FY 2010, $0.5 million of Development Assistance (DA) for Niger and $0.349 million of DA for monitoring and evaluation; and in FY 2011 $0.7 million of DA for global climate change activities.

Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT) is the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) technical leadership hub for multiple key development objectives such as education, economic growth, and the environment. The Bureau is working with missions to increase innovative, evidence-based program design and evaluation as well as to support host-country driven development goals. In FY 2013, the Bureau will continue to deepen its technical leadership via support to high-quality, scalable pilot programs, research, and systematic monitoring and evaluation to advance effective and strategically sound development. Economic growth and trade programs will promote increased host country capacity to develop and implement effective macroeconomic and trade policies and to manage donor resources transparently and efficiently. As many developing economies are projected to grow over the next two years, such investments are critical to ensuring gains are sustainable and that these economies are equipped with the tools needed to be strong trading partners for a revitalized U.S. economy.

EGAT is also leading efforts to develop and implement USAID strategies and policies on gender, climate change, service delivery, water, and economic growth. As the technical hub for the Agency's work in multiple sectors, this request allows EGAT to equip economists with analytical and quantitative skills to evaluate the costs and benefits of programs across sectors and train engineers to establish standards for quality infrastructure projects in some of the world's most challenging environments. USAID will continue to partner with other U.S. Government agencies including the Department of State, Overseas Private Investment Corporation, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), the Department of Education, and the Department of Energy to bring USAID's unique capacities in areas ranging from microenterprise to renewable energy. Partnerships leverage the experience and resources of the broader U.S. Government and private sector to achieve a broad range of development aims.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**208,852**	**161,052**	**182,700**	**21,648**
Development Assistance	181,000	145,700	169,200	23,500
Economic Support Fund	15,352	15,352	13,500	-1,852
Food for Peace Title II	12,500	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	**208,852**	**161,052**	**182,700**	**21,648**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**4,935**	**1,250**	**950**	**-300**
Development Assistance	**1,135**	**1,250**	**950**	**-300**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	-	-1,000

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
2.2 Good Governance	1,050	250	950	700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	85	-	-	-
Economic Support Fund	**3,800**	**-**	**-**	**-**
2.2 Good Governance	3,800	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	**41,941**	**31,710**	**42,050**	**10,340**
Development Assistance	**41,941**	**31,710**	**42,050**	**10,340**
3.1 Health	8,915	8,915	7,800	-1,115
3.2 Education	30,100	21,795	33,750	11,955
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,926	1,000	500	-500
4 Economic Growth	**161,976**	**128,092**	**139,700**	**11,608**
Development Assistance	**137,924**	**112,740**	**126,200**	**13,460**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,501	3,822	3,500	-322
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,812	3,422	3,500	78
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	1,000	3,500	2,500
4.4 Infrastructure	4,385	750	6,000	5,250
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	7,949	2,641	5,000	2,359
4.7 Economic Opportunity	15,724	6,311	12,200	5,889
4.8 Environment	101,553	94,794	92,500	-2,294
Economic Support Fund	**11,552**	**15,352**	**13,500**	**-1,852**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	-	5,000	9,000	4,000
4.2 Trade and Investment	3,802	5,000	4,500	-500
4.3 Financial Sector	1,000	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,500	3,000	-	-3,000
4.7 Economic Opportunity	5,250	2,352	-	-2,352
Food for Peace Title II	**12,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	-	-	-

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)	**208,852**	**161,052**	**182,700**	**21,648**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**4,935**	**1,250**	**950**	**-300**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	1,000	-	-1,000
2.2 Good Governance	4,850	250	950	700
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	85	-	-	-
3 Investing in People	**41,941**	**31,710**	**42,050**	**10,340**

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3.1 Health	8,915	8,915	7,800	-1,115
3.2 Education	30,100	21,795	33,750	11,955
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	2,926	1,000	500	-500
4 Economic Growth	**161,976**	**128,092**	**139,700**	**11,608**
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	1,501	8,822	12,500	3,678
4.2 Trade and Investment	9,614	8,422	8,000	-422
4.3 Financial Sector	2,000	1,000	3,500	2,500
4.4 Infrastructure	4,385	750	6,000	5,250
4.5 Agriculture	12,500	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	9,449	5,641	5,000	-641
4.7 Economic Opportunity	20,974	8,663	12,200	3,537
4.8 Environment	101,553	94,794	92,500	-2,294
of which: Objective 6	**31,586**	**37,496**	**43,560**	**6,064**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	6,608	12,245	13,510	1,265
6.2 Administration and Oversight	24,978	25,251	30,050	4,799

Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): In FY 2013, the Bureau will continue to mobilize resources from the private sector and other donors to match USAID funds and target gaps in services that disadvantage women and girls. The Bureau will provide technical assistance to field missions to implement the Agency's new gender policy and will work to build gender equality in areas such as water, the Global Climate Change and Feed the Future initiatives, and in humanitarian assistance situations. This work often provides a foundation on which water, economic development, infrastructure planning and other programs build.

Investing in People

Development Assistance (DA): Recognizing the critical role that quality education plays in economic growth, promoting democratic governance and improving health incomes, EGAT will continue to promote the implementation of programs aligned with USAID's new education strategy and its interlinked goals. This includes improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015, improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to contribute to country development goals and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners.

The FY 2013 request will support the collection and dissemination of evidence on approaches to effective education programming; increase the capacity of USAID and its partners to provide sound education services; and work with multilateral partners such as the Global Partnership for Education to advance the goals of USAID's education strategy. This request supports university partnerships that aim to improve the quality, contributions, and accessibility of higher education. Specifically, funding will be used to support partnerships between U.S. and developing country universities to build capacity in science and technology. Recognizing the global demand for more strategic and effective youth programming in line with USAID's new youth policy, the request will support investments in youth, communities, and systems that enable young people to shape their futures.

Funds also will support programs that address equality of access to education and health, with special emphasis on literacy and combating gender-based violence. A partnership with Visa, AusAid and the Groupe Spéciale Mobile Association will continue to increase women's access to mobile technologies to promote improved health, education and economic growth outcomes in developing countries.

The Bureau will also lead implementation of the USAID's new water development strategy, to be released in FY 2012, which will require support to missions and technical training that address policy, infrastructure, and capacity needs. The Bureau's integrated approach to water resources management seeks to balance water demand with supply and ecosystem requirements, improve governance and reform, and encourage stakeholder participation. The Bureau will continue to use funds to pursue alliances with the private sector, foundations, other donors and the World Bank in the water sector. Successful partnerships, such as an ongoing collaboration with Coca-Cola that has leveraged $15 million in private funds to provide improved access to clean water for 500,000 people, will continue through 2013.

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): In an ongoing effort to provide a sound macroeconomic foundation for growth, the Bureau will work closely with missions to improve policy dialogue with host governments and provide technical assistance to key ministries in order to foster sound economic governance. To promote private sector competitiveness, the Bureau will work with missions and other development organizations to streamline laws, regulations, and other aspects of the business-enabling environment, including a focus on Feed the Future and Partnership for Growth countries. In FY 2013, EGAT will also help countries improve their trade and investment portfolios in order to promote economic growth. Assistance will focus on reducing trade barriers in developing countries' export and domestic markets. Reducing trade barriers creates more open and competitive markets, increasing market access opportunities for U.S. exports. The Bureau's work will also include both meeting new requirements that result from completed trade negotiations and assisting missions in implementing World Trade Organization rules that foster international trade. In this context, funds will support the analysis of security, health, safety, governance, infrastructure and the environment.

In FY 2013, EGAT will continue to foster financial inclusion through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, micro-savings and technology-based solutions. The Bureau will also analyze poverty trends and better support the chronically poor in accessing and leveraging economic assistance provided through USAID and continue a DCA subsidy program as a part of USAID Forward to finance micro-and small enterprises.

EGAT will help create new approaches to inclusive market development in which the poor both contribute to and benefit from economic growth. To this end, assistance will support pathways out of poverty by linking microenterprises to expanding value chains and increasing the ability of financial institutions to reach the very poor. EGAT will place special emphasis on mobile banking as a cost-effective tool for reaching rural areas that traditional microfinance institutions have not been able to penetrate. The FY 2013 request also funds the Microenterprise Results Report and Poverty Assessment Tools.

Strengthening the capacity of governing institutions to secure property rights and maximize resource productivity while protecting natural assets is critical for achieving economic growth, food security and healthy ecosystems. The Bureau will continue to support missions in achieving these aims, building on local development priorities, capacity and systems. In FY 2013, the Bureau's sustainable land management and land tenure efforts will continue to invest in analysis and research to deepen the understanding of the economic and governance drivers that contribute to a healthy environment, resilience to climate shocks, and food security. EGAT will also continue communication, and stakeholder outreach related to tenure and sustainable land management.

Biodiversity is critical to sustainable economic development, human health, and livelihoods. In FY 2013, the Bureau's programs will advance integrated approaches to conserving biodiversity that provide food security, health, climate change, economic growth, and other benefits through improved ecosystem management. EGAT programs will promote best practices in landscape and seascape conservation, transboundary initiatives, natural resource governance, planning and mitigation of major infrastructure, and conservation enterprises. The Bureau will develop and promote techniques for USAID programs to better measure the impacts of conservation and forestry programs. EGAT will strengthen forest conservation programs through active participation with other U.S. Government agencies on bilateral agreements, targeted multilateral efforts, and collaboration with the private sector to ensure forestry is legal and sustainable. Efforts to support certified compliance with Lacey Act prohibitions on illegal logging by working with local producers and global buyers will continue.

In FY 2013, EGAT will support the President's Global Climate Change Initiative. The Bureau will provide current information and science available to local leaders and stakeholders so that they can identify and address climate change vulnerabilities. EGAT will work with NASA to expand the Regional Visualization and Monitoring System (SERVIR), a global network of regional centers that integrate geospatial, satellite and ground data for host country governments' and citizens' use to three additional hubs, doubling its coverage. SERVIR is being used to forecast floods in East Africa, map glaciers in the Himalayas, and share information that governments, businesses and households need through a web-based geospatial platform. The Bureau will continue to evolve its portfolio to respond to information needs in areas such as National Adaptation Plans, and issues of governance and gender in adaptation programming. Programs will support an active exchange of lessons learned among officials grappling with similar climate change challenges. The Bureau will further the Agency's research agenda by piloting and evaluating strategies for making investments in water supply and sanitation, energy, and urban infrastructure less vulnerable to a changing climate.

EGAT will continue to take a leadership role in implementing the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development program (EC-LEDS) and work in collaboration with missions to support implementation of LEDS in countries with motivated counterparts. The Bureau will assist field staff working with countries on how to build support for policy change, strengthen government analytical and planning capacity, and spur local companies to transition more quickly to new technologies through changes to the investment environment. Working closely with other U.S. Government agencies, EGAT will support participatory, economy-wide planning and identify key opportunities to help partner countries achieve low emission economic development. Efforts to support innovation and provide leadership to the international community in areas such as Measureable, Reportable and Verifiable climate change actions, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, and mitigation opportunities in sectors such as agriculture will continue.

As part of its support for LEDS, EGAT will also increase developing countries' readiness for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) by supporting the application of scientific research via new tools and training. For instance, the Bureau will improve forest carbon measurement and monitoring and provide tools to governments and other stakeholders to improve forest planning by increasing access and analysis of forest and other natural resource data. Other programs will help build an enabling environment for carbon markets in order to increase country capacity to incorporate effective social and environmental safeguards into REDD+ programs.

In FY 2013, the Bureau will partner with missions in countries with a large emission reduction potential to undertake energy sector reforms that are preconditions for sustainable clean energy development, including policy, legal, regulatory, and financial reforms. Finally, the Bureau will support integrating climate change into USAID's country development strategies and programs to build climate resilience and favor lower-emission approaches across USAID's development portfolio.

Economic Support Fund (ESF): In order to promote transparency in financial management, the Bureau will continue to implement the Fiscal Transparency Enhancement Initiative (FTEI). FTEI will support a small number of country-owned and developed programs designed to improve fiscal transparency and capitalize on U.S. Government commitment to the Open Government Initiative.

Complementing DA-funded programs, the Bureau will promote expanded trade ties between the United States and key developing country partners. This support will help reduce transaction costs by streamlining administrative procedures through single window applications, implementing transparent and efficient customs procedures such as advance rulings and risk assessment, and promoting modernization of port and other trade infrastructure. This work will be coordinated with the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, the Department of Homeland Security's Customs and Border Protection Commission, and other relevant U.S. Government agencies.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: EGAT undertook several M&E efforts in FY 2011 by:

- Completing seven evaluations and commissioning even more in FY 2012, including both performance and impact evaluations. The Bureau is also increasing capacity of individual offices including climate change, education, and gender to better implement effective M&E.

- Reengineering and streamlining foreign assistance economic growth and education indicators to advance USAID Forward goals.

- Developing methodologies for tracking biophysical change in landscapes where USAID is investing in food security. By linking geospatial analysis with on-farm technologies and management practices, USAID will build evidence on technology packages that maximize production while limiting negative environmental impacts. The long-term results will help inform future programming in Feed the Future and identify correlations between sound resource management, food security and health.

- Finalizing an impact evaluation of an agricultural input program in Zambia (PROFIT Zambia).

- Identifying information/evidence gaps in sectoral strategic goals and framing priority research/evaluation questions. These questions will be used as a framework for collaboration with field missions on specific program evaluations.

- Working with multilateral partners like the Global Partnership for Education to strengthen evaluation related to reading as well as education in conflict and crisis environments.

- Launching a program in support of the Global Climate Change Initiative to assist missions in developing M &E plans, collecting baseline information, and conducting key evaluations.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: EGAT and USAID missions were able to draw important conclusions and take targeted action based on the efforts noted above. For example:

- Findings from the evaluation of PROFIT Zambia were used to inform the mission's Feed the Future strategy. The evaluation recommended emphasis on policy dialogue and transparency, a focus on a particular region, a baseline calculated using ongoing government data to enable quantitative impact assessment of Feed the Future, and increased attention to addressing gender constraints to women's access to project services.

EGAT used findings from an evaluation of SERVIR-Mesoamerica program for improved decision-making by governments in the countries of Central America and the Dominican Republic. The evaluation highlighted issues with stakeholder involvement and outreach that have been addressed in the design of a follow-on program in Mesoamerica as well as for new SERVIR hubs that will be established in 2012 in Asia and Africa.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: EGAT has been key in developing and implementing strategies in Education and Global Climate Change, as well as leading M&E in these sectors. In education, the Bureau is collaborating with regional bureaus and missions, and with external partners to develop a rich evaluation agenda. This agenda focuses on a set of research questions that will advance the Agency's Education Strategy.

Across sectors, EGAT's experience with pilot projects and evaluations described above has led directly to changes in mission program designs (as in the design of the follow-on to PROFIT Zambia), as well as to activities inadequately linked to USAID strategy and best practices being discontinued (as with field activities in the education sector that are not linked to USAID's education strategy's three key goals). The completion of six gender-based pilot projects has led to a more selective program focus in future efforts.

Global Health

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the Global Health Initiative (GHI) in order to save lives and improve health outcomes in the developing world in ways that maximize the impact of U.S. assistance. Improving the health of people in the developing world drives economic growth, supports educational attainment, enables participation in democracy, and strengthens families, communities and countries.

In addition to providing technical assistance, training, and commodity support in developing countries, the Bureau will foster increased interagency coordination of U.S. global health efforts and lead the adoption of state-of-the-art programming and alignment with national governments and other donors.

The Bureau's work improves access and quality of services for maternal and child health, nutrition, voluntary family planning and reproductive health, and prevents and treats HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), and other infectious diseases. To achieve the GHI goals, the Bureau assists developing country programs in designing and implementing state-of-the-art public health approaches that can achieve cost-effective program impact. In addition, the Bureau provides technical assistance to missions to scale up interventions and take advantage of economies of scale in procurement, technical services, and commodities. To promote sustainability, the Bureau helps expand health systems and the health workforce by adopting and scaling up proven health interventions across programs and countries. This approach improves health in ways that foster sustainable, effective, and efficient country-led public health programs. Finally, to promote the learning agenda, the Bureau funds dissemination of best practices, monitoring and evaluation, expansion of innovative technology and practices, and research on high-impact interventions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**320,991**	**354,094**	**355,929**	**1,835**
Global Health Programs - USAID	320,991	354,094	355,929	1,835

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Global Health (GH)	**320,991**	**354,094**	**355,929**	**1,835**
3 Investing in People	**320,991**	**354,094**	**355,929**	**1,835**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**320,991**	**354,094**	**355,929**	**1,835**
3.1 Health	320,991	354,094	355,929	1,835

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Global Health (GH)	**320,991**	**354,094**	**355,929**	**1,835**
3 Investing in People	**320,991**	**354,094**	**355,929**	**1,835**
3.1 Health	320,991	354,094	355,929	1,835
of which: Objective 6	**16,695**	**15,134**	**14,557**	**-577**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	5,605	3,607	3,343	-264
6.2 Administration and Oversight	11,090	11,527	11,214	-313

Investing in People

Global Health Programs (GHP) - USAID: The requested funding will contribute to improving the health of vulnerable populations in developing countries. To reduce mortality, GH and its partners will identify and expand the use of key health interventions, such as immunization; prevention and treatment of diarrhea, pneumonia, and newborn infections; point-of-use water treatment and other interventions to improve water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; and improved maternal care during pregnancy, childbirth, and the post-partum period, including new approaches to the control of post-partum hemorrhage (the leading cause of maternal mortality in the developing world). Fistula prevention and rehabilitation and polio eradication will continue to be a priority. Health programs will be further integrated across sectors to achieve greater efficiencies and reach in Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programming, particularly in the areas of family planning, nutrition, and infectious diseases. GH will continue to provide technical leadership globally in support of research to test and bring to scale low-cost, high-impact interventions that bring essential services to the communities where they are needed most. Further, USAID will develop the tools and approaches needed to disseminate best practices, and to strengthen health systems and the health workforce to support and sustain these improvements.

Nutrition is a key point of intersection between food security and health, and is a key outcome for both the GHI and Feed the Future. GH will provide leadership and technical assistance to priority countries in both initiatives to facilitate introduction and scale up of nutrition activities, with a focus on a child's first 1,000 days –from conception to age two– to achieve maximum impact. Investments include expanding the evidence base for nutrition to guide policy reform, product development, and better nutrition programs; building capacity to design, implement, and report on food and nutrition programs while strengthening coordination and integration with other programs; and introducing or expanding comprehensive, evidence-based packages of interventions to prevent and treat undernutrition. This package of interventions encompasses social and behavior change communications to improve nutrition practices, diet diversification, and delivery of nutrition services, including nutrient supplementation and management of acute malnutrition.

GH will exercise global leadership and provide missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health. Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of the tools and models to share best practices related to the key elements of successful family planning (FP) programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/MCH and FP/HIV

integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for FP and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

GH will significantly contribute to meeting the targets set out in the Tom Lantos and Henry J. Hyde United States Global Leadership Against HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria Reauthorization Act of 2008. In HIV/AIDS, GH will provide global technical leadership in prevention, care, and treatment interventions, and will support monitoring and evaluation, health systems strengthening, central procurement of pharmaceuticals and other products, and HIV-vaccine applied research and development. Bilateral country programs will be supported through the Partnership for Supply Chain Management, a project that ensures constant and cost-effective availability of essential commodities. The Bureau will continue to support public health evaluations, set the research agenda in the prevention of HIV transmission, provide care for orphans and vulnerable children, and lead in building human capacity in the countries in which USAID works and in meeting the food and nutrition needs of individuals and communities suffering from HIV/AIDS.

In TB, GH will accelerate U.S. partnerships with key countries to scale up and enhance the effectiveness of their TB programs, further supporting the goals and objectives of the Global Plan to Stop TB 2006-2015. Specifically, the Bureau will help improve the detection and treatment of TB for all patients and support the scale-up of prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) within national TB programs through infection control, routine surveillance, and the introduction of new diagnostics, and improved access to second-line treatment. Also, in coordination with the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, GH will expand coverage of TB/HIV co-infection interventions, including HIV testing of TB patients and effective referral; TB screening of HIV patients; implementation of intensified case finding for TB; Isoniazid Preventive Therapy; and TB infection control. GH will continue to support ongoing research on new anti-TB drugs and TB drug resistance.

In malaria, GH will continue to provide leadership for the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) including technical assistance to countries for the introduction and scale-up of cost-effective mechanisms to support malaria prevention and treatment programs, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies, and interventions to address malaria in pregnancy. The Bureau will work with countries to improve the quality and effectiveness of medicines - in large part by combating the availability of substandard and counterfeit medicines intended to treat malaria. In South East Asia, the Bureau will work with regional partners to contain the artemisinin-resistant falciparum parasite and support additional studies in the region to assess the extent of resistance. The Bureau will provide technical assistance for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impact of malaria control interventions at the country level. In addition, the Bureau will support the development of malaria vaccine candidates, new malaria drugs and other malaria-related research, and promote international malaria partnerships. This includes a broad range of partners, most importantly national governments, as well as multilateral and bilateral institutions and private sector organizations.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

As a technical bureau, GH contributes to the health performance in all countries assisted by USAID health programs, but cannot attribute countries' performance directly to Bureau efforts. GH measures its performance by how much or how well it provides technical assistance and expertise to USAID Missions, promotes research and innovation, and manages implementation mechanisms that support USAID field operations. In FY 2011, 75 countries accessed these Bureau implementing mechanisms, and Bureau staff spent 3,356 person days providing technical support. In FY 2011, the Bureau supported applied and operational research that established the evidence base for 53 new interventions that were introduced or

expanded, including tools, technologies, and approaches. Another 59 new technologies are under development.

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: During FY 2011, the Bureau for Global Health undertook a portfolio review, in addition to 30 evaluations and assessments, to evaluate programmatic and financial performance, and to make recommendations for future activities. Findings from these efforts significantly informed program and budget decisions. In FY 2011, the Bureau also undertook a comprehensive external evaluation of PMI to determine how PMI resources, leadership, and management have advanced the Initiative's goals. This included an assessment of the degree to which PMI has put its operating principles into practice, PMI's contributions to the global malaria partnership, and lessons learned that can be used to improve PMI performance and can be applied to other U.S. assistance for global health initiatives. In FY 2012, the Bureau is planning a major evaluation of the MCH Integrated Program, which has operations in over 30 countries. The evaluation will examine both performance and impact, particularly the effectiveness of integrated program design. This will be used to inform USAID's MCH activities in FY 2013 and beyond.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: In FY 2011, USAID conducted 21 impact and performance-level evaluations of key programs (including TB, Malaria, and FP/RH), the largest being the performance evaluation of the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which examined if PMI adhered to its guiding principles during implementation. Among the set of performance evaluations completed under USAID's HIV/AIDS, Population Health and Nutrition (PRH); and MCH portfolios: 1) An evaluation of the PEPFAR Supply Chain Management System (SCMS) Project Technical Assistance and Health Systems Strengthening informed determinants of intervention success or failure under this centrally-funded mechanism; 2) a mid-term evaluation of the MCH Integrated Program was undertaken to help expand USAID's global leadership in MCH, strengthen the delivery of MCH services at country level, and improve general project management; 3) a portfolio review of the Microbicides Partnership Program (undertaken by USAID in collaboration with the International Partnership for Microbicides) was completed to affect resource allocation as well as the scale-up of interventions under this program; 4) a Mid-term Evaluation of the Fistula Care Project was completed to inform general project management decisions; and 5) a Mid-term Evaluation of the MEASURE III/Evaluation Project was undertaken to inform the future programmatic focus and scope of the project. USAID also supported the pilot testing of six indicators to assess the integration of family planning and HIV programs and identified three for broader use. Under its Child Survival and Health Grants Program, USAID also helped improve the quality of integrated community case management services for diarrhea, pneumonia, and malaria by finalizing a set of standardized indicators and toolkit of program management guidelines to be used by country programs.

The Bureau will use FY 2012 and FY 2013 funds to expand operations research, outcome monitoring, and evaluation in continuous efforts to improve performance and program impact in maternal, infant, and child health. Additionally, the Bureau both supports and uses data from the Demographic Health Surveys to track outcomes and impact indicators globally, and to inform recommendations regarding global funding for health. In all 19 sub-Saharan African countries that are part of PMI, the Bureau is supporting –together with numerous partners– national evaluations to determine whether malaria interventions had an effect on mortality in children under the age of five. The first such evaluation was completed in Tanzania during 2011 in coordination with the Government of Tanzania, the Roll Back Malaria Partnership, the World Health Organization, and Tanzanian scientists.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: As a result of the reviews and evaluations conducted in FY 2012, the Bureau will increase funding, where appropriate, for technical assistance, training with a focus on community health workers, local capacity, research and development, metrics, monitoring and evaluation, and strengthening of health systems.

International Partnerships

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) Bureau for Global Health (GH) supports the President's Global Health Initiative (GHI) by funding and participating in international partnerships and programs to improve health in the developing world. These programs address health issues related to HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), neglected tropical diseases (NTDs), maternal and child health, family planning, nutrition, social services, and pandemic and other emerging threats. Activities leverage funds for health assistance, advance technical leadership and innovation, fund research, and promote and disseminate the results of technical innovations that benefit many countries simultaneously.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**329,079**	**398,045**	**380,545**	**-17,500**
Global Health Programs - USAID	329,079	398,045	380,545	-17,500

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health - International Partnerships	**329,079**	**398,045**	**380,545**	**-17,500**
3 Investing in People	**329,079**	**398,045**	**380,545**	**-17,500**
Global Health Programs - USAID	**329,079**	**398,045**	**380,545**	**-17,500**
3.1 Health	327,083	395,545	380,545	-15,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,996	2,500	-	-2,500

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Global Health - International Partnerships	**329,079**	**398,045**	**380,545**	**-17,500**
3 Investing in People	**329,079**	**398,045**	**380,545**	**-17,500**
3.1 Health	327,083	395,545	380,545	-15,000
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	1,996	2,500	-	-2,500

Investing in People

Global Health Programs (GHP) - USAID: In FY 2013, funding for international partnerships will contribute to improving health in developing countries. These U.S. contributions to international organizations leverage considerably more from other donors, and give the United States significant

leadership in donor programming for health. The specific international partnerships supported through GH include microbicides, NTDs, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the Tuberculosis Global Drug Facility, and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI). Funding will support USAID's program in pandemic influenza and other emerging threats by providing technical assistance and other support to missions.

FY 2013 funding for microbicides will support the ongoing three-year confirmatory study of the effectiveness of tenofovir gel in reducing HIV infection in women, complete other studies required for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and prepare for the future introduction of tenofovir gel in prevention programs. FY 2013 microbicide funding will also support preclinical and clinical studies of promising alternative formulations, including rings and tablets that release tenofovir and/or other ARV drugs. FY 2013 funding for IAVI will support pre-clinical HIV vaccine discovery and design, and will advance up to four promising HIV vaccine candidates into early-phase human trials in multiple eastern and southern Africa sites. With this funding, partner-country laboratory, clinical, regulatory and human capacity will continue to be incorporated into the trials in a sustainable manner to facilitate good clinical and community participatory practices, and with consistent emphasis on informed consent. IAVI continuously promotes gender equity and access to treatment and care in its work to develop safe and effective HIV vaccines for global use, particularly for developing countries hit hardest by the AIDS epidemic.

With FY 2013 funds, USAID remains on track to meet the Administration's 3-year, $450 million pledge to GAVI. A broad public-private partnership, GAVI will build on its tremendous success to date by procuring and supplying new vaccines to the world's poorest countries. Funding to GAVI will be used for the provision of new vaccines against some causes of pneumonia and diarrhea, the two biggest causes of under-five mortality. Modeling shows scale-up of these new vaccines could save millions of lives in the next three years. GH will address neglected tropical diseases with targeted mass drug administration of centrally negotiated drugs. The vast majority of drugs are donated by the private sector through partnerships that have leveraged more than three billion dollars of in-kind contributions to reduce the burden of seven debilitating NTDs, including onchocerciasis (river blindness), trachoma, lymphatic filariasis, schistosomiasis, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. FY 2013 funding will also provide the U.S. contribution to the TB Global Drug Facility to procure TB drugs for low-income countries.

GH will fund programs that address the continuing spread of avian influenza and other emerging pandemic threats that arise from within the animal population and pose significant human health threats. Program efforts will focus on the identification of pathogens that constitute threats, by establishing appropriate animal and human surveillance systems, building capacity to mitigate the threat of emerging infectious diseases, developing rapid response capability for animal and human outbreaks, ensuring adequate commodity and supply needs, and promoting appropriate communications systems in target countries. Influenza pandemic preparedness efforts will continue to focus on national preparedness planning, simulations, non-governmental organization training, and development of standards and protocols for an all-hazards approach to disaster preparedness.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Performance measurement is unique to the specific partnership or programs. For example, a portfolio review of the Microbicides Partnership Program, undertaken by USAID in collaboration with the International Partnership for Microbicides was completed during 2011 and will affect resource allocation, and the scale-up of interventions.

In FY 2011, $89.8 million was provided to GAVI to support 70 of the poorest countries in the world by providing high-quality new vaccines, and strengthening of routine immunization programs and health

systems. Since 2001, U.S. funds totaling $736 million has successfully leveraged over $4 billion in support of GAVI's goal of increasing access to life saving immunization in the world's poorest countries. As of September 2011, GAVI has supported countries in preventing 5.5 million future deaths.

In FY 2011, GH provided $76.8 million for the integrated management of seven NTDs. During 2011, these funds leveraged drug donations valued at $948 million in countries supported by USAID, and resulted in approximately 145 million NTD treatments administered to over 65 million people. In addition, more than 402,000 community-based and professional health workers were trained to treat people with NTDs. During 2011, GH continued its critical role in the negotiation and management of partnerships with the pharmaceutical industry to ensure accurate drug forecasting of demand and support for the NTD drug donation programs.

In FY 2011, $15 million was provided to the Global TB Drug Facility (GDF) to improve TB prevention and treatment through the procurement of approved TB drugs for low-income countries. With these funds the GDF procured drugs to treat over one million adult regimens for susceptible TB disease, and 12,000 MDR TB regimens in twenty-two countries. In addition, forty-six countries procured first-line drugs, and forty-four countries procured second-line drugs directly from the GDF, which assures drug quality and competitive prices.

In FY 2011, $45 million of microbicide funding was provided to support ongoing work with tenofovir gel, including the start of a three-year study to confirm the safety and effectiveness of tenofovir gel, progress on other studies required for the regulatory approval of tenofovir gel, and the initial preparations for tenofovir gel introduction into prevention programs. Funds also supported the continuing development of next-generation drugs and formulations for microbicide development

In FY 2011, the pandemic influenza and other emerging threats programs successfully supported preparedness and national planning, communications, disease monitoring and case detection, outbreak response and containment, and provision of essential non-medical commodities in more than 50 countries.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: As a result of the FY 2011 Performance Report and portfolio reviews, GH intends to increase FY 2013 funding for vaccines, while continuing programs to address NTDs, pandemic influenza and other emerging threats. GH will improve metrics, expand monitoring and evaluation, and develop measures to strengthen health systems, and assess their efficiency and effectiveness. Finally, GH will continue investments in research and innovation.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: The FY 2013 request will:

- Enable GAVI to expand delivery of vaccines and immunization coverage;
- Scale-up NTD treatments in additional countries where overlapping NTD burdens are impeding development;
- Enable the Global Drug Facility to continue to procure critical, life-saving TB drugs;
- Continue ongoing and new clinical trials for AIDS vaccines and microbicides, in coordination with funds leveraged from other donors; and
- Strengthen pandemic readiness and programs to prevent and control outbreaks among animals, minimize human exposure, and respond to significant health threats that cut across national borders.

Office of Innovation and Development Alliances

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The first-ever Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) calls for "high-impact development based on partnership, innovation, and results." In response, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) has embarked on an ambitious reform effort, USAID Forward, to change the way business is done. The central mission of USAID's Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA) is to identify and implement approaches that produce enduring, sustainable, cost-efficient, broad-based, and expedient development impacts. IDEA prioritizes partnerships and innovation to increase the return on investments, reduce costs by leveraging external resources and local solutions, seek sustainable market-based and local approaches, and use various mechanisms such as staged financing and cost-sharing to effectively manage risk.

IDEA will (1) identify and rigorously test approaches that can significantly enhance the speed, scale and cost effectiveness of development impact, and scale those interventions that are proven to work; (2) improve sustainability through local capacity development and procurement reform; (3) increase the Agency's use and integration of public-private partnerships in producing strategic, sustainable, and cost-efficient development impact; and (4) expand financial inclusion, transparency, and other development objectives by expanding the use of mobile money and other mobile solutions.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**-**	**86,418**	**68,763**	**-17,655**
Development Assistance	-	86,418	68,763	-17,655

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	**-**	**86,418**	**68,763**	**-17,655**
Development Innovation Ventures	**-**	**23,933**	**28,183**	**4,250**
Development Assistance	-	23,933	28,183	4,250
Global Partnerships & Mobiles for Development (GPMD)	**-**	**15,000**	**24,800**	**9,800**
Development Assistance	-	15,000	24,800	9,800
Local Sustainability Division	**-**	**40,300**	**7,756**	**-32,544**
Development Assistance	-	40,300	7,756	-32,544
Mobile Banking Division	**-**	**3,500**	**5,000**	**1,500**
Development Assistance	-	3,500	5,000	1,500
Program and Strategic Planning Division	**-**	**1,118**	**1,124**	**6**
Development Assistance	-	1,118	1,124	6
Program Management Initiatives	**-**	**1,947**	**1,300**	**-647**

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Development Assistance	-	1,947	1,300	-647
Volunteers for Prosperity	**-**	**620**	**600**	**-20**
Development Assistance	-	620	600	-20

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	**-**	**86,418**	**68,763**	**-17,655**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**-**	**870**	**5,700**	**4,830**
Development Assistance	**-**	**870**	**5,700**	**4,830**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	350	350
2.4 Civil Society	-	870	5,350	4,480
3 Investing in People	**-**	**20,000**	**1,652**	**-18,348**
Development Assistance	**-**	**20,000**	**1,652**	**-18,348**
3.1 Health	-	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	-	10,000	1,652	-8,348
4 Economic Growth	**-**	**65,548**	**60,287**	**-5,261**
Development Assistance	**-**	**65,548**	**60,287**	**-5,261**
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,913	4,955	2,042
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,790	-	-4,790
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,201	-	-1,201
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,241	-	-1,241
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,047	952	-1,095
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	53,356	50,648	-2,708
4.8 Environment	-	-	3,732	3,732
6 Program Support	**-**	**-**	**1,124**	**1,124**
Development Assistance	**-**	**-**	**1,124**	**1,124**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	1,124	1,124

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	**-**	**86,418**	**68,763**	**-17,655**
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**-**	**870**	**5,700**	**4,830**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	350	350
2.4 Civil Society	-	870	5,350	4,480

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
3 Investing in People	**-**	**20,000**	**1,652**	**-18,348**
3.1 Health	-	10,000	-	-10,000
3.2 Education	-	10,000	1,652	-8,348
4 Economic Growth	**-**	**65,548**	**60,287**	**-5,261**
4.2 Trade and Investment	-	2,913	4,955	2,042
4.3 Financial Sector	-	4,790	-	-4,790
4.4 Infrastructure	-	1,201	-	-1,201
4.5 Agriculture	-	1,241	-	-1,241
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	-	2,047	952	-1,095
4.7 Economic Opportunity	-	53,356	50,648	-2,708
4.8 Environment	-	-	3,732	3,732
6 Program Support	**-**	**-**	**1,124**	**1,124**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	1,124	1,124
of which: Objective 6	**-**	**-**	**6,000**	**6,000**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	-	3,950	3,950
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	2,050	2,050

Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): The Global Partnership Division of IDEA will build a wider spectrum of strategic partnerships through its flagship program, the Global Development Alliances (GDA). Through the GDA, funds will create and facilitate partnerships to focus on rule of law, civic participation and democratic institutions, and human rights.

Through program support and capacity-building, the Development Grants Program (DGP) is enabling USAID Missions to meet USAID Forward procurement reform goals. These goals focus on increasing local procurement to advance development effectiveness. Resources will be used to build upon the DGP's multi-pronged strategy to multiply the number of local indigenous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and U.S. nascent Private Voluntary Organizations (PVO) capable of working with USAID. The DGP's capacity-building work with these organizations will enhance their ability to serve as catalytic development agents capable of scaling up appropriate and cost effective interventions to achieve sustainable development impacts. Funding for the Cooperative Development Program (CDP) will support the promotion and expansion of cooperatives, user associations, and other collectives, which are user-owned, democratically controlled economic enterprises.

Investing in People

Development Assistance (DA): IDEA is a channel for supporting innovative programs that leverage private sector resources to address a number of development challenges through the use of new technologies and market-based approaches in basic education. IDEA Global Partnership resources will build partnerships with private-sector actors such as major corporations, venture capitalists, social entrepreneurs, and diaspora organizations to improve the quality and relevance of education and to address youth-focused challenges to learning.

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): By using its diverse programs as learning laboratories for development, IDEA will provide thought leadership to the Agency on sustainable, cost-efficient, development-oriented innovation and partnerships. Sustainable, transformational impact on global economic challenges requires coordinated solutions. IDEA will continue to expand its pool of strategic partners and provide capacity-building for NGOs and PVOs to enhance their capability as partners. In addition, IDEA will support the joint development of the intellectual and financial capital required to address challenges that limit the effectiveness of business cooperatives in emerging and developing economies. These outreach and engagement efforts will be aligned with the Agency's priorities and "Grand Challenges." In addition, IDEA will advance USAID Forward's focus on local sustainability by catalyzing the adoption of mobile banking to facilitate Economic Growth.

Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) resources will create opportunities for entrepreneurs, private companies, academics and NGOs to offer new innovations and promote, rigorously test and refine these innovations to ensure maximum utilization and benefit. DIV solicits programs ideas through an Annual Program Statement and subsequently vets ideas received through a rigorous review process. DIV funds will form strategic partnerships with other USAID Bureaus and Missions aimed at improving aid effectiveness and promoting innovation, including USAID's Development Credit Authority.

Global Partnership Division funding enables USAID to create partnerships that leverage private sector resources for development. These resources will leverage partnership funding, technology and talent in support of Agency priorities. IDEA will continue to develop the Agency's capability to build sustainable, strategic public-private partnerships through increased use of new and existing tools, and disseminate materials that capture best practices, develop metrics that enable evidence-based determination of the value and impact of partnerships, and share results broadly with development actors.

Mobile Solutions Division (MS) is the IDEA platform to accelerate financial inclusion and improve the efficiency and effectiveness of USAID programs via mobile communications technologies and applications. MS funds will be used to accelerate mobile money usage in select countries and catalyze donors and host countries to reduce the reliance on cash-based disbursements within government programs; ultimately increasing aid effectiveness and expanding greater usage of financial services. Funds also will support technical assistance to regulators and private sector providers of financial services, as well as the creation of a knowledge management platform. Funding for the Better than Cash Alliance will help facilitate host country governments, private sector corporations, NGOs and donors to use electronic payment, including mobile money. Other priority areas for the MS team include supporting the use of mobile phones for improving and accelerating outcomes in the areas of agriculture, health, and economic growth, and accelerating access to phones, particularly among women. Mobile Solutions leverages the Agency's rural connectivity strategy to extend the benefits of mobile money to rural areas not currently receiving cell service.

Local Sustainability Division - DGP funds will provide grants and capacity building assistance to local NGOs and U.S. PVOs with limited or no prior direct-grant funding from USAID. DGP funding also will target local NGOs and U.S. PVOs to broaden their participation in USAID programs and provide expertise to USAID mission country development objectives. Funds will support capacity building assistance to successfully implement USAID funded activities. DGP resources will support efforts to develop strategies that contribute to enhancing and broadening the role that civil society organizations (CSO) play in delivery services to constituents. Funds also will assist CSOs in representing their interests in national policy by strengthening national capacity to ensure both a healthy enabling environment and a full range of technical managerial and financial support for CSOs.

Local Sustainability Division - CDP funds will support business cooperatives and credit unions to play a significant role in developing economies. Funds will support the development, testing and dissemination of solutions that address major challenges to: cooperatives, the legal and regulatory environment, governance, achievement of scale, self-reliance, and building mutually beneficial business relationships between U.S. and partner cooperatives in the developing world. Through partnerships between U.S. cooperatives and cooperative development organizations, the program impacts several thousand business cooperatives and credit unions and their millions of members.

Local Sustainability Division - Limited Excess Property Program (LEPP) facilitates access to excess U.S. Government property by U.S. PVOs and NGOs. LEPP funding will be used to provide administrative oversight to facilitate the annual transfer of approximately $20 to $30 million of excess U.S. Government property to NGOs and PVOs that utilize these resources to pursue development activities aimed at the most vulnerable populations.

The Volunteers for Prosperity program develops public-private partnerships with corporations, NGOs, and other stakeholders that enable the Agency to access the skills and expertise of volunteers and channel them in support of U.S. Government priorities. In particular, USAID will partner with diaspora organizations to enlist skilled volunteers with cultural knowledge and language skills and match them with development needs abroad. It will partner with private law firms and professional organizations to access pro-bono services and industry-specific technical experts.

Program Management Initiatives consists of two programs, Ocean Freight Reimbursement (OFR) and Development Outreach and Communications (DOC). The OFR program enables USAID to pay eligible transportation charges for shipments of privately-donated goods and U.S. excess property for registered U.S. PVOs. The requested funds will be used to reimburse certain PVO costs to transport donated commodities, such as medical supplies, agricultural equipment, educational supplies, and building equipment to developing countries. Funds for the DOC program will maintain and strengthen Agency efforts to produce consistent state-of-the-art training for worldwide communications specialists. Funding also will allow the Agency to strengthen mission-based communications efforts, extend country-based campaigns, ensure that the implementation of branding standards remain high, and tell the story of America's compassionate and results-oriented foreign assistance programs.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: IDEA undertook several monitoring and evaluation efforts were undertaken during FY 2011:

- An evaluation of LEPP was conducted to inform decision making about the future design and management of the program and to identify specific improvements that will better serve overall USAID policies, strategies, and programs.
- An evaluation assessed DGP performance against objectives as well as perceptions of constituents served by the NGOs and PVOs that received funding. The evaluation highlighted the importance of working with local partners and developing their organizational capacities to strengthen civil society, and how this can lead to more cost-effective and appropriate development impacts.
- During FY 2012, CDP will conduct mid-term evaluations to assess program management effectiveness.
- DIV's focus on evidence prioritizes projects that use cutting-edge methods for testing project impact to ensure the approach delivers the targeted development outcomes. Many of DIV's current grants

include randomized control trials of development interventions, which compare treatment groups to control groups to analyze development impacts. During FY 2012, DIV will conduct a preliminary assessment of its overall portfolio to inform future directions.

- IDEA monitored program implementation using quarterly portfolio and financial reviews, including pipeline analyses, intermittent evaluations and reports, as well as feedback from stakeholders and recipients of support to inform the budget and planning process for its programs. In FY 2013, IDEA will continue to conduct evaluations to assess program implementation and performance to better support strategic partnerships and alliances.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: IDEA was able to draw important conclusions and take targeted actions based on the evaluation efforts noted above:

- As a result of the completed DGP evaluation, strategic changes to the design of the program are underway. One key change is that the capacity building services previously delivered by a U.S. organization under DGP will now be predominantly provided by local training and technical assistance providers (private, civil) in each participating country. This support of the service provider through increased demand will foster the sustainability of the sector locally to support civil society's future capacity building needs. In FY 2011, DGP saw an increase of 40% in Mission participation, indicative of the intense interest Missions have in engaging with local NGOs in preparation of their work on Implementation and Procurement Reform.

- IDEA will employ mid-term evaluations of the CDP to identify and correct individual award activities as well as broad CDP program objectives.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: IDEA anticipates its largest programmatic impacts to occur in the economic growth sector, where funding increases would generate significantly more partnerships in the Economic Opportunity Program Area. A significant portion of assistance will be used to develop scalable, strategic, and sustainable partnerships and innovation development results. IDEA also will increase its efforts in USAID Forward by fostering active, vibrant and empowered local civil societies with their private and public sectors focusing on local sustainability and the adoption of mobile banking as a transformation tool in development.

Since its launch in 2010, interest in the DIV program has steadily grown. DIV has received approximately 600 funding applications for innovative and scalable development solutions. DIV continues to receive more applications each quarter, and only those that demonstrate rigorous evidence of impact and cost effectiveness will be considered for funding. Through these grant projects, DIV is uniquely positioned to contribute and scale new ideas for achieving development outcomes.

Policy, Planning and Learning

Foreign Assistance Program Overview

The Bureau for Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL) leads USAID's policy and strategic planning, ensuring that the Agency's processes are informed by evidence and analysis. The Bureau leads the Agency in producing evidence-based policies and strategies; promotes rigorous evaluation and performance measurement to enhance its programmatic and policy decisions; mobilizes innovation in science and technology; and leverages Agency relationships with other donors. Its leadership ensures that development analysis is actively considered in U.S. foreign policy and national security formulation.

PPL serves as a key focal point for USAID Forward, the Agency's reform effort that emerged from the President's Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD) and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). USAID Forward is critical to achieving the Administration's vision to restore the United States as the global leader in international development. Programs in this request are essential to maximize results from USAID's investments across all sectors. These centrally-managed programs leverage expertise and resources throughout the Agency to achieve targeted development results. They strengthen the way that USAID applies science and technology, uses evidence and evaluates its impact, and engages a wide-range of actors in the international development community.

The programs requested are cross-cutting in nature and, therefore, are presented as proportionally spread across all of the program areas of the Foreign Assistance Framework.

Request by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
TOTAL	**18,000**	**28,000**	**50,337**	**22,337**
Development Assistance	17,000	28,000	50,337	22,337
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-	-

Request by Program by Account and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	**18,000**	**28,000**	**50,337**	**22,337**
Donor Engagement	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**
Development Assistance	1,000	1,000	1,000	-
Learning, Evaluation and Research	**9,000**	**12,262**	**26,668**	**14,406**
Development Assistance	9,000	12,262	26,668	14,406
Policy	**-**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**-**
Development Assistance	-	1,000	1,000	-
Science and Technology	**8,000**	**13,738**	**21,669**	**7,931**
Development Assistance	7,000	13,738	21,669	7,931
Economic Support Fund	1,000	-	-	-

Request by Objective by Account, Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	**18,000**	**28,000**	**50,337**	**22,337**
1 Peace and Security	**900**	**1,899**	**9,449**	**7,550**
Development Assistance	**900**	**1,899**	**9,449**	**7,550**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	900	1,899	9,449	7,550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**1,900**	**2,899**	**10,449**	**7,550**
Development Assistance	**1,900**	**2,899**	**10,449**	**7,550**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	400	400
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	400	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,400	400
2.4 Civil Society	900	1,899	8,249	6,350
3 Investing in People	**1,640**	**7,594**	**9,712**	**2,118**
Development Assistance	**1,640**	**7,594**	**9,712**	**2,118**
3.1 Health	150	-	4,856	4,856
3.2 Education	1,490	7,594	4,856	-2,738
4 Economic Growth	**13,560**	**12,871**	**11,012**	**-1,859**
Development Assistance	**12,560**	**12,871**	**11,012**	**-1,859**
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,411	3,893	50	-3,843
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	2,528	2,528
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,639	3,988	2,428	-1,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,839	3,990	2,528	-1,462
4.8 Environment	3,671	1,000	3,478	2,478
Economic Support Fund	**1,000**	**-**	**-**	**-**
4.8 Environment	1,000	-	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**-**	**1,799**	**3,885**	**2,086**
Development Assistance	**-**	**1,799**	**3,885**	**2,086**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	100	100
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	2,050	2,050
5.3 Migration Management	-	1,799	1,735	-64
6 Program Support	**-**	**938**	**5,830**	**4,892**
Development Assistance	**-**	**938**	**5,830**	**4,892**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	938	5,710	4,772
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	120	120

Request by Program Area and Fiscal Year

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request	Increase / Decrease
USAID Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	**18,000**	**28,000**	**50,337**	**22,337**
1 Peace and Security	**900**	**1,899**	**9,449**	**7,550**
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	900	1,899	9,449	7,550
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	**1,900**	**2,899**	**10,449**	**7,550**
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	-	-	400	400
2.2 Good Governance	-	-	400	400
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	1,000	1,000	1,400	400
2.4 Civil Society	900	1,899	8,249	6,350
3 Investing in People	**1,640**	**7,594**	**9,712**	**2,118**
3.1 Health	150	-	4,856	4,856
3.2 Education	1,490	7,594	4,856	-2,738
4 Economic Growth	**13,560**	**12,871**	**11,012**	**-1,859**
4.2 Trade and Investment	5,411	3,893	50	-3,843
4.5 Agriculture	-	-	2,528	2,528
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	1,639	3,988	2,428	-1,560
4.7 Economic Opportunity	1,839	3,990	2,528	-1,462
4.8 Environment	4,671	1,000	3,478	2,478
5 Humanitarian Assistance	**-**	**1,799**	**3,885**	**2,086**
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	-	-	100	100
5.2 Disaster Readiness	-	-	2,050	2,050
5.3 Migration Management	-	1,799	1,735	-64
6 Program Support	**-**	**938**	**5,830**	**4,892**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	-	938	5,710	4,772
6.2 Administration and Oversight	-	-	120	120
of which: Objective 6	**17,185**	**22,899**	**42,607**	**19,708**
6.1 Program Design and Learning	16,375	22,587	40,927	18,340
6.2 Administration and Oversight	810	312	1,680	1,368

Learning, Evaluation and Research

Development Assistance (DA): The FY 2013 request for Learning, Evaluation and Research represents both a continued investment in rebuilding USAID capacity for performance monitoring and rigorous evaluation, and a new emphasis on centrally commissioned evaluations. The goal is to ensure that evaluation findings—along with other forms of rigorous analyses—are used consistently to inform key decisions, whether policy formulation, strategic planning, or project design. These efforts are consistent with the Administration's focus on evidence-based policy formulation as articulated in both the QDDR and the PPD.

While USAID's effort to rebuild capacity to undertake rigorous evaluation and performance monitoring is well underway, the request supports ongoing efforts of continually reinforcing good practices and developing and reinforcing staff capabilities. This includes: providing basic and refresher training, staffing a monitoring and evaluation help desk, providing customized technical advice, publishing a suite of technical guides on evaluation and monitoring topics, and simplifying access to evaluation and research reports and making available the data on which they are based.

With FY 2013 funds, PPL will expand its evaluation efforts in three directions: (1) PPL will increase funding for priority evaluations. These evaluations are of particular significance either because they address agency priorities, examine similar projects in multiple countries, or are undertaken jointly with other donors; (2) PPL will strengthen evaluation partnerships. This work builds on existing collaborations USAID has with the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development/Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) and the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation to promote joint evaluation and bring evidence to bear on key development questions through systematic reviews; (3) PPL will intensify activities to leverage evidence. USAID will continue to convene "Evidence Summits" on priority topics where leading scholars present cutting-edge research and evaluation findings that respond to critical USAID issues regarding the most effective design, implementation, and evaluation of development policies and programs.

Science and Technology

Development Assistance (DA): Science and technology have been a crucial part of USAID's mission for the past fifty years. Since its inception in 1961, the Agency has been a key driver behind many of the last half-century's scientific breakthroughs. The QDDR highlights the need to use science and technology at USAID "to develop game-changing solutions to specific development problems." The Agency has prioritized science and technology as part of its USAID Forward initiative. USAID is working to develop and encourage game-changing advances in areas such as health, agriculture, environment, energy, communications, and computing, to improve the lives and livelihoods of those most in need.
Science and technology funding will (1) restore essential scientific and technical capacity within the Agency; (2) focus the Agency and the broader development community on overcoming critical barriers to development through a series of Grand Challenges for Development (GCD); and (3) leverage billions of dollars of domestic research in our federal science agencies and academia, fostering international cooperation on shared problems that affect both the U.S. and developing countries.

GCDs are undertaken in partnership with other federal agencies, donor organizations, and the private sector to significantly leverage external funds, expertise, and resources. GCDs focus global innovators to find sustainable, scalable, and easily adopted solutions to some of the largest problems in international development. The first GCD, ***Saving Lives at Birth***, focused on saving the lives of women and newborns by improving medical care available at the time of delivery. The FY 2013 request will continue to support existing GCDs in health and education and will launch two new ones, potentially in energy and agriculture.

Funding will continue the work of USAID's University Solutions Centers, which will be established in FY 2012. These Centers will harness the skills, capacities and energies of U. S. universities to improve the efficacy of USAID by enhancing the Agency's access to low-cost innovations for development, and by improving methods for scaling those innovations. USAID will continue the Partnership for Enhanced Engagement through Research (PEER) Program, an international research partnership with the National Science Foundation (NSF), which leverages NSF research funding to U.S. scientists by directly supporting the research of their collaborators in developing countries. USAID priority partnerships will focus on environmental resilience, water, energy, and health, as well as on interdisciplinary topics with high development-related impacts.

The Agency will continue to rebuild its technical capacity to improve the effectiveness, rigor and impact of U.S. development investments by increasing the number of American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) Science and Technology Policy Fellows. FY 2013 funding also will support the USAID's Geospatial Analytical Center (GeoCenter) to work with targeted, priority USAID missions and Washington operating units to improve the Agency's planning and development work through the use of geospatial technologies and analysis.

Governing Justly and Democratically

Development Assistance (DA): To advance the U.S. development agenda, USAID works to build consensus on development policy issues among traditional and emerging donors and to mobilize collective action to advance civil society and good governance. These require an active advocacy role and strategic use of major multilateral and bilateral meetings. In FY 2013, the policy issues USAID expects to advance through donor relationships and in international fora include progress on aid effectiveness, aid transparency, food security, climate change, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the engagement of emerging donors such as Brazil, India, China and South Africa.

Funding for donor engagement will be used to provide analysis that informs policy discussions and decision-making involving other global actors; to support voluntary contributions to international organizations whose work supports the U.S. Government development policy agenda; to engage critical global decision-makers; to convene conferences and meetings, and to facilitate the participation of experts in international conferences for development policy making.

The work of the Donor Engagement office is increasingly important to USAID's policy and strategy development, given the importance that the PPD and the QDDR place on focusing programs where USAID has a comparative advantage. That advantage is assessed in comparison to active donors and to those that could be induced to become active in particular countries.

Economic Growth

Development Assistance (DA): Under the purview of the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), PPL's climate policy staff will use FY 2013 funding to ensure Agency resources are allocated consistent with USAID's GCCI strategy, including the integration of GCCI across USAID's development portfolio. PPL staff also will facilitate policy coordination and formulation, and represent USAID on the Climate Change sub-Interagency Policy Committee.

Performance Information in the Budget and Planning Process

Program Monitoring and Evaluation Activities: Learning, Evaluation, and Research (LER) is as committed to monitoring and evaluating its own programs as it is to raising monitoring and evaluation standards across the Agency. For the past year, one of LER's priorities has been to ensure the implementation of USAID's new Evaluation Policy. LER has developed a number of methods, including spot-checks of evaluation reports and review of data in the Evaluation Registry to ensure compliance. LER also closely evaluates the effectiveness of its training programs. The objective of the policy is not simply to ensure compliance, but rather to catalyze a shift within the Agency on how evaluation can be used as a tool for learning and the basis of more effective planning and programming. LER has established groups across the Agency that it engages regularly to elicit ideas, assess effects, and identify roadblocks to realizing these changes.

The Science and Technology Office, through a technical support contract, will monitor the impact of each GCD, as well as evaluate the broader efficacy of the GCD concept for achieving solutions to development challenges. In FY 2012 the office also will evaluate the use and impact of geospatial analysis in

country-level strategies, project design, performance monitoring, and evaluation. The AAAS Program includes regular site visits with all AAAS fellows, both in Washington and abroad, and Fellows provide regular performance activity reports to AAAS. The PEER Program has developed a system for monitoring the performance of the research grants it provides. Each University Solutions Center will put in place internal monitoring mechanisms, and the Office will conduct an outside evaluation of the broader university engagement effort.

Use of Monitoring and Evaluation Results in Budget and Programmatic Choices: Feedback from the Agency's Evaluation Interest Group and from mission staff responsible for implementing the evaluation policy identified early the need to invest in building the capacity of USAID field officers to conduct performance monitoring and rigorous evaluation that could not be met by formal training alone. To address this gap, LER developed, with the Office of Strategic and Program Planning, a Program Cycle Service Center that will provide technical advice to Mission staff through a call center and customized field support. Similarly, student evaluations of the training have resulted in several modifications in the content and structure.

The Donor Engagement office uses performance information on a regular basis to determine both programmatic choices and the way that selected programs are implemented. For example, USAID co-sponsored with the United Kingdom a high level event at the United Nations General Assembly that showcased progress by developing countries on achieving MDGs, as a means to inspire and encourage further progress. Featured countries were determined by objective analysis of performance information on their progress and lessons from the event will be used to adjust the nature of future similar programs. In other cases, investments in building relationships with other donor and recipient countries directly lead to the United States' ability to play a key leadership role in the success of important high level international events, and to improve the effectiveness of development assistance worldwide. U.S. involvement in the 2011 4th High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Busan, South Korea is one example of this kind of engagement.

Relating Past Performance to FY 2013 Plans: By providing agency-wide training and technical support, LER has improved USAID's capacity to implement good practices in performance monitoring and evaluation. LER will address two identified gaps in FY 2013 based on lessons learned in 2011: (1) commissioning high priority evaluations that address cross-cutting programs or topics, such as ex-post evaluations that are not within the mandate of other operating units and (2) emphasizing the use of results to ensure that all forms of knowledge, especially monitoring results and evaluation findings, are used consistently to inform decision-making from the project level to policy development.

Science and Technology programs each require specific monitoring plans. Data from monitoring activities will be used to improve program design and execution as well as funding decisions. Monitoring of the PEER program will examine the degree to which local researchers have institutionalized their research and educational capacity and become sustainable scientific contributors, demonstrating the successful increase in overall scientific capacity of the host country. The Science and Technology Office also will monitor the applicability of the PEER research to mission planning and program design to determine the degree to which scientists have become valuable USAID partners in development. The performance of University Solutions Centers will be monitored to ensure alignment with Agency need and applicability of the research products. The GeoCenter will conduct an evaluation of the utility of geospatial information systems in the context of the USAID programming cycle and its contributions to Agency and Administration transparency goals. The results of these reviews will inform funding decisions in out years.

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Key Interest Areas

Introduction

This section contains information on resources budgeted for "Key Interest Areas" of special concern or interest. There are two types of "Key Interest Areas": (1) "lower-level" Key Interest Areas which are represented below the Program Area level in the Strategic Framework, and (2) selected "cross-cutting" Key Areas which are represented under multiple Program Objectives or Program Areas.

1. Element-level Key Interest Areas include Basic Education and Higher Education within the Education Program Area, and Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats, HIV/AIDS, Family Planning and Reproductive Health, Malaria, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Health Threats, Polio, and Tuberculosis within the Health Program Area. Since these involve lower-level Program Element detail, or below, they cannot be identified in the higher level Program Area tables in the individual country, regional and functional program narratives.

2. Cross-cutting Key Interest Areas involve resources typically budgeted in multiple Program Elements or Program Areas, or multiple Program Objectives. These include Biodiversity, Gender, Microenterprise, Science/Technology/Innovation, Trade Capacity Building, Trafficking in Persons, the Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership, and Water. Water activities, for instance, might be represented within watershed management improvement, under the Economic Growth Program Objective, but also may be represented with a subsidiary goal of improving access to safe drinking water under the Health Program Objective. Importantly, in some of these cross-cutting Key Interest Areas, the FY 2013 amounts shown represent only a portion of the funds likely to be budgeted for the area once the FY 2013 operating year budget is set following appropriation. For example, Microenterprise funds can be budgeted as a *means* to finance various kinds of economic growth rather than for an end in itself, but the full extent of Microenterprise mechanisms adopted to foster economic growth will not be known until after operational plans have been established by operating units following appropriation. Another example would be where an agricultural activity focused on increasing productivity of a particular crop may also have an indirect impact on Trade Capacity Building, which, again, might not be fully known until the activity is much closer to implementation.

The narratives which follow describe these Key Interest Areas, and the accompanying tables provide information on levels budgeted for these Key Interest Areas in FY 2013 for operating units in each appropriation account.

Biodiversity

Summary

Biodiversity is a crosscutting issue, but is primarily housed within the Economic Growth Program Area, under Environment. USAID programs help to conserve species and ecosystems in areas of globally and locally important biodiversity. Over time, USAID has learned that tackling those objectives is best accomplished by conducting projects that also help achieve development objectives by enhancing livelihoods, improving health, and strengthening governance of the areas in question, and vice versa; program in livelihoods, health, and governance can have biodiversity benefits. Appropriate activities are identified through an analysis of threats to biodiversity, and monitored to gauge impacts and results. The Agency supports a variety of approaches, including promotion of community and indigenous governance of land and natural resources, and helping governments, communities and the private sector implement and finance natural resource management for long-term ecological and economic benefits. USAID programs in Ecuador, one of the highest biodiversity regions on Earth, are illustrative of these approaches. Along the coast, communities with user-rights to local mangroves apply new market linkages and training to sell sustainably-harvested crab and promote natural tree regeneration, benefitting from these resources while ensuring their conservation. In the transition zone between the Amazon basin and the Andes mountains, six water funds have contributed $12.3 million and leveraged $2.5 million to conserve almost a half-million hectares (1900 square miles) of high-altitude forest and grassland critical to downstream water quality and supply. And in lowland areas, USAID has improved the capacity of indigenous groups to defend their land rights, benefit from natural resources, and better manage almost two million hectares (7700 square miles) of rainforest. Globally, USAID efforts to stop illegal logging, fishing, and wildlife trade advance biodiversity objectives while ensuring communities and companies can continue to benefit from legal and sustainable use of forest and ocean resources. The Biodiversity allocations shown here are distinct from the Global Climate Change allocations, although some Biodiversity programs do have secondary climate benefits. The levels projected for this area represent current Mission and Bureau priorities, but these may shift based on the specific qualifying activities identified in final Operational Plans, following enacted appropriations.

Biodiversity Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	100,109	87,559	12,400	150
Africa	45,576	39,576	6,000	-
Ghana	1,600	1,600	-	-
Kenya	5,500	5,500	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,017	3,017	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Senegal	1,000	1,000	-	-
South Sudan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Tanzania	9,645	9,645	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	9,774	9,774	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,040	2,040	-	-

Biodiversity Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	GHP-USAID
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	12,133	12,133	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Indonesia	8,261	8,261	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	2,872	2,872	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	400	-	400	-
Georgia	200	-	200	-
Russia	200	-	200	-
South and Central Asia	800	800	-	-
Nepal	800	800	-	-
Western Hemisphere	23,050	17,050	6,000	-
Bolivia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ecuador	3,250	3,250	-	-
El Salvador	2,500	2,500	-	-
Guatemala	3,300	3,300	-	-
Haiti	3,000	-	3,000	-
USAID Central America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	18,000	18,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	18,000	18,000	-	-
Global Health	150	-	-	150
Global Health - Core	150	-	-	150

Basic Education

Summary

Education is foundational to human development and critical to broad-based economic growth. Few societies have achieved high and sustained rates of growth or significantly reduced poverty without first investing in education. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) basic education programs promote equitable, accountable, and sustainable education systems. In FY 2013, USAID programs will continue transitioning to align with the Agency's education strategy.

Specifically, there are two goals for basic education by 2015: improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades; and increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners. These goals reflect dire education needs in terms of both quality and access. For instance, many students in low-income countries have insufficient reading skills, resulting in very little learning in the classroom. In addition, literacy evaluations indicate that low-income countries are performing at the bottom fifth percentile in the world. With a concentration on literacy, this request represents a commitment to strategically focus programming to achieve measurable improvements in educational outcomes through enhanced selectivity and innovation. USAID will continue to work collaboratively with host countries, donors, civil society groups, and the private sector in support of these goals.

Basic Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	573,081	569,971	261,595	307,496	880	3,110
Africa	225,428	224,538	152,634	71,904	-	890
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11,904	11,904	-	11,904	-	-
Djibouti	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
Ethiopia	18,900	18,900	18,900	-	-	-
Ghana	26,484	26,484	26,484	-	-	-
Kenya	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Liberia	26,890	26,000	-	26,000	-	890
Malawi	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Mali	18,000	18,000	18,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Rwanda	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-
Senegal	9,500	9,500	9,500	-	-	-
Somalia	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
South Africa	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
South Sudan	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tanzania	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Uganda	8,650	8,650	8,650	-	-	-
Zambia	6,400	6,400	6,400	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	29,433	29,433	27,483	1,950	-	-
Burma	1,806	1,806	-	1,806	-	-
Indonesia	22,983	22,983	22,983	-	-	-
Philippines	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	144	144	-	144	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Georgia	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Near East	108,282	108,282	4,500	103,782	-	-
Egypt	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Iraq	30,496	30,496	-	30,496	-	-
Jordan	49,000	49,000	-	49,000	-	-
Lebanon	5,086	5,086	-	5,086	-	-
Morocco	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-
Tunisia	200	200	-	200	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	7,000	7,000	-	7,000	-	-
Yemen	5,000	5,000	-	5,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	116,550	116,550	4,500	112,050	-	-
Afghanistan	55,250	55,250	-	55,250	-	-
Bangladesh	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
India	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Pakistan	50,000	50,000	-	50,000	-	-
Tajikistan	3,800	3,800	-	3,800	-	-
Western Hemisphere	54,163	51,943	36,133	15,810	-	2,220
Dominican Republic	3,460	3,460	3,460	-	-	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	4,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,044	6,044	6,044	-	-	-
Haiti	12,220	10,000	-	10,000	-	2,220
Honduras	9,874	9,874	9,874	-	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Nicaragua	500	500	500	-	-	-
Peru	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-

Basic Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	ESF	IO&P	FFP
State Western Hemisphere Regional	5,810	5,810	-	5,810	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	7,255	7,255	7,255	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,015	2,015	2,015	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,015	2,015	2,015	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	30,250	30,250	30,250	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	30,250	30,250	30,250	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,652	1,652	1,652	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	1,652	1,652	1,652	-	-	-
International Organizations	880	880	-	-	880	-
UNESCO/ICSECA International Contributions for Scientific, Educational, and Cultural Activities	880	880	-	-	880	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-

Higher Education

Summary

The 21st century knowledge-driven global economy underscores the need for higher levels of education, as well as cognitive skills beyond primary education. However, as globalization creates increasing demand for higher level skills, a growing number of young people find themselves without the relevant information and experience to fully participate in and contribute to economic development. For this reason, U.S. foreign assistance for higher education fosters and improves the quality, contributions and accessibility of higher education in developing countries to support the competencies required to address demand-driven development goals. This is done through strengthening the institutional capacities of public and private higher education facilities to teach, train, promote technological innovation and research, provide community service, contribute to development, and to promote professional development opportunities, institutional linkages, and exchange programs. These investments help people, businesses, and governments develop the knowledge, skills, and institutional capacity needed to support economic growth, promote just and democratic governance, and foster healthy, well-educated citizens. The FY 2013 request supports programming under USAID's new education strategy, which focuses on a singular goal in higher education: improving the ability of university and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to country development goals.

Higher Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	174,887	60,758	114,129
Africa	5,500	-	5,500
Liberia	3,000	-	3,000
South Sudan	2,500	-	2,500
East Asia and Pacific	30,182	28,975	1,207
Burma	500	-	500
China	180	-	180
Indonesia	17,500	17,500	-
Philippines	8,730	8,730	-
Vietnam	2,745	2,745	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	527	-	527
Europe and Eurasia	1,880	-	1,880
Armenia	500	-	500
Belarus	100	-	100
Kosovo	1,280	-	1,280
Near East	29,125	-	29,125
Egypt	15,550	-	15,550
Lebanon	10,175	-	10,175
Tunisia	1,400	-	1,400
West Bank and Gaza	2,000	-	2,000

Higher Education Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
South and Central Asia	75,917	-	75,917
Afghanistan	42,750	-	42,750
Kyrgyz Republic	500	-	500
Pakistan	30,000	-	30,000
Tajikistan	180	-	180
Turkmenistan	937	-	937
Central Asia Regional	550	-	550
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,000	-	1,000
Western Hemisphere	14,255	14,255	-
El Salvador	4,000	4,000	-
Mexico	2,000	2,000	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	8,255	8,255	-
Asia Middle East Regional	900	900	-
Asia Middle East Regional	900	900	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	10,700	10,700	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	10,700	10,700	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	3,500	3,500	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	3,500	3,500	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	-	500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	-	500
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	-

Evaluation

Summary

Evaluation is the systematic collection and analysis of information about the characteristics and outcomes of programs and projects as a basis for judgments, to improve effectiveness, and/or inform decisions about current and future programming. Evaluation is distinct from assessment, which may be designed to examine country or sector context to inform project design, or an informal review of projects. A renewed focus on evaluation as a discipline within United States foreign assistance reflects the emphasis on measuring program performance and impact, as outlined in the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development and the Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR). Sub-categories for Evaluation include the following:

- **Performance Evaluations** comprise the majority of foreign assistance evaluations and focus on descriptive and normative questions pertinent to program design, management and operational decision making: what a particular project or program has achieved (either at an intermediate point in execution or at the conclusion of an implementation period); how it is being implemented; how it is perceived and valued; whether expected results are occurring; and other questions. Performance evaluations often incorporate before-after comparisons, but generally lack a rigorously defined counterfactual.
- **Impact Evaluations** measure the change in a development outcome that is attributable to a defined intervention; impact evaluations are based on models of cause and effect and require a credible and rigorously defined counterfactual to control for factors other than the intervention that might account for the observed change.

The Evaluation attribution in the FY 2013 request is $377 million, managed for the most part within country programs. As this is a new attribution for U.S. foreign assistance programs, the request supports the development of baseline data for future comparison. Comparable data are not available for prior years.

The Department of State (Department) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) have each issued agency-wide program evaluation policies. The Department policy, developed as part of the QDDR and approved in February 2012 creates a culture for incorporating evaluation as an agency required management practice. In January 2011, USAID released its Evaluation Policy detailing how USAID will strengthen its evaluation practice as part of broader efforts to transform the agency into a learning organization and leading development enterprise. As a part of the QDDR implementation plan, the Department and USAID have developed guidelines and procedures that support both agencies' evaluation and performance management strategies. In addition to agency-specific efforts, the two agencies are collaborating on activities to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool. Steps both the Department and USAID are taking to strengthen evaluation standards and practices include:

- Clarifying requirements for when evaluation is required;
- Integrating evaluation planning into policy, strategy, program and project design;
- Promoting the use of evaluation findings to support evidence-based decision-making;
- Establishing guidelines to minimize bias in evaluations;
- Emphasizing methodological rigor in evaluations;
- Building agency-wide capacity to support effective management of evaluations; and
- Using evaluation information to generate knowledge and inform strategic planning and budgetary processes.

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
TOTAL	376,854	83,364	46,609	178,720	54,079	2,100	7,702	4,000	30	50
Impact Evaluations	130,466	53,592	15,688	49,800	8,776	-	2,510	-	-	-
Africa	19,009	11,652	4,827	-	2,500	-	30	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	40	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	20	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,824	1,424	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	4,900	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	585	485	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	1,240	450	790	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	1,050	700	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	1,825	-	-	-	1,825	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	375	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	850	850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	2,730	1,500	1,200	-	-	-	30	-	-	-
Zambia	369	230	139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,401	1,113	288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	3,791	2,411	1,380	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,330	1,150	1,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	1,341	1,141	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	120	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,080	-	-	-	1,080	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,180	-	-	-	1,850	-	230	-	-	-
Egypt	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	750	-	-	-	750	-	-	-	-	-

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Lebanon	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
Morocco	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Tunisia	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	50	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	2,998	300	573	-	1,950	-	175	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	175	-	-	-	100	-	75	-	-	-
Nepal	873	300	573	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	350	-	-	-	250	-	100	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	9,470	6,374	200	-	1,396	-	1,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	220	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	1,396	-	-	-	1,396	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	404	204	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	550	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	600	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	4,250	4,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	15,000	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,725	4,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	4,725	4,725	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	4,600	4,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	8,708	-	8,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	8,708	-	8,708	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	8,530	8,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	8,530	8,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	575	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	575	-	-	-	-	-	575	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Technical Support/ Strategic Information/ Evaluation	49,800	-	-	49,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Performance Evaluations	246,388	29,772	30,921	128,920	45,303	2,100	5,192	4,000	30	50
Africa	152,911	10,614	15,947	119,674	6,248	-	428	-	-	-
Angola	1,311	-	909	402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	600	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	2,026	-	-	2,026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	50	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	293	-	-	293	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	773	-	10	763	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	5,589	-	-	5,589	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,112	-	1,438	1,862	760	-	52	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3,638	925	600	2,113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	457	-	-	457	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	12,114	-	-	12,064	-	-	50	-	-	-
Lesotho	895	-	-	895	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	2,635	-	585	-	1,900	-	150	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,160	-	2,160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	4,370	458	1,605	2,307	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,035	1,415	1,520	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,726	425	800	7,481	-	-	20	-	-	-
Namibia	2,433	-	-	2,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	15,326	-	300	15,026	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	3,693	-	-	3,693	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somalia	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
South Africa	20,515	450	-	20,039	-	-	26	-	-	-
South Sudan	3,495	-	400	582	2,513	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	1,025	-	-	-	1,025	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	1,633	-	-	1,633	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	17,459	2,950	550	13,959	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	15,184	1,150	1,500	12,504	-	-	30	-	-	-

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Zambia	11,960	424	561	10,975	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	4,393	-	1,915	2,478	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,700	1,400	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	661	517	144	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	5,708	1,869	1,285	2,454	-	-	50	-	-	50
Cambodia	1,104	75	930	99	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	66	-	-	66	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	752	544	100	8	-	-	50	-	-	50
Philippines	510	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	9	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	2,512	240	-	2,272	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	755	500	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,300	-	210	549	3,441	-	70	-	30	-
Albania	160	-	-	-	100	-	60	-	-	-
Armenia	445	-	60	-	385	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	200	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	250	-	-	-	220	-	-	-	30	-
Georgia	1,168	-	150	-	1,018	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	188	-	-	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Russia	350	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	959	-	-	549	410	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	9,110	-	200	-	4,300	-	510	4,000	-	-
Egypt	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	5,850	-	-	-	1,850	-	-	4,000	-	-
Jordan	1,050	-	-	-	1,050	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	400	-	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-
Morocco	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-
Tunisia	40	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
West Bank and Gaza	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	540	-	200	-	300	-	40	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	10	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	30,815	820	2,133	702	25,060	2,100	-	-	-	-
Afghanistan	18,900	-	-	-	16,800	2,100	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	960	500	460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
India	1,322	200	1,000	122	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	1,203	120	573	-	510	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	7,500	-	-	-	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	150	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	580	-	-	580	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	17,262	5,254	1,013	5,541	3,954	-	1,500	-	-	-
Bolivia	500	265	235	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	3,254	-	-	-	3,254	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	446	-	-	446	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	150	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	675	675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,459	1,259	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	205	-	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	5,400	-	458	4,342	600	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	750	750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-
Nicaragua	75	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,130	1,130	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	755	300	-	455	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	443	350	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	420	300	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	200	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,015	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Evaluation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	INCLE - OCO	NADR	IMET
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,015	2,015	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	9,933	-	9,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	9,933	-	9,933	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	2,634	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	2,634	-	-	-	-	-	2,634	-	-	-
Oceans and Int'l Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and Int'l Environmental and Scientific Affairs	800	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	7,500	7,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender

Summary

Gender is not a Key Issue itself, but comprised of three mutually exclusive, but inter-related interest sub-areas:

- Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment – Primary, which includes activities in which gender equality or women's empowerment is an explicit goal of the activity and fundamental in the activity's design, results framework, and impact;
- Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment – Secondary, which encompasses activities in which gender equality or women's empowerment, although important, is not among the principal reason for undertaking the activity; and
- Gender-Based Violence, which includes activities aimed at preventing and responding to gender-based violence that results in physical, sexual, and psychological harm to either women or men.

The Quadrennial Diplomacy and Development Review (QDDR) commits the Department of State and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) to elevating investments in women and girls and to ensuring that gender issues are addressed throughout the program cycle and in all bureaus and missions. These are important objectives in their own right, and are also powerful catalysts for economic growth and human development. Global challenges, including transitions to peace and democracy, climate change and food security, cannot be solved without explicit recognition of the different roles and contributions of women and men.

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
TOTAL	1,680,022	208,393	441,249	362,780	550,140	16,500	34,011	10,000	56,949
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Primary	301,566	51,310	75,604	12,000	144,328	-	1,024	-	17,300
Africa	114,469	35,150	45,419	10,800	5,800	-	-	-	17,300
Benin	267	-	267	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	20,300	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	15,300
Djibouti	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	1,700	500	-	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	29,350	27,650	1,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	600	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	9,839	-	9,839	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	5,200	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	2,000
Mozambique	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Somalia	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
South Africa	5,150	-	1,350	3,800	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	4,800	-	2,000	-	2,800	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	2,500	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	10,000	4,000	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	9,350	-	8,650	700	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	900	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	2,750	-	-	-	2,750	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,813	-	1,813	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	550	450	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Cambodia	50	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	5,209	-	1,750	-	3,210	-	249	-	-
Albania	60	-	-	-	-	-	60	-	-
Armenia	300	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,761	-	-	-	1,700	-	61	-	-
Georgia	2,000	-	1,750	-	250	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	638	-	-	-	510	-	128	-	-
Serbia	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
Near East	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Egypt	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	134,255	3,000	20,992	-	109,963	-	300	-	-
Afghanistan	64,500	-	-	-	64,500	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	8,040	-	8,040	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	17,415	3,000	12,952	-	1,463	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	42,750	-	-	-	42,750	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	23,505	700	1,000	1,200	20,355	-	250	-	-
Bolivia	1,500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	605	-	-	-	355	-	250	-	-
Dominican Republic	800	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	400	-	-	400	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	8,260	8,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	8,260	8,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	3,750	3,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	6,443	-	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	125	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment-Secondary	1,231,379	150,634	355,175	276,381	385,156	16,500	8,084	-	39,449
Africa	647,347	99,604	194,647	264,224	55,723	-	-	-	33,149
Angola	15,639	-	15,139	500	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	2,862	-	2,862	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	3,420	-	-	3,420	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,260
Burundi	5,050	-	4,300	750	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	4,002	-	-	4,002	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,700
Cote d'Ivoire	7,417	-	-	7,417	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,298	-	-	3,298	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	26,159	15,214	640	5,866	-	-	-	-	4,439
Ghana	8,700	6,500	1,300	900	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	10,600	2,850	7,750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	19,965	-	-	19,965	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	1,810	-	-	1,810	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	47,195	-	17,675	-	29,520	-	-	-	-
Madagascar	2,044	-	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	19,443	5,250	-	12,443	-	-	-	-	1,750
Mali	13,450	8,750	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	1,200
Mauritania	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,600
Mozambique	25,975	-	-	25,975	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3,754	-	-	3,754	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Nigeria	47,489	9,859	6,050	31,580	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	4,376	-	-	4,376	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	23,350	5,300	18,050	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	5,070	-	-	-	2,370	-	-	-	2,700
South Africa	49,872	-	-	49,872	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	26,352	-	8,500	1,419	16,433	-	-	-	-
Sudan	5,200	-	-	-	5,200	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	3,180	-	-	3,180	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	87,950	12,980	36,000	38,970	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	58,816	17,000	26,700	15,116	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	56,062	5,942	25,375	24,745	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	24,816	-	17,750	4,866	2,200	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,800	2,100	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central Africa Regional	4,314	4,314	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,172	2,860	312	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	685	685	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	26,697	6,251	17,083	3,363	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,498	1,100	3,800	598	-	-	-	-	-
China	55	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	5,537	3,426	2,111	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	1,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	2,100	-	2,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	20	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	1,690	-	-	1,690	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	10,797	1,725	9,072	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	14,119	-	1,750	-	12,346	-	23	-	-
Albania	227	-	-	-	227	-	-	-	-
Armenia	1,508	-	800	-	700	-	8	-	-
Azerbaijan	580	-	-	-	580	-	-	-	-
Belarus	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	6,715	-	-	-	6,700	-	15	-	-
Georgia	450	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	128	-	-	-	128	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	536	-	-	-	536	-	-	-	-
Moldova	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-
Russia	1,600	-	500	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	1,131	-	-	-	1,131	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Eurasia Regional	126	-	-	-	126	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	108	-	-	-	108	-	-	-	-
Near East	79,550	-	7,000	-	72,550	-	-	-	-
Egypt	12,050	-	-	-	12,050	-	-	-	-
Iraq	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-
Yemen	18,500	-	7,000	-	11,500	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	314,651	26,699	35,140	1,100	226,962	16,500	1,950	-	6,300
Afghanistan	109,487	-	-	-	92,987	16,500	-	-	-
Bangladesh	26,374	20,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,300
India	38,500	2,700	34,700	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	2,100	-	-	-	1,300	-	800	-	-
Nepal	8,865	2,000	440	-	6,425	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	126,000	-	-	-	126,000	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	1,525	1,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	-	-
USAID South Asia Regional	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	46,289	16,730	6,815	7,694	13,750	-	1,300	-	-
Bolivia	1,670	500	1,170	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	2,650	-	-	-	2,650	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,033	-	-	1,033	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	425	425	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	670	670	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	11,355	6,010	5,345	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	598	-	-	598	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	15,213	-	-	6,063	7,850	-	1,300	-	-
Mexico	4,050	800	-	-	3,250	-	-	-	-
Peru	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	5,225	5,225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	800	500	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,100	100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,100	100	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	91,740	-	91,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	91,740	-	91,740	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,811	-	-	-	-	-	4,811	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	4,811	-	-	-	-	-	4,811	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	325	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	325	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	-
Gender-Based Violence	147,077	6,449	10,470	74,399	20,656	-	24,903	10,000	200
Africa	86,335	975	5,896	69,444	7,000	-	2,820	-	200
Angola	2,302	-	-	2,302	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	625	-	-	625	-	-	-	-	-
Burundi	295	-	-	295	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	605	-	500	105	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	759	-	-	759	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	13,229	-	-	5,779	6,000	-	1,250	-	200
Ethiopia	1,443	400	-	1,043	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	450	-	200	250	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	5,664	-	-	4,764	-	-	900	-	-
Lesotho	950	-	-	950	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,500	-	-	-	1,000	-	500	-	-
Malawi	8,513	-	3,451	5,062	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	7,433	-	-	7,433	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	3,217	-	-	3,217	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1,763	75	-	1,688	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	2,301	-	-	2,301	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	1,500	500	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	14,881	-	-	14,881	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
South Sudan	421	-	-	421	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Swaziland	367	-	-	367	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,842	-	-	9,842	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	1,363	-	-	1,213	-	-	150	-	-
Zambia	5,452	-	-	5,452	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	695	-	-	695	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	300	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	445	-	445	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,316	50	484	662	-	-	120	-	-
Cambodia	786	50	100	636	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	384	-	384	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
Thailand	26	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	20	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,287	-	-	630	331	-	326	-	-
Armenia	126	-	-	-	100	-	26	-	-
Azerbaijan	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Georgia	300	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-
Ukraine	630	-	-	630	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-
Near East	3,400	-	-	-	3,400	-	-	-	-
Egypt	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Jordan	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	25,302	174	1,440	13	3,675	-	20,000	-	-
Afghanistan	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
India	1,013	-	1,000	13	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
Nepal	440	-	440	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-
Sri Lanka	174	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	12,932	1,750	150	3,650	6,250	-	1,132	-	-
Bolivia	150	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	982	-	-	-	250	-	732	-	-
Dominican Republic	100	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-

Gender Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	GHP - STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	INCLE	MRA	FFP
El Salvador	250	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	1,100	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	1,100	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,400	-	-	1,100	3,000	-	300	-	-
Mexico	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	784	200	-	584	-	-	-	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	100	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	766	-	-	766	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	3,500	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	2,500	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	505	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	505	-	-	-	-	-	505	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health

Summary

Annually, 53 million women experience unintended pregnancies and 25 million women obtain abortions. An essential intervention for the health of mothers and children, voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs contribute to reduced maternal mortality, healthier children (through breastfeeding), and reduced infant mortality (through better birth spacing).

U.S. Government programs will exercise global leadership and USAID will provide missions with technical and commodity support in voluntary family planning and reproductive health programs. Programs will expand access to high-quality voluntary family planning and reproductive health and information services, directed toward enhancing the ability of couples to decide the number and spacing of births, and toward reducing abortion and maternal, infant, and child mortality and morbidity. Specifically, funding will support development of tools and models needed to share best practices related to the key elements of successful voluntary family planning (FP) programs, including commodity supply and logistics; service delivery; effective client counseling and behavior change communication; policy analysis and planning; biomedical, social science, and program research; knowledge management; and monitoring and evaluation. Priority areas include: FP/maternal and child health and FP/HIV integration; contraceptive security; community-based approaches for voluntary family planning and other health services; access to long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, especially implants and intra-uterine devices; healthy birth spacing; and crosscutting issues of gender, youth, and equity.

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	642,700	530,000	73,700	39,000
Africa	307,150	307,150	-	-
Angola	4,000	4,000	-	-
Benin	3,000	3,000	-	-
Burundi	3,000	3,000	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	14,500	14,500	-	-
Ethiopia	29,000	29,000	-	-
Ghana	13,000	13,000	-	-
Guinea	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kenya	27,400	27,400	-	-
Liberia	7,000	7,000	-	-
Madagascar	14,000	14,000	-	-
Malawi	12,700	12,700	-	-
Mali	13,550	13,550	-	-
Mozambique	11,500	11,500	-	-
Nigeria	31,200	31,200	-	-
Rwanda	13,000	13,000	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
Senegal	15,400	15,400	-	-
South Sudan	8,000	8,000	-	-
Tanzania	26,800	26,800	-	-
Uganda	25,100	25,100	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	-	-
Zimbabwe	2,000	2,000	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	4,100	4,100	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	10,400	10,400	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	24,000	24,000	-	-
Cambodia	5,000	5,000	-	-
Philippines	18,000	18,000	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,650	4,650	-	-
Armenia	400	400	-	-
Georgia	1,400	1,400	-	-
Russia	1,650	1,650	-	-
Ukraine	1,200	1,200	-	-
Near East	20,500	3,500	17,000	-
Egypt	2,000	-	2,000	-
Jordan	15,000	-	15,000	-
Yemen	3,500	3,500	-	-
South and Central Asia	118,400	61,700	56,700	-
Afghanistan	21,700	-	21,700	-
Bangladesh	23,100	23,100	-	-
India	23,000	23,000	-	-
Nepal	14,600	14,600	-	-
Pakistan	35,000	-	35,000	-
Tajikistan	1,000	1,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	24,400	24,400	-	-
Bolivia	6,000	6,000	-	-
Guatemala	7,600	7,600	-	-
Haiti	9,100	9,100	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
Global Health	99,100	99,100	-	-

Family Planning and Reproductive Health Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF	IO&P
Global Health - Core	99,100	99,100	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	3,000	3,000	-	-
New Partners Fund	3,000	3,000	-	-
International Organizations	39,000	-	-	39,000
UNFPA UN Population Fund	39,000	-	-	39,000

HIV/AIDS

Summary

Global HIV/AIDS programs through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) support a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach that expands access to prevention, care, and treatment to reduce the transmission of the virus and impact of the epidemic on individuals, communities, and nations. Prevention activities, including male circumcision and the prevention of mother-to-child transmission, comprise a combination of evidence-based, mutually reinforcing biomedical, behavioral, and structural interventions aligned with epidemiology to maximize impact. Recent evidence has shown that treatment is also an important component of prevention efforts and will be a priority for PEPFAR. Care activities support programs for orphans and vulnerable children, treatment for HIV-tuberculosis co-infected individuals, and pre-treatment services to people living with HIV, as well as basic health care and support. Treatment activities support the distribution of antiretroviral (ARV) drugs, ARV services, and support for country treatment structures, including laboratory infrastructure.

HIV/AIDS funding also supports crosscutting activities around gender and health systems strengthening, including human resources for health, strategic information, capacity building, and administration and oversight. PEPFAR proactively confronts the changing demographics of the HIV/AIDS epidemic by integrating gender throughout prevention, care, and treatment activities, supporting special initiatives—including those aimed at addressing gender-based violence – and implementing Global Health Initiative (GHI) principles that highlight the importance of women, girls, and gender equality. PEPFAR emphasizes strengthening of health systems and promoting country ownership of programs to build a long-term, sustainable response to the epidemic and to help achieve the prevention, care, and treatment goals. PEPFAR addresses HIV/AIDS within a broader health and development context; increases efficiencies in programming; and continues the transition from an emergency response to sustainable programs that are country-owned.

In addition, PEPFAR supports international partnerships with the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, and contributions to UNAIDS, the World Health Organization, and the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. These international partnerships save lives and build country ownership and capacity to lead and manage national responses over the longer term. PEPFAR is led by the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator at the U.S. Department of State, and is implemented by USAID; the Department of Health and Human Services, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; the Department of Defense; Peace Corps; and the Department of Labor, and works through local and international nongovernmental organizations, faith- and community-based organizations, private sector entities, and partner governments.

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
TOTAL	5,680,250	330,000	5,350,000	250
Africa	3,045,578	88,760	2,956,818	-
Angola	14,700	4,400	10,300	-
Botswana	60,640	-	60,640	-
Burundi	8,500	3,500	5,000	-
Cameroon	16,750	1,500	15,250	-

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
Cote d'Ivoire	121,422	-	121,422	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	46,438	9,200	37,238	-
Djibouti	1,800	-	1,800	-
Ethiopia	54,089	-	54,089	-
Ghana	14,200	5,500	8,700	-
Kenya	277,402	-	277,402	-
Lesotho	27,624	6,400	21,224	-
Liberia	3,395	2,700	695	-
Malawi	60,598	15,500	45,098	-
Mali	4,500	3,000	1,500	-
Mozambique	209,739	-	209,739	-
Namibia	73,500	-	73,500	-
Nigeria	438,600	-	438,600	-
Rwanda	104,086	-	104,086	-
Senegal	4,397	3,000	1,397	-
South Africa	459,427	-	459,427	-
South Sudan	18,610	2,010	16,600	-
Swaziland	37,600	6,900	30,700	-
Tanzania	344,295	-	344,295	-
Uganda	281,397	-	281,397	-
Zambia	295,930	-	295,930	-
Zimbabwe	55,105	16,500	38,605	-
USAID Africa Regional	850	850	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,492	2,800	692	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	3,492	2,000	1,492	-
USAID West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	109,396	30,250	79,146	-
Burma	2,500	2,500	-	-
Cambodia	15,500	12,500	3,000	-
China	2,000	-	2,000	-
Indonesia	8,000	7,750	250	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	2,500	5,000	-
Thailand	1,335	1,000	335	-
Vietnam	66,978	-	66,978	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	5,583	4,000	1,583	-
Europe and Eurasia	30,150	2,950	27,200	-
Ukraine	29,700	2,500	27,200	-
Eurasia Regional	450	450	-	-

HIV/AIDS Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF
South and Central Asia	46,530	20,500	25,780	250
Afghanistan	250	-	-	250
Bangladesh	1,500	1,500	-	-
India	22,000	15,000	7,000	-
Nepal	3,000	3,000	-	-
Central Asia Regional	19,780	1,000	18,780	-
Western Hemisphere	196,735	21,516	175,219	-
Brazil	1,300	-	1,300	-
Dominican Republic	14,775	5,750	9,025	-
Guyana	6,681	-	6,681	-
Haiti	131,543	-	131,543	-
Honduras	4,000	3,000	1,000	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	21,800	6,950	14,850	-
USAID Central America Regional	16,211	5,391	10,820	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	425	425	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	650	650	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	650	650	-	-
Global Health	71,329	71,329	-	-
Global Health - Core	71,329	71,329	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	94,045	94,045	-	-
Commodity Fund	20,335	20,335	-	-
International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI)	28,710	28,710	-	-
Microbicides	45,000	45,000	-	-
S/GAC - Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator	2,085,837	-	2,085,837	-
Management, Evaluation and Technical Support and Additional Funding for Country Programs	390,837	-	390,837	-
International Partnerships	1,695,000	-	1,695,000	-

Malaria

Summary

Last year, an estimated 781,000 people died of malaria, and about 225 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. Eighty-five percent of mortality due to malaria occurs in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the vast majority of the deaths among children under the age of five. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) will continue to scale up malaria prevention and control activities and to strengthen delivery platforms in up to 22 African countries, as well as to support the scale-up of efforts to contain the spread of multidrug-resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia and the Amazon Basin of South America.

These malaria programs will continue the comprehensive strategy launched in the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), which combines prevention and treatment approaches, and integrates these interventions with other priority health services. PMI will support host countries' national malaria control programs, and strengthen local capacity to expand the use of four highly effective malaria prevention and treatment measures, including indoor residual spraying, long-lasting insecticide-treated bed nets, artemisinin-based combination therapies to treat acute illnesses, and interventions to prevent malaria in pregnancy. Funding will also continue to support the development of new malaria vaccine candidates, malaria drugs and other malaria-related research with multilateral donors.

Under the Global Health Initiative, USAID malaria programs will continue to integrate with other global health programs, particularly in maternal child health, HIV and health systems strengthening, as well as with programs of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Priority areas include implementation of community-case management to treat pneumonia and malaria, strengthening antenatal care services, and improving the quality and availability of diagnostics capacity for all diseases.

Malaria Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID
TOTAL	619,000	619,000
Africa	538,000	538,000
Angola	30,000	30,000
Benin	17,000	17,000
Burkina Faso	6,000	6,000
Burundi	6,000	6,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	35,000	35,000
Ethiopia	39,000	39,000
Ghana	28,000	28,000
Guinea	10,000	10,000
Kenya	35,000	35,000
Liberia	12,000	12,000
Madagascar	26,000	26,000
Malawi	23,500	23,500
Mali	25,500	25,500

Malaria Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID
Mozambique	29,000	29,000
Nigeria	44,000	44,000
Rwanda	18,000	18,000
Senegal	24,000	24,000
South Sudan	4,500	4,500
Tanzania	45,000	45,000
Uganda	33,000	33,000
Zambia	24,000	24,000
Zimbabwe	12,000	12,000
USAID Africa Regional	11,500	11,500
East Asia and Pacific	12,000	12,000
Burma	4,800	4,800
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	7,200	7,200
Western Hemisphere	4,000	4,000
USAID South America Regional	4,000	4,000
Global Health	65,000	65,000
Global Health - Core	65,000	65,000

Maternal and Child Health

Summary

Every year in developing countries, more than 350,000 women die from largely preventable complications related to pregnancy or childbirth, and there are 8.1 million child deaths, of which about two-thirds could be prevented. Maternal Health and Child Health (MCH) programs focus on working with country and global partners to increase the availability and use of proven life-saving interventions, and to strengthen the delivery platforms to ensure long-term sustainability of these programs. U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) programs will extend coverage of proven high-impact interventions, such as immunization, treatment of life-threatening child conditions, and prevention and treatment of postpartum hemorrhage for the most vulnerable populations in high-burden countries. These interventions will accelerate the reduction of maternal and child mortality, as well as the introduction and scale-up of new vaccines for children.

Working with the Global Alliance for Vaccinations and Immunization, USAID will support the introduction of new vaccines, especially pneumococcal and rotavirus vaccines that have the greatest potential impact on child survival. Other priority interventions for children include essential newborn care, including newborn resuscitation; prevention and treatment of diarrheal disease, including increased availability and use of household and community-level water, sanitation and hygiene; and expanded prevention and treatment of newborn sepsis and pneumonia, particularly with frontline health workers. The maternal health program will provide support for essential and long-term health system improvements, including human resources, information, medicines, and financing.

The Global Health Initiative will further enhance its impact through programs aimed at reducing maternal mortality during labor, delivery, and the first vital 24 hours postpartum, when most deaths from childbirth occur – the highest point of risk during labor and delivery. Resources will combat maternal mortality with expanded coverage of preventive and life-saving interventions, with simultaneous investments in building the capability required to provide functioning referral systems and comprehensive obstetric care. The MCH program will also work to leverage investments in other health programs, particularly family planning and reproductive health, nutrition, and infectious diseases.

Maternal and Child Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP - USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
TOTAL	885,742	847,100	578,000	144,100	125,000	38,642
Africa	263,032	236,200	236,200	-	-	26,832
Angola	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-
Benin	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	3,260	-	-	-	-	3,260
Burundi	8,880	2,000	2,000	-	-	6,880
Democratic Republic of the Congo	19,500	17,000	17,000	-	-	2,500
Ethiopia	22,000	22,000	22,000	-	-	-
Ghana	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-

Maternal and Child Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP - USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Guinea	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Kenya	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Liberia	12,260	9,000	9,000	-	-	3,260
Madagascar	9,787	9,000	9,000	-	-	787
Malawi	16,395	13,000	13,000	-	-	3,395
Mali	15,000	15,000	15,000	-	-	-
Mozambique	16,000	16,000	16,000	-	-	-
Niger	4,050	-	-	-	-	4,050
Nigeria	23,700	23,700	23,700	-	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Senegal	7,000	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,700	-	-	-	-	2,700
South Sudan	20,000	20,000	20,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Uganda	11,000	11,000	11,000	-	-	-
Zambia	13,000	13,000	13,000	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	9,200	9,200	9,200	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	32,000	32,000	32,000	-	-	-
Burma	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-
Cambodia	9,000	9,000	9,000	-	-	-
Indonesia	17,000	17,000	17,000	-	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	2,800	2,800	2,800	-	-	-
Armenia	1,700	1,700	1,700	-	-	-
Georgia	800	800	800	-	-	-
Russia	300	300	300	-	-	-
Near East	19,000	19,000	6,000	13,000	-	-
Egypt	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Jordan	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	-	-
Yemen	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	191,600	191,600	60,500	131,100	-	-
Afghanistan	101,100	101,100	-	101,100	-	-

Maternal and Child Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	FY 2013 Total without Food for Peace	GHP - USAID	ESF	IO&P	FFP
Bangladesh	23,000	23,000	23,000	-	-	-
India	21,000	21,000	21,000	-	-	-
Nepal	14,000	14,000	14,000	-	-	-
Pakistan	30,000	30,000	-	30,000	-	-
Tajikistan	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	40,910	29,100	29,100	-	-	11,810
Bolivia	3,500	3,500	3,500	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-
Guatemala	6,000	6,000	6,000	-	-	-
Haiti	25,810	14,000	14,000	-	-	11,810
Honduras	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,100	3,100	3,100	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,550	2,550	2,550	-	-	-
Global Health	63,850	63,850	63,850	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	63,850	63,850	63,850	-	-	-
GH - International Partnerships	145,000	145,000	145,000	-	-	-
Global Alliance for Vaccine Immunization (GAVI)	145,000	145,000	145,000	-	-	-
International Organizations	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000	-
UNICEF UN Children's Fund	125,000	125,000	-	-	125,000	-

Neglected Tropical Diseases

Summary

More than 1 billion people worldwide suffer from one or more painful, debilitating tropical diseases which disproportionately impact poor and rural populations, cause severe sickness and disability, compromise mental and physical development, contribute to childhood malnutrition, reduce school enrollment, and hinder economic productivity. Seven of these neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) can be controlled and treated through targeted mass drug administration: schistosomiasis, onchocerciasis, lymphatic filariasis, trachoma, and three soil-transmitted helminthes. Treating of at-risk populations for these diseases, for 4-6 years, can lead to elimination or control of these diseases.

USAID programs use a delivery strategy that has been tested by the agency and is supported by the World Health Organization (WHO) targeting affected communities using drugs that have been proven safe and effective, and can be delivered by trained non-health personnel. The USG NTD Control Program represents one of the first global efforts to integrate existing disease-specific treatment programs for the control of these diseases. This integration has allowed for better drug donation/procurement coordination, decreased costs, and improved efficiencies.

USAID obtains the vast majority of required drugs through public-private partnerships with several pharmaceutical companies. Over $3.1 billion of drugs for NTD control have been donated by the pharmaceutical industry to the countries where USAID supported mass drug administration. Expanding the NTD program and drug donation programs will support acceleration of global efforts to eliminate and/or control NTDs. USAID will continue to work closely with the WHO and global partners to create an international NTD training course, standardized monitoring and evaluation guidelines for NTD programs and ensure the availability of quality pharmaceuticals.

Neglected Tropical Diseases and Other Public Threats
Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF
TOTAL	103,639	5,000	67,000	31,639
Near East	16,200	-	-	16,200
Egypt	2,200	-	-	2,200
West Bank and Gaza	14,000	-	-	14,000
South and Central Asia	15,439	-	-	15,439
Afghanistan	10,439	-	-	10,439
Pakistan	5,000	-	-	5,000
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,000	5,000	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	67,000	-	67,000	-
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTD)	67,000	-	67,000	-

Nutrition

Summary

More than 200 million children under the age of five and one in three women in the developing world suffer from undernutrition, resulting in severe health and developmental consequences. Undernutrition contributes to 35 percent of child deaths and leads to irreversible losses to children's cognitive development, resulting in lower educational attainment and lower wages.

Nutrition activities, linked with the Feed the Future initiative and evidence-based interventions, will prevent undernutrition through a variety of integrated services, such as nutrition education to improve maternal diets, nutrition during pregnancy, exclusive breastfeeding, and infant and young child feeding practices. Nutrition programs will also promote diet quality and diversification through fortified staple foods, specialized food products, and community gardens, as well as, through the delivery of nutrition services, including micronutrient supplementation and community management of acute malnutrition.

Nutrition Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF	FFP
TOTAL	156,156	98,788	2,428	90,000	6,360	57,368
Africa	80,078	54,600	-	54,600	-	25,478
Burkina Faso	1,000	-	-	-	-	1,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	1,000
Ethiopia	12,300	6,900	-	6,900	-	5,400
Ghana	5,800	5,800	-	5,800	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	3,000	-	-
Madagascar	2,358	-	-	-	-	2,358
Malawi	4,200	4,200	-	4,200	-	-
Mali	4,200	4,200	-	4,200	-	-
Mozambique	5,100	5,100	-	5,100	-	-
Rwanda	2,500	2,500	-	2,500	-	-
Senegal	4,000	4,000	-	4,000	-	-
Sierra Leone	2,700	-	-	-	-	2,700
South Sudan	7,500	-	-	-	-	7,500
Tanzania	6,900	6,900	-	6,900	-	-
Uganda	12,420	6,900	-	6,900	-	5,520
Zambia	3,100	3,100	-	3,100	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Cambodia	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-
Near East	4,050	4,050	-	-	4,050	-
Egypt	4,050	4,050	-	-	4,050	-

Nutrition Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF	FFP
South and Central Asia	34,710	14,210	-	11,900	2,310	20,500
Afghanistan	2,310	2,310	-	-	2,310	-
Bangladesh	25,800	5,300	-	5,300	-	20,500
Nepal	6,600	6,600	-	6,600	-	-
Western Hemisphere	16,890	5,500	-	5,500	-	11,390
Guatemala	14,890	3,500	-	3,500	-	11,390
Haiti	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Global Health	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Global Health - Core	15,000	15,000	-	15,000	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Iodine Deficiency Disorder (IDD)	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	2,428	2,428	2,428	-	-	-

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats

Summary

The United States Agency for International Development's Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats program focuses on mitigating the possibility that a highly virulent virus such as H5N1 ("Avian Flu"), H1N1, or another pathogen variant could develop into a pandemic. Nearly 75 percent of all new, emerging, or re-emerging diseases affecting humans at the beginning of the 21st century originated in animals (zoonotic diseases), underscoring the need for the development of comprehensive disease detection and response capacities that span the traditional domains of animal health, public health, ecology, and conservation.

The U.S. Agency for International Development will continue to support surveillance and response capacities in order to maintain vigilance against the current threat posed by H5N1 avian influenza. In addition, USAID will continue to adapt the early warning and response programs built for H5N1 avian flu and H1N1 to be able to address the broader dynamic that has given rise to a stream of new and increasingly deadly diseases. This global early warning system for Emergent Pandemic Threats includes four main lines of work: (1) expanding current H5N1 monitoring of wild birds to more broadly characterize the role played by wildlife, poultry, and swine in facilitating the emergence and spread of other new pathogens; (2) enhancing support for field epidemiology training of relevant animal and human health teams beyond HPAI and H1N1 to more broadly address the threat posed by other newly emergent zoonotic diseases; (3) enhancing support for animal- and public-health diagnostic laboratories to increase the ability of countries to detect normative diseases and report them according to international requirements; and (4) broadening ongoing behavior change and communications efforts to prevent H5N1 transmission from poultry to humans to include potential transmission of other emergent wildlife and domestic animal pathogens. The Agency's focus is on delivering this package in geographic "hotspots" for the emergence of new infectious disease threats originating from animals (the Amazon region, the Congo Basin, the Gangetic Plain, and Southeast Asia). These efforts will ultimately minimize the risk of the emergence and spread of new pandemic disease threats.

Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	53,150	53,000	150
Global Health - International Partnerships	53,000	53,000	-
Pandemic Influenza and Other Emerging Threats	53,000	53,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150	-	150
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	150	-	150

Polio

Summary

Huge achievements have been made in the global fight against polio since 1988, when the World Health Assembly resolved to eradicate the disease. The number of polio cases worldwide has decreased by more than 99 percent, from 350,000 in 1988 to less than 650 cases in 2011. The number of endemic countries has decreased from over 125 in 1988 to just four – Afghanistan, India, Nigeria and Pakistan - by the end of 2006. In January 2012, India passed an important milestone with no polio cases for 12 months, and, if this continues, will shortly be taken off the list of endemic countries. Since 1988, about six million children who would otherwise have been paralyzed are walking because of the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.

The U.S. Agency for International Development's polio programs, which are a subset of Maternal and Child Health programs, are undertaken in close collaboration with host-countries, and international and national partners. These programs support the planning, implementation, and monitoring of supplemental immunization activities for eventual polio eradication; improve surveillance for Acute Flaccid Paralysis, and laboratory capacity for diagnosis, analysis and reporting; improve communication and advocacy; support certification, containment, post-eradication, and post-certification policy development; and improve information collection and reporting.

Polio Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	37,432	34,432	3,000
Africa	16,482	16,482	-
Angola	1,300	1,300	-
Benin	100	100	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	3,000	3,000	-
Ethiopia	2,200	2,200	-
Guinea	150	150	-
Kenya	80	80	-
Liberia	150	150	-
Madagascar	100	100	-
Mali	60	60	-
Mozambique	100	100	-
Nigeria	5,000	5,000	-
Rwanda	50	50	-
Senegal	75	75	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Uganda	59	59	-
USAID Africa Regional	1,878	1,878	-
USAID East Africa Regional	80	80	-
USAID West Africa Regional	600	600	-

Polio Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
East Asia and Pacific	800	800	-
Indonesia	800	800	-
South and Central Asia	10,150	7,150	3,000
Afghanistan	1,000	-	1,000
Bangladesh	700	700	-
India	6,000	6,000	-
Nepal	450	450	-
Pakistan	2,000	-	2,000
Global Health	10,000	10,000	-
Global Health - Core	10,000	10,000	-

Tuberculosis

Summary

Tuberculosis (TB) is a leading cause of death and debilitating illness for adults throughout much of the developing world. Each year, approximately 1.4 million people die from TB and about 8.8 million people are newly diagnosed with TB. About 500,000 of these new cases are multi-drug resistant, which makes them especially difficult to cure and, often, deadly.

Efforts of the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) focus on early diagnosis and successful treatment of the disease – to both cure individuals and prevent transmission to others. Funding priority will be given to those countries that have the greatest burden of TB and MDR-TB and poorest TB outcomes. Country-level expansion and strengthening of the Stop TB Strategy will continue to be the focal point of USAID's TB program, including accelerated detection and treatment of TB in all populations including the private sector and communities, scaling up prevention and treatment of multidrug-resistant TB, expanding coverage of interventions for TB/HIV co-infection, and improving health systems. The accelerated scale-up of these approaches in USAID focus countries will greatly decrease transmission and save millions of lives by detecting and treating all TB cases.

In addition, priority activities will include critical interventions to improve TB infection control, strengthen laboratory networks, introduce new rapid TB diagnostics, improve monitoring and surveillance of TB programs, and ensure access to quality first- and second-line anti-TB drugs. USAID will continue to collaborate with a number of USG partners to integrate and strengthen TB control services at the country level and leverage investments across the USG, including the Office of the U.S. Global AIDS Coordinator, other U.S. Government agencies, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. USAID's TB program will continue to invest in new tools for better and faster detection and treatment of TB, including the development of new drugs and diagnostics.

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
TOTAL	232,000	224,000	8,000
Africa	76,700	76,700	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12,000	12,000	-
Ethiopia	10,000	10,000	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-
Malawi	1,500	1,500	-
Mozambique	5,000	5,000	-
Nigeria	10,000	10,000	-
South Africa	11,000	11,000	-
South Sudan	1,500	1,500	-
Tanzania	4,000	4,000	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	-
Zambia	4,000	4,000	-
Zimbabwe	4,500	4,500	-

Tuberculosis Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	GHP-USAID	ESF
USAID Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	-
USAID East Africa Regional	1,700	1,700	-
East Asia and Pacific	34,000	34,000	-
Burma	1,500	1,500	-
Cambodia	6,500	6,500	-
Indonesia	12,000	12,000	-
Philippines	10,000	10,000	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	4,000	4,000	-
Europe and Eurasia	15,850	15,850	-
Armenia	400	400	-
Georgia	1,800	1,800	-
Russia	8,800	8,800	-
Ukraine	4,200	4,200	-
Eurasia Regional	650	650	-
South and Central Asia	45,000	37,000	8,000
Afghanistan	8,000	-	8,000
Bangladesh	12,000	12,000	-
India	10,500	10,500	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	2,500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	4,000	4,000	-
Tajikistan	4,000	4,000	-
Uzbekistan	4,000	4,000	-
Western Hemisphere	2,300	2,300	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,300	2,300	-
Global Health	41,650	41,650	-
Global Health - Core	41,650	41,650	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	16,500	16,500	-
TB Drug Facility	13,500	13,500	-
MDR Financing	3,000	3,000	-

Microenterprise

Summary

Microenterprise and microfinance are cross-cutting issues, but are mostly found under the Economic Growth Program Area, "Economic Opportunity." Throughout the developing world, millions of poor and marginalized families make a living through microenterprises, smallholder farms, and other diversified livelihood strategies such as pastoralism. U.S. assistance supports inclusive market strategies that assist the poor (especially youth and women) in contributing to and benefiting from economic growth. To this end, the U.S. Government 1) links microenterprises and smallholder farmers to expanding value chains; 2) increases the ability of financial institutions and other financial intermediaries to reach the very poor; and 3) supports vulnerable households in stabilizing income and meeting minimum consumption needs so they can take better advantage of market opportunities. In FY 2013, USAID will foster new approaches to financial inclusion, particularly in rural areas, through investments in agriculture and value-chain finance, remittance linkages, micro-savings, and technology-based solutions. USAID will also place special emphasis on mobile financial services as a cost-effective tool for reaching agriculture-intensive regions where traditional microfinance institutions have not been able to penetrate. USAID will also fund the Congressionally-mandated Microenterprise Results Report and the Poverty Assessment Tools.

Microenterprise Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF
TOTAL	194,582	51,402	400	142,780
Africa	46,136	38,736	400	7,000
Ethiopia	4,000	3,600	400	-
Ghana	4,800	4,800	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Nigeria	1,336	1,336	-	-
Rwanda	10,000	10,000	-	-
South Sudan	7,000	-	-	7,000
Tanzania	12,000	12,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	2,000	2,000	-	-
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	9,520	-	-	9,520
Armenia	500	-	-	500
Azerbaijan	300	-	-	300
Belarus	500	-	-	500
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,900	-	-	2,900
Georgia	1,000	-	-	1,000
Kosovo	200	-	-	200
Macedonia	400	-	-	400
Moldova	1,150	-	-	1,150

Microenterprise Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	GHP - USAID	ESF
Russia	1,000	-	-	1,000
Serbia	300	-	-	300
Ukraine	1,000	-	-	1,000
Eurasia Regional	200	-	-	200
Europe Regional	70	-	-	70
Near East	4,500	-	-	4,500
Egypt	2,000	-	-	2,000
Jordan	500	-	-	500
West Bank and Gaza	1,000	-	-	1,000
Yemen	1,000	-	-	1,000
South and Central Asia	72,016	2,606	-	69,410
Afghanistan	31,000	-	-	31,000
Kyrgyz Republic	6,000	-	-	6,000
Nepal	2,250	1,500	-	750
Pakistan	28,000	-	-	28,000
Sri Lanka	1,106	1,106	-	-
Tajikistan	3,500	-	-	3,500
Uzbekistan	160	-	-	160
Western Hemisphere	57,410	6,060	-	51,350
Bolivia	1,000	1,000	-	-
Colombia	25,000	-	-	25,000
Ecuador	1,560	1,560	-	-
Haiti	26,350	-	-	26,350
Peru	3,500	3,500	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	2,000	2,000	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	2,000	2,000	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000
Special Representatives	1,000	-	-	1,000

Science, Technology and Innovation

Summary

The United States is committed to tapping its global leadership in science and technology in order to help developing countries overcome a range of development challenges. Cutting-edge science and technology offer the potential to leapfrog historical development paths that may no longer be economically or environmentally viable. To maximize this potential, it is critical to find creative and innovative solutions to each country's specific conditions and needs, and to help countries build the capacity to both generate and utilize science and technology.

Under the Presidential Policy Directive on Global Development, U.S. assistance will seek to create an environment that helps accelerate the rate of scientific and technological innovation and the rate at which novel insights, approaches, and distribution strategies are applied at scale to overcome long-standing development challenges. Programs will engage market forces to provide incentives for the development or deployment of new solutions, including through competitions, prizes, and targeted partnerships.

In FY 2013, a core group of Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI) programs will focus on strengthening and extending the contribution that STI makes to the effectiveness and sustainability of U.S. foreign assistance. For example, under the USAID Forward initiative, USAID will expand its partnerships with a range of Federal science agencies in order to leverage the billions of dollars the U.S. Government spends annually on science research and apply it to the solution of critical development challenges. In partnership with other donors, philanthropic organizations, and the private sector, USAID will support prize type competitions that stimulate new approaches to address critical development constraints, leverage resources and partnerships, and reward bold and innovative solutions, and will support efforts to scale up the results. The Development Innovation Ventures (DIV) program will borrow from the private venture-capital model to invest resources in nurturing and scaling up game-changing development innovations.

Under the Feed the Future and Global Climate Change Initiatives, the United States will increase support for U.S. and international research on critical food-security issues, and expand developing countries' access to and ability to utilize sophisticated U.S. climate information systems. Disaster risk management programs will exploit the power of modern satellite imagery and communications technologies to identify early signs of drought or other natural disasters, helping developing country partners to mobilize timely and effective responses. In support of the Global Health Initiative, USAID will help to develop, introduce, and scale up new and existing tools, technologies, and approaches for improving the availability, affordability and quality of health and nutrition services.

In addition, science, technology and innovation are integrated into a wide range of other U.S. foreign assistance programs. For example, education and workforce development programs around the world build on information, communication, and technology systems to improve the quality of education outcomes and job skills. Regional and bilateral agriculture programs draw on rapidly evolving mobile communications technologies to empower isolated farmers and fishermen to overcome "information asymmetries," integrate into regional and global markets, and escape deeply entrenched poverty. Funding for the science, technology and innovation components of these integrated programs is based on country-driven strategies and plans— developed through broad consultation with development partners and stakeholders.

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
TOTAL	617,159	615,159	382,777	91,365	900	135,167	1,500	3,450	2,000
Science, Technology & Innovation - Focused	261,576	259,576	128,709	58,332	-	72,535	-	-	2,000
Africa	64,068	62,068	46,220	9,848	-	6,000	-	-	2,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	2,000
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	6,070	6,070	6,070	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	4,500	4,500	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Malawi	8,698	8,698	250	8,448	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	8,000	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	8,500	8,500	8,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	5,900	5,900	4,500	1,400	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	5,400	5,400	5,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	400	400	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	695	695	-	-	-	695	-	-	-
Georgia	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Ukraine	195	195	-	-	-	195	-	-	-
Near East	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
Egypt	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	85,187	85,187	25,487	700	-	59,000	-	-	-
Bangladesh	23,987	23,987	23,987	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,200	2,200	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	59,000	59,000	-	-	-	59,000	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,840	1,840	1,500	-	-	340	-	-	-
Colombia	340	340	-	-	-	340	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Honduras	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
Global Health	47,784	47,784	-	47,784	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	47,784	47,784	-	47,784	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	28,433	28,433	28,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	28,433	28,433	28,433	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	21,669	21,669	21,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	21,669	21,669	21,669	-	-	-	-	-	-
Science, Technology & Innovation - Indirect	355,583	355,583	254,068	33,033	900	62,632	1,500	3,450	-
Africa	60,663	60,663	37,200	14,363	900	8,200	-	-	-
Angola	1,190	1,190	-	1,190	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	470	470	-	470	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	15,500	15,500	15,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	3,100	3,100	-	-	-	3,100	-	-	-
Malawi	3,463	3,463	-	3,463	-	-	-	-	-
Mali	3,700	3,700	-	2,800	900	-	-	-	-
Senegal	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-
Tanzania	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	5,000	5,000	3,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	2,940	2,940	200	2,740	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	1,450	1,450	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	100	100	-	-	-	100	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	250	250	-	250	-	-	-	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	32,828	32,828	21,808	11,020	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	5,400	5,400	400	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	8,001	8,001	4,581	3,420	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	12,221	12,221	9,621	2,600	-	-	-	-	-

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	7,206	7,206	7,206	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,908	6,908	-	50	-	6,808	50	-	-
Albania	1,245	1,245	-	-	-	1,245	-	-	-
Armenia	450	450	-	-	-	400	50	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Georgia	300	300	-	50	-	250	-	-	-
Russia	773	773	-	-	-	773	-	-	-
Ukraine	140	140	-	-	-	140	-	-	-
Near East	7,300	7,300	-	-	-	7,300	-	-	-
Egypt	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	4,000	-	-	-
Iraq	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-	-
Lebanon	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	1,300	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	41,823	41,823	6,700	7,500	-	27,623	-	-	-
India	14,200	14,200	6,700	7,500	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	25,500	25,500	-	-	-	25,500	-	-	-
Tajikistan	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	423	423	-	-	-	423	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	11,261	11,261	6,460	100	-	4,701	-	-	-
El Salvador	1,350	1,350	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	910	910	910	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	4,701	4,701	-	-	-	4,701	-	-	-
Honduras	100	100	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	1,600	1,600	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Central America Regional	1,300	1,300	1,300	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	1,200	1,200	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	100	100	-	100	-	-	-	-	-
Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	3,450	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
Bureau of Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance	3,450	3,450	-	-	-	-	-	3,450	-
Bureau for Food Security	132,600	132,600	132,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security	132,600	132,600	132,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-	-

Science, Technology and Innovation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	FFP
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	28,000	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	1,450	1,450	-	-	-	-	1,450	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	7,000	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	16,200	16,200	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	16,200	16,200	16,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-

Trade Capacity Building

Summary

The United States has been a world leader in providing Trade-Capacity Building (TCB) support to developing countries. By providing this assistance, the United States supports economic growth and fosters recipient countries' efforts to participate effectively in the global economy. These efforts include assisting countries to participate in international trade negotiations, and implementing and complying with trade agreement commitments, for both goods and services. The U.S assistance also allows people to capitalize on and create economic opportunities that are the result of burgeoning international trade and investment. Moreover, helping countries reduce their trade barriers not only increases their competitiveness, but also creates greater market access for U.S. goods and services.

The table below represents the FY 2013 request for the portion of total U.S. assistance that is applied directly to developing countries' TCB efforts. TCB expenditures can encompass a broad array of activities, but most prominently include efforts to streamline customs and other administrative procedures, develop sustainable private-sector business services which help potential exporters gain access to international market opportunities, improve access to trade finance, modernize transport and other trade infrastructure services, and comply with international standards.

U.S. assistance also includes a wide range of other Economic Growth activities that contribute indirectly to those efforts, such as helping to raise productivity in agricultural value-chains under the Feed the Future Initiative and complying with international labor and environmental standards. The specific funding levels for such "indirect TCB" assistance are determined after program design and approval, and are reported in the annual U.S. Trade Capacity Building database (available online at http://tcb.eads.usaidallnet.gov). FY 2012 "indirect TCB" levels will be available in the TCB database in the first quarter of calendar year 2013.

Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	201,382	74,797	120,684	5,901
Africa	48,171	41,671	6,500	-
Burundi	1,500	1,500	-	-
Ethiopia	800	800	-	-
Mali	1,000	1,000	-	-
Nigeria	3,060	3,060	-	-
South Africa	500	500	-	-
South Sudan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
State Africa Regional	500	-	500	-
USAID Africa Regional	6,961	6,961	-	-
USAID East Africa Regional	11,550	11,550	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	6,000	6,000	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,300	5,300	-	-

Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
East Asia and Pacific	14,934	8,798	6,136	-
Indonesia	4,092	4,092	-	-
Laos	1,300	1,300	-	-
Vietnam	1,800	1,800	-	-
State East Asia and Pacific Regional	6,136	-	6,136	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia	1,606	1,606	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	6,353	-	6,353	-
Albania	600	-	600	-
Armenia	300	-	300	-
Azerbaijan	829	-	829	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	200	-	200	-
Georgia	2,329	-	2,329	-
Kosovo	200	-	200	-
Moldova	100	-	100	-
Ukraine	1,795	-	1,795	-
Near East	16,300	1,300	15,000	-
Egypt	5,000	-	5,000	-
Jordan	6,000	-	6,000	-
Morocco	1,300	1,300	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	4,000	-	4,000	-
South and Central Asia	67,195	-	67,195	-
Afghanistan	36,600	-	36,600	-
Kazakhstan	500	-	500	-
Kyrgyz Republic	1,300	-	1,300	-
Nepal	395	-	395	-
Pakistan	22,000	-	22,000	-
Tajikistan	100	-	100	-
Turkmenistan	100	-	100	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	6,200	-	6,200	-
Western Hemisphere	17,323	12,823	4,500	-
El Salvador	5,520	5,520	-	-
State Western Hemisphere Regional	4,500	-	4,500	-
USAID Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
USAID Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,803	3,803	-	-
USAID South America Regional	500	500	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	1,700	1,700	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	8,000	3,500	4,500	-

Direct Trade Capacity Building Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	8,000	3,500	4,500	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	4,955	4,955	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances	4,955	4,955	-	-
International Organizations	5,901	-	-	5,901
IDLO International Development Law Organization	600	-	-	600
OAS Development Assistance	4,275	-	-	4,275
WTO Technical Assistance	1,026	-	-	1,026
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,500	-	10,500	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,500	-	10,500	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	50	50	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	50	50	-	-

Trafficking in Persons

Summary

Trafficking in persons violates the human rights of its victims, and is a multi-dimensional threat to nation-states. The common denominator of trafficking scenarios is the use of force, fraud, or coercion to exploit a person for profit, whether for purposes of commercial sexual exploitation or forced labor. This modern-day form of slavery promotes social breakdown, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, raises public health costs, and leads to a breakdown of the rule of law. The U.S. Government's antitrafficking approach—prosecution of traffickers, protection of victims, and prevention, together with rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration—is comprehensive and effective, but requires multiple levels of international engagement. The U.S. Government aligns its foreign assistance with the findings of the Department of State's annual Trafficking-in-Persons (TIP) Report, targeting priority countries, particularly those on Tier 3, Tier 2–Watch List, and Tier 2, where there is a demonstrable need for resources and where there is political will to address the problems and deficiencies identified in the TIP Report. The FY 2013 levels projected for this area represent the best current estimate, but may be understated because some qualifying activities will not be identified until Operational Plans are finalized, following the enactment of appropriations.

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
TOTAL	38,207	7,872	5,579	24,756
Africa	1,550	200	1,100	250
Democratic Republic of the Congo	450	-	200	250
Mozambique	200	200	-	-
State Africa Regional	900	-	900	-
East Asia and Pacific	4,302	4,072	-	230
Cambodia	2,000	2,000	-	-
Indonesia	60	-	-	60
Malaysia	50	-	-	50
Philippines	700	600	-	100
Thailand	470	450	-	20
Vietnam	200	200	-	-
USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	822	822	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	4,450	-	1,254	3,196
Albania	400	-	-	400
Armenia	485	-	-	485
Azerbaijan	400	-	-	400
Belarus	400	-	400	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	35	-	-	35
Georgia	300	-	-	300
Kosovo	336	-	-	336

Trafficking in Persons Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE
Macedonia	560	-	-	560
Moldova	350	-	200	150
Montenegro	25	-	-	25
Russia	200	-	-	200
Ukraine	934	-	654	280
Europe Regional	25	-	-	25
Near East	2,000	-	500	1,500
Egypt	500	-	500	-
Lebanon	1,500	-	-	1,500
South and Central Asia	4,260	1,100	2,725	435
Bangladesh	1,100	1,100	-	-
Kazakhstan	450	-	250	200
Nepal	2,000	-	2,000	-
Tajikistan	235	-	-	235
Uzbekistan	475	-	475	-
Western Hemisphere	700	700	-	-
Guatemala	700	700	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,800	1,800	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	1,800	1,800	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons	18,720	-	-	18,720
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons	18,720	-	-	18,720
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs	425	-	-	425
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affair	425	-	-	425

Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)

Summary

The Trans-Sahara Counter-terrorism Partnership is a multifaceted, multi-year strategy to assist partners in West and North Africa increase their immediate and long-term capabilities to address terrorist threats. It builds long-term capacities to contain and marginalize terrorist organizations and facilitation networks; disrupt efforts to recruit, train, and provision terrorists and extremists; counter efforts to establish safe havens for terrorist organizations; and frustrate extremist attempts to influence populations potentially vulnerable to radicalization. Partner countries include Algeria, Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, and Tunisia. One of the key components of the interagency effort is to target isolated or neglected regions, and within those regions, target groups most vulnerable to extremist ideologies by supporting youth employment, strengthening local governance capacity to provide development infrastructure, and improving health and educational services.

Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	INCLE	NADR	PKO
TOTAL	44,322	10,500	3,500	3,500	10,722	16,100
Africa	25,722	10,500	3,500	2,500	9,222	-
Mali	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	15,222	-	3,500	2,500	9,222	-
USAID West Africa Regional	8,000	8,000	-	-	-	-
Near East	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	2,500	-	-	1,000	1,500	-
Political-Military Affairs	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership	16,100	-	-	-	-	16,100

Water

Summary

Water is a crosscutting issue in foreign assistance, defined by a global demand that is doubling every 20 years. By 2025, it is estimated that more than 2.8 billion people will live in either water-scarce or water-stressed regions. The U.S. Agency for International Development's (USAID) water programs cover drinking water supply, sanitation, and hygiene; improved watershed and water resources management; maintenance of vital ecosystem functions; increased water productivity; improved water security; and promoting cooperation on managing transboundary water resources. The FY 2013 request will continue funding water activities that contribute directly to protecting human health and responding to humanitarian crises, promoting broad-based economic growth, enhancing environmental and national security, and developing public participatory processes that improve transparency and accountability in providing a resource essential to people's lives and livelihoods.

New water sector activities will be closely tracking the three Presidential Initiatives: water and sanitation for the Global Health Initiative; increasing water efficiency in food production for Feed the Future; and adaptation for Global Climate Change. USAID's water sector programming in FY 2012 – FY 2016 will support goals, indicators and targets in select priority countries as identified through a new USAID water strategy under development. The Agency will lead technical assistance, training, and knowledge management to support new field initiatives in this regard.

Water Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
TOTAL	299,072	274,137	78,511	28,551	6,983	148,142	10,000	24,935
Africa	114,727	92,792	51,300	15,525	6,796	19,171	-	21,935
Burkina Faso	2,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,294
Burundi	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	359	359	-	-	359	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	4,671	3,671	-	1,500	-	2,171	-	1,000
Ethiopia	26,046	8,226	4,590	3,500	136	-	-	17,820
Ghana	5,570	5,570	4,570	1,000	-	-	-	-
Kenya	9,394	9,394	6,300	2,500	594	-	-	-
Liberia	6,000	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
Madagascar	1,546	725	-	725	-	-	-	821
Malawi	9	9	-	-	9	-	-	-
Mali	6,750	6,750	6,750	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	4,243	4,243	2,460	1,250	533	-	-	-
Namibia	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Nigeria	2,886	2,886	1,500	-	1,386	-	-	-
Rwanda	1,977	1,977	1,000	700	277	-	-	-

Water Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
Senegal	3,000	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	243	243	-	-	243	-	-	-
South Sudan	11,850	11,850	-	850	-	11,000	-	-
Swaziland	13	13	-	-	13	-	-	-
Tanzania	5,550	5,550	4,500	-	1,050	-	-	-
Uganda	5,290	5,290	2,000	1,500	1,790	-	-	-
Zambia	5,475	5,475	3,120	2,000	355	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	37	37	-	-	37	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	4,880	4,880	4,880	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Southern Africa Regional	1,530	1,530	1,530	-	-	-	-	-
USAID West Africa Regional	5,100	5,100	5,100	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	10,333	10,333	8,833	1,500	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	2,500	2,500	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	6,333	6,333	6,333	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	1,700	1,700	-	-	-	1,700	-	-
Armenia	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
Moldova	200	200	-	-	-	200	-	-
Eurasia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Near East	86,271	86,271	-	500	-	82,771	-	-
Egypt	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-
Jordan	19,000	19,000	-	-	-	19,000	-	-
Lebanon	11,271	11,271	-	-	-	11,271	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	40,000	-	-
Yemen	2,000	2,000	-	500	-	1,500	-	-
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	62,426	59,426	2,400	3,526	-	43,500	10,000	3,000
Afghanistan	40,000	40,000	-	-	-	30,000	10,000	-
Bangladesh	4,500	1,500	-	1,500	-	-	-	3,000
India	1,000	1,000	-	1,000	-	-	-	-
Maldives	900	900	900	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	2,526	2,526	1,500	1,026	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	12,000	12,000	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Tajikistan	500	500	-	-	-	500	-	-
State South and Central Asia Regional	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	3,287	3,287	1,000	2,100	187	-	-	-

Water Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY2013 Total	FY2013 Total without Food for Peace	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	ESF - OCO	FFP
Bolivia	1,100	1,100	-	1,100	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	6	6	-	-	6	-	-	-
Ecuador	1,000	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Guyana	15	15	-	-	15	-	-	-
Haiti	1,166	1,166	-	1,000	166	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	2,250	2,250	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	2,500	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	7,800	7,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade	7,800	7,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	5,400	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
Global Health - Core	5,400	5,400	-	5,400	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	1,000	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,378	1,378	2,428	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,378	1,378	2,428	-	-	-	-	-

Adaptation

Summary

Climate change impacts threaten to increase incidence and extremes of droughts, floods, temperature variability, and storms, which in turn can exacerbate poverty, social tensions, environmental degradation, and already weak political institutions. According to the 2008 National Intelligence Assessment on Climate Change, climate change can act as a 'threat multiplier.' Building resilience is a critical development investment. Left unaddressed, economic losses from climate-related disasters and damage in some developing countries could be as high as 19% of gross domestic product by 2030. By decreasing vulnerabilities in key sectors like agriculture, clean water and sanitation, infrastructure, natural resources management, and human health, U.S. programs will help ensure that climate-vulnerable countries can cope with increasing climate and weather-related risks. U.S. programs will help improve access to science and analysis for decision-making, bolster governance systems, and provide direct support to adaptation actions. To ensure the most efficient use of U.S. resources, efforts will focus on the most vulnerable countries and build upon ongoing national adaptation planning processes. In addition, programs will continue collecting data to assess vulnerability and evaluate program efficacy, and leverage additional program support from other donors.

Adaptation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	190,000	141,000	42,000	7,000
Africa	42,000	42,000	-	-
Ethiopia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Kenya	3,000	3,000	-	-
Malawi	2,000	2,000	-	-
Mali	3,000	3,000	-	-
Mozambique	3,000	3,000	-	-
Rwanda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Tanzania	5,000	5,000	-	-
Uganda	2,000	2,000	-	-
Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
East Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-
West Africa Regional	5,000	5,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,500	28,500	-	-
Cambodia	4,000	4,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	10,500	10,500	-	-
Timor-Leste	2,000	2,000	-	-
Vietnam	3,000	3,000	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	6,000	6,000	-	-
South and Central Asia	10,000	10,000	-	-

Adaptation Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
Bangladesh	4,000	4,000	-	-
India	2,000	2,000	-	-
Maldives	2,000	2,000	-	-
Nepal	2,000	2,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere	26,500	21,500	5,000	-
Colombia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Dominican Republic	2,000	2,000	-	-
Guatemala	2,000	2,000	-	-
Honduras	3,000	3,000	-	-
Jamaica	2,000	2,000	-	-
Peru	3,000	3,000	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	5,500	5,500	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
South America Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	11,000	11,000	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	24,000	24,000	-	-
International Organizations	7,000	-	-	7,000
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	7,000	-	-	7,000
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	37,000	-	37,000	-
Policy, Planning and Learning	1,000	1,000	-	-

Clean Energy

Summary

A major development challenge over the coming century is addressing the threat of climate change while providing secure, diversified and cost-effective energy systems, necessary to support sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction. This challenge requires a global transition to clean energy. Part of this challenge is to work with developing country partners to develop investment environments necessary to deploy cleaner energy technology alternatives that will support their broad development goals and avoid locking in greenhouse gas emissions for decades to come. If the United States fails to seize this opportunity to support innovation in clean energy, its global competitors most certainly will. Indeed, they are already doing so.

Clean Energy programs will reduce greenhouse gas emissions from energy generation and energy use by accelerating the use of clean energy technologies, policies, and practices, while supporting economic growth. In particular, U.S. funds will focus on four areas: energy sector reforms, end-use energy efficiency, low-carbon energy supply, and clean transport. Achieving a transformation in energy sector emissions to avoid climate disruption will require policy and sector reforms. U.S. efforts will also support integration of clean energy technologies and strategies into long-term development and investment planning, including low emission development strategies, which can produce transformative results for low-emissions economic growth.

Clean Energy Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
TOTAL	149,000	67,500	48,000	33,500
Africa	13,000	13,000	-	-
Kenya	4,000	4,000	-	-
South Africa	3,000	3,000	-	-
East Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
West Africa Regional	2,000	2,000	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	12,000	12,000	-	-
Indonesia	3,000	3,000	-	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	3,500	3,500	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	12,500	-	12,500	-
Georgia	3,000	-	3,000	-
Ukraine	5,000	-	5,000	-
Eurasia Regional	3,500	-	3,500	-
Europe Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
South and Central Asia	10,500	8,000	2,500	-
Bangladesh	5,000	5,000	-	-

Clean Energy Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF	IO&P
India	3,000	3,000	-	-
Kazakhstan	2,500	-	2,500	-
Western Hemisphere	15,500	10,500	5,000	-
Colombia	4,000	-	4,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	1,000	-	1,000	-
Central America Regional	3,000	3,000	-	-
South America Regional	2,500	2,500	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	24,000	24,000	-	-
International Organizations	33,500	-	-	33,500
International Panel on Climate Change / UN Framework Convention on Climate Change	6,000	-	-	6,000
Montreal Protocol Multilateral Fund	27,500	-	-	27,500
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	28,000	-	28,000	-

Sustainable Landscapes

Summary

Sustainably managed forests and other landscapes provide significant opportunity to store large amounts of carbon and provide numerous benefits to current and future generations, including livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity and genetic resources, and ecosystem services, such as clean water and decreased erosion. Deforestation and degradation of natural landscapes increase greenhouse gas emissions, exacerbate poverty and social instability, and increase the potential of irreversible biodiversity loss. Working with developing nations to improve land management, including utilization of degraded and abandoned land, U.S. programs can help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and increase the many economic benefits of sustainably managed landscapes.

U.S. programs will work to reverse the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, including unsustainable forest clearing for agriculture, illegal logging, poor governance, and a failure to share economic benefits with local communities. Efforts will emphasize private sector engagement, use of science and technology for better forest carbon monitoring and management, comprehensive land use planning, sustainable management and alternative livelihoods strategies to reduce deforestation pressures, and support for land rights and community involvement.

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
TOTAL	130,500	113,500	17,000
Africa	24,400	24,400	-
Ghana	3,000	3,000	-
Malawi	3,000	3,000	-
Zambia	5,000	5,000	-
Africa Regional	1,000	1,000	-
Central Africa Regional	9,400	9,400	-
West Africa Regional	3,000	3,000	-
East Asia and Pacific	28,000	28,000	-
Cambodia	3,500	3,500	-
Indonesia	8,000	8,000	-
Philippines	3,000	3,000	-
Vietnam	2,500	2,500	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	11,000	11,000	-
South and Central Asia	8,000	8,000	-
Bangladesh	3,000	3,000	-
India	3,000	3,000	-
Nepal	2,000	2,000	-
Western Hemisphere	36,100	29,100	7,000
Colombia	5,000	-	5,000
Ecuador	3,000	3,000	-

Sustainable Landscapes Funding Summary

($ in thousands)	FY 2013 Total	DA	ESF
Guatemala	3,000	3,000	-
Mexico	5,000	5,000	-
Peru	6,600	6,600	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	2,000	-	2,000
Central America Regional	4,000	4,000	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	3,000	3,000	-
South America Regional	4,500	4,500	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade	24,000	24,000	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs	10,000	-	10,000

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

FY 2011 PERFORMANCE REPORT

FY 2013 PERFORMANCE PLAN

Introduction

This section of the Fiscal Year 2013 Congressional Budget Justification (CBJ) contains the Foreign Operations Annual Performance Report for FY 2011 and the Annual Performance Plan for FY 2013 (APR/APP). The APR/APP presents a description of the work conducted by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) and the Department of State to achieve foreign assistance goals, as well as a sample of key performance indicators that show agency-level progress towards these goals. In addition to the agency-level performance information presented in the APR/APP, the CBJ contains summaries detailing country-specific achievements and the use of performance data to inform and support budget requests.

The Cuts, Consolidations, and Savings (CCS) volume of the President's Budget identifies the lower-priority program activities under the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10). The public can access the volume at: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget.

Important Changes

Revised Joint Strategic Goals

In accordance with the GPRA Modernization Act, USAID and State developed revised Joint Strategic Goals, which are a set of policy priorities on which both Agencies are jointly focused. These goals reflect our priorities for diplomacy and development and help to focus the overall mission of the Department of USAID and State: *To shape and sustain a peaceful, prosperous, just, and democratic world and foster conditions for stability and progress for the benefit of the American people and people everywhere.*

The APR/APP is organized under the new strategic framework, with existing Program Areas from the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure aligned under each Strategic Goal. Budget allocations will be organized by the revised Joint Strategic Goals in FY 2014.

Changes to Foreign Assistance Performance Indicators

In 2011, a joint USAID-Department of State effort was undertaken to review, revise and improve the existing suite of Foreign Assistance performance indicators. Details about the specific changes made to Foreign Assistance indicators, as well as resulting changes to indicators presented in the APR/APP are described in the section, "Our Approach to Performance Management."

Revised Joint Strategic Goals

To achieve the Department of State and USAID mission, President Obama and Secretary Clinton have emphasized a number of strategic goals that respond to key U.S. foreign policy and national security priorities. Building upon the Secretary's vision, USAID and State have identified the following seven Joint Strategic Goals:

1. Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world;

2. Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states;

3. Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being;

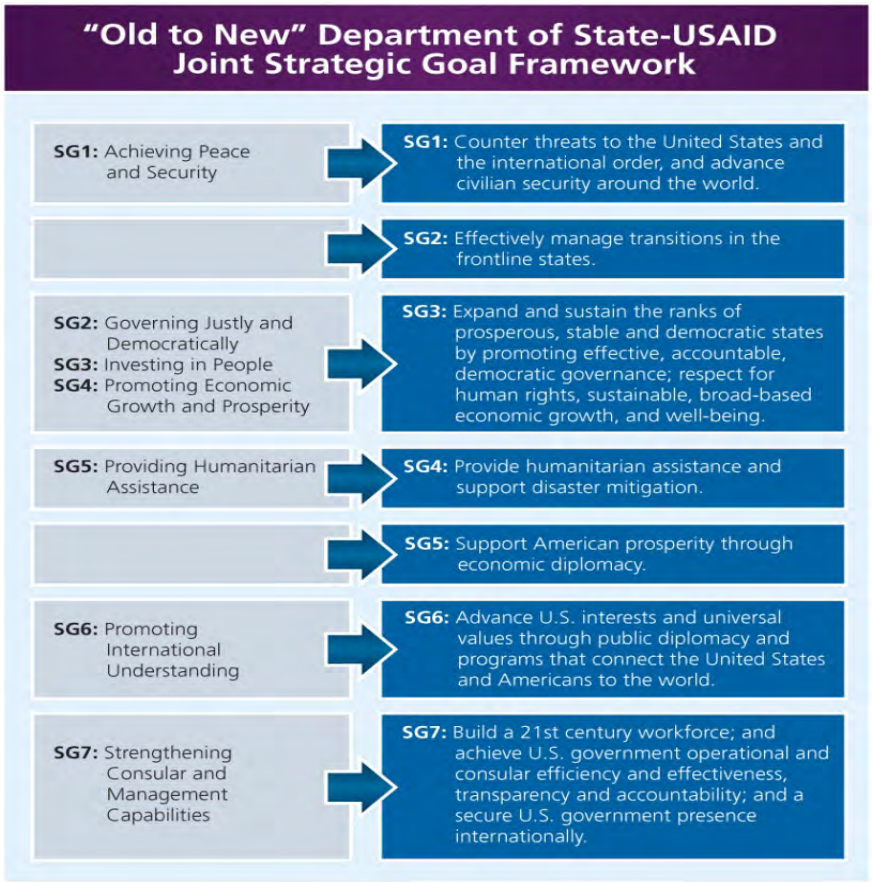
4. Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation;

5. Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy;

6. Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world; and

7. Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

A crosswalk depicting the alignment of previous strategic goals to the new Joint Strategic Goal Framework is depicted below on the right, with a crosswalk from the strategic goals of the previous strategic plan.



Our Approach to Performance Management

Foreign Assistance performance indicators are a mix of annual measures directly attributable to U.S. activities and longer-term contextual measures that reflect the combined investments of donors, multilateral organizations, nongovernmental organizations, and host governments. While a number of factors contribute to the overall success of foreign assistance programs, analysis and use of performance data is a critical component of managing for results.

In the fall of 2010, USAID and State undertook a study of the multiple planning and reporting processes related to foreign assistance, known as the Foreign Assistance Streamlining Project. The effort focused on

improving the efficiency and effectiveness of these processes. Based on the findings of the study, a recommendation was made to review the existing suite of foreign assistance indicators with the goal of improving the quality and usability of performance data collected.

To address these recommendations, USAID and State established the Foreign Assistance Indicator Reengineering Process Team in February 2011, which aimed to:

- Improve the quality of foreign assistance indicators, with an emphasis on identifying strong outcome indicators;
- Increase the utility of data collected for decisions about program planning and implementation;
- Reduce the overall suite of Foreign Assistance indicators to those that present the best, most effective description of foreign assistance progress when reported to Congress and the public;
- Establish a formal review process to update, remove, and/or add foreign assistance indicators over time.

During the summer of 2011, the Indicator Reengineering Process Team worked with eleven Subject Matter Expert Review Groups to review existing indicators, develop new indicators if necessary, and archive those that were no longer deemed the best representation of Foreign Assistance achievements. The reengineered suite of Foreign Assistance indicators includes approximately 450 indicators covering all Program Areas of the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure and several cross-cutting issues, including Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment, and Capacity Building. The revised list of standard indicators was shared with external stakeholders as well as Washington bureaus and missions for use in FY 2011 annual performance reporting.

To fulfill performance accountability requirements of the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, a sub-set of Foreign Assistance indicators are used to represent performance in the APR/APP. Because of the reengineering effort, there have been changes to the set of indicators appearing in the APR/APP. Some indicators will be permanently archived after this year, so this is the last year they will appear in the APR/APP. Other, new indicators have taken the place of eliminated indicators, and will have targets set for the first time in the FY 2013 APP.

Foreign Assistance Evaluations and Aid Effectiveness

Program evaluation is an essential component to effectively implementing diplomatic and development programs and initiatives. Evaluations allow project managers to better understand their programs and give policy makers a tool to assess the performance of a particular program or sector.

USAID and State have partnered to develop and implement new evaluation policies, guidelines and procedures to support both agencies' evaluation and performance management strategies. Under the aegis of the QDDR, the two agencies are collaborating on activities to promote and sustain evaluation as a management tool.

In October 2010, the Department of State approved a new program evaluation policy, supporting the Office of Management and Budget (OMB)'s government-wide initiative to strengthen Federal agencies' capacities to evaluate their programs. This policy is an important milestone in improving agency evaluation capacity at the Department of State and more effectively incorporating evaluation as an agency management practice. The policy supports OMB efforts to work with agencies on the development of evaluation plans and to incorporate program evaluation as a core element of program management. As part of efforts to implement key QDDR recommendations, the Department is currently revising its evaluation policy to strengthen the connection of evaluations to agency strategic planning, performance management and

budget formulation processes. The revised policy incorporates best practices and international standards in evaluation and criteria to facilitate the evaluation of programs, projects, activities and other efforts implemented with State Operations and Foreign Assistance funding.

Strengthening monitoring and evaluation is one of the seven key reforms cited in *USAID Forward*, a comprehensive agenda to transform the Agency into a modern development enterprise. Several important steps were taken in FY 2011 in pursuit of this aspect of the reform agenda. The USAID Policy Framework 2011-2015 was released in September 2011. It lists "measure and evaluate impact" as one of seven core operating principles. In January 2011, USAID released its new evaluation policy. As part of USAID Forward, the policy lays out how USAID will generate the robust evaluation findings needed to make sound decisions and to assure the greatest value for U.S. taxpayers. The implementation of this policy represents a major opportunity for the Agency to demonstrate technical capacity and leadership. More information on the USAID Evaluation Policy is available at:
http://www.usaid.gov/evaluation/USAIDEvaluationPolicy.pdf.

International Aid Effectiveness

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, endorsed in 2005, is a landmark international understanding and program of reform. It represents a milestone in several decades of work to make aid more effective. The Declaration was promulgated at a High Level Forum in Paris, re-endorsed and strengthened at a second forum in Accra in 2008, and was evaluated and discussed at a Fourth High Level Forum in Busan, South Korea in December 2011. The Busan Forum was attended by over 150 countries and adopted the Busan Outcome Statement.

In the lead-up to Busan, many Paris Declaration signatory countries, including the United States, have prepared evaluations of their progress toward implementing the Paris Declaration principles. The USG assessment was included in the compilation of a recently published international evaluation. This comprehensive, four-year independent evaluation of the Paris Declaration assesses the aid effectiveness progress made by 150 countries and international agencies. The report also includes thematic studies on subjects such as untied aid and assistance in fragile situations. The report finds that the effort to make aid programs more effective is generally showing results, although improvements are slow and uneven in many developing countries and among donor countries and aid agencies. A section of this report, Evaluation of the Implementation of the Paris Declaration: USG Synthesis is available at
http://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PDACQ942.pdf.

In addition, the United States has promulgated a set of USG aid effectiveness principles in the QDDR report. These U.S. principles are being widely used to guide the development and implementation of U.S. foreign assistance efforts in the USAID and State.

State-USAID Agency Priority Goals

Under the leadership of Secretary Clinton, the Department of State and USAID have developed a new strategic approach to accomplishing their shared mission, focusing on robust diplomacy and development as central components to solving global problems. Per the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, the Department and USAID have developed eight outcome-focused agency priority goals (APGs) that reflect the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities. These near-term goals advance the Joint Strategic Goals, reflect Department and USAID strategic and budget priorities and will continue to be of particular focus for the two agencies through FY 2013.

The APGs are the next iteration of the federal High Priority Performance Goal (HPPG) effort, for which the Department and USAID had also identified eight joint 2010-2011 goals. The table below shows the relationship of each APG and the new joint Department of State-USAID Strategic Goal Framework. Currently, there are no APGs reflected for Strategic Goals 1, 4 and 6. A more comprehensive table is featured in both State Operations and Foreign Assistance volumes of the CBJ. Complete information for each APG has been provided, per OMB Memorandum M-11-31.

Per the GPRA Modernization Act, 31 U.S.C. 1115(b)(10), requirement to address Federal Priority Goals in the agency Strategic Plan and Annual Performance Plan, please refer to Performance.gov for information on Federal Priority Goals and the agency's contributions to those goals, where applicable.

Table 1: Agency Priority Goals (APGs), FY 2012-FY 2013

Agency Priority Goal (APG)	**Goals**
Strategic Goal 2: Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.	
Afghanistan	**Goal:** With mutual accountability, the United States and the international community will continue to increase on-budget assistance to help improve the Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan's (GIRoA) capacity to meet its goals and maintain stability. Bonn Conference commitments call on GIRoA to transition to a sustainable economy, namely improve revenue collection, increase the pace of economic reform, and instill a greater sense of accountability and transparency in all government operations. Strengthen Afghanistan's ability to maintain stability and development gains through transition. By September 30, 2013, U.S. Government assistance delivered will help the Afghan government increase domestic revenue level from sources such as customs and electrical tariffs from 10% to 12% of GDP.
	Goal Leaders: State: Frank Ruggiero (SRAP/Afghanistan) USAID: Alex Thier (Assistant to the Administrator/Director, OAPA)
	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Afghanistan: • The Economic Growth and Governance Initiative (EGGI) • Afghanistan Reconstruction Trust Fund (ARTF) • Afghanistan Civil Service Support • The Expanded Border Security and Related Programs Initiative • Counternarcotics Justice and Anti-Corruption Project **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to provide economic and technical assistance:** • Department of the Treasury • Department of Agriculture • Department of Commerce • Federal Aviation Administration
Strategic Goal 3: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.	
Democracy, Good Governance, and Human Rights	**Goal:** Advance progress toward sustained and consolidated democratic transitions in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Morocco, Tunisia, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen, Iran, Syria, and West Bank/Gaza. By September 30, 2013, support continued progress toward or lay the foundations for transitions to accountable electoral democracies in 11 countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) that respect civil and political liberties and human rights.
	Goal Leaders: State: Mike Posner (Assistant Secretary, DRL) USAID: Sarah Mendelson (Deputy Assistant Administrator, DCHA)
	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Democracy:

	• Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) • Democracy, Human Rights, and Governance **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Democracy:** • The National Security Council • The Department of Justice's International Criminal Investigative Training Assistance Program (ICITAP) • DOJ's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development Assistance and Training (OPDAT) • The Department of Defense • The Department of Labor and the United States Trade Representative • The Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC)
Climate Change	**Goal:** Advance low emissions climate resilient development. Lay the groundwork for climate-resilient development, increased private sector investment in a low carbon economy, and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and the longer term. By the end of 2013, U.S. assistance to support the development and implementation of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) will reach 20 countries (from a baseline of 0 in 2010). This assistance will be strategically targeted and will result in strengthened capacity for and measureable progress on developing and implementing LEDS by the end of the following year.
	Goal Leaders: State: Todd Stern (Special Envoy for Climate Change) USAID: Kit Batten (Special Advisor, EGAT)
	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Climate Change: • Forest Carbon, Markets & Communities (FCMC) • Low Emission Asian Development (LEAD) • Analysis and Investment for Low Emission Growth (AILEG) • Mobilizing Private Sector Finance for Low Emission Development • Capacity building for GHG inventories • Technical support for global climate change, clean energy and low emission development **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Climate Change:** • Department of Energy • Environmental Protection Agency • U.S. Department of Agriculture • U.S. Forest Service
Food Security	**Goal:** Increase Food Security in Feed the Future Initiative Countries in order to reduce prevalence of poverty and malnutrition. By the end of the FY 2013, agricultural profitability will improve, on average, by 15% among FTF beneficiary farmers, and one million children under age 2 will experience improved nutrition due to increased access to and utilization of nutritious foods (prevalence of receiving a minimum acceptable diet).
	Goal Leader: USAID: Dr. Rajiv Shah (USAID Administrator)
	USAID is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Food Security: • President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative (Feed the Future (FTF) • Food for Peace (FFP) **USAID is collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Food Security:** • Department of the Treasury • Department of Agriculture • Millennium Challenge Corporation • Peace Corps • Office of the U.S. Trade Representative

Global Health	**Goal:** By September 30, 2013, the Global Health Initiative (GHI) will support the creation of an AIDS-free generation, save the lives of mothers and children, and protect communities from infectious diseases by: a) decreasing incident HIV infections in the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)-supported Sub-Saharan African countries by more than 20%[1]; b) reducing the all-cause mortality rate for children under five by 4.8 deaths/1,000 live births in USAID priority countries[2]; c) increasing the percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse, or midwife by 2.1 % in USAID priority countries;[3] and d) increasing the number of people no longer at risk for lymphatic filariasis (in the target population) from 7.7 million to 63.7 million in USAID-assisted countries[4].
	Goal Leaders: State: Eric Goosby (S/GAC) USAID: Ariel Pablos-Mendez (GH/AA)
	The Department of State and USAID are undertaking the following five programs to achieve the APG for Global Health: • HIV/AIDS • Maternal Health and Child Health • Family Planning and Reproductive Health • Malaria • Other Public Health Threats
Strategic Goal 5: Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.	
Economic Statecraft	**Goal:** Through our more than 200 diplomatic missions overseas, the Department of State will promote U.S. exports in order to help create opportunities for U.S. businesses. By September 30, 2013, our diplomatic missions overseas will increase the number of market-oriented economic and commercial policy activities and accomplishments by 15 percent.
	Goal Leader: State: Robert Hormats (Under Secretary, EEB)
	The Bureau of Economic, Energy, and Business Affairs (EEB) is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Economic Statecraft: • Trade • Investment • Business promotion • Entrepreneurship programs • Business outreach **EEB is collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Economic Statecraft:** • Department of Commerce • Department of the Treasury • Department of Transportation • USAID • World Trade Organization • Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
Strategic Goal 7: Build a 21st Century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure US government presence internationally.	
Management	**Goal:** Strengthen diplomacy and development by leading through civilian power. By September

[1]PEPFAR-supported countries in Sub-Saharan African are: Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.
[2]USAID priority countries for Maternal and Child Health (MCH) programs are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India UP, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Although Southern Sudan is an MCH priority country, there is no data for Southern Sudan.
[3]USAID priority countries for MCH programs are referenced in the above footnote.
[4]Countries receiving USAID assistance for Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) include: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Nepal, Cameroon, Togo, Tanzania, Indonesia, Guinea, Bangladesh, Philippines, Vietnam and South Sudan.

	30, 2013, the State Department and USAID will reduce vacancies in high priority positions overseas to 0% and 10 % respectively and will reduce instances of employees not meeting language requirements to 24% and 10% respectively
	Goal Leaders: State: Steve A. Browning (Acting Director General of the Foreign Service) USAID: Sean Carroll (Chief Operating Officer
	The Department State and USAID are undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Management: • Service Recognition Packages for people assigned to Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan • Linked assignments for Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan • Civil Service Limited Non-Career Appointments (LNAs) for hard-to-fill positions in Afghanistan, Iraq and Pakistan • Consular Affairs LNA Program for China and Brazil • FSI Language Training **The Department of State and USAID are collaborating with the following external agencies to achieve the APG for Management:** • U.S. military • National security partners
Procurement Management/Local Development Partners	**Goal:** Strengthen local civil society and private sector capacity to improve aid effectiveness and sustainability, by working closely with our implementing partners on capacity building and local grant and contract allocations. By September 30, 2013, USAID will expand local development partners from 746 to 1200.
	Goal Leader: USAID: Lisa Gomer (General Counsel)
	USAID is undertaking the following internal programs to achieve the APG for Procurement: • Implementation and Procurement Reform Initiative

State-USAID High Priority Performance Goals (HPPGs)

For the fiscal years 2010-2011, the Department of State and USAID selected eight outcome-focused high priority performance goals (HPPGs) that reflected the Secretary's and USAID Administrator's highest priorities under the previous Joint Strategic Framework. In the table below, key results are highlighted to demonstrate the progress achieved on each HPPG. The HPPGs have been closed out and archived on Performance.gov in order to launch the new set of Agency Priority Goals. A comprehensive list of results for HPPGs is available at http://goals.performance.gov/agency/dosusaid.

Table 2: High Priority Performance Goals (HPPGs), FY 2010-FY 2011-Results

Strategic Goal 1: Achieving Peace and Security	
HPPG: Afghanistan and Pakistan	See Stabilization Strategy, Feb 2010 http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/135728.pdf[2].
HPPG: Iraq	A Sovereign, Stable, and Self-Reliant Iraq[2].
HPPG: Global Security—Nuclear Nonproliferation	Improve global controls to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and enable the secure, peaceful use of nuclear energy.
Results	• Within a few months of the 2010 Nuclear Security Summit, 11 countries fulfilled 12 pledges to prevent terrorists, criminals, and proliferators from acquiring nuclear materials. Twenty-one states made 41 longer-range pledges; as of the end of 2011, 26 have been fulfilled, four more are very close to being fulfilled, and four more are on track to being fulfilled, as anticipated, in 2012 or 2013. • Four additional countries have become full participants in the new international framework for civil nuclear cooperation.
Strategic Goal 2: Governing Justly and Democratically	
HPPG: Democracy, Good Governance, & Human Rights	To promote greater adherence to universal standards of human rights, strengthen democratic institutions, and facilitate accountable governance through diplomacy and assistance, by supporting activists in 14 authoritarian and closed societies and by providing training assistance to 120,000 civil society and government officials in 23 priority emerging and consolidating democracies between October 1, 2009 and September 30, 2011.
Results	• The Department has provided training to more than 5,100 civil society activists on digital safety techniques, more than a two-fold increase from the original projected target. • Since October 2009, Department of State, USAID, and their partners trained 525,639 government officials, law professionals, NGO affiliates, journalists, and election observers, which is significantly more than the original target of 100,795. Final counts will not be available until January 2012.
Strategic Goal 3: Investing in People	
HPPG: Global Health	By 2011, countries receiving health assistance will better address priority health needs of women and children, with progress measured by USG and UNICEF-collected data and indicators. Longer term, by 2015, the Global Health Initiative aims to reduce mortality of mothers and children under five, saving millions of lives, avert millions of unintended pregnancies, prevent millions of new HIV infections, and eliminate some neglected tropical diseases.
Results	• During FY2010-FY2011, targets for the procurement of malaria rapid diagnostic test kits were exceeded in five out of eight quarters. • The HIV/AIDS component of the FY2010-FY2011 High Priority Performance Goal for Global Health focused on the prevention of mother-to-child transmission. With results reported semi-annually, targets for FY2010 Q2, and FY2010 Q4 were exceeded.

[2] The results for AF/PAK/Iraq are not included due to the sensitive nature of the information.

Strategic Goal 4: Promoting Economic Growth and Prosperity	
HPPG: Climate Change	By June 30, 2012, U.S. assistance will have supported the establishment of at least 12 work programs to support the development of Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), with this support expanding to 20 countries in 2013. By the end of fiscal year 2014, U.S. assistance will result in strengthened capacity and measurable progress on LEDS, laying the groundwork for climate resilient development and meaningful reductions in national emissions trajectories through 2020 and longer term.
Results	• By the end of FY 2011, the U.S. Government was partnering with eight countries, and three others had expressed interest in partnering. Interagency teams conducted scoping assessments for Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS) in six partner countries, with additional assessments planned in early FY 2012. • The U.S. Government signed formal Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies cooperation agreements with the governments of Costa Rica and Bangladesh, meeting a key Priority Goal benchmark for FY 2011.
HPPG: Food Security	By the end of FY 2011, up to five countries will demonstrate the necessary political commitment and implementation capacities to effectively launch implementation of comprehensive food security plans that will track progress towards the country's Millennium Development Goal (MDG1) to halve poverty and hunger by 2015.
Results	• The inter-agency reviewed and approved 21 country and regional Feed The Future (FTF) multi-year strategies which exceeded the planned target of 16 strategies. • More than half of FTF focus countries have undertaken household livelihood surveys within their target areas to track income and nutritional change as a direct and indirect result of FTF investments.
Strategic Goal 7: Strengthening Consular and Management Capabilities	
HPPG: Management—Building Civilian Capacity	Strengthen the civilian capacity of the State Department and USAID to conduct diplomacy and development activities in support of the Nation's foreign policy goals by strategic management of personnel, effective skills training, and targeted hiring.
Results	• Quarter 4 (Q4), the State Department reached 100% of its hiring goal and increased the fill rate for Language Designated Positions (LDP). • USAID met its Q4 target of 100% progress toward annual Foreign Service hiring goals and reduced overseas vacancy rates to 16%.

Presidential Initiatives

President Obama announced a series of major initiatives designed to address several long-term global challenges, including hunger, poverty, disease, and climate change.

Feed the Future

Feed the Future (FTF) is the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative through which the United States works with host governments, development partners, and other stakeholders to address the root causes of global poverty and hunger in a sustainable manner. In priority countries, FTF will accelerate progress towards the first Millennium Development Goal (MDG-1) of reducing the number of people living in extreme poverty and suffering from hunger and under-nutrition. At the G-8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, in July 2009, President Obama and his counterparts committed to a common approach to achieving global food security goals. The principles of this approach, known as the Rome Principles, are the guiding principles for Feed the Future:

- Invest in country-owned plans;
- Strengthen strategic coordination;
- Ensure a comprehensive approach;
- Leverage the benefits of multilateral institutions; and
- Deliver on sustained and accountable commitments.

The Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance tracks FTF indicators through its annual Performance Plan and Report (PPR). Additionally, the APR has an FTF indicator in the Program Area Agriculture. For more information on the Initiative, see the FTF Guide: http://www.feedthefuture.gov/resource/feed-future-guide.

Global Health Initiative

The Global Health Initiative (GHI) is a business model that builds on the United States' successful record in global health, and takes those remarkable achievements to the next level by further accelerating progress and investing in sustainable health delivery systems for the future. Achieving major improvements in health outcomes is the paramount objective of the Initiative. This is being accomplished by focusing resources to help partner countries improve health outcomes through strengthened health systems—with a particular focus on bolstering the health of women, newborns, and children by combating infectious diseases and providing quality health services. GHI aims to maximize the sustainable health impact the United States achieves for every dollar invested.

The principles underlying the foundation of GHI are:

- Implementing a woman- and girl-centered approach;
- Increasing impact through strategic coordination and integration;
- Strengthening and leveraging key multilateral organizations, global health partnerships, and private sector engagement;
- Encouraging country ownership and investing in country-led plans;
- Building sustainability through health systems strengthening;
- Improving metrics, monitoring, and evaluation; and
- Promoting research and innovation.

Although GHI will be implemented everywhere U.S. global health dollars are at work, an intensified effort will be launched in a subset of up to 20 "GHI Plus" countries that provide significant opportunities for impact, evaluation, and partnership with governments. Eight GHI Plus countries have already been designated: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kenya, Mali, Malawi, Nepal, and Rwanda. U.S. programs in these countries will receive additional technical and management resources. GHI Plus countries will provide opportunities for the United States to learn how to build upon and strengthen existing country-owned delivery platforms, as well as how to use various programmatic inputs to deliver results in collaboration with U.S. Government partners. Robust research and monitoring and evaluation efforts will be central to the generation of this knowledge.

For more information on the Initiative, please see the Fact Sheet: The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative: http://www.ghi.gov/newsroom/factsheets/2011/161412.htm.

Global Climate Change

Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCC) and other climate-related U.S. Government programs, the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance through the full range of bilateral, multilateral, and private mechanisms to foster low-carbon growth, promote sustainable and resilient societies, and reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation. Funding for GCC core activities will advance global development and U.S. interests, meet the threat of global climate change, leverage global action and resources through U.S. leadership in clean energy technology, and support the American economy through clean technology exports. The Administration is working to make U.S. climate financing efficient, effective, and innovative; based on country-owned plans; and focused on achieving measurable results.

Addressing climate change means helping countries both to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions and to adapt to anticipated climate changes. This is essential because developing countries play an increasingly greater role in addressing climate change. The International Energy Agency estimates that more than 90 percent of carbon dioxide emissions growth from now until 2030 will come from the developing world. Additionally, global climate change presents serious structural risks for developing countries due to its broad impact on all sectors of an economy. In particular, the poorest countries with limited institutional capacity or resilience face the most difficult challenges.

The Department of State and USAID's GCC funding is divided into three pillars that address these challenges:

- Adaptation: Enhancing the prospects for sustainable economic growth in vulnerable societies and communities, protecting national and global security by helping mitigate climate change's destabilizing impacts, and climate-proofing other development activities to secure U.S. investments against future effects of climate change http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/adaptation.html

- Clean Energy: Driving economic growth at home by promoting American clean technology exports and abroad, improving reliable and renewable access to energy, promoting the security of global energy supply and energy price stability, reducing emissions in emerging markets to minimize risks of climate change, and improving air quality in developing countries to save potentially millions of lives. http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/clean_energy.html.

- Sustainable Landscapes: Supporting the United Nations program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (UN-REDD+) process of reducing emissions from forests and land use, increasing efforts to slow or halt deforestation, and preserving vital ecosystems with some of the world's largest repositories of biodiversity http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/climate/policies_prog/sustainable_landscapes.html.

For more information on the initiative, please visit the White House Fact Sheet: U.S. Global Development Policy–Global Climate Change Initiative: http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/Climate_Fact'sheet.pdf.

Overview of FY 2011 Foreign Assistance Budget and Performance Results

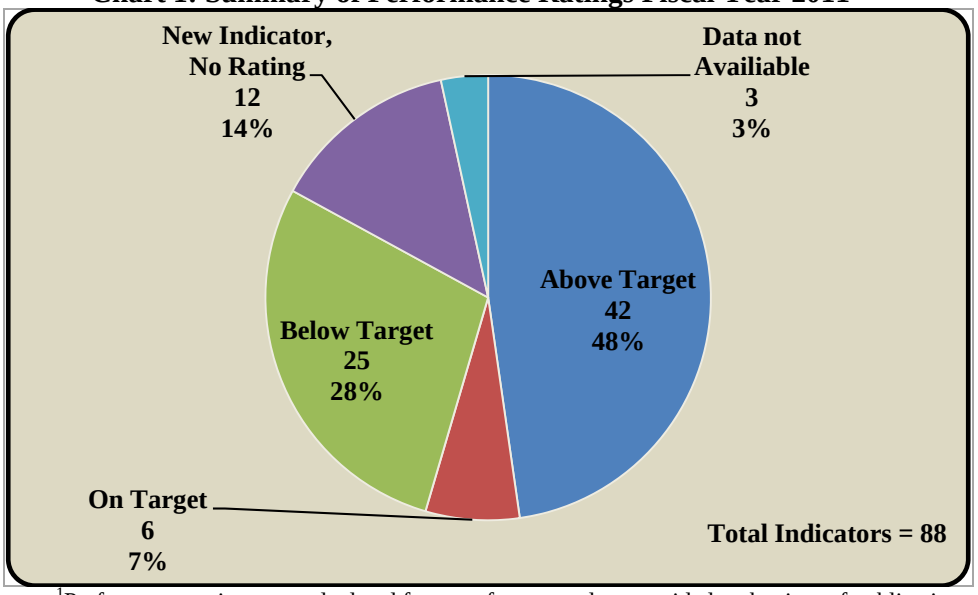
The Department of State and USAID budgeted over $31 billion in FY 2011 to achieve U.S. foreign assistance goals. Table 3 depicts how foreign assistance dollars are spread among the Program Areas.

Table 3: Foreign Assistance by Fiscal Year and Program Area

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL FOREIGN ASSISTANCE ($ in thousands)	**31,596,032**	**33,917,586**	**33,749,120**
Counter-Terrorism	520,843	517,866	447,933
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	328,134	313,033
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	8,457,214	8,652,872
Counter-Narcotics	779,100	683,000	675,266
Transnational Crime	90,397	85,591	73,318
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	526,962	518,611
Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	945,642	1,106,138
Good Governance	973,639	906,688	1,002,278
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	231,285	233,658	236,841
Civil Society	553,571	504,508	493,811
Health	8,633,363	9,073,544	8,575,805
Education	916,274	1,105,782	747,968
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	418,128	380,959	284,708
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	342,690	421,330
Trade and Investment	185,164	184,417	211,382
Financial Sector	92,656	80,566	60,501
Infrastructure	1,258,017	930,975	1,025,620
Agriculture	1,389,113	1,400,769	1,467,067
Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	506,462	531,229
Economic Opportunity	158,824	193,736	189,724
Environment	827,117	766,615	675,874
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	3,894,209	3,645,084
Disaster Readiness	142,811	150,041	111,683
Migration Management	43,988	47,199	33,445
Program Support	**1,702,415**	**1,670,359**	**2,247,599**
Program Design and Learning	165,695	134,059	706,834
Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	1,536,300	1,540,765

Chart 1 depicts a summary of the FY 2011 performance ratings for indicators presented in the APR.

Chart 1: Summary of Performance Ratings Fiscal Year 2011 [1, 2]



[1]Performance ratings are calculated from performance data provided at the time of publication. Ratings are not available for indicators that are new or for which current year data are not yet available.
[2]Percentages rounded to the nearest whole number.

Table 4 provides a multiyear overview of performance data for all of the indicators presented in this report—four years of past performance results; a target, result, and performance rating for FY 2011; and projected performance targets for two out-years.

Table 4: Summary of APR/APP Foreign Assistance Performance Indicator Results

Strategic Goal One: Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2011 Results**	**FY 2011 Rating[1]**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**
Number of students trained in anti-terrorism topics and skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program	1,925	4,908	4,700	10,591	9087	8504	Below Target	7799	7057
Aggregate bilateral country Rating Assessment Tool score demonstrating the status of an effective and institutionalized export control system that meets international standards across all program countries	N/A	N/A	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4
Number of Activities carried out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity	60	89	157	165	168	175	Above Target	180	168

Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels	958	1,264	1,549	1,421	1,555	782	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas	177,452	379,702	285,409	230,478	222,362	226,934	On Target	N/A	N/A
Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation	111,392	286,107	201,989	275,797	106,936	112,632	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas	2,113,097	727,322	2,009,794	1,774,132	1,033,558	1,045,580	Above Target	N/A	N/A
The existence of Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) in host country	106	108	116	120	125	127	Above Target	130	140
Country rating on level of commitment to address money laundering and financial crimes	106	108	116	120	125	127	Above Target	130	140
Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons	5,808	5,682	5,212	5,606	5,745	6,017	Above Target	6,198	6,318
Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons	3,150	3,427	2,983	4,166	3,288	3,619	Above Target	3,728	3,800
Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance	21,524	16,930	92,601	65,932	96,867	52,935	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding with a mission related to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	440	Data not available	913	577
Strategic Goal Three: Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2011 Results**	**FY 2011 Rating**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**
Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support	N/A	19,046	10,192	18,348	14,400	18,030	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training	111,034	61,696	68,392	53,426	49,114	52,140	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems	352	567	337	573	624	742	Above Target	694	196
Number of domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights receiving USG support	3,485	3,988	3,484	4,679	810	4,662	Below Target	1,362	1,097

Number of Human Rights defenders Trained and supported	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,405	3,345	Below Target	3,405	2,570
Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance	10,539	15,144	3,949	3,971	1,417	317	Below Target	392	48
Number of training days provided to executive branch personnel with USG assistance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	Data not available	666	595
Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance	61,533	170,307	39,866	653,722	57,132	51,279	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of individuals receiving voter and civic education through USG-assisted programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	29,480,135	19,108,679	Below Target	29,480,135	12,380,635
Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups	127	249	217	116	118	88	Below Target	108	68
Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs/Projects	N/A	N/A	N/A	48	53	33	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance	75	80	69	56	49	35	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Civil Society Organizations receiving USG Assistance engaged in advocacy interventions	1,049	1,753	1,772	2,629	1,822	4,362	Above Target	4,017	2,962
USAID NGO Sustainability Index-Europe	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	37.0%	20.0%	Below Target	20.0%	1.0%
USAID NGO Sustainability Index-Eurasia	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	20.0%	4.0%	Below Target	2.0%	1.0%
Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted by USG	2,142	1,488	1,761	1,769	1,624	1,507	Below Target	1,865	1,545
Freedom House Freedom of the Press Score	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.0%	52.0%	Above Target	50.0%	50.0%
Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs	N/A	N/A	N/A	600	700	2060	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	5.0M	6.0M

antiretroviral therapy (ART)									
Number of eligible adults and children provided with a minimum of one care service	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment	1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	3.2M	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	>4.0M	>4.0M
Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services	6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	11.4M	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
Percent of registered new smear positive pulmonary TB cases that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS nationally (Treatment Success Rate)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	Data not available	86%	87%
Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries	N/A	80%	82%	84%	85%	86%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases per 100,000 population nationally	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	Data not available	117/100,000	119/100,000
Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries	N/A	55%	58%	63%	65%	N/A	Data not available	67%	N/A
Number of people protected against Malaria with a prevention measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)	22M	25M	30M	40M	46M	58M	Above Target	67M	75M
Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) treatments delivered through USG-funded programs	36.8M	58.0M	136.6M	162.0M	200.0M	145.9M	Below Target	250.0M	300.0M
Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife	39.7%	40.8%	41.8%	42.9%	50.9%	43.9%	Below Target	44.9%	46.0%
Percent of children who receive DPT3 vaccine by 12 months of age	59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	62.2%	62.3%	66.1%	Above Target	67.5%	68.8%
MCPR: Modern method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	N/A	26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.6%	29.8%	Above Target	30.8%	32.8%
Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart	N/A	44.8%	45.6%	46.6%	47.8%	48.3%	Above Target	48.7%	49.1%
First birth under 18	N/A	23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	24.0%	On Target	N/A	N/A

Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance	4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	2,844,484	5,369,572	2,608,929	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Percent of households using an improved drinking water source	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	29.0%	31.0%
Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	14.0%	18.0%
Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age	N/A	N/A	46.0%	N/A	45.9%	42.2%	Below Target	41.2%	40.7%
Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age	N/A	N/A	26.9%	N/A	26.5%	25.4%	Above Target	24.9%	24.7%
Primary Net Enrollment Rate	76.8%	78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.0%	81.8%	Above Target	83.0%	83.5%
Number of Vulnerable People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services	816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	2,040,131	2,307,106	3,141,197	Above Target	2,994,046	3,025,987
Number of People Benefitting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming	1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,018,778	3,064,461	Above Target	2,787,848	1,836,760
Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	78.3%	72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	72.2%	N/A	Data not available	66.7%	72.2%
Inflation Rate, consumer prices, annual	62.1%	51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	50.0%	53.1%	Above Target	60.0%	65.0%
Tax administration and compliance improved (% increase in tax collections) as a result of USG assistance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0%	N/A	Data not available	16.0%	17.0%
Time to export/import (days)	79 days	77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	72 days	On Target	70 days	67 days
Number of documents required to export goods across borders decreased	9 docs	8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	N/A	7 docs	Data not available	6 docs	6 docs
Domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP	N/A	80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	75%	64.9%	Below Target	75.0%	75.0%
Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to USG assistance.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,183,513	5,820,641	Above Target	6,367,313	5,243,906
Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance	1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	2,129,223	1,687,087	1,701,901	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Number of Internet Users	1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	1.9B	2.1B	2.4B	Above Target	2.7B	3.1B

Number of Mobile Subscribers	3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	5.0B	5.4B	5.9B	Above Target	6.2B	6.7B
Number of beneficiaries receiving improved transport services due to USG assistance	2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,096,426	3,227,825	Above Target	2,121,874	257,418
Number of farmers or others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	N/A	96,069	659,384	1,506,187	3,627,836	5,271,629	Above Target	6,139,997	7,766,912
Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from USG Interventions	3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	3,210,058	3,784,805	4,359,028	Above Target	8,120,992	10,847,642
Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance	52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	28.2%	14.8%	16.0%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Value of Incremental Sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation	N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	65,577,818	86,789,146	Above Target	414,186,954	473,088,792
Global Competitiveness Index	N/A	N/A	41.2%	74.5%	70.0%	74.5%	Above Target	75.0%	80.0%
Commercial bank accounts per 1,000 adults	N/A	N/A	N/A	697	N/A	653	Data not available	675	680
Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability	69%	74%	86%	75%	70%	71%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of USG assistance	180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	120M MT	100M MT	200M MT	Above Target	100M MT	100M MT
Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of USG assistance	121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	103,100,000	101,800,000	Improved but target not met	103,500,000	106,800,000
Strategic Goal Four: Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2011 Results**	**FY 2011 Rating**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**
Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination	97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	100	73	Below Target	100	100
Percentage of NGO or other international organization projects that include dedicated activities to prevent	N/A	27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	35.0%	38.0%	Above Target	35.0%	35.0%

and/or respond to gender-based violence									
Percentage of USG-funded NGO or other international organization projects that include activities or services designed to reduce specific risks or harm to vulnerable populations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.0%	79.0%	Below Target	80.0%	80.0%
Percent of planned emergency food aid beneficiaries reached with USG assistance	86%	92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	On Target	93.0%	93.0%
Percentage of surveyed refugee camps in protracted situations where global acute malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 percent	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	98%	Above Target	70	73
Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate	41%	39%	25%	40.5%	40%	59%	Above Target	40%	40%
Number of internally displaced and host population beneficiaries provided with basic inputs for survival, recovery or restoration of productive capacity as a result of USG assistance (disaggregated by male/female, disabled/not, IDP/host)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,760,000	49,250,102	Above Target	45,760,000	45,810,000
Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection	N/A	N/A	26	32	37	37	On Target	N/A	N/A
Percentage of host country and regional teams and/or other stakeholder groups implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to natural disasters as a result of USG assistance within the previous 5 years	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0%	5.0%	Below Target	7.0%	10.0%
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	17,256	224,519	10,004	18,030	9,055	12,396	Above Target	11,952	9,948

Number of hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems, or curricula developed	N/A	N/A	N/A	86	41	45	Above Target	40	35
Cross-Cutting Indicators									
Performance Indicator	**FY 2007 Results**	**FY 2008 Results**	**FY 2009 Results**	**FY 2010 Results**	**FY 2011 Target**	**FY 2011 Results**	**FY 2011 Rating**	**FY 2012 Target**	**FY 2013 Target**
Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	N/A	N/A
Number of people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	Data not available	2,115,759	2,412,899
Percent of Major UN organizations funded by the IO&P account that have overall accountability ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) annual assessment	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69.8%	Data not available	72.9%	75.0%

[1]Data for some indicators were collected for the first time in FY 2011 and no target had been previously set; therefore, no performance rating is available.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE

Counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world.

- **Prevent proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery systems.** Preventing the spread or use of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, reducing the number of nuclear weapons, and increasing the security of nuclear materials are top priorities for the Administration. Our efforts will stop nuclear proliferation by Iran, North Korea, and other countries; secure nuclear stockpiles, other WMD and nuclear materials; and prevent nuclear weapons and other WMD from falling into the hands of terrorists. We will continue to support and promote arms control and nonproliferation agreements that protect America and our allies. And we will strengthen the international nonproliferation regime, including implementation of key treaties and U.N. Security Council Resolutions.

- **Disrupt, dismantle, and defeat al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and other terrorist organizations and violent extremists.** Al-Qa'ida and its worldwide affiliates continue to threaten the United States and our allies. While we have reduced the size of its safe haven, the Afghanistan-Pakistan border areas remain the epicenter of al-Qa'ida's global network. To detect, disrupt, and dismantle these groups, we will continue to help partner nations build their capacity to combat terrorist organizations and deny terrorists the ability to conduct operational plotting or recruit, train, and position operatives, including in Europe and North Africa. We will work with partners to counter the drivers of violent extremism, and address financial, narcotics, and weapons-trafficking networks that support terrorist organizations.

- **Prevent and respond to crisis, conflict and instability.** Conflict and instability within states foments global insecurity, impedes halts and reverses development progress, and takes an immeasurable toll on human life and well-being. The United States will endeavor to support governments' abilities to meet their basic responsibilities to their own people and the international system. These basic responsibilities include effective control over their territories, the provision of security and welfare for their people, and protection of basic rights. Our conflict prevention efforts will support the emergence of effective, legitimate governments; expand the capacity and reach of such governments to provide for basic security and public goods; and strengthen civil society to hold governments accountable. Where governments cannot or will not fulfill these basic responsibilities, and/or where conflict has not been prevented, we will work bilaterally and/or through international cooperation mechanisms such as peacekeeping missions, sanctions regimes, and other measures as appropriate to respond with tailored interventions, policies and programs that lead to sustainable peace. The protection of women and children in conflict, and women's engagement in securing enduring peace, will be a special focus of our efforts.

- **Support security and justice sector reform.** We advance security through a variety of measures that improve the rule of law. We support local efforts to build effective and accountable security and justice institutions capable of maintaining law and order, providing a safe, secure environment for citizens, and administering justice. Our assistance will be comprehensive and integrated, to develop effective, sustainable and accountable military, internal security, judiciary, and corrections institutions, legal frameworks, and public administration, and the civil society necessary to ensure accountability. This will require an integrated approach that builds connections among police, prosecutors, courts, prisons, and oversight mechanisms; supports the development of militaries and police forces that respect human rights and civilian leadership; links security and justice initiatives to governance and development approaches; and fosters host-nation ownership.

In FY 2011, the United States committed approximately $8 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal One, representing approximately 28 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to counter threats to the United States and the international order, and advance civilian security around the world. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal One, six indicators were above target, two were on target, and three were below target, with one indicator not having a rating because it was developed in FY 2011.

Program Area: Counterterrorism

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Counterterrorism	**520,843**	**517,866**	**447,933**

Terrorism is the greatest challenge to U.S. national security. Combating it will continue to be the focus of development, diplomatic, and defense efforts as long as the proponents of violent extremist ideologies find safe havens and support in unstable and failing states. The U.S. Government aims to expand foreign partnerships and to build global capabilities to prevent terrorists from acquiring or using resources for terrorism.

U.S. programming to combat terrorism is multifaceted and flexible to allow for the best response to the diversity of challenges faced. The approaches used include strengthening law enforcement agencies in partner countries, and providing partner nations with the technology to identify and interdict suspected terrorists attempting to transit air, land, or sea ports of entry. The United States also delivers technical assistance and training to improve the ability of host governments to investigate and interdict the flow of money to terrorist groups, and supports activities that de-radicalize youth and support moderate leaders. Results for FY 2011 showed success in a number of these areas.

The United States is working to increase the capacity, skills, and abilities of host country governments, as well as to strengthen their commitment to work with the U.S. Government to combat terrorism. One way the United States monitors the success of initiatives to increase capacity and commitment to counterterrorism efforts is by tracking the number of people trained to aid in them. Training allies to thwart terrorism is a smart and efficient way to extend a protective net beyond the U.S. borders that ensures terrorism is thwarted before it reaches the United States, while at the same time strengthening U.S. partnerships. A critical mass of trained individuals in key countries is vital to this effort.

Counterterrorism Training

Overall, the ATA program was 6.4 percent short of its FY 2011 target of training 9,087 foreign law enforcement officials in counterterrorism skills. The FY 2011 target number for each country was determined by adding up the maximum number of students who could possibly attend all of the individual courses proposed in a given ATA partner nation over the course of the year, as stipulated in the ATA program's FY 2011 Country Assistance Plans (CAPs). The overall FY 2011 target is the aggregate of the projections for each ATA partner nation. The results were determined by adding up the actual number of students trained in each course delivered in each partner nation within that fiscal year. The FY 2011 results differ from the target because in some cases, courses planned for FY 2010 were postponed until FY 2011, and in other cases, courses planned for FY 2011 were canceled or postponed until FY 2012. A number of factors lead to courses being postponed, including requests from partner nations and delays in receipt of funding. In addition, the target number does not always take into account courses and consultations scheduled after the CAPs were finalized. The 6.4 percent shortage between the FY 2011 target and the FY 2011 result is well within the range of normal fluctuations, and the continuation of this type of capacity building will help improve interagency efforts to strengthen security forces and promote peace and security.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						*Revised*		
Program Area: Counterterrorism								
Performance Indicator: Number of students trained in anti-terrorism topics and skills through the Anti-Terrorism Assistance (ATA) program								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1,925	4,908	4,700	10,591	9,087	8,504	Below Target	7,799	7,057
Data Source: To determine the results, we added up the actual number of students trained in each course delivered in each partner nation within that fiscal year.								
Data Quality: To determine the indicator, the number of students trained, we examine data from the respective posts, ATA Training Management Division (TMD) records, Training Delivery Division (TDD) records, and After Action Reviews provided after each course to ATA's Training Curriculum Division. The number of students trained is reflected in the After Action Reviews and is uploaded into TDD and TMD records. This number is drawn from the class roster graduates of each course, which is created by the instructors or ATA support personnel at post.								

Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction	**343,310**	**328,134**	**313,033**

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) to states of concern, non-state actors, and terrorists is an urgent threat to the security of the United States and the international community. To combat this threat, the United States works to prevent the spread of WMD - whether nuclear, biological, chemical, or radiological - and their delivery systems, as well as the acquisition or development of such weapons capabilities by states of concern and terrorists. Foreign assistance funding is vital to this effort. These programs are used to strengthen foreign government and international capabilities to deny access to WMD and related materials, expertise, and technologies; destroy WMD and WMD- related materials; prevent nuclear smuggling; strengthen strategic trade and border controls worldwide; and counter terrorist acquisition or use of materials of mass destruction.

Export Control Systems

Strong strategic trade and border control systems are at the forefront of U.S. efforts to prevent the proliferation of WMD. The Export Control and Related Border Security (EXBS) Program assists foreign governments with improving their legal and regulatory frameworks, licensing processes, and enforcement capabilities to stem illicit trade and trafficking in, and irresponsible transfers of, WMD-related components and advanced conventional weapons. In FY 2011, the EXBS program assisted over 60 partner countries to bolster their capacities to interdict unlawful transfers of strategic items as well as to recognize and reject transfer requests that would contribute to proliferation.

Program-wide assessment data provides a basis to evaluate overall EXBS program effectiveness across all partner countries. Assessments are conducted using the Rating Assessment Tool (RAT), with methodology centered on 419 data points examining a given country's licensing, enforcement, industry outreach, and international cooperation and nonproliferation regime adherence structures. EXBS funds independent third parties to conduct baseline assessments and periodic assessment updates, with internal updates otherwise conducted annually. All country-specific RAT scores are averaged to calculate a program-wide score, using this score to track EXBS performance on a year-to-year basis. Using this metric since FY 2009, EXBS strives for a 4 percent annual increase to its program-wide score.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Aggregate bilateral country Rating Assessment Tool score demonstrating the status of an effective and institutionalized export control system that meets international standards across all program countries								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	4	4	4	4	On Target	4	4
Data Source: EXBS annually assesses the status of strategic trade control systems in all countries where EXBS assistance is provided. Evaluations are conducted using methodology originally developed by the University of Georgia's Center for International Trade and Security (UGA/CITS). EXBS funds UGA/CITS and others to conduct baseline assessments and periodic re-assessments while otherwise reassessing each partner country annually through internal progress reporting								
Data Quality: Assessment methodology is centered on a 419-data point Rating Assessment Tool. This tool is applied to all EXBS partner countries annually to derive country-specific numeric scores. Scores are then averaged across all countries to provide an overall EXBS program score for the given fiscal year. The above indicator strives for a 4% annual increase to the overall EXBS program score.								

Biological Threat

The biological threat is of special concern because biological agents are widespread and commonly used for medical, agricultural, and other legitimate purposes. In support of the overall effort to prevent the proliferation of WMD, a key objective of the United States is ensuring pathogen security. The Biosecurity Engagement Program (BEP) was launched in 2006 to prevent terrorists, other non-state actors, and proliferant states from accessing biological expertise and materials that could contribute to a biological weapons capability. BEP has three pillars of engagement, including: laboratory biosafety and biosecurity; scientist engagement; and disease detection and control. BEP utilizes an indicator of program success that tracks the number of activities to improve biosecurity and laboratory biosafety that BEP can organize and fund in priority countries and regions.

Activities in FY 2011 focused on enhancing biological security in South Asia, the Middle East, and North Africa, and improving physical security and standard operating procedures at priority laboratories in the Horn of Africa. BEP-funded scientists, technicians, and engineers from 27 countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America participate in 175 trainings, conferences, projects, and grants to further nonproliferation objectives and improve pathogen security, laboratory biosafety, and biological threat surveillance. BEP worked closely with the Government of Pakistan Biosafety Task Force and U.S. Government interagency colleagues to execute 45 biological nonproliferation projects at over 45 institutions in Pakistan that span diverse sectors in high threat regions that will yield sustainable capacity in animal and public health pathogen detection and biorisk management. As the Department of Defense (DoD) is developing new cooperative threat reductions, BEP is engaging in joint strategic planning with DoD to ensure complementary efforts in Pakistan, Afghanistan, and the Horn of Africa.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE								
Program Area: Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction								
Performance Indicator: Number of Activities carried out to Improve Pathogen Security, Laboratory Biosafety, and Biosecurity								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
60	89	157	165	168	175	Above Target	180	168
Data Source: The Department of State's Bureau of International Security. Reports of trainings and other activities that took place in countries throughout Asia, the Middle East, and Latin America.								
Data Quality: Once a project is undertaken, data is obtained in a timely manner and thoroughly reviewed by expert consultants, Global Threat Reduction (GTR) Program Managers, and the relevant Contracting Officer's Representative. Data must meet five quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability and timeliness. For details, refer to Department of State's Data Quality Assessment reference guide - http://spp.rm.state.gov/references.cfm.								

Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	**6,582,534**	**8,457,214**	**8,652,872**

Foreign assistance activities in this Program Area promote U.S. interests around the world by ensuring that coalition partners and friendly governments are equipped and trained to work toward common security goals. Additionally, the United States has supported unarmed interventions to promote the security and fundamental rights of civilians caught in conflict, and has facilitated the economic and social reintegration of ex-combatants through community reconciliation and reparation.

Foreign Military Training

Foreign military training programs funded and carried out by the United States increase capacity and skills in host countries, and strengthen their ability to enforce peace and security. Tracking the number of leaders who attend these trainings is a way to measure the progress of capacity development in foreign countries that are striving to reform their security sectors and increase stability in their countries. The underlying assumption is that by promoting U.S.-trained personnel to national leadership positions, the skills and values provided in that training will eventually be spread to the entire military structure, and that leadership will be more likely to respect civilian control of the military, be willing to work with U.S.-led or sponsored peacekeeping missions, and be interested in maintaining a longstanding relationship with the United States.

For FY 2011, results were below target, mainly due to confusion by operating units on the appropriate application of this indicator. In FY 2010, a change to the definition of this indicator stipulated that only personnel trained through IMET funding would be counted towards results achieved. Because of the difficulties in reporting on this indicator, it will be discontinued after this fiscal year.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						*To Be Retired*		
Program Area: Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform								
Performance Indicator: Number of US trained personnel at national leadership levels								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
958	1,264	1,549	1,421	1,555	782	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Counternarcotics

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Counternarcotics	**779,100**	**678,000**	**675,266**

U.S. activities in this Program Area are designed to reduce the cultivation and production of drugs, combat international narcotics trafficking, and cut off the demand for illicit narcotics through prevention and treatment. The United States works with international, regional and bilateral partners to establish and implement international drug policies and improve partner capabilities in reducing supply and demand. It also combats narcotics-related crime such as corruption and money laundering. This effort is a long-term struggle against well-financed criminals who undermine democratic governments. Inevitably, this will be a permanent struggle, but an integrated approach is showing success, and is a crucial complement to reducing demand at home.

Hectares Eradicated

Eradicating drug crops at the source is the most direct way of reducing drug supply. Statistics on eradication reflect more than law enforcement effectiveness, however. A government's ability to reduce drug cultivation is also affected by the security situation, governmental presence and economic factors that make small farmers more subject to exploitation by traffickers. As a result, eradication is most effective when part of an integrated program with partner countries. U.S. crop eradication assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for eradication missions and is complemented by assistance to build licit economies, alternative livelihood development, road construction, and small water and electricity schemes.

Eradication is measured by calendar year rather than fiscal year (October-September). For some operating units, the data reported is of November 2011 and are less than the actuals for total years. Eradication in 2011 slightly exceeded the combined target of 222,362, with reporting countries eliminating 226,934 hectares of drug-producing plants. Afghanistan eradicated 3,800 hectares in 2011, less than the target of 5,000 hectares, but more than the 2,316 hectares eradicated in 2010. Bolivia eradicated 10,601 hectares, considerably more than the target of 5,200 tons. Colombia eradicated 136,800 hectares, slightly more than the target of 100,000 hectares. Peru eradicated 10,290 hectares, a little more than the target of 10,000 hectares.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						*To Be Retired*		
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Drug Crops Eradicated in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
177,452	379,702	285,409	230,478	222,362	226,934	On Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Alternative Crops Under Cultivation

A key element of U.S. support for counternarcotic efforts is the Alternative Development and Livelihoods (ADL) program that promotes sustainable and equitable economic growth opportunities in regions vulnerable to drug production and conflict, with the intent of permanently ending involvement in illicit drug production. ADL programs are funded in five countries: Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. U.S. assistance generates licit employment and income opportunities; improves the capacity of municipal governments to plan and provide basic services and infrastructure; fosters citizen participation in local decision-making; strengthens social infrastructure; and promotes transparency and accountability at the local level. This assistance helps raise farmers' incomes and long-term development prospects by enhancing production, productivity, and the quality of alternative products.

The number of hectares of alternative crops under cultivation has a direct relationship to job creation and income levels in targeted areas. Overall, the United States exceeded the FY 2011 target with Afghanistan yielding a dramatic increase in alternative crop acreage due largely to an improved security situation and reduction in threats and intimidation that stimulated greater farmer participation in the ADL program. Ecuador exceeded its target by 100 percent, as more farmers decided to abandon illicit crops to take advantage of higher world prices for coffee and cacao. Colombia fell far below its target due to delays in start up of a new ADL program that was not awarded until the end of FY 2011.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						*To Be Retired*		
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Hectares of Alternative Crops Targeted by USG Programs Under Cultivation								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
111,392	286,107	201,989	275,797	106,936	112,632	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Illicit Narcotics Seized

One way that the United States has measured the impact of interdiction efforts in the war on drugs across countries and regions is by tracking the number of kilos of illicit narcotics seized by a host government in areas where the United States provides interdiction assistance. The goal is to strengthen U.S. partners' capacities to combat traffickers by increasing both their immediate ability and long-term institutional capacity. This includes the acquiring and providing equipment, training, and operational support; strengthening institutions and management; providing technical assistance to improve programs such as institutional coordination; improving controls at borders, ports, and airports; and developing programs to increase coordination of host government counternarcotics activities. This coordination is the key concept behind the Merida (Mexico), Caribbean Basin Security (CBSI) and Central American Regional Security (CARSI) Initiatives.

Seizures in 2011 slightly exceeded the combined target of 1,033,558 for seizures, seizing 1,045,580 kilos. A number of countries have not yet reported, artificially reducing the "actual." Most countries report on a calendar year. Of the countries for which data exists for the past two years, Brazil, Ecuador, Nigeria, Panama, Paraguay and Peru saw increases in seizures; while Argentina, Colombia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Trinidad and Tobago saw decreases; and Kazakhstan remained approximately the same. There is no data for Barbados and Eastern Caribbean, Georgia, Guinea Bissau, Honduras, Malta, and Pakistan. The elimination of Mexico from the list of countries reporting in 2011, which had seized 800,000 hectares in 2010 led to the decrease in the target from 2010 to 2011 and the results from 2011 to 2010.

There is a second issue with data on seizures. The figure represents multiple kinds of drugs. Kilos of marijuana, cocaine and heroin are not directly comparable in value on a weight basis. However, at a country level, seizures tend to involve the same kinds of drugs, so changes over several years may identify a trend. More complete data for the full calendar year and including breakdowns of seizures in five major drug categories (heroin and precursors, cocaine and precursors, methamphetamine, marijuana, and other) will be available in the annual International Narcotics Control Strategy Report (INCSR), published in March of each year.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Counternarcotics								
Performance Indicator: Kilos of Illicit Narcotics Seized by Host Governments in USG-Assisted Areas								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2,113,097	727,322	2,009,794	1,774,132	1,033,558	1,045,580	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Transnational Crime

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Transnational Crime	**90,397**	**85,591**	**73,318**

The principal transnational criminal threats to U.S. homeland security and to the U.S. economy are weak international financial controls and emerging challenges posed by cybercrime, intellectual property theft and insecure critical infrastructure, trafficking in persons, and migrant smuggling. These criminal activities not only threaten our national security by financing terrorist activities, but also place a significant burden on U.S. businesses and American citizens. Cybercrimes and intellectual property theft in today's open internet society demand international commitment and cooperation if we are to protect individual rights and maintain the basis for a free enterprise system.

U.S. assistance efforts to mitigate the effects of transnational crime on the United States and its partners incorporate two main strategies to achieve optimal impact. The first is building the capacity of foreign law enforcement agencies to combat complex transnational crimes such as money laundering, cyber crime, corruption, criminal gangs, trafficking-in-persons and migrant smuggling so that they are able to assist in multinational efforts to disrupt the global networks of transnational criminal organizations. The second is engaging foreign governments in the effort to improve procedural security at key access points into the United States. Transnational crime programs support efforts focused on countering corruption and transnational crimes, including intellectual property and cyber crimes; anti-money laundering and financial crimes; enhance border security efforts and anti-alien smuggling; international organized crime; and anti-corruption and anti-kleptocracy programs.

U.S. programs target cross-border crimes that threaten the stability of countries, particularly in the developing world and in countries with fragile transitional economies. Transnational criminal threats include financial crimes and money laundering, intellectual property theft, and organized and gang-related crime. These criminal activities not only threaten U.S. national security by facilitating terrorist acts, but also harm U.S. businesses and American citizens. Beyond the damage the transnational criminal organizations and their crimes cause in the United States, they impede partner country efforts to maximize their political, economic, and social development.

Another major component of the U.S. effort to fight transnational crime is the initiative to combat trafficking in persons. Across the globe, people are held in involuntary servitude in factories, farms, and homes; are bought and sold in prostitution; and are captured to serve as child soldiers. Human trafficking deprives people of their basic human rights, yields negative public health consequences, and is a global threat to the rule of law because the high profits associated with human trafficking corrupt government officials and weaken police and criminal justice institutions. This crime is a transnational problem, affecting source, transit, and destination countries alike. Hundreds of thousands of trafficking victims are moved across international borders each year, and millions more serve in bondage, forced labor, and sexual slavery within national borders. At its heart, human trafficking is not a crime of movement, but rather a dehumanizing practice of holding another in compelled service, often through horrific long-term abuse.

Specifically, the United States will continue to build upon its achievements using foreign assistance funds to strengthen anti-trafficking laws and enforcement strategies, and train criminal justice officials on those laws and practices. This strengthening and training will lead to increased numbers of investigations, arrests, prosecutions, convictions, and substantial prison sentences for traffickers and complicit government officials, including military personnel. Protection initiatives are funded to ensure that victims are treated as vulnerable people to be protected, and not as criminals or illegal aliens subject to detention or deportation. Trafficking victims suffer physical and mental abuse and as a result, once rescued, they need

protection from their traffickers and individualized case planning that includes a safe place to stay, medical care, counseling, legal advocacy, and assistance with reintegration into society. Foreign assistance funds prevention activities to develop and implement strategies to address the systemic contributors to all forms of human trafficking as well as structural vulnerabilities to trafficking. The United States encourages partnership and increased vigilance in the fight against forced labor, sexual exploitation, and modern-day slavery.

Money Laundering and Financial Crimes

Combating money laundering and financial crimes was originally an approach for disrupting the actions of organized crime syndicates but has proved to be an important tool in combating all kinds of revenue-generating crimes including corruption, as well as the financing of terrorism. Fighting these crimes effectively requires the capacity to trace financial flows and multiagency cooperation. In our more interconnected world, the tracing of assets requires quickly sharing information across borders. In order to be effective, countries also need to be able to freeze suspect assets immediately before they are laundered away. The U.S. is among the global leaders in the effectiveness of our anti-money laundering regime and our foreign assistance includes technical, financial, and logistical support for foreign efforts to combat money laundering by increasing their ability to trace assets and for law enforcement capacity to use this information operationally.

The following indicator focuses on one aspect of anti-money laundering and financial crimes activity, the number of countries with Financial Intelligence Units. A Financial Intelligence Units (FIU) is a central, national agency responsible for receiving, analyzing and disseminating information to the component authorities of financial information concerning suspected proceeds of crime and potential financing of terrorism, or required by national legislation or regulation, in order to counter money laundering and terrorism financing. Any Financial Intelligence Unit may apply to become an Egmont member. The number of countries with FIUs recognized by the Egmont group has been steadily increasing in the last several years. In 2010 four countries joined the Egmont group; Afghanistan, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, and Uruguay. In 2011, seven countries joined the Egmont group; Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Mali, Morocco, Samoa Islands, Solomon Islands and Uzbekistan, the largest group of new members that had been admitted for several years, strengthening the global network of information sharing in areas of particular strategic and regional significance. This brought the total number of members to 127, which exceeded the target of 125.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						***New to APR/APP***		
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of countries with Financial Intelligence Units								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
106	108	116	120	125	127	Above Target	130	140
Data Source: The Egmont group which is a group of FIUs. Any FIU which considers itself to comply with the criteria of the Egmont Group is eligible to apply to become a member. Each year at its Plenary session, usually held in June or July, the Egmont group announces it new members. The Egmont list of members is available at <http://www.egmontgroup.org/about/list-of-members>								
Data Quality: In order to be a member of the Egmont Group a FIU must meet its criteria of being a central, national agency responsible for receiving, (and as permitted, requesting), analyzing and disseminating to the competent authorities, disclosures of financial information. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, <http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf>).								

Trafficking in Persons (TIP)

The following indicator focuses on concrete law enforcement actions that other governments have taken with U.S. support to fight trafficking. Although it does not directly measure a host government's capacity and ability to enforce peace and security, it is an alternative measure that helps the United States assess a host government's progress in instituting and implementing rule of law and criminal justice sector improvements.

Human trafficking deprives people of their most basic human right-the right to freedom-and is also known as modern slavery. The U.S. Government uses foreign assistance to address the following long-term goals which are based on the mandates of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (TVPA), including: a) writing the annual Trafficking in Persons Report to Congress (TIP Report) and advancing bilateral diplomacy; b) managing foreign assistance funds; c) raising global awareness; d) facilitating partnerships; e) leading the interagency process; and f) engaging in multilateral diplomacy.

The United States addressed TIP worldwide by aligning foreign assistance programming with the TIP Report recommendations; thus, the Report serves as both a diplomatic tool and a funding strategy. The United States funded programs that addressed deficiencies identified in the Report for countries ranked in the lowest tiers which possessed political will to address the problem but lacked economic resources. During FY 2011 the U.S. Government completed 69 awards to 43 organizations in 37 countries totaling nearly $24 million. With the addition of the FY 2011 grants, the United States currently has 168 active programs in 70 countries totaling $64 million.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE							***Final Year in APR/APP***	
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Prosecuted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	5,212	5,606	5,745	6,017	Above Target	6,198	6,318
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm.								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Transnational Crime								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Convicted for Trafficking in Persons								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	2,983	4,166	3,288	3,619	Above Target	3,728	3,800
Data Source: The Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act (TVPRA) of 2007 added to the original law a new requirement that foreign governments provide the Department of State with data on trafficking investigations, prosecutions, convictions in order to be considered in full compliance with the TVPRA's minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. This data is captured in the Department of State's annual Trafficking in Persons Report which can be found at http://www.state.gov/j/tip/rls/tiprpt/2011/index.htm.								
Data Quality: The annual Trafficking in Persons Report is prepared by the Department of State and uses information from U.S. embassies, foreign government officials, NGOs and international organizations, published reports, research trips to every region, and information submitted to the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons. All data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	**452,400**	**527,662**	**518,611**

To meet U.S. foreign policy commitments for building peace and security, assistance resources must be used to prevent and manage violent conflict at the local level. U.S. assistance programs are designed to address the unique needs of each country as it transitions from conflict to peace and to establish a foundation for longer-term development by promoting reconciliation, fostering democracy, and providing support for nascent government operations. In addition, assistance resources help ensure that U.S. assistance programs in other sectoral areas (economic growth, education, etc.) are sensitive to the conflict dynamics of the local country context, and do not exacerbate existing tensions and grievances among groups. These programs help to mitigate conflict in vulnerable communities around the world by improving attitudes toward peace, building healthy relationships and conflict mitigation skills through person-to-person contact among members of groups in conflict, and improving access to local institutions that play a role in addressing perceived grievances.

Conflict Mitigation and Resolution Training

The following is a synopsis of some of the specific efforts undertaken by the United States in FY 2011. The training indicator captures U.S.-supported activities that improve the capacity of citizens to better mitigate conflict and more effectively implement and manage peace processes. Through training and technical assistance, U.S. programs strengthened local capacity to resolve disputes at the lowest administrative level. Training focused on factors that underpin conflicts, such as land disagreements, including disputes involving claims by women and indigenous groups. Efforts were also made to involve young people in peace and reconciliation programs.

In FY 2011, the United States did not meet the training target. The shortfall is due primarily to reporting from Nepal which set an overly ambitious target in 2011 that was more than double its 2010 result. All other operating units reporting exceeded their training targets by at least 15 percent except for Timor-Leste

which fell short due to the fact that one of their two training programs had not yet commenced in 2011. The biggest gains were the result of increased demand for the training from governments and community organizations in Ethiopia, Sudan, Uganda, Colombia, and Haiti, and the provision of additional funding from the Complex Crisis Fund for training activities in Kenya.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Trained in Conflict Mitigation/Resolution Skills with USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
21,524	16,930	92,601	65,932	96,867	52,935	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Colombia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, the Kyrgyz Republic, Mali, Nepal, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Uganda, and the Bureau of Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

New Groups or Initiatives Created to Resolve Conflict or the Drivers of Conflict

The number of new groups created through U.S. funding registers the creation of a new group or entity, as well as the launch of a new initiative or movement by an existing entity that is dedicated to resolving conflict or the drivers of the conflict. This is a new indicator for FY 2011 and, thus, no targets were set for FY 2011. Groups include registered non-governmental organizations, clubs, associations, networks, or similar entities. Initiatives may be campaigns, programs, projects, or similar sets of activities sustained over a period of three months or more by the same types of groups/entities. Building peace or resolving conflict must be a stated purpose of the group or initiative as expressed in a grant proposal or documentation submitted to the USG, but peace-building need not be the publicly stated purpose. Groups/entities may not include the USG, Host Governments, political parties, or security forces. To be counted in this indicator, USG funding must have been a necessary enabling factor leading to the creation of the group or initiative.

In FY 2011, Guinea reported creating 440 new groups to help resolve conflict or mitigate the drivers of conflict. Guinea was the only operating unit reporting results on this indicator. The broad, long-term objectives of the United States in resolving conflicts, particularly in some of the areas discussed above, are far from met. To meet these objectives, U.S. assistance will continue to bring people together from different ethnic, religious, and political backgrounds to move toward reconciliation in the midst of and in the aftermath of civil conflict and war.

STRATEGIC GOAL ONE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation								
Performance Indicator: Number of new groups or initiatives created through USG funding with a mission related to resolving the conflict or the drivers of the conflict								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	440	Data not available	913	577
Data Source: In FY 2011, Guinea was the only operating unit reporting in the Foreign Assistance Coordination Training System (FACTS) and because the indicator is new for FY 2011, no target was set.								
Data Quality: Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL TWO

Effectively manage transitions in the frontline states.

Effective transitions in Iraq and Afghanistan are critical to U.S. national security. In Iraq, we must build on the security gains hard-earned by our soldiers to ensure that Iraq emerges as a strategic partner of the United States and a force for stability and moderation in the region. Building on the transition in 2012 to civilian lead, we will pursue a comprehensive strategy aimed at mitigating crisis and promoting development through sustainable economic assistance, provincial outreach, and a continuing commitment to building effective security services. In Afghanistan and Pakistan - the frontline of our efforts against al-Qa'ida and its extremist sympathizers - we, together with our partners in the Department of Defense, will build on the progress of the military and civilian surges launched in FY 2010 through three mutually reinforcing tracks:

- A continued military offensive against al-Qaida terrorists and Taliban insurgents;
- A civilian campaign to bolster the governments, economies, and civil societies of Afghanistan and Pakistan to undercut the pull of the insurgency while promoting protection of basic rights for the Afghan people, especially women and other vulnerable groups; and
- An intensified diplomatic push to support an Afghan-led political process aimed at splitting the Taliban from al-Qa'ida and ending the Afghan war, through enhanced regional diplomatic efforts to build support for the Afghan-led process and secure commitments to free the region of al-Qa'ida.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE

Expand and sustain the ranks of prosperous, stable and democratic states by promoting effective, accountable, democratic governance; respect for human rights; sustainable, broad-based economic growth; and well-being.

- **Promote effective, democratic governance and vibrant civil societies.** Effective, accountable governance is the lynchpin of democratic and development progress and global security and prosperity. Good governments are legitimate representatives of their people and responsive to their needs and aspirations. They tax and spend wisely, equitably, and transparently on behalf of their citizens. Strong engagement from civil society, including the media, supports and promotes good governance. We will work with political and civil society leaders to support the emergence of civic norms and leadership that uphold the rule of law, reject corruption, and advance human rights. We will assist in building key domestic institutions of democratic accountability such as vibrant civil societies, free and independent media, free and fair electoral processes, strong legislatures, and independent judiciaries. We will help build the capacity of states to mobilize domestic resources, and design, implement and manage effective policies and programs that uphold basic human rights and provide for the security, basic health and education services and economic opportunity of their citizens and other residents, including refugees. We will also work to empower marginalized and at risk populations, including women, religious minorities, and disabled, indigenous, and lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGBT) and transgendered people, as equal partners in vibrant, democratic societies.

- **Advance human rights.** Human rights include civil, political and labor rights and equal protection under the law, including protections for minorities and marginalized groups that help ensure that all inhabitants of a country, regardless of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression or other status, can fully enjoy universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms. Political systems that protect human rights are more stable and secure. Working bilaterally and multilaterally, we will integrate attention to the protection of human rights within diplomatic and development work around the globe, including in our engagement with repressive regimes; facilitate freedom of information and expression, including Internet Freedom, a free and independent press, and unrestricted communication; support freedom of association and the ability of individuals and civil society to organize and mobilize around constituent interests; advance equal rights and opportunity for women and girls; promote mutual respect and protect minority rights, including LGBT people and the disabled; and promote equal access to justice and widespread participation in political processes.

- **Promote sustainable, broad-based economic growth.** Sustained, broad-based economic growth is the most powerful force for eradicating poverty and expanding opportunity. Increasing the number of countries that can participate in the global economy to the benefit of their people enhances the future security and prosperity of the United States and the international community. Recognizing the importance of sound governance to key economic outcomes, our diplomatic efforts and development approaches should promote, incentivize and support the legal, regulatory, and policy reforms and investments that will enhance broad-based, equitable economic opportunity, including for women. These include equitable and predictable access to capital and markets; integrity and transparency in public financial management and regulatory systems; facilitation of entrepreneurship and the formalization of small and medium enterprises; investment in science, technology, and innovation; trade capacity building; and support to domestic and international private sector investment. Further, we will elevate our focus on and work with multilateral partners to promote strategies for innovative approaches to development finance,

including domestic resource mobilization and leveraging private sector resources for capital-intensive investments which yield sustainable and broad economic benefits to states and their citizens.

- **Advance peace, security, and opportunity in the Greater Middle East.** The dramatic political changes unfolding in the Middle East and North Africa call for a broad realignment of American policy toward the region to respond to the opportunities to expand stable, democratic states and secure our regional objectives in a changed landscape. Going forward, we will (1) promote and support political change in the region, elevating and integrating political reform into our strategic engagement even as the reforms we urge will vary case by case; (2) advance broad-based economic growth and modernization by supporting and incentivizing structural economic reforms, trade liberalization, and strategies for private-sector led growth that will sustainably create jobs, particularly for the region's youth and underrepresented populations; (3) pursue comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace by supporting a peace process aimed at a comprehensive resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict through direct negotiations between the parties to support a secure Israel alongside a stable, democratic, and prosperous Palestinian state. We will also (4) strengthen regional security by pursuing a robust and broad-based Gulf security agenda as articulated in the Secretary's Manama speech in December 2010; by encouraging Iraq's continued progress toward a safe, secure, self-reliant and democratic future; and by countering Iran's negative influence in the region.

- **Effectively implement Presidential Initiatives that bring the full set of U.S. diplomatic and development assets to bear on key determinants of human welfare.**

    - **Promote global health and strong health systems.** Through the Global Health Initiative (GHI), the United States seeks to build on country-owned platforms as well as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) and earlier investments in fighting tuberculosis and promoting maternal and child health, including family planning to foster sustainable, effective, efficient and country-led public health systems and programs that deliver essential health care and improve health outcomes. For maximum impact, GHI centers on improving the health of women, newborns, and children by focusing on safe births and family planning, child health, infectious disease, clean water, nutrition, and neglected tropical diseases.

    - **Increase food security.** The United States seeks to sustainably reduce chronic hunger, raise the incomes of the rural poor, and reduce the number of children suffering from under-nutrition. Our Feed the Future Initiative works with the global community to advance comprehensive strategies that focus on improving the productivity and market access of small-scale producers, particularly women, who make up the majority of small farmers in developing countries; catalyzing private sector economic growth, finance, and trade with necessary investments in public goods as well as policy, legal, and regulatory reforms; using science and technology to sustainably increase agricultural productivity; protecting the natural resource base upon which agriculture depends; and investing in improving nutrition for women and young children as a foundation for future growth.

    - **Reduce climate change and alleviate its impact.** Through the Global Climate Change Initiative (GCCI), the United States will integrate climate change considerations into relevant foreign assistance and diplomatic initiatives through the full range of bilateral, regional, multilateral, and private mechanisms. We will invest strategically in building lasting resilience to unavoidable climate impacts; reduce emissions from deforestation and land degradation; and, support low-carbon development strategies and the transition to a sustainable, clean energy economy.

In FY 2011, the United States committed approximately $17 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Three, representing approximately 55 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to promote democratic governance, respect for human rights, sustainable, broad-based economic growth, and well-being. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Three, 30 indicators were above target, two were on target, 19 were below target, with three indicators that do not have available data, and eight indicators not having a rating because they were developed in FY 2011.

Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Rule of Law and Human Rights	**758,403**	**950,642**	**1,106,138**

The United States supports programs that help countries build the necessary rule of law infrastructure, particularly in the justice sector, to uphold and protect their citizens' basic human rights. The rule of law is a principle of governance under which all persons, institutions, and entities, public and private, including the state itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced, independently adjudicated, and consistent with international laws, norms, and standards. Activities in this Program Area also advance and protect individual rights as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and international conventions to which states are signatories. This includes defending and promoting the human rights of marginalized populations such as women, religious minorities, disabled individuals, indigenous groups, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgendered people.

Legal Aid and Victim's Assistance

To further protect human rights, the United States provides legal aid and assistance to victims of human rights abuse. In FY 2011, the program provided legal, medical, relocation, and other forms of urgent assistance to 18,030 human rights defenders and/or nongovernmental organizations in 40 countries around the world. This program had a much higher impact than anticipated as FY 2011 results exceeded the FY 2011 target by 25 percent. In places like Rwanda and China, the implementing partners had to greatly expand services to accommodate the increased demand for assistance among alleged victims of human rights violations.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Individuals/Groups Who Received Legal Aid or Victim's Assistance with USG Support								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	19,046	10,192	18,348	14,400	18,030	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Justice Sector Personnel Trained

A well-functioning justice system is a critical element in democratic states that respect fundamental human rights and abide by the rule of law. Well-trained justice personnel are a prerequisite for a legal system that is transparent and efficient, and guarantees respect for basic human rights. The representative indicator illustrates the progress of U.S. efforts toward improving the rule of law by training justice sector personnel-judges, magistrates, prosecutors, advocates, inspectors, and court staff. This indicator was selected as a measure of short-term progress against longer term goals of strengthening the rule of law in countries receiving U.S. assistance.

In FY 2011, U.S. programs exceeded the target, training more than 52,000 justice sector personnel in 35 countries throughout the world. Results exceeded targets by wide margins in El Salvador, Guatemala, Georgia, Haiti, Paraguay, the Philippines, and Tajikistan. The dramatic increase in Haiti was the result of strong demand for training lawyers and judges associated with professional bar and judges associations in Alternative Dispute Resolution, a method often proven to be more effective in resolving disputes than traditional proceedings of the justice system. In El Salvador, the stronger than expected demand for the training among justice sector personnel led to a 50 percent increase over the FY 2011 target.

In the Democratic Republic of Congo, the United States has taken a train the trainer approach to expand the reach of the program while keeping down costs. This led to training 51 judicial personnel, of whom 31 are deployed in targeted provinces as trainers. Many of these programs also include a public awareness component related to administrative law which reaches millions of citizens through the distribution of written informational materials and various media campaigns.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Justice Sector Personnel that Received USG Training								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
111,034	61,696	68,392	53,426	49,114	52,140	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Liberia, Libya, Macedonia, Mexico, Moldova, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Serbia, Somalia, Sudan, Tajikistan, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tunisia, Ukraine, Vietnam, West Bank and Gaza, State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor, and State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Case Management Improvement

With a more efficient case management system, assisted governments are able to increase the effectiveness, compliance, and accountability of justice systems by decreasing case backlog and case disposition time, reducing administrative burdens on judges, increasing transparency of judicial procedures, and improving compliance with procedural law.

In FY 2011, a total of 742 courts improved their case management systems as a result of U.S. assistance, greatly exceeding the target of 624. A strong commitment to justice sector reform by the newly-elected President of Haiti expanded the number of courts the United States assist there. In Colombia, the training of judges and court staff was so well-respected that demand for the training surpassed planned targets.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-assisted courts with improved case management systems								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
352	567	337	573	624	742	Above Target	694	196
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Human Rights Activities

The U.S. Government has a two-fold strategy to promote and defend human rights by supporting non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that advocate and monitor human rights and by training defenders of human rights in the legal profession and other watchdog groups. Both the NGO and training indicators are new this year to the APR/APP, although the NGO indicator has been reported by missions for several years.

In FY 2011, the number of U.S.-assisted NGOs exceeded the target by more than 500 percent. This was largely due to the USAID/India mission, which supported 3,087 human rights NGOs. Other missions exceeding their targets included Cambodia, Colombia, Iraq, and Russia, which expanded NGO support to the North Caucus region for the first time. Colombia was able to stretch its funding to support an additional two NGOs that agreed to cost share. Zimbabwe registered a decrease from FY 2010, mainly due to a change in strategy to focus on fewer, larger NGOs with widespread membership that could play a more influential role in improving the protection of human rights in that country.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								*New to APR/APP*
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of domestic NGOs engaged in monitoring or advocacy work on human rights receiving USG support								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3,485	3,988	3,484	4,679	810	4,662	Below Target	1,362	1,097
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

More than 3,300 defenders of human rights were trained in seven countries in FY 2011, including Armenia, Colombia, Moldova, Ukraine, and Venezuela. This number fell just short of the target of 3,405, which remains the same for FY 2012.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Rule of Law and Human Rights								
Performance Indicator: Number of Human Rights defenders Trained and supported								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,405	3,345	Below Target	3,405	2,570
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Good Governance

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Good Governance	**973,639**	**905,538**	**1,002,278**

The Good Governance Program Area promotes government institutions that are democratic, effective, responsive, sustainable, and accountable to citizens. Constitutional order, legal frameworks, and judicial independence constitute the foundation for a well-functioning society, but they remain hollow unless the government has the capacity to apply these tools appropriately. Activities in this Program Area support avenues for public participation and oversight, for curbing corruption, and for substantive separation of powers through institutional checks and balances. Transparency, accountability, and integrity are also vital to government effectiveness and political stability.

Executive Oversight

This is a new indicator that seeks to measure legislative capacity to hold the executive branch accountable: a key function of democratic legislatures and a key component of a system of democratic checks and balances. In FY 2011, the target was not met as a very active program in Pakistan in 2010 ended in 2011, after the FY 2011 target was set. Programs in Haiti and Kenya exceeded their targets due to an active Kenya legislature that initiated investigations into a number of financial scandals involving various government ministries. In Haiti, the United States provided significant assistance to newly elected deputies and senators and their staffs, resulting in a more professional legislature, able to initiate several high quality oversight actions of ministry activities.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Good Governance								
Performance Indicator: Number of Executive Oversight Actions Taken by Legislature Receiving USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
10,539	15,144	3,949	3,971	1,417	317	Below Target	392	48
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Training for Executive Branch Personnel

The executive branch is generally tasked with executing the many routine tasks of the state, including managing service delivery and enforcing the nation's laws. The civil servants and public employees who work in the executive are therefore critical to the effective and responsive management of the state. Building the skill-base of executive branch staff can therefore positively impact the overall effectiveness of state performance. Only three operating units reported training a total of 315 executive office personnel in FY 2011: Afghanistan, Georgia, and Moldova. No targets were set for 2011, but 666 personnel are expected to be trained in FY 2012.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***New to APR/APP***		
Program Area: Good Governance								
Performance Indicator: Number of training days provided to executive branch personnel with USG assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	315	Data not available	666	595
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building

	FY 2011 Actual	**FY 2012 Estimate**	**FY 2013 Request**
Political Competition and Consensus-Building	**231,285**	**233,658**	**236,841**

Programs in the Program Area Political Competition and Consensus-Building encourage the development of transparent and inclusive electoral and political processes, and democratic, responsive, and effective political parties. The United States seeks to promote consensus-building among government officials, political parties, and civil society to advance a common democratic agenda, especially where fundamental issues about the democratization process have not yet been settled.

Free and fair elections with meaningful political competition are key to achieving a true democratic state. Extensive, long-term assistance is frequently needed to build the necessary groundwork for a credible and just electoral process. Open, transparent and competitive political processes ensure that citizens have a voice in the regular and peaceful transfer of power between governments. U.S. programs support efforts to ensure more responsive representation and better governance over the long term by working with candidates, political parties, elected officials, nongovernmental organizations, and citizens before, during, and in between elections. An open and competitive electoral system is also a good barometer of the general health of democratic institutions and values, since free and fair elections require a pluralistic and competitive political system, broad access to information, an active civil society, an impartial judicial system, and effective government institutions. U.S. programs are designed to provide assistance where there are opportunities to help ensure that elections are competitive and reflect the will of an informed citizenry and that political institutions are representative and responsive.

U.S. assistance supports electoral-related activities in advance of significant elections in key transitional societies or in new and fragile democracies. Funded activities include efforts to improve electoral legislation, election administration, non-partisan political party development, political participation, and voter education and turnout. Priority is given to initiatives that emphasize outreach to women, youth, minorities, and other underrepresented groups.

Election Observers Trained

The first representative measure of performance in this area tracks the number of domestic election observers trained for deployment before or during national election with U.S. assistance as one component of promoting free and fair elections. Training observers or party agents increases the transparency of the election process, and contributes to a free, fair and credible election, as well as the development or maintenance of electoral democracy.

The success of this indicator depends, in large part, on the timing of elections. In FY 2011, the target was not met due to elections not having occurred in Iraq and Nepal, where the election was delayed by the drafting of the new constitution. Nicaragua also fell below its target because other donors, such as the Finnish and Danish governments, withdrew their funding for election observation before the November 2011 Presidential elections. Russia, on the other hand, exceeded its target by more than 80 percent because the active efforts of the NGO Golos, which trained election observers not only for regional elections but for State Duma elections as well.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of Domestic Election Observers Trained with USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
61,533	170,307	39,866	653,722	57,132	51,279	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Azerbaijan, Georgia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iraq, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Philippines, Russia, Somalia, Sudan, Timor-Leste, Togo, African Union, USAID Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance, and USAID West Africa Regional as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Voter and Civic Education

The provision of voter and civic education in developing democracies helps ensure that voters have the information they need to be effective participants in the democratic process, contributing to the development or maintenance of electoral democracy. This unit of measure is defined as any eligible voter that receives voter or civic education messages through print, broadcast, or new media, as well as via in-person contact can be counted. Voter and civic education also includes community-based trainings in underserved areas, public service announcements on electronic media, written materials, internet-based information and messages using the new media (in this usage primarily, but not exclusively social networking sites like Facebook and Twitter). Content may include voter motivation, explanation of the voting process, the functions of the office(s) being contested, and descriptions of the significance of the elections in democratic governance.

This is a new indicator. In FY 2011, no targets were set by any of the reporting operating units. Voter education efforts were concentrated prior to major national elections in order to increase voter participation. The largest outreach efforts were in Afghanistan where voter and civic education programs reached more than 14 million citizens. Other successful programs were in Colombia, Liberia, Moldova, Nepal, Tanzania, and Tunisia.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***New to APR/APP***		
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of individuals receiving voter and civic education through USG-assisted programs								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	19,108,679	Below Target	29,480,135	12,380,635
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data are verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQA) and must meet five data quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. The methodology used for conducting the DQAs must be well documented by each OU. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

USG-Assisted Political Parties

Improvements in the representativeness of political parties will contribute to long-term improvement in democratic and representative political processes, as well as improvements in political parties and governments that are accountable to citizens. Activities in the Political Competition and Consensus-Building Program Area focus on increasing the number of underrepresented groups in politics. The indicator in this Program Area looks at the number of political parties receiving U.S. assistance to increase the number of candidates and members who are women, youth, or from marginalized groups, including LGBT persons and disabled individuals. This is a sign of a more open, democratic, and inclusive society, and is a measure of progress toward a key U.S. foreign policy objective: to increase participation and empower marginalized groups.

The target was not met in FY 2011, due largely to delays in project start up in Indonesia, earlier than planned timing of elections in Morocco, and an inhospitable political climate in Belarus that made it impossible to work with independent political parties. On the other hand, Kenya and Nigeria exceeded their targets, with an increased interest in representing marginalized groups among political parties in Nigeria accounting for the increased interest in receiving U.S. assistance. Fiscal Year 2011 is the final year in which this indicator will be reported in the APR.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Political Competition and Consensus-Building								
Performance Indicator: Number of USG-Assisted Political Parties Implementing Programs to Increase the Number of Candidates and Members Who Are Women, Youth, and from Marginalized Groups								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
127	249	217	116	118	88	Below Target	108	68
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Cambodia, Colombia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Kosovo, Morocco, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, and State Democracy, Human Rights, and Labor (DRL) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet quality standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Civil Society

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Civil Society	**553,571**	**506,508**	**493,811**

A fully participatory, democratic state must include an active and vibrant civil society, including an independent and open media, in which individuals can peacefully exercise their fundamental rights. FY 2011 funds for civil society programs remained similar to levels in FY 2010. Activities continued to support better legal environments for CSOs; improve their organizational capacity and financial viability; allow them to work more successfully in the arenas of advocacy and public service provision; and empower traditionally marginalized groups, such as women, ethnic and religious minorities, LGBT persons, disabled persons, and youth; and to promote an open and free media, including the Internet.

Labor Unions

In FY 2011, the United States strengthened respect for internationally-recognized worker rights by funding a robust labor portfolio consisting of 33 programs in more than 20 countries. These programs focused on building the capacity of workers organizations; improving legal advocacy; expanding livelihood opportunities; and advancing innovative multi-stakeholder approaches to promote the labor rights of vulnerable groups, such as women, youth and migrant workers.

The United States worked to eradicate the use of child labor, especially in its worst forms, and promoted job creation in the construction industry through South-South cooperation in Haiti. This program is providing appropriate skills training to adolescents for gainful engagement in the construction sector, specifically concentrating on those activities in which adolescents can participate safely and legally. Both the U.S. and Brazilian Governments fund the joint project - which draws from Brazilian good practices in combating child labor - as part of an ongoing U.S.-Brazil trilateral cooperation initiative on decent work.

In China, U.S. programs largely focus on building the capacity of China's migrant worker population to advocate for their rights. Programs consist of training for workers on collective bargaining and their rights, the provision of legal aid for their workers and labor activists, and support for grassroot labor rights nongovernmental organizations (NGOs). Legal aid efforts included support for strategic litigation and advocacy aimed at garnering support for broader policy reforms and more consistent enforcement of China's existing worker rights protection and labor laws.

The United States funds programs to strengthen independent, democratic trade unions in a number of countries and regions, including Indonesia, the Philippines, Maldives, Central America, and the Middle East. In Egypt, a U.S. program supported the first congress of the Egyptian Federation of Independent Trade Unions (EFITU), which represents a huge milestone towards building a sustainable and vibrant independent trade union movement in Egypt. In coordination with the Egyptian Ministry of Manpower, the United States also began a program with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to improve respect for worker rights and promote women's economic empowerment. With a country technical advisor now in place, the program will begin training Ministry officials on dispute resolution and enforcement of national legislation, as well as establishing a gender unit in the Ministry and improving job training for women workers.

In Sri Lanka, U.S. funding for former child soldiers provided vocation training opportunities for former child soldiers that led to employment; systematic psychological and psychosocial support; and a network of mentors from a pool of former child soldiers. Thus far, the program has enrolled 180 former child soldiers in basic education and English language training courses, of which 111 have graduated and upwards of 85 percent of the graduated students are either employed or self-employed.

The United States did not achieve the target goal of 53 active labor programs in FY 2011 for several reasons. Funding levels were lower than anticipated, which resulted in few programs starting in FY 2011. Additionally, several grantees delayed or halted implementation of their respective programs, especially those in the Middle East. While many programs will be closing in the first two quarters of FY 2012, numerous other labor programs began at the beginning of FY 2012.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***Final Year in APR/APP***		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Active Labor Union or Labor-Related Programs/Projects								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	48	53	33	Below Target	NA	NA
Data Source: Relevant DRL grant agreements with required reporting.								
Data Quality: Data are derived from DRL's active grant agreements and do not require regular collection, merely aggregation. The nature and simplicity of the indicator guarantees high data quality.								

Positive Modifications in Civil Society

A legal and regulatory framework that protects and promotes an engaged civil society and civic participation is a key precondition for democratic governance. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring that frameworks are in place that enable civil society organizations (CSOs) to form and operate freely (e.g., NGO registration/incorporation laws, laws protecting freedom of expression and association), promoting the sustainability of the civil society sector (e.g., tax benefits for NGOs), and supporting public participation and social accountability (e.g., public hearings, instructional seminars, and conferences). This aspect also includes strengthening advocacy, networking, grassroots coalitions, and public support for reforms related to the enabling environment. The U.S. Government supports work on improving this legal framework and therefore tracks the number of positive modifications effected with U.S. assistance. Positive modifications are new or amended laws, or new or amended regulations, that are intended and considered to improve the enabling environment for civil society, civil society organizations, and freedom of association and assembly.

Bosnia and Herzegovina accounted for all of the results in FY 2011, exceeding its target by 40 percent, as no other operating unit reporting on this indicator was able to assist in securing any positive modifications to enabling legislation for civil society. This is the last year in which this indicator will be reported by operating units.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Positive Modifications to Enabling Legislation/Regulation for Civil Society Accomplished with USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
75	80	69	56	49	35	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Colombia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kosovo, Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia, Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, USAID Democracy Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as collected in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Advocacy Interventions

This measure captures more than one democracy and governance outcome. It implies CSOs have or will have the capacity to substantively participate in democratic policymaking and that legislators are open to public participation and actively engage in it. Taken together, civil society participation in democratic policymaking improves the transparency and accountability of one's government and of the legislative process. The indicator measures CSOs' active participation in, or engagement with the legislature; for example, attend and contribute to committee meetings, send policy briefs, send comments on proposed legislation, and provide research. Both civil society advocacy efforts with legislatures and legislative outreach and openness to civil society engagement are counted.

The FY 2011 results more than doubled the target. Nearly every country exceeded their target. Armenia, Indonesia, Kazakhstan, Liberia, Nigeria, Uganda and Serbia all showed dramatic improvements from FY 2010. Targets for FY 2012 have all been adjusted upward to reflect a more active civil society in those countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Revised*		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Civil Society Organizations receiving USG Assistance engaged in advocacy interventions								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1,049	1,753	1,772	2,629	1,822	4,362	Above Target	4,017	2,962
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

NGO Sustainability

The advocacy efforts of NGOs give voice to citizens to encourage open dialogue and to influence government policy. The NGO Sustainability Index for Central and Eastern Europe and Eurasia monitors the enabling environment for and the sustainability of NGOs in United States-assisted countries in these regions. It is based on seven dimensions critical to NGO and CSO sustainability: legal environment, organizational capacity, financial viability, advocacy, service provision, infrastructure, and public image.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score of 3.7 for Europe fell just short of the FY 2011 target of 3.6 in spite of continued efforts by NGOs to improve the societies in which they operate. While the overall score remained the same as in the previous year, one country experienced an improvement in their score while two regressed slightly. Kosovo saw an improvement primarily thanks to increased advocacy results, in which the government demonstrated both the will and the interest to work with NGOs on reforms. Both Albania and Macedonia experienced a regression in overall sustainability. In Albania, increasingly intense political stalemate essentially hindered NGOs advocacy efforts. In Macedonia, the environment for constructive advocacy was diminished by government harassment of NGOs as well as an increasingly negative public perception of NGOs.

The aggregate NGO Sustainability Index score for Eurasia remained at 4.6, also falling just short of the FY 2011 target of 4.5. It is important to note, however, that no countries regressed in overall NGO sustainability in 2010 and several countries showed improvements in spite of the overall unchanged score. Moldova had the most significant changes across the board, with five out of the seven dimensions registering an improvement. Moldovan NGOs growing ability to engage in advocacy with a more receptive government, an increase in local funding sources, and increased NGO access to media coverage all contributed to the overall improvement in the sustainability of the country's NGO sector. In Russia, an improvement in the overall score was due to advancements in the legal environment and NGO advocacy efforts. Turkmenistan also showed improvements, given a slight opening of the legal environment and nascent government cooperation with NGOs.

While the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) was initially developed to assess the NGO sector in Central and Eastern Europe, it was expanded to Sub-Saharan Africa in FY 2009 through a partnership between the U.S Government and the Aga Khan Foundation. In FY 2011, the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), with support from the Asia and Middle East Bureau, expanded the NGOSI to include several Asia and Middle East countries and in FY 2012 the NGOSI will be rolled out to include Afghanistan and Pakistan. The Europe and Eurasia NGOSI was and continues to be used in

assessing the democratic progress of countries and determining the feasibility of program and Mission phase out. Twenty-seven of the 29 in-country panel discussions and reports for the FY 2011 Index were convened and submitted by local implementing organizations receiving service agreements from the primary implementer. In FY 2012, it is expected that all 29 country panel discussions and reports will be convened and submitted by local organizations. The NGOSI is important not only for assessing the development of the sector, but also for civil society actors to use as an advocacy tool for improving the enabling environment for civil society in their respective countries. The 2011 Edition of the NGO Sustainability Index (NGOSI) as well as all subsequent editions will be retitled the "Civil Society Organization Sustainability Index" (CSOSI). This will be the title for all regional indices.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***Final Year in APR/APP***		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: USAID NGO Sustainability Index- Europe								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	37.0%	20.0%	Below Target	20.0%	1.0%
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe covers Southern Tier countries where the United States is providing assistance: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Croatia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Montenegro, Romania, and Serbia. Although a small number of the countries closed their programs in FY 2008, the United States will continue to monitor them for residual effects. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/. Scores for calendar year 2010 will be available in spring 2011.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-county entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by a committee of USAID and country experts.								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***Final Year in APR/APP***		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: USAID NGO Sustainability Index- Eurasia								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	20.0%	4.0%	Below Target	2.0%	1.0%
Data Source: The NGO Sustainability Index for Europe and Eurasia covers 12 countries in Eurasia where the United States provides assistance: Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan. NGOSI scores are measured on a scale of 1 to 7, with 7 indicating a poor level of development and 1 indicating advanced progress. Each country report provides an in-depth analysis of the NGO sector and comparative scores for prior years. The full report and rating methodology are usually published in May for the prior year and can be found on USAID's Europe and Eurasia Bureau website, http://www.usaid.gov/locations/europe_eurasia/dem_gov/ngoindex/2008/. Scores for calendar year 2009 will be available in spring 2010.								
Data Quality: This indicator has been used by USAID Missions, in-country entities, and other donors and development agencies for the past 12 years. Individual country scores are reviewed by an editorial committee of USAID and country experts.								

Media Freedom

Free media (including print, broadcast, wireless, and Internet media) play key communications and linking roles in all political systems, providing a voice to civil society, business, government, and all other actors at the local, national, and international levels. Ideally, a professional and independent fourth estate helps underpin democracy by disseminating accurate information, facilitating democratic discourse, and providing critical and independent checks on government authorities.

USAID was active in the planning for or implementation of independent media programs in 46 countries in FY11, while regional and global programs supported or linked media professionals throughout Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Eurasia, Latin America, and worldwide. Program designs respond to the specific developmental needs of each assisted local, regional, or national media system.

Media sector programs generally involve focused support in the key directions of the legal enabling environment for free or freer media; the professional training of journalists, editors, and production staff; building local training capacities of journalism schools and mid-career training centers; management training and media business development; and support for professional and industry associations in the media sector.

Since the early-1990s, independent media programs by over 50 USAID Missions have progressively integrated evolving Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) into media support programs, adapted to local needs and infrastructure capacities. Starting with simple Internet connections and web projects in the early 1990s, media assistance programs have progressively pushed the leading edges of ICT applications in the media sector. Depending on specific country needs, current media programs generally encompass: Internet and multi-media training for journalists; specialized training for bloggers and citizen reporters; development of databases to facilitate research, information, and news story exchanges among media; support for multi-media newsrooms and platforms; media applications of cell phone technologies; legal-regulatory support for expanding electronic media rights; and much more. For example, USAID/Russia was already in the early-mid 1990s assisting local media to create web versions, exchange news stories via the Internet, and share experiences at so-called New Media, New World conferences. USAID/Russia now broadly provides blogger training, technical guidance, and legal support, including creation of a Media Lawyers Center to advocate for Internet freedoms. ICT also finds heavy applications in less advanced media markets. For example, community radio stations even in the poorest rural markets (e.g. Mali, Haiti, Timor-Leste) make more effective use of Internet information exchanges and cell-phone interactive connectivity with their audiences as the result of USAID-supported media programs.

The success of U.S. media assistance varies, depending upon the specific program and country context. For instance, DCHA/DRG's Media Assistance Utilizing Technological Advancements and Direct Online Response (MATADOR) program provides short-term consultative assistance to NGOs and independent media organizations on the use of new media technologies to enhance countries' communication and/or coordination efforts. MATADOR interventions are pilot activities aimed at ascertaining the most effective technology-based programmatic approaches to strengthening democracy, human rights, and governance abroad. In closed societies, a new Internet Security Coalition (ISC) project advances sustained technical assistance to civil society organizations, independent media and individuals whose use of ICT for expression, journalism, communications and advocacy is important for their societies, but potentially risky. ISC bridges the gap between cybersecurity specialists in the developed world and developing-world rights defenders by forging the links within the ecosystem such that it, the ecosystem, can become a loose network that shares information on best practices and assumes the role of organically providing technical assistance. Activities related to building the coalition, as well as direct technical assistance will build the foundation of the project.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Non-state News Outlets Assisted by U.S. Government								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2,142	1,488	1,761	1,769	1,624	1,507	Below Target	1,865	1,545
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports as collected in the Foreign Assistance and Coordination System (FACTS).								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used for conducting the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Because country-specific trends in media freedom often fluctuate from year to year, this indicator seeks to measure a net gain of countries with improved media freedom scores among a select group of countries receiving media assistance. Whereas individual country scores may fluctuate from year to year, the expectation is that more countries will improve rather than decline in any given year, and that by FY 2015 at least half the target countries will have a net improved score of at least ten points on the Freedom of the Press Index since 2008.

According to the Freedom House Press Index, a number of countries experienced significant declines in press freedom in FY 2011—particularly in the Middle East, where a number of governments with long-standing records of hostility to the free flow of information took further steps to constrict press freedom by arresting journalists and bloggers and censoring reports on sensitive political issues. The unfolding developments of the Arab Spring demonstrate, however, that even in countries where democratic transitions appear stalled or reversed, U.S. support for alternative independent media platforms and professional training of journalists, lawyers, and media freedom advocates can slow the backsliding tendencies or build latent democratic capacities that can come into play during periods of liberalization. For FY 2011, 52 percent of U.S.-assisted countries improved their Freedom of the Press Index by at least ten points, exceeding the FY 2011 target by 2 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Freedom House Freedom of the Press Score								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50.0%	52.0%	Above Target	50.0%	50.0%
Data Source: "Freedom of the Press Index." Freedom House.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Women and Civil Society

The United States focuses a significant amount of its resources on supporting programs that benefit women globally. In FY 2011, the United States supported more than 45 programs totaling approximately $45 million. Seventeen of these programs started in FY 2011. These programs target three key areas: (1)

promoting women's political empowerment, participation, and decision-making; (2) providing health, vocational, psychosocial and legal services to vulnerable women; and (3) enhancing women's access to, and participation in, civil society.

In Tunisia, one program trained approximately 40 female media and civil society representatives on techniques for working together to promote women's involvement in Tunisian politics. In Egypt, hundreds of women have been trained on how to plan a campaign and run for election. In Iraq, a U.S.-funded initiative launched the first ever female-owned commercial advertising agency that is not only advancing woman's role in the media industry, but also cultivating cutting edge reporting on women's political, economic, and social participation across the country.

Other programs funded by the United States also focus on the provision of important health, vocational, psychosocial, and legal services to vulnerable women, including victims of gender-based violence (GBV). In the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), the United States funds a program to increase the technical capacity of the Congolese police to uncover, analyze, and catalog forensic evidence from mass graves and investigate GBV crimes; train local leaders to preserve evidence and aid the authorities in their investigations; provide legal and psychosocial counseling for victims living in remote areas via a mobile unit; educate the public on efforts to aid victims; and increase coordination among relevant actors. The program employs innovation technology such as satellite phones, a reporting hotline, satellite-internet, and video-conferencing to prevent future violations and to overcome operational constraints experienced by rural police in investigating GBV cases when they do occur. Approximately 45 Congolese police officers and 13 military personnel have been trained on techniques for investigating GBV cases and 83 GBV survivors have received free legal and psychological counseling. In Iraq, a U.S.-funded GBV initiative that included a multidimensional program composed of integrated victim services and a successful educational campaign for village residents and political and religious leaders, led to the first of its kind declaration of a village being "Female Genital Mutilation Free."

Finally, our women's programs focus on enhancing women's access to and participation in civil society. In Belarus, a U.S.-funded program conducted a survey of working conditions for women in manufacturing and collected approximately 500 surveys with the goal of measuring women's attitude toward the quality of their work and family life. As a result, the program implementers designed new services and community outreach programs created to help women self-organize and more effectively advocate for improved working conditions. In Laos, another U.S. initiative brought female Lao officials to Mongolia to meet with female-run civil society organizations (CSOs) and other groups that promote women's participation and rights protection. This exposure to a democratic environment greatly increased participants' understanding of the positive role civil society can play in a country.

The United States far exceeded its original target to train 700 women, training 2,060 women, through its civil society and women's programs. This exponential increase in number of beneficiaries reached can be explained by the fact that the original targets set for U.S.-funded media programs did not include a wider range of nontraditional journalists, such as bloggers and community journalists. However, these recipients were included as beneficiaries. In Tajikistan, one program trained 356 female journalists and in Nepal, another program trained 327 female journalists.

Empowering women and ensuring gender equality will remain high priority for U.S. foreign assistance programming. Furthermore, the United States will continue to encourage all of its foreign assistance recipients to include more women in the implementation of program activities, as well as program beneficiaries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Civil Society								
Performance Indicator: Number of Women Trained through DRL Civil Society/Women's Programs								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	600	700	2060	Above Target	800	
Data Source: Required grantee quarterly and final narrative reports submitted to DRL.								
Data Quality: Indicator is logically related to program activities, and data are submitted in a timely manner and reliably stored after receipt. For the majority of projects, an independent evaluator reviews results reported by an implementing partner. Site visits by DRL officers are also conducted. Data quality weakness comes primarily from a lack of consistent data collection process due to the great variety of implementing partners.								

Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Health	**8,630,159**	**9,072,794**	**8,575,805**
HIV/AIDS	**5,683,610**	**5,893,110**	**5,680,250**

The U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) is the U.S. Government's initiative to help save the lives of those suffering from HIV/AIDS around the world. This historic commitment is the largest by any nation to combat a single disease internationally, and PEPFAR investments also help alleviate suffering from other diseases across the global health spectrum. PEPFAR is driven by a shared responsibility among donor and partner nations and others to make smart investments to save lives. PEPFAR is advancing this agenda in the context of stronger country ownership, with the long-term goal of transitioning host countries (inclusive of all stakeholders) to plan, oversee, manage, deliver and finance a health program responsive to the needs of their people without development assistance.

The PEPFAR program has placed a heightened emphasis on supporting the creation of an AIDS-free generation globally by reducing the number of incident HIV infections in PEPFAR priority countries in Sub-Saharan Africa by 20 percent; expanding antiretroviral treatment to six million patients; increasing coverage of voluntary male circumcision and prevention of mother-to-child transmission (PMTCT), and procuring condoms to meet global need.

Antiretroviral Therapy (ART)

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by increasing the length and quality of their lives and enabling many individuals to resume normal daily activities and providing care for their families. ARVs reduce viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The indicator on the number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR, and can be analyzed to identify which countries are facing challenges in scaling up their programs and which may have best practices that should be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS.

Increasing enrollment of individuals into ARV treatment programs expands the number of persons receiving life-saving medication, improves quality of life, restores families and communities, and strengthens national strategies to address wide-ranging health and non-health concerns. In addition,

persons receiving these treatments are less able to transmit the virus, so incident infections will be much reduced as these programs expand. FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets for this indicator are based on the recent Presidential Announcement and represent the aggregate totals of individual country targets for the 34 PEPFAR operating units. The targets are calculated on the basis of multi-year trends, implementing partner and host-country scale-up plans, and available resources. Enrollments at sites were slightly greater than projected, which led to performance exceeding targets.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE							***New to APR/APP***	
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of adults and children with advanced HIV infection receiving antiretroviral therapy (ART)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	5.0M	6.0M
Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 PEPFAR operating units contribute to the treatment data. The 34 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d_Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.								

Minimum Care Services

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections.

Although the FY 2011 result is below target for the fiscal year, it exceeds the legislatively-mandated target to be achieved by the close of FY 2013 of 12M, and work will continue to provide care services to eligible adults and children. These targets represents the aggregated estimate of all PEPFAR-supported country programs, based on country-specific scale-up trends for care, as well as for service entry points in testing and counseling, Prevention of Mother-to-Child Transmission (PMTCT), Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) and other services.

Target projections were based on a smooth, increasing trajectory of estimated enrollments, associated with comparable scale-up patterns for point-of-entry services. This modeling to estimate future achievements requires some adjustment to more accurately reflect actual patterns in the field. The projections model will be revised according to prior year data trends and country-level target setting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of eligible adults and children provided with a minimum of one care service								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 Operating units contribute to the care and support data. The 34 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d_Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider-supported activities; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that document data from patient care management, facility, community, and program management systems.								

Treatment Recipients

Antiretroviral (ARV) treatment provides direct therapeutic benefits for the individuals who receive treatment by increasing the length and quality of their lives which enables many individuals to resume normal daily activities and provide care for their families. ARV treatment reduces the viral load in patients on therapy, and lower viral loads are associated with decreased rates of transmission. The number of people receiving HIV/AIDS treatment measures the reach of PEPFAR, and can help identify which countries are facing challenges scaling up their programs, and those with identified best practices which might be replicated elsewhere. PEPFAR-supported treatment has helped to save and extend millions of lives as well as avoid the orphaning of hundreds of thousands of children whose parents are infected with HIV/AIDS.

Increasing enrollment of individuals into ARV treatment programs expands the number of persons receiving life-saving medication, improves quality of life, restores families and communities, and strengthens national strategies to address wide-ranging health and non-health concerns. In addition, persons receiving these treatments are less able to transmit the virus, so incident infections will be reduced as these programs expand. Because of the rapid scale-up of the programs with the partner nations in FY 2011, the United States directly supported treatment to some 3.9 million people living with HIV, exceeding the target by 100,000.

The targets for this indicator represent the aggregate total of the individual country targets for the 34 PEPFAR Operating Units. These targets are calculated on the basis of multi-year trends, implementing partner and host-country scale-up plans, and available resources. Enrollments at sites were greater than projected, so targets were exceeded. This is the final year that this indicator will be reported in the APR/APP. In its place, the better measure of *Antiretroviral Recipients* will be used.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Treatment								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.3M	2.0M	2.5M	3.2M	3.8M	3.9M	Above Target	>4.0M	>4.0M
Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports as captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 operating units contribute to the treatment data. The 34 operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d_Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Department of Health and Human Services, Department of Defense, and Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: The data are verified through triangulation with annual reports by the United Nations Joint Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and the World Health Organization (WHO) that identifies numbers of people receiving treatment. Country reports by UN agencies such as UNICEF and the UN Development Program indicate the status of such human and social indicators as life expectancy and infant and under-5 mortality rates.								

Infections Prevented

Effective prevention programs are essential to ending the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Prevention of new infections among newborns and in the adolescent and adult populations will reduce morbidity and mortality caused by AIDS, reduce the potential number of orphaned children, reduce loss of income to families caused by illness and death of income earners, and keep the pool of those needing treatment smaller, thus reducing costs to families and to the health system associated with their treatment and care. Because an infection averted is a non-event, this estimate needs to be modeled based on surveillance reports. The estimate of impact through FY 2011 is expected to be available in FY 2013 at the earliest.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Estimated Number of HIV Infections Prevented								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	TBD	N/A	Data not available	TBD	TBD
Data Source: Impact results for FY 2010 are not expected to be available until FY 2012. PEPFAR's legislative target from FY 2010 - FY 2014 is to prevent more than 12 million infections. The U.S. Census Bureau has developed a model to estimate the number of HIV/AIDS infections averted using extrapolated data from antenatal care clinic (ANC) sentinel surveillance, surveys compiled by various government ministries, population-based surveys such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and other relevant information provided by the government.								
Data Quality: The data quality of the ANC sentinel surveillance surveys is good to excellent. The DHS data is considered to represent the gold-standard for survey data.								

Care and Support Service Recipients

PEPFAR supports a variety of care and support interventions designed to help ensure that orphans and vulnerable children and people living with HIV/AIDS receive treatment at the optimal time; receive needed support for prevention; receive social, spiritual, and emotional support; and remain healthy and free of opportunistic infections. The United States provided care and support services for 12.9 million people,

including approximately 4.1 million orphans and vulnerable children, but fell short of the target of 13.8 million. The target projections were based on a smooth, increasing trajectory of estimated enrollments, associated with comparable scale-up patterns for point-of-entry services. This modeling to estimate future achievements requires some adjustment to more accurately reflect actual patterns in the field. To improve performance the projections model will be revised according to prior year data trends and country-level target setting. The FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets represent the aggregate total of individual country targets for the 34 PEPFAR operating units. The aggregate result exceeds legislatively-mandated target for this phase of PEPFAR, a total of 12M, to be achieved by the end of FY 2013. This is the final year that this indicator will be reported in the APR/APP. In its place, the better measure of *Minimum Care Services* will be used.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***Final Year in APR/APP***		
Program Area: Health - HIV/AIDS								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Receiving HIV/AIDS Care and Support Services								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
6.6M	9.7M	11.0M	11.4M	13.8M	12.9M	Below Target	15.1M	16.5M
Data Source: Semi-Annual and Annual Progress Reports are captured in U.S. Government Country Operational Plan Report Systems. Most of the 34 operating units contribute to the care and support data. The 34 Operating units include Angola, Botswana, Cambodia, Caribbean Region, Central American Regional Programs, Central Asian Republics, China, Côte d_Ivoire, Democratic Republic of Congo, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Russia, Rwanda, South Africa, Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Vietnam, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. HIV/AIDS results are achieved jointly by the Department of State, USAID and other U.S. Government agencies, such as the Departments of Health and Human Services, Defense, and the Peace Corps.								
Data Quality: Data are verified through triangulation with population-based surveys of care and support for orphans and vulnerable children; program monitoring of provider capacity and training; targeted program evaluations; and management information systems that integrate data from patient care management, facility, and program management systems.								

Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Health	**8,633,363**	**9,073,544**	**8,575,805**
Tuberculosis	**238,379**	**256,297**	**232,000**

Twenty-two developing countries account for 80 percent of the world's tuberculosis (TB) cases, and in FY 2010, the disease killed approximately 1.4 million people. In FY 2011, USAID achieved significant progress in TB by providing global technical leadership and supporting the expansion of quality TB control in 41 countries. The latest WHO data show that in USAID's 20 Tier 1 priority countries, death and prevalence rates had decreased 29% and 13%, respectively, compared with 1990 levels, and twelve of the 20 USAID priority countries achieved treatment success rates of 85 percent or more. Detection of all forms of TB reached 60 percent, and more than 1.37 million smear-positive TB cases were successfully treated in all USAID-supported countries. In addition, in USAID-supported countries, more than 19,000 multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) cases have been detected and put on treatment.

The focus of USAID's TB program is to improve the quality of basic TB services as well as to prevent and combat multi-drug-resistant TB (MDR-TB) and extremely drug-resistant TB. Resources are used to expand the directly-observed-treatment short-course (DOTS) strategy in health facilities and communities

to maintain the quality of TB programs and intensify case finding; help reinforce health systems; address MDR-TB and TB/HIV and other challenges; engage all care providers, public and private; empower people with TB and the communities that care for them; and promote research. In particular, the programs supported the expedited scale-up of MDR-TB diagnosis and treatment, improved surveillance capacity, and improved infection control practices. The results achieved are expressed in terms of the contribution of U.S. resources to national TB outcomes, leveraged with funds from other donors, particularly the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB, and Malaria. Members of the Stop TB Partnership, including the World Health Organization and USAID, promote accelerated implementation of the Stop TB Strategy. The three performance indicators for TB programs measure the treatment success rate (TSR), case detection rate (CDR), and case notification rate (CNR).

TB Treatment Success Rate #1

The new Treatment Success Rate measure is "Percent of registered new smear positive pulmonary TB cases that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS nationally." It is defined as the proportion of new smear-positive TB patients who are either cured (as confirmed by a bacteriological test at the end of treatment) or who complete their entire course of treatment (without bacteriological confirmation of a cure). In 1991, the World Health Assembly set a TSR target of 85 percent for each country. TSR is an outcome measurement of the quality of the program to successfully treat each patient put on treatment. Because TB is transmitted in the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupt the transmission of TB. TB patients who do not successfully complete their treatment are at higher risk for developing multidrug-resistant TB (TB resistant to the two most effective anti-TB drugs), and transmitting MDR-TB to their community. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TSR target is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. TSR improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug-resistant cases of TB in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East.

The TSR is an important indicator to track because it provides a useful indication of the effectiveness of a country's TB control program. As more TB patients successfully complete their treatment, there is likely to be less transmission of TB within a community, and less likelihood for a TB patient to develop and transmit MDR-TB. In FY 2012, the number of TB "priority" countries will change; Brazil and Pakistan will no longer receive TB funds and several Tier-2 countries will be included. Given the size and success of these programs in Brazil and Pakistan, it is likely to impact the FY 2012 treatment success rate. Due to this uncertainty, the FY 2012 target will remain at 86 percent. Since there are a number of countries with TSRs far below 86 percent, a one percent increase in TSR by FY 2013 is expected.

(This indicator is essentially the same as the previous "Average TB Treatment Success Rate" but clarifies how TSR is calculated. Currently, the indicator measures TSR for the 20 Tier-1 priority countries (listed below); however, the list of countries will change for FY 2012. Currently there are 20 Tier-1 priority countries and 21 Tier-2 priority countries but in FY 2012, the number of priority countries will be 26).

TB Treatment Success Rate #2

The TSR is the proportion of patients who complete their entire course of treatment for tuberculosis, with an 85 percent target for each country. Because TB is transmitted through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes, effective treatment of persons with the disease is critical to interrupt the transmission of TB. The TSR is an outcome measurement of the quality of the program to successfully treat each patient put on treatment. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the TSR target of 85 percent is a key indicator of how effectively programs in priority countries fight this disease. TSR improved steadily in high-burden countries and in countries with confirmed drug resistant cases of TB (known as Tier-1 countries) in Africa, Asia, and the Middle East. The United States exceeded its target in FY 2010 because

USAID's TB programs successfully addressed constraints in priority countries by focusing on initiatives to diagnose TB cases sooner while improving case holding and treatment adherence in public and private sector settings.

The Treatment Success Rate (TSR) provides a useful indication of the effectiveness of a country's TB control program. As more TB patients successfully complete their treatment, there is likely to be less transmission of TB within a community, and less likelihood for a TB patient to develop and transmit MDR-TB. Countries that met or exceeded the TSR target have continued to improve their programs and increase their treatment success rates. In fact, only one additional country, Nigeria, met the target in FY 2011. In the remaining eight countries, more work is needed to improve the TSR.

This indicator will be dropped and replaced with a similar TSR indicator in the following years, therefore no out year targets are set.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***New to APR/APP***		
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Percent of registered new smear positive pulmonary TB cases that were cured and completed treatment under DOTS nationally (Treatment Success Rate)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	Data not available	86%	87%
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As mentioned above, the list of countries will change in FY 2012 (removing Brazil and Pakistan and adding several Tier 2 countries). This indicator tracks data that are two years old due to the duration of TB treatment. For example, FY 2011 data is actually 2009 data reported by WHO.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***Final Year in APR/APP***		
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Treatment Success Rate (TSR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	80%	82%	84%	85%	86%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries included in this average are: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and due to the duration of TB treatment results are reported from data that are two years old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. The rate provided is the median of TSR rates from all of the 20 tier-one countries. *The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								
Data Quality: The USAID Analysis, Information Management and Communication (AIM) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

TB Detection and Notification Rate

The case notification rate (CNR) refers to new TB cases notified to WHO for a given year, expressed per 100,000 population. Because effective treatment of TB patients reduces TB transmission, early detection is one of the main strategies of TB control, and this indicator measures a program's capacity to new cases. Since information on true incidence or prevalence of TB disease is either estimated or unlikely to be available in many countries, this indicator tracks the actual TB notifications in a country rather than a proportion of these notified cases to the estimated incidence. Trends over time in case notification usually indicate changes in program coverage and capacity to detect TB cases. Additionally, it provides data for program planning and M&E purposes, and it should be used as a measure to guide these activities. For example, an upward trend in case notification rates can reflect an improvement in program performance or, in some cases, the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

The TB case notification rate will let the U.S. Government track how many new TB cases per year are detected and notified to the WHO. In countries where case detection is not 100 percent, the trend in TB case notifications may indicate changes in program coverage, access and capacity to detect TB cases. Currently, USAID priority countries have not yet detected 100 percent of their cases, therefore a rise in TB case notifications of the next few years is expected.

For target setting, trends in the TB case detection rate have been analyzed in Tier-1 priority countries in FY11(Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe). FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are based on these past trends plus expectations of similar budgets for FY 2012 and FY 2013. In FY 2012, the number of TB "priority" countries will change which may impact our results and targets; Brazil and Pakistan will no longer receive TB funds and several Tier-2 countries will be included. This is a new indicator, however, so there were no targets for FY 2011.

TB Smear-Positive Case Detection Rate

The CDR is measured by dividing the annual number of new smear-positive notifications by estimated annual number of new smear-positive cases (incidence). Achievement of a high CDR contributes to the reduced transmission of TB in the community as infectious cases are detected and treatments are provided. CDR efforts directly contribute to advances in the control of TB by diagnosing and notifying those who test positive for TB and providing them access to treatment through Directly Observed Treatment (DOTS) Programs. Tracking the progress toward meeting or exceeding the CDR target of 70 percent is a key indicator of program effectiveness. The CDR is an important indicator to track because it provides information on the percent of TB cases detected out of the total number of estimated number of cases in a country. It facilitates an understanding of the progress of a country's case finding efforts and helps focus additional active case finding efforts towards universal access.

The United States exceeded its target in FY 2010 because USAID's TB programs successfully addressed constraints in priority countries by strengthening laboratories, increasing involvement with the private sector, building human resource capacity, and improving leadership and management of facilities. Trends in the TB case detection rate were analyzed over the past several years in Tier-1 priority countries (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe). FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are based on these past trends plus expectations of similar budgets for FY 2012 and FY 2013.

WHO is no longer estimating new smear-positive TB cases, therefore, USAID can no longer track the smear-positive case detection rate and are unable to report for FY 2011. This indicator will be replaced with an all-forms TB Case Detection Rate.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Case notification rate in new sputum smear positive pulmonary TB cases per 100,000 population nationally								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	115/100,000	Data not available	117/100,000	119/100,000
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. As mentioned above, the list of countries will change in FY 2012 (removing Brazil and Pakistan and adding several Tier 2 countries).								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Tuberculosis								
Performance Indicator: Average Tuberculosis Case Detection Rate (CDR) in Priority Countries								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	55%	58%	63%	65%	N/A	Data not available	67%	N/A
Data Source: World Health Organization (WHO) Report, Global Tuberculosis Control. Countries covered are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Ukraine, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Targets are set three years in advance and results are reported from data that is one year old. This indicator tracks 20 tier-one countries for which progress can be monitored consistently over time. The calculation methodology for this indicator changed in FY 2008, which is now the new baseline year.								
Data Quality: USAID's Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator, and triangulates them with various sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health - Malaria

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Health	**8,633,363**	**9,073,544**	**8,575,805**
Malaria	**618,760**	**650,000**	**619,000**

Last year, an estimated 781,000 people died of malaria and about 225 million people suffered from acute malarial illnesses. The 2008-2014 U.S. Hyde-Lantos Malaria Strategy, which is being implemented under the President's Malaria Initiative (PMI), sets out two major goals: (1) expanding malaria control efforts in sub-Saharan Africa, with a particular focus on Democratic Republic of Congo and Nigeria, the two countries with the greatest burden of malaria in Africa, to halve the burden of malaria in 70 percent of at-risk populations in Africa (or about 450 million people); and (2) expanding efforts to control malaria and thereby contain the spread of multidrug resistant malaria in the Greater Mekong region of Southeast Asia

and the Amazon Basin of the Americas. The United States, and its malaria control efforts, led by USAID in collaboration with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, have played a major role in the global malaria response and is the single largest donor to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, while also contributing substantial funding to the World Bank.

Dramatic increases in the coverage of malaria control measures and reductions in child mortality are being documented in nationwide household surveys as a result of the contributions of PMI, prior U.S. assistance, national governments, and other donors. During the past five years, 11 PMI countries – Angola, Madagascar, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia – have reported an increase in household ownership of one or more Insecticide Treated Nets (ITNs) from an average of 31 to 60 percent. At the same time, usage of an ITN among children under-five more than doubled from an average of 21 to 50 percent, and similar increases have been documented for usage of ITNs by pregnant women. This increased ITN ownership and use, together with 25 million residents protected through PMI-supported IRS, means that a large proportion of the at-risk populations in PMI focus countries are now benefiting from one or more highly effective malaria prevention measures. In 2010 alone, more than 65 million people benefited from malaria prevention and/or treatment interventions in the 17 PMI countries/programs. In 10 PMI focus countries (Angola, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, and Zambia), all-cause mortality rates among children less than five years of age have dropped by 16 to 50 percent. While a variety of factors are probably influencing the decline in under-five mortality rates, there is strong and growing evidence that malaria prevention and treatment efforts are playing a major role in these reductions.

Protection Against Malaria

If used properly, insecticide-treated mosquito nets (ITN) are one of the best ways to prevent mosquitoes from biting individuals and infecting them with malaria. Indoor Residual Spraying (IRS) is also a proven and highly effective malaria control measure if applied correctly. These interventions are the cornerstone of the President's Malaria Initiative's prevention strategy. Measuring the number of people protected against malaria with a prevention measure (ITN and/or IRS) that is U.S.-supported indicates whether U.S. assistance is extending prevention measures in 17 African countries.

With increased funding through PMI, the U.S. Government is now supporting the distribution of ITNs to achieve universal coverage across the PMI countries. In addition, IRS activities have also increased with evidence showing that there is an additive protective effect of combining IRS with ITNs. With the increased U.S. funding PMI has received for malaria, the program has also expanded into two new countries, DRC and Nigeria.

The target is set by estimating the number of ITNs that PMI will procure and distribute and the number of houses that PMI will spray in the following year based on the annual Malaria Operational Plans. Funding levels and addition of countries are also considered.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Health - Malaria								
Performance Indicator: Number of people protected against Malaria with a prevention measure (Insecticide Treated Nets or Indoor Residual Spraying)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
22M	25M	30M	40M	46M	58M	Above Target	67M	75M
Data Source: The 17 PMI focus countries are Angola, Benin, DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. The 2006 results are based only on efforts in Angola, Tanzania, and Uganda. The FY 2007 results reflect activities completed in seven countries and rapid start-up activities initiated in eight new countries. The FY 2008, FY 2009, and FY 2010 results reflect activities completed in all 15 PMI countries. The FY 2011 results include the original 15 PMI countries as well as the addition of activities in two new PMI countries, DRC and Nigeria. The estimated results account for double-counting by reducing the overall reported numbers by 10percent, which reflects an estimated percentage of the population in PMI countries benefiting from PMI-supported IRS and ITNs.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using data quality assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each operating unit must document the methodology for conducting DQAs. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5; http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf								

Program Area: Health - Other Public Health Threats

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Health	**8,633,363**	**9,073,544**	**8,575,805**
Other Public Health Threats	**133,696**	**129,001**	**103,639**

More than one billion people suffer globally from the severe disfigurement, disability and blindness caused by neglected tropical diseases (NTDs). These diseases disproportionately impact poor and rural populations that lack access to safe water, sanitation, and essential medicines. They cause sickness and disability, contribute to childhood malnutrition, compromise children's mental and physical development, and can result in blindness and severe disfigurement. In addition, the impact of loss of productivity due to poor health is considerable. Seven of the most prevalent NTDs – lymphatic filariasis (elephantiasis), schistosomiasis (snail fever), trachoma (eye infection), onchocerciasis (river blindness), and three soil-transmitted helminthes (hookworm, roundworm, and whipworm) can be controlled using single dose medication to all eligible individuals in an affected community at regular intervals. Since the approach to addressing these diseases is similar, an integrated delivery strategy for mass drug administration is utilized that is both highly effective and cost efficient.

USAID's NTD goal under the GHI is to reduce the prevalence of seven of these diseases by 50 percent among 70 percent of the affected population. This includes contributing to the elimination of onchocerciasis in the Americas by 2016 and the elimination of lymphatic filariasis globally by 2020. Under the USAID NTD program, the U.S. Government provided more than 145.9 million treatments to 65 million people in FY 2011. This was made possible by a dynamic public-private partnership with the pharmaceutical sector that has provided $948 million in donated drugs to date.

Neglected Tropical Disease Treatments

The number of treatments is based on population coverage at district level for at risk populations as determined by district level mapping, Mass Drug Administration (MDA) coverage and rounds of coverage.

The expected impact of the delivery NTDs treatments through USG-funded programs is a reduction in the number and percentage of individuals of the target population at risk for lymphatic filariasis and trachoma.

The FY 2011 target was 200,000,000 however only 149,500,000 treatments have been recorded as delivered at the time of this report. The reason for the shortfall is that the final quarter of data collection is still ongoing for recently completed mass drug administrations. Data collection is currently ongoing and will be completed in early FY 2012. Target populations are determined based on district level disease mapping. The program will be expanding into three new countries in FY 2012.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Health - Other Public Health Threats								
Performance Indicator: Number of Neglected Tropical Disease (NTD) treatments delivered through USG-funded programs								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
36.8M	58.0M	136.6M	162.0M	200.0M	145.9M	Below Target	250.0M	300.0M
Data Source: Data is obtained from National NTD Program in Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Uganda, Sierra Leone, Haiti, Nepal, Cameroon, Togo, Tanzania, Indonesia, Guinea, Bangladesh, Philippines, Vietnam and South Sudan. The data is collected and entered into the USAID NTD Program Database.								
Data Quality: The USAID Envision Project and END in Africa Project review all third-party data collected at the national level for this indicator. As appropriate the data is triangulates with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health - Maternal and Child Health

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Health	**8,633,363**	**9,073,544**	**8,575,805**
Maternal and Child Health	**862,893**	**929,546**	**885,742**

In FY 2011, USAID's Bureau for Global Health (GH) played a key role in advancing GHI principles and progress toward goals to increase the survival of mothers, newborns, and children by supporting innovation and research, providing technical support to countries, and exerting global leadership.

Key achievements in research and innovation include: a USAID-supported, WHO-led, multi-center clinical trial, which found that a simplified regimen for the Active Management of the Third Stage of Labor – omitting controlled cord traction – results in little increased risk of severe hemorrhage during the provision of obstetric care. Research in sub-Saharan Africa is assessing the prevalence of disrespect and abuse of women delivering in facilities and testing interventions to tackle the problem and increase the use of skilled care. An analysis of Demographic and Health Surveys has documented the rapidly growing proportion of births in private sector facilities, highlighting a trend requiring special attention because regulation of quality in the private sector presents challenges. Research in Pakistan on the treatment of severe pneumonia found that children treated at home for severe pneumonia by community health workers were more likely to recover than children referred to health facilities. The results from this study may provide the evidence necessary for policymakers to change the global recommendation on community-based management of pneumonia.

USAID has supported a number of country-level advances in Maternal and Child Health (MCH). Through the Helping Babies Breathe Global Development Alliance, over 24,000 health workers in 27 countries were

trained to resuscitate newborns that need help in taking their first breath. The USAID fistula program supported 34 repair centers in 11 countries, completing more than 4,600 surgical repairs in FY 2011. The program has expanded its prevention focus and now supports 43 sites for prevention.

USAID, with partners, continues to provide direct help to countries to strengthen routine immunization and introduce new vaccines, while coordinating with WHO, UNICEF and the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) to improve immunization introduction and coverage in dozens of countries. Through partnership with the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, significant progress was achieved in 2011; the number of polio cases in 2011 was 536 as of November 29, compared with 799 cases at the same point in 2010.

USAID's Child Survival and Health Grants Program reached 7,472,766 beneficiaries in 24 countries in FY 2011, with integrated, high-impact MCH interventions delivered through innovative community-oriented approaches, designed and implemented by US PVOs/NGOs and their local partners. Fifteen projects that came to an end in FY 2011 are estimated to have saved the lives of approximately 26,800 children under five.

USAID is leading several Agency partnerships to promote maternal and child survival. The public-private Mobile Alliance for Maternal Action (MAMA) is catalyzing a global network to harness the power of mobile technology. With other governments and foundations, the Saving Lives at Birth Grand Challenge for Development identified potential transformative technologies and approaches from 600 applications and is now supporting 16 of these. USAID also began work with private sector partners and the UN to promote global action to improve availability of the key medicines through the planned UN Commission on Commodities for Women's and Children's Health.

Skilled Birth Attendants

Having a skilled attendant at birth is a critical component of efforts to reduce maternal mortality. Most non-abortion-related maternal deaths happen during labor and delivery or within the first few days following delivery. Because potentially fatal complications can occur among women who do not fall into any of the traditional high-risk groups, they are difficult to predict and prevent. In many countries, most births occur at home. Increasing the frequency of deliveries assisted by skilled birth attendants in homes and health care facilities is important for prompt recognition of complications, initiation of treatment, and lives saved. An increase in the coverage of attended births by skilled personnel is expected to contribute to lower maternal and child morbidity and mortality.

Because 2011 is the first year that this indicator has been calculated using the restricted definition of a skilled birth attendant provided by WHO, comparison with earlier data is misleading. When compared with 2010 data calculated based on the current definition, the actual change in the use of skilled birth attendants is an increase from 44.4 percent to 45.4 percent, which is consistent with past trends. Substantively, low growth or even decline in skilled birth attendants coverage, occurring in some countries especially in sub-Saharan Africa, affects the global USAID target. Reasons vary by country and include: political changes affecting donor support and management of services; poor quality of care, including shortage of providers, unpredictable "24/7" coverage, and lack of supplies and drugs; and cost of care.

To increase the number of births attended by a skilled birth attendant, GHI intends to increase support for training, deploying, and motivating skilled birth attendants. GHI will promote awareness and planning in communities seeking care from skilled birth attendants. Reviewing evidence and supporting a policy dialogue to consider implementing financial incentives and improving referral systems will be undertaken. GHI will also work to improve the availability of supplies and drugs and implementation of quality improvement programs.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Health - Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percent of births attended by a skilled doctor, nurse or midwife								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
39.7%	40.8%	41.8%	42.9%	50.9%	43.9%	Below Target	44.9%	46.0%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for the following countries: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, India UP, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. Although Southern Sudan is an MCH priority country, there is no data for Southern Sudan.								
Data Quality: Reliance primarily on Demographic Health Surveys which have a process to verify quality, validity, and reliability of data.								

Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) Vaccinations

The Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus (DPT3) vaccine coverage rate refers to the percentage in developing countries of children ages 12 to 23 months who receive all three doses of the vaccine at any time before the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) is completed. Coverage of child immunization through regular programs, rather than special campaigns, improves overall immunization status.

Adequate DPT3 coverage contributes to reduced child morbidity and mortality by protecting children from contracting these diseases and preventing transmission. Global coverage for DPT3 increased from 73 percent to 85 percent between FY 2000 and FY 2010.(footnote) Through the U.S.-supported Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI), more than 288 million children have been immunized since 2000. The World Health Organization projects that GAVI support for routine immunization programs has prevented five million future deaths from Hepatitis B, Haemophilus influenza type b, pneumococaccal, rotavirus, measles, polio, yellow fever, meningitis type A and pertussis. The U.S Government's Global Health Initiative builds on GAVI's efforts to immunize children comprehensively.

Targets were exceeded in FY 2011 due to a significant increase in national commitment and global financial support for new vaccine introduction and immunization. Efforts were made to increase support at the country-level, to strengthen immunization delivery systems, and to reach more children. Indicator and target values were determined through calculation of population-weighted trends.

This figure includes developed countries, including the United States, while the indicator being monitored only includes the assisted countries listed. Source is WHO/UNICEF Best Estimates.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Health - Maternal and Child Health								
Performance Indicator: Percent of children who receive DPT3 vaccine by 12 months of age								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
59.6%	60.2%	61.0%	62.2%	62.3%	66.1%	Above Target	67.5%	68.8%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys and Census Bureau (for population weights) for the following countries: Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Cambodia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Yemen, and Zambia. All preliminary data and Guatemala Reproductive Health Survey data reflect children vaccinated at any time prior to being surveyed (as compared to prior to age one). Note: 2011 data set does not include Bolivia, and adds Afghanistan, Angola, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, South Sudan, and Yemen. This revised country set applied to FY 2010 results produces an aggregate estimate of 64.8 percent. The FY 2011 result of 66.1 percent is therefore an increase of 1.3 percent over FY 2010, which is consistent with past targets and trends.								
Data Quality: Reliance primarily on Demographic Health Surveys which have a process to verify quality, validity, and reliability of data.								

Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Health	**8,633,363**	**9,073,544**	**8,575,805**
Family Planning and Reproductive Health	**632,600**	**660,982**	**642,700**

Some 215 million women in developing countries have an unmet need for family planning, which translates annually into 53 million unintended pregnancies, 25 million abortions, 590,000 newborn deaths, and 90,000 maternal deaths. Continuing high fertility rates also place rapidly expanding demands on other social sector and political systems, economic growth, and the environment. In response, USAID advances and supports family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) programs worldwide through field-driven program design and implementation, comprehensive technical support, timely and authoritative research, global leadership, and high-impact partnerships.

The U.S. FP/RH program is designed to expand access to high quality, voluntary family planning and reproductive health information and services, in order to reduce unintended pregnancy and promote healthy reproductive behaviors. USAID uses a variety of indicators to assess program progress, including modern contraceptive use, optimal birth spacing, and age at first birth.

Sustained increases in the use of modern contraception, improvements in birth spacing, and declines in early childbearing occur when people know about the health and other benefits of family planning; where they can obtain voluntary family planning services that are easily accessible, of high quality, and that offer a wide range of affordable temporary, long-acting, and permanent methods; and when family planning use becomes an accepted normative behavior. U.S. support for service delivery, training, performance improvement, contraceptive availability and logistics, health communication, biomedical and social science research, policy analysis and planning, and monitoring and evaluation helps create these conditions.

Family planning is an efficient and cost-effective response to the serious public health issues of maternal and child mortality. As part of the GHI, FP/RH programs are becoming more integrated with other activities under the MCH and Nutrition Program Elements.

Contraceptive Use and Birth Spacing

Increased contraceptive use leads to decreases in unintended pregnancies and abortion rates and slows population growth over time. The MCPR measures the percentage of in-union women of reproductive age (age 15-49) using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. The average MCPR is defined as the sum of the estimated annual MCPRs across all target countries as a proportion of (the number of target countries). Annual country estimates of MCPR are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys. Estimates for future years are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: MCPR: Modern method Contraceptive Prevalence Rate								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	26.4%	27.3%	28.4%	29.6%	29.8%	Above Target	30.8%	32.8%
Data Source: Demographic and Reproductive Health Surveys data: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Longer birth intervals are associated with a significant reduction in risk of mortality for both mothers and infants. By measuring the trend of birth intervals spaced more than three years apart in areas receiving family planning assistance, USAID can assess the broader health impact of its family planning programs. Percentage of births spaced three or more years apart measures the proportion of all birth intervals (open and closed) that are 36 months or longer.

Annual country estimates of birth spacing are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Health Surveys. Estimates for years beyond the last available data point are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE							***Final Year in APR/APP***	
Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: Average Percentage of Births Spaced 3 or More Years Apart								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	44.8%	45.6%	46.6%	47.8%	48.3%	Above Target	48.7%	49.1%
Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India (UP), Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

First Births Before Age 18

Delaying the initiation of childbearing helps slow population growth by lengthening the time between generations. In addition, early childbearing has multiple detrimental health and non-health consequences. Women who give birth before the age of 18 are more likely to suffer from obstetric fistula, acquire HIV, and die in childbirth than women who initiate childbearing at older ages. Their children are also more likely to experience serious health consequences. Furthermore, early childbearing is associated with lower levels of education, higher rates of poverty, and higher incidences of domestic violence and sexual abuse.

This indicator measures the proportion of women who had a first birth below age 18 among women aged 18-24 at the time of the survey. The average percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 is equal to the sum of the estimated annual percentage of women aged 20-24 who had a first birth before the age of 18 across all target countries divided by the number of target countries. Annual country estimates of early childbearing are derived through moving averages using all available data points from Demographic and Health Surveys. Estimates for years beyond the last available data point are derived through linear extrapolation based on the last two available data points.

The expected impact of reducing early childbearing is improved maternal and child health, increased opportunities for young women to finish schooling and participate in the workforce, and, ultimately, slower population growth by lengthening the time between generations. Within its family planning/reproductive health program, USAID plans to increase the focus on youth and to devote additional attention and resources to family planning/reproductive under the GHI and BEST.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Health - Family Planning and Reproductive Health								
Performance Indicator: First birth under 18								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	23.8%	23.9%	24.4%	24.0%	24.0%	On Target	23.6%	23.3%
Data Source: Demographic and Health Surveys data for Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, India, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. For India, data are from Uttar Pradesh, where USAID's Family Planning/ Reproductive Health program is focused, rather than from India as a whole. Note: Unlike other indicators, data on this indicator are not available from CDC/RHS surveys, resulting in the exclusion of Guatemala from the dataset.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation

	FY 2011 Actual	**FY 2012 Estimate**	**FY 2013 Request**
Health	**8,633,363**	**9,073,544**	**8,575,805**
Water Supply and Sanitation	**215,449**	**292,575**	**203,168**

The U.S. Government is committed to using its foreign assistance resources to help achieve a water-secure world where people and countries have reliable and sustainable access to an acceptable quantity and quality of water to meet human, livelihood, production, and ecosystem needs. The centrality of water for individuals, societies, and the environment also means that water issues intersect with all other aspects of development. Access to reliable water supply and sanitation is achieved through diverse approaches,

including both direct support for small- and large-scale infrastructure development and indirect support through institutional development, community-based systems, facilitation of private supply of products and services, and financing to ensure long-term sustainability and expansion of access. The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target is to reduce the proportion of people without access to an improved water supply by half by 2015 relative to the FY 1990 baseline. The U.S. Government is committed to support the achievement of this MDG through the Senator Paul Simon Water for the Poor Act of 2005.

Improved Water Supply and Sanitation

The below indicator measures the number of people who gained new access to an improved water source in the reporting period, such as household connection, public standpipe, borehole, protected well, spring, or rainwater collection.

The U.S. Government fell short of the FY 2010 target of 5.6 million by 49 percent. The bulk of this shortfall can be attributed to a change being implemented during FY 2011 to separately track first-time water supply access and improved water supply access; it is expected that the result for first-time plus improved access, when added together may be very close to the FY 2011 target.

Improved drinking water sources, according to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation (footnote), are ones that by nature of their construction or through active intervention are protected from outside contamination, in particular from contamination with fecal matter. These sources include: piped water into dwelling, plot, or yard; public tap/standpipe; tube well/borehole; protected dug well; protected spring; or rainwater collection. All other sources are considered to be "unimproved."

Unimproved drinking water sources, according to the JMP, are: unprotected dug well, unprotected spring, cart with small tank/drum, tanker truck, surface water (river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal, irrigation channel), and bottled water. According to the JMP, "Bottled water is considered to be improved only when the household uses water from an improved source for cooking and personal hygiene. Where this information is not available, bottled water is classified on a case-by-case basis." In some countries, bottled water is the best quality water available.

The use of an improved drinking water source is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease especially among children under five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator is useful for program management and funding allocations and tracking MDGs. FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets represent input from a small number of operating units. These targets will be updated as more missions incorporate the new indicators into their operational and monitoring plans.

Additional information about the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Progamme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation can be found at the following link: http://www.wssinfo.org).

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Number of People in Target Areas With First-Time Access to Improved Drinking Water Supply as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
4,988,616	4,633,566	7,751,265	2,844,484	5,369,572	2,608,929	Below Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: Note that the 2011 data set does not include Ecuador, Jordan, West Bank and Gaza, and Zambia, and adds Afghanistan, Bolivia, Lebanon, Liberia, Rwanda, USAID Africa Regional (AFR), USAID East Africa Regional, USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Regional Development Mission- Asia (RDM/A), and USAID Southern Africa Regional.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Percent of households using an improved drinking water source								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	29.0%	31.0%
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, and USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Reporting of this indicator is dependent on different country reading comprehension assessment systems.								

Use of an improved sanitation facility by households is strongly linked to decreases in the incidence of waterborne disease among household members, especially among children under age five. Diarrhea remains the second leading cause of child deaths worldwide. This indicator is useful in tracking the contribution of USG-funded activities to the MDGs.

An improved sanitation facility, defined according to the JMP, is one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact and includes: flush or pour/flush facility connected to a piped sewer system; a septic system or a pit latrine; pit latrines with a slab; composting toilets; or ventilated improved pit latrines. Any other sanitation facilities are considered "unimproved." Unimproved sanitation includes: flush or pour/flush toilets without a sewer connection; pit latrines without slab/open pit; bucket latrines; or hanging toilets/latrines. Households that use a facility shared with other households are also not counted as using an improved sanitation facility. The wording and definition of this indicator follows international guidelines in order to facilitate discussion about sanitation coverage issues with the donor community. FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets represent input from a small number of operating units. These targets will be updated as more missions incorporate the new indicators into their operational and monitoring plans.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Health - Water Supply and Sanitation								
Performance Indicator: Percent of households using an improved sanitation facility								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	14.0%	18.0%
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Burkina Faso, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guatemala, Indonesia, Liberia, Madagascar, Mozambique, Rwanda, and the USAID Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Data is generated through written reading comprehension assessments carried out at the country level at the end of primary school, except in cases of very low performance, where oral assessments may be needed.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Reporting of this indicator is dependent on different country reading comprehension assessment systems.								

Program Area: Health - Nutrition

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Health	**8,633,363**	**9,073,544**	**8,575,805**
Nutrition	**196,868**	**203,283**	**156,156**

Undernutrition is the single largest contributor to child mortality. Nearly 200 million children and one in three women are chronically undernourished. The damage caused by undernutrition to physical growth and brain development in pregnancy and early childhood is irreversible. It leads to permanently reduced cognitive function and physical capacity through adulthood. However, this cycle is preventable. Improving nutrition can reduce child and maternal mortality and morbidity as well as chronic diseases later in life, lift families out of poverty, and contribute to long-term economic growth. With nutrition as the interface, long-term links can be forged and mutual benefits realized from U.S. investments in agriculture, health, and humanitarian assistance.

As part of the GHI, nutrition programs are becoming integrated with activities under the maternal and child health and family planning/reproductive programs. USAID's strategic approach focuses on preventing undernutrition through a comprehensive package that includes maternal, infant, and young child nutrition programs; providing nutritional care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS; targeting micronutrient interventions to reduce susceptibility to infections; and integrating nutrition across both health and agriculture programming to improve nutritional outcomes in food security programs. Nutrition is the lynchpin between the Feed the Future (FtF) initiative and the GHI. Improved nutrition is also a central component of four MDGs.[5] With GHI and FtF funding, USAID will support a country-led approach to nutrition programs that focus on achieving outcomes at the national level. The two initiatives will reduce undernutrition across target food insecure countries.

The global prevalence of anemia in women of reproductive age is 42 percent, and this causes over 100,000 maternal deaths every year. Very little progress has been made at the national level due to lack of political

[5] Goal #1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; Goal #4: Reduce child mortality; Goal #5: Improve maternal health; and Goal #6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases. Maternal Anemia Prevalence

commitment. Experience from previous activities demonstrates that reducing maternal anemia is possible through improved diet, reduced infection, and micronutrient supplementation. As part of a comprehensive nutrition strategy, U.S. programs aim to improve the nutritional status of women and children through targeted investment plans in the highest burden countries. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FtF funding for nutrition for the countries identified below, and therefore no target was set. Initial results are reported in FY 2011, which represents data collected through the 2010 Demographic and Health Surveys.

The FY 2011 target was set including a previous set of priority countries. Recalibrating the baseline to be reflective of the current set of priority countries lowers the baseline by .9 percentage points. The original target was one percentage point lower than the baseline. The FY 2011 result is 3.8 percentage points below the new baseline, which still shows a result that exceeds the target. Population weighted rolling averages are calculated annually based on new data available. In this year's report there are six countries with new survey data, representing over 40 percent of the population of women of reproductive age in the focus countries. The FY 2012 target has been adjusted to be one percentage point below the result reported in FY 2011. A lower target of 40.7 percent has been established for FY 2013 due to an expected decrease in the number of countries that will have new data available during this performance period.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Health – Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	46.0%	N/A	45.9%	42.2%	Below Target	41.2%	40.7%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Micronutrient Initiative and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for FtF and GHI: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda , Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. Data for Bangladesh, Kenya and Nigeria are from the Micronutrient Initiative. Data are not available from Guatemala, Liberia, Mozambique, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was again recalibrated removing India as this is no longer a focus country.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Underweight Children

Over 130 million children worldwide, or one in every four children, are underweight. Undernutrition contributes to 3.5 million child deaths every year, making it the leading contributor to under-five mortality. Reducing the prevalence of underweight children under five years old is an indicator of global progress towards MDG #1. Underweight prevalence has decreased since 1990 from one in three children to one in four, but in the wake of the recent fluctuations in food prices, these gains are threatened. FY 2010 was the first year of combined GHI and FtF funding for countries identified below, and no target was set for FY 2010.

The initial results reported in FY 2011 represents data collected through the 2010 Demographic and Health Surveys. Population weighted rolling averages are calculated annually based on new data available. With surveys done every five years, it is expected that new data would be available for approximately 20 percent of the total population of children underweight under age five in USAID focus countries every year. In FY 2011, there were six countries with new data, representing over 40percent of the Under-five population in the focus countries. These countries on average saw an annual reduction of .7 percentage points, which suggests that the FY 2011 target was exceeded.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Health – Nutrition								
Performance Indicator: Prevalence of underweight children under five years of age								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	26.9%	N/A	26.5%	25.4%	Above Target	24.9%	24.7%
Data Source: Demographic Health Surveys, Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), Reproductive Health Surveys (RHS) and Census Bureau (for population weights) for nutrition priority countries for GHI and FtF: Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala (RHS), Haiti, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi (MICS), Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia. *The FY 2009 baseline was recalibrated based on the current set of priority countries for GHI and FtF.								
Data Quality: The USAID Knowledge Management Services (KMS) Project examines all third-party data for this indicator and triangulates them with a variety of sources to verify their quality, validity, and reliability.								

Program Area: Education - Basic Education

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Education	**916,274**	**1,105,782**	**747,968**
Basic Education	**722,385**	**849,548**	**573,081**

The United States promotes equitable, accountable, and sustainable formal and non-formal education systems. Investment in basic education focuses on improving early childhood education, primary education, and secondary education, delivered in formal or non-formal settings. It includes literacy, numeracy, and other basic skills programs for youth and adults.

The USAID Education Strategy 2011-2015 is focused on three main goals: 1) improved reading skills for 100 million children in primary grades by 2015; 2) improved ability of tertiary and workforce development programs to generate workforce skills relevant to a country's development goals; and 3) increased equitable access to education in crisis and conflict environments for 15 million learners by 2015.

Primary Enrollment Rate

In the Basic Education sector, the United States assesses its performance based on the primary net enrollment rate (NER) for a sample of countries receiving basic education funds. NER is a measure of access to schooling among the official primary school-age group. It is expressed as a percentage of the total primary school-age population. A high NER denotes a high degree of participation of the official school age population. Although finding accurate global education indicators is difficult, NER is generally seen as the most reliable measure and so was chosen as an overall indicator of education outcome and impact. Although USAID is certainly not solely responsible for supporting increases in enrollment rates, there is plausible attribution for this meaningful performance indicator. USAID targets and results are based on a subsample of ten countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.

U.S. foreign assistance supports an increase in NER through a variety of activities designed to improve the quality of teaching and learning which help reduce barriers to student attendance and promote effective classroom practices. High NERs lead to increases in school completion rates and thus higher educational attainment within the overall population. Countries with an educated population are more

likely to experience improvements in health and economic growth. Since FY 2002, NERs have improved steadily in countries receiving U.S. assistance. In FY 2011, the United States exceeded its target of 81 percent for the NER, with notable increases in Pakistan.

The FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are set at 83 percent in part to reflect concerns that the overall global economic downturn will reduce the level of funding for activities that contribute to improving NER, particularly those related to enrollment and the learning environment. Additionally, basic education programming is shifting, in line with new USAID Education Strategy, from increasing access to improving quality. While these shifts are occurring overall, programs in crisis and conflict environments will continue to support access. In general, the rate of increase will slow as countries approach 100 percent enrollment, while the remaining unenrolled population then becomes the most difficult and expensive to reach.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Education - Basic Education								
Performance Indicator: Primary Net Enrollment Rate								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
76.8%	78.6%	78.9%	85.2%	81.0%	81.8%	Above Target	83.0%	83.5%
Data Source: UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS), which is responsible for collecting global education data. The USAID targets and results are based on a sub-sample of 10 countries across regions: Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Mali, Pakistan, Senegal, Tanzania, Yemen, and Zambia.								
Data Quality: Data comes from the acknowledged third party organization (in this case a multilateral) responsible for collecting and maintaining global education data. Each country reports their country level data to the UNESCO Institute of Statistics, which reviews all data for errors. Because of lags at each stage, there is a two year delay in reporting. Problems with reliability remain with all global education data, and data is often delayed or missing for countries. However, this is the most straightforward and widely-used indicator for assessment and interpretation.								

Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	**421,332**	**380,959**	**284,708**

Social services and assistance programs play an important role in reducing poverty, offering targeted assistance to meet basic needs for vulnerable populations and increasing community and individual assets for sustainable development. Activities in this area address factors that place individuals at risk for poverty, exclusion, neglect, or victimization. Examples include programs that provide wheelchairs and support for people with disabilities, support for war victims, and assistance for displaced children and orphans (other than in HIV/AIDS programs). Under Public Law 109-95, the Secretariat for the U.S. Government Special Advisor for Orphans and Vulnerable Children is housed at USAID to promote a comprehensive, coordinated, and effective response on the part of the U.S. Government to the world's most vulnerable children. Social assistance programs help people gain access to opportunities that support their full and productive participation in society so they rebound from temporary adversity, cope with chronic poverty, reduce their vulnerability, and increase self-reliance. The following representative indicators track improvements in the coverage of a nation’s social service and social assistance programs for vulnerable people.

Social Services and Assistance Beneficiaries

The U.S. Government provides social services through a number of special funds. Specifically, the Special Programs Addressing the Needs of Survivors (SPANS) consists of five congressionally-directed programs targeted to reduce the risks and reinforce the capacities of communities, local NGOs, and governments to provide services and protection for vulnerable groups (e.g. vulnerable children, victims of war and torture, and people with disabilities). In FY 2011, SPANS exceeded the targets established for the funds and provided direct assistance and training to 3,141,197 children and adults.

Higher than expected performance in FY 2011 can be attributed to health and education programs that were able to access more rural patients and students than anticipated, particularly in China, Colombia and Vietnam. Several Missions, such as Belarus, were also able to leverage local and national partners for a broader and more sustainable impact. These gains were offset slightly by program delays in several countries that missed their FY 2011 targets. In Afghanistan, fear of retribution for accepting assistance had a direct impact on the program's ability to deliver assistance. Targets for FY2012 and FY2013 are determined by funding estimates and previous experience but are conservative due to changes in programming in several of the countries reporting.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE							***Final Year in APR/APP***	
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of Vulnerable People Benefiting from USG-Supported Social Services								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
816,258	3,136,838	2,988,115	2,040,131	2,307,106	3,141,197	Above Target	2,994,046	3,025,987
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe, USAID Africa Region (AFR), and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Social assistance refers to projects aimed at increasing household or community assets or strengthening human capital. The overall results for the number of people benefiting from social assistance programs exceeded the target In FY 2011, with countries like Tanzania and Afghanistan able to reach more people than expected by leveraging other education programs or choosing labor-intensive infrastructure projects. Out year targets have been set based on planned programming and anticipated funding levels.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations								
Performance Indicator: Number of People Benefitting from USG-Supported Social Assistance Programming								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1,081,670	3,535,001	3,485,079	4,148,088	3,018,778	3,064,461	Above Target	2,787,848	1,836,760
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Georgia, Ghana, Haiti, Honduras, Kenya, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Pakistan, Rwanda, Tanzania, West Bank and Gaza, Zimbabwe, USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) and USAID Africa Regional (AFR) as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	**418,823**	**342,690**	**421,330**

A solid macroeconomic foundation for broad-based growth consists of sound fiscal and monetary policies, capable institutions, and governments' abilities to use these tools to manage the economy. U.S. assistance works to strengthen these foundations by establishing a stable and predictable macroeconomic environment that encourages the private sector to make productivity-enhancing investments. Countries with open, competitive economies tend to experience more rapid growth without sacrificing goals relating to poverty reduction or income distribution. Those with greater debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the most marginalized and poorest citizens. The United States provides technical assistance and training to support the design and implementation of key macroeconomic reforms in money and banking policy, fiscal policy, trade and exchange rate policy, and national income accounting, measurement, and analysis.

Fiscal Deficit Progress

To maintain a macroeconomic environment that fosters growth, countries must have sound fiscal policies that balance stability and societal needs. The fiscal deficit to gross domestic product (GDP) ratio is one of the most accepted measures to assess a nation's debt burden and fiscal policy. It is defined by general government net lending over borrowing expressed as a percentage of GDP, and it is calculated as revenue minus total expenditure (averaged over three years to reduce fluctuations). Countries with modest fiscal deficits provide greater reassurance to private investors and do not crowd out private borrowers from domestic banking and capital markets. Countries with high fiscal deficits and large debt burdens are often forced to prioritize budget expenditures, resulting in spending cuts that damage programs important to the public good such as education, health, and infrastructure maintenance. These programs benefit the poorest and most marginalized citizens.

Fiscal deficit data is collected for 18 countries where there is significant current or historic concern about fiscal performance, and where U.S. assistance leverages or implements projects in the Macroeconomic

Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 06- FY 10 (to allow for a lag in observable impact) to help keep prices stable and correct or avoid fiscal imbalance. For example, U.S. programs provide technical assistance to raise "domestic resource mobilization" from tax and customs collections. Results are expressed as the percent of these countries that have managed to keep their average government cash deficit no larger than 3.0 percent of GDP for the previous three calendar years. Therefore, the result reported for FY 2010 of 66.7 is the percent of the 18 countries that have kept their fiscal deficit in check from 2007-09.

This result shows a decline in the number of countries with 'low deficits' due to the impact of the global financial crisis, which slowed economic growth and reduced tax revenues. The recession increased fiscal deficits because government spending increased temporarily to replace private spending. The impact of the crisis in 2008 and 2009 will continue to impact results in FY 2011, for which calendar year (CY) 2010 data are not yet available. It is anticipated that the unfavorable trend for this indicator will reverse in 2012, thus the higher FY 2013 target. Nonetheless, USAID programs continue efforts to help client countries raise needed revenue and focus expenditures, and progress has been made. For example, in El Salvador, the Tax Policy and Administration Reform Project improved tax administration efficiency, increasing revenue without raising tax rates. This project modernized the tax information technology system, instituted fairer and more rigorous audits, boosted anticorruption initiatives, and improved taxpayer services.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Three-Year Average in the Fiscal Deficit as a Percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
78.3%	72.2%	72.2%	66.7%	72.2%	N/A	Data not available	66.7%	72.2%
Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Government cash surplus/deficit as a percent of GDP. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Armenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Egypt, El Salvador, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Lebanon, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Philippines, Ukraine.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflected achievements in the 2010 CY. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.								

Inflation Rate

Price inflation decreases the real value of money and other monetary items. It reflects the increase in the overall price level of goods in an economy, which results in a decrease in the amount of goods a unit of currency can buy. The inflation rate is a key indicator of macroeconomic stability. High inflation is indicative of a volatile economy and can adversely affect economic growth through unfavorable influence on investment decisions. In such an environment, inefficiencies also occur as firms focus on minimizing losses from currency inflation. The inflation rate is a new indicator beginning in FY 2010 that has been selected to monitor the impact of U.S. Government programs designed to help correct or avoid fiscal imbalance and high inflation. Thirty-two countries receive USAID assistance in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006 – 08, allowing for a lag in observable impact.

A low and steady rate of inflation is favored by most economists. Therefore, results are expressed as the percent of these countries registering an inflation rate of 5 percent or lower plus those with higher rates that have registered a rate of inflation lower than in the previous year, indicating progress toward that target. While significant progress was recorded in FY 2007 and FY 2008 (reporting the previous CY results in both cases), none of these countries were able to keep price inflation below 5 percent during the global recession in CY 2008 (reported for FY 2009), as public revenues fell and remedial expenditures increased. Most of these countries worked to bring inflation back under control in CY 2009 and CY 2010, however, and a good performance is also expected in CY 2011, to be reported for FY 2012. The U.S. Government will continue to provide technical assistance in fiscal and monetary management, with the aim of helping a majority of assisted countries maintain macroeconomic stability.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Inflation Rate, consumer prices, annual								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
62.1%	51.7%	0.0%	86.7%	50.0%	53.1%	Above Target	60.0%	65.0%
Data Source: World Bank's World Development Indicators: Inflation, consumer prices (annual %). This indicator is monitored for 32 countries that received USAID assistance in the Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth Program Area funded in FY 2006 _ 08.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are part of the World Bank's annual compilation of data on development. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examines the data after public release and notifies IMF or World Bank if erroneous data are published. Calculation is the percent of USAID-assisted countries with inflation rates at or below 5 percent or making progress toward that benchmark.								

Tax Administration and Compliance

Improved tax administration and compliance is linked to economic growth. When governments have more internally generated funds, they can invest in infrastructure, public services and social services that promote economic activity and productivity. A good tax system generates more income that a poorly designed or administered one. This indicator tracks the percent increase in tax collections that may result from U.S. programs to facilitate tax reform and reduce non-compliance with tax laws. Improved tax administration is most effective when it includes more complete audit and investigation coverage, better, modern customs enforcement and increased efficiency in tax submission and collection procedures.

This indicator is new to the APR/APP, so results are not available for previous fiscal years and baseline data is currently being collected. Targets reflect the desired outcome of U.S. programming and are also based on historic trends and growth rates in reporting countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth								
Performance Indicator: Tax administration and compliance improved (% increase in tax collections) as a result of USG assistance.								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15.0%	N/A	Data not available	16.0%	17.0%
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Egypt, Ethiopia, Georgia, West Bank and Gaza as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Trade and Investment

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Trade and Investment	**185,164**	**184,417**	**201,382**

Trade and investment are the principal mechanisms through which global market forces of competition, specialization, human resource development, technology transfer, and scientific and technological innovation raise disposable income and generate growth. The United States promotes increases on both multilateral and bilateral levels through technical assistance and training in effectively negotiating and implementing trade agreements and trade preference programs, including related labor and environmental provisions. Programs also assist developing countries' citizens to benefit from bilateral, regional, and global trade and investment opportunities.

Export/Import of Goods

Greater engagement in international trade can increase a country's per capita income, often dramatically. Developing countries in the 1990s that successfully integrated into the global economy enjoyed per capita income increases, while countries that limited their participation in the global economy experienced economic decline. Research confirms that countries can boost the ability of their companies to compete more effectively in trade if they promote efficient import/export procedures that reduce the cost of doing business. Reducing the time it takes to import and export goods improves the price competitiveness of traded goods on average one percentage point for each day saved and as much as four percentage points per day. Efficient movement of inputs and timely delivery of exports to clients are key determinants of private sector competitiveness, productivity, and wage growth.

The data in the table below represent the aggregate average time to comply with import and export procedures (in days) for 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions. The FY 2011 target of 72 days was met, even though only three of the 13 countries – Haiti, Kazakhstan and Indonesia – actually experienced significant declines. Overall, ten countries made improvements. Because the average refers to results for 13 countries, average progress is unlikely to be large unless many countries take actions designed to improve performance at the same time.

Since FY 2006, the time it takes to fulfill import/export procedures has steadily reduced, indicating an improvement in the Trade and Investment Program Area. Future progress is likely to slow down because the focus of U.S. assistance is moving from quick wins to addressing more intransient problems. For example, assistance to date produced significant time reductions through administrative streamlining (reducing the number of documentary requirements) and enabled advance filing of trade documents. In the future, assistance will focus on removing impediments to efficient port procedures, such as improving port handling, establishing efficient international border posts, and introducing modern risk-management systems. The impact of these activities will take longer to realize time savings. Targets for FY 2011 and FY 2012 are therefore more modest than in prior years.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Time to export/import (days)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
79 days	77 days	74 days	72 days	72 days	72 days	On Target	70 days	67 days
Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala. The values are the average time to comply with export procedures (days) and the time to comply with import procedures (days). Global reporting of this data started in FY 2005 but did not cover all listed countries until 2008.								
Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. Prior year numbers are often updated/corrected post publication.								

Reducing the number of different documents required in cross border trade is key to maximizing the improved efficiency that trade generates as a basis for faster economic growth and poverty reduction. These documents can include pre-shipment inspection certificates, insurance certificates, bills of lading/airway bills, certificates of origin, invoices, packing lists, weight certificates, and export and import licenses.

As above, the data in the table below represent the aggregate average number of documents required to export goods across borders for the 13 countries receiving U.S. foreign assistance with a specific trade facilitation focus. Monitoring this average across countries allows the U.S. Government to measure the aggregate performance of its programs that strive to improve the trade and investment environment for businesses in these countries and regions.

The better performing country results are in the range of 4-6 documents. All 13 countries in the sample should be within this range by 2015 to meet explicit efficiency and cost reduction objectives. No target was set for FY 2011 as this indicator is new to the APR/APP tracking process. However, the FY 2011 result represents an improvement upon previous fiscal year results pulled from the same data source.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Trade and Investment								
Performance Indicator: Number of documents required to export goods across borders decreased								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
9 docs	8 docs	8 docs	8 docs	N/A	7 docs	Data not available	6 docs	6 docs
Data Source: World Bank, Doing Business Report. The number of documents needed to export goods across borders is reported by country under the Trading Across Borders topic. Countries monitored for this indicator are: Afghanistan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Haiti Botswana, Macedonia, Columbia, Ghana, Tajikistan, Indonesia, and Guatemala.								
Data Quality: The World Bank Doing Business Project provides objective measures of business regulations and their enforcement across 183 economies. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published.								

Program Area: Financial Sector

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Financial Sector	**92,656**	**80,566**	**70,501**

A sound financial system is critical to economic development. It mobilizes capital for productive private sector investment while providing the resources needed to fund essential government services such as education and health care. The United States is committed to improving financial sector governance, accounting, and transparency, and to combating corruption and financial crimes. U.S. assistance also seeks to improve the quality of financial services and their availability to entrepreneurs, enterprises, and consumers.

Private Sector Credit Availability

Credit for the private sector is one of the keys to economic growth. Comparative analysis of poverty, private credit, and GDP growth rates over 20 years shows that countries with higher levels of private credit experienced more rapid reductions in poverty levels than countries with comparable growth rates but lower levels of private credit. Private credit increases the amount of money available to consumers and small businesses, which in turn increases the level of economic activity, generating more job opportunities and higher incomes. As consumers and businesses use private credit more regularly, the level of private credit as a percent of GDP increases, spurring overall economic growth in a manner that has a greater impact on alleviating poverty.

Data to illustrate the progress of U.S.-assisted countries in increasing levels of credit to the private sector is taken from the World Bank's World Development Indicator database. Results from each Calendar Year (CY) are reported for the following the fiscal year. The record indicates that the substantial progress achieved in CY 2007 (reported for FY 2008) slowed during the next four years due to the global economic recession. However, the number of assisted countries increasing credit to the private sector (or already providing credit more than equal to 60 percent of GDP) still remained high at above 65 percent. Accomplishments are attributed to improvements in monetary and fiscal management by developing countries. In addition, the financial infrastructure put in place since the crisis in the late 1990s enables banks to lend more responsibly to households and businesses in developing economies. Many of these improvements were made with USAID technical assistance. However, the indicator reflects an outcome impacted by a wide range of activities and events. The performance of financial markets in developing

countries during the current financial crisis provides confidence that the FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets are achievable.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Financial Sector								
Performance Indicator: Domestic credit to the private sector as a percent of GDP								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	80.5%	66.7%	73.7%	75%	64.9%	Below Target	75.0%	75.0%
Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators: Domestic credit to the private sector (as a percentage of GDP). This indicator is monitored for 41 countries receiving USAID technical assistance in the Financial Sector Program Area in FYs 2006-2008, to allow for a lag in observable impact.								
Data Quality: World Development Indicators are one of the World Bank's annual compilations of data about development. There is usually a one-year time delay in data reported such that data reported for FY 2011 reflected achievements in the 2010 CY, for example. Before publication, the data undergo a rigorous review and validation process by World Bank technical staff and country-level committees of statistical agencies. Prior year data is updated in light of new information. The USAID Economic Analysis and Data Service Project examine the data after public release and notify the World Bank if erroneous data are published. This is a more accurate calculation than the average that was used in prior years. Updated numbers reflect the new calculation method.								

Program Area: Infrastructure

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Infrastructure	**1,258,017**	**929,975**	**1,025,620**

Access to competitively-priced modern energy, communication, and transport services are critical elements of economic growth. The United States supports the creation, improvement, and sustainability of physical infrastructure and related services in both urban and rural areas to enhance the economic environment and improve the economic productivity of men and women. The United States promotes sustainable improvements in the governance of infrastructure by utilizing opportunities for public-private partnerships, strengthening capacities for oversight and management, expanding markets for tradable infrastructure services, and promoting clean energy activities. This approach is based on data that shows that countries with efficient markets and abundant natural resources are most likely to foster transparency, strengthen the rule of law, and ensure subsequent benefits are widely enjoyed. These market conditions help countries avoid the so-called “paradox of plenty,” where dependence on natural resource wealth works to inhibit the political and economic development of a country.

The United States supports a comprehensive approach to infrastructure development by helping to establish viable institutions, sound legal and regulatory environments, market-based financial flows, and cutting-edge technologies, and by prioritizing maintenance. For example, the United States is helping to accelerate expanded access to broadband Internet connectivity and communications technology to underserved populations in Africa. The United States is providing major assistance to expand access to energy services in selected countries like Afghanistan, making direct financial investment in energy infrastructure to support reconstruction and rehabilitation of critical facilities. Direct investment in energy, even when more limited, are combined with sector reforms to safeguard sustainability. Within the transportation sector, the United States contributes to road construction for reconstruction in post-conflict and post-disaster situations and to enhance rural agriculture based economic development.

Access to Energy and Infrastructure

Better infrastructure promotes more rapid and sustained economic growth, as people and products can move and work more efficiently. This indicator tracks the number of people who benefit from improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance, either use an infrastructure service (such as transport) or receipt of an infrastructure product (such as ICT, water, sanitation, or electricity).

FY 2011 results for the number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance exceeded the FY 2011 target of 5,183,513 by about 12 percent. Successes include the construction of the Senaki-Poti gas distribution network and a focus on energy efficiency improvements in Georgia. There were also a high number of beneficiaries in Afghanistan. Targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 represent a scaling up of infrastructure projects in Uganda, IDP housing and the East-West gas pipeline project in Georgia, the USAID Shelter Program in Haiti, as well as energy efficiency and renewable energy projects that aim to increase access to power supplies in off-grid communities in a number of countries.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***New to APR/APP***		
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of beneficiaries receiving improved infrastructure services due to U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,183,513	5,820,641	Above Target	6,367,313	5,243,906
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports from Georgia, Haiti, Kosovo, Pakistan, and Uganda as captured in the U.S. Government Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Operating Unit contractors and grantees identify infrastructure supported with USAID funding and estimate using reasonable methods the number of beneficiaries of this infrastructure.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

The FY 2011 result exceeded the target of 1,687,087 people with increased access to modern energy services as a result of U.S. assistance. Successful completion of projects in Liberia and USAID's South Asia region contributed to reaching the target for FY 2011, while Indonesia was able to leverage private sector funding to improve access to modern energy services for more people than expected. Delays in government funding negatively affected performance towards this indicator in Brazil and the Philippines. In Georgia, the United States aims to facilitate investment in the construction of 400 MW new run-of-river hydropower plants by FY 2014, but the actual construction of the plants will take at least two years. This indicator is being retired, so out-year targets have been based on current projects, but this data will be reported under a new indicator in the future.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*To Be Retired*		
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of People with Increased Access to Modern Energy Services as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1,865,076	803,277	4,426,952	2,129,223	1,687,087	1,701,901	Above Target	1,217,835	2,528,950
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports for Afghanistan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Dominican Republic, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Liberia, Nepal, North Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, South Africa, Sudan (Pre-July 2011), Eurasia Regional, USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP), USAID South Asia Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Access to Communications and Transportation Infrastructure

Increased numbers of internet users and mobile phone subscribers add to economic growth and provide an expanded infrastructure for extending value-added socioeconomic services. Recent studies by the World Bank and others have drawn linkages between an increased number of Internet users and mobile phone subscribers and GDP per capita. Data link a 1.12 percent increase in GDP per capita in low- and medium-income countries for every 10 percent increase in the number of Internet users, and a 0.81 percent increase in GDP per capita for every 10 percent increase in the mobile subscription rate.

FY 2011 results exceeded the targets for both number of internet users and number of mobile phone subscribers. The commercial marketplace continues to experience higher-than anticipated growth rates in developing economies due to liberalized markets, competition, and universal service funds. Efforts to promote economic growth and prosperity via increased internet access and mobile phone use will continue to focus on rural markets where: 1) effective Universal Service Funds (USF), or funds collected from telecom services providers to promote services to underserved areas, make up for poor market conditions where there are high-costs and low revenue; and 2) the adoption of lower-cost off-grid solutions serve to extend connectivity to rural populations still largely ignored by the market.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Internet Users								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
1.4B	1.6B	1.7B	1.9B	2.1B	2.4B	Above Target	2.7B	3.1B
Data Source: United Nations International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A Mid-Term Review. FY2011 estimates were extracted from ICT Facts and Figures published at the 2011 ITU Telecom World.								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality data available for the telecommunications sector.								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of Mobile Subscribers								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3.3B	4.0B	4.6B	5.0B	5.4B	5.9B	Above Target	6.2B	6.7B
Data Source: United Nations International Telecommunications Union (UN/ITU), World Telecommunications/Information and Communications Technology Development Report 2010: Monitoring the WSIS Targets, A Mid-Term Review. FY2011 estimates was extracted from ICT Facts and Figures published at the 2011 ITU Telecom World.								
Data Quality: The UN/ITU is the premier data source for global collection and normalization of ICT-related data. The annual report includes the best quality data available for the telecommunications sector.								

Transportation infrastructure is linked to increased economic growth and social development, as businesses and individuals can more easily access the market and other opportunities, work more efficiently and cost effectively, and share ideas.

Transportation infrastructure projects exceeded their FY 2011 target of 3,096,426, largely due to successful programs in Afghanistan, Madagascar, and Sudan (pre-July 2011). In Madagascar, farm-to-market road rehabilitation contributes to poverty reduction by linking food insecure households with markets, schools and health services. In South Sudan, increased transportation infrastructure is necessary to boost the capacity of local government to administer and mitigate conflict in the new country's sparsely populated and vast territory. Starting in FY 2012 in Afghanistan, the U.S. Government will shift away from capital improvement and focus on capacity building, with the creation of a sustainable mechanism for transportation improvements. This is reflected in the lower target for FY 2013.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Infrastructure								
Performance Indicator: Number of beneficiaries receiving improved transport services due to U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
2,404,561	864,799	2,341,526	2,863,566	3,096,426	3,227,825	Above Target	2,121,874	257,418
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for Afghanistan, Barbados, Central African Republic, Haiti, Madagascar, Nepal, Philippines, South Sudan, and Sudan (Pre-July 2011) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Limitations of this indicator include consistently estimating the number of beneficiaries of transport services across different countries and programs.								

Program Area: Agriculture

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Agriculture	**1,389,113**	**1,400,569**	**1,467,067**

There are more than a billion people suffering from hunger. To solve the world's hunger problem, the world's poverty problem must be solved. There is renewed attention by donors to addressing persistent poverty – the root cause of hunger and economic fragility. The U.S. Government is renewing its commitment to agriculture and economic growth and focusing on harnessing the power of the private sector and research to transform agricultural development. Agriculture is a key driver to foster economic growth, reduce poverty and global hunger, and improve health. By the World Bank's estimates, it is twice as effective in reducing poverty as investments in other sectors like manufacturing or mining. U.S. investments in agriculture, including support provided through the President's Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative, Feed the Future, focuses on creating a foundation for sustainable economic growth by helping countries accelerate inclusive agriculture sector growth through improved agricultural productivity, expanded markets and trade, and increased economic resilience in vulnerable rural communities. Through Feed the Future, the United States will focus on reducing long-term vulnerability to food insecurity to help prevent future famines such as the 2011 famine in the Horn of Africa.

To become competitive in today's global marketplace, farmers need to integrate into the production chain—from farm to the grocery's shelf. To bring about this integration, U.S. activities promote the adoption of productivity enhancing technologies, improvement in product and quality control standards, and access to market information and infrastructure.

Agricultural Technology

Working with rural households, the United States promotes technological change and its adoption by different actors in the agricultural supply chain, which is critical to increasing smallholders' agricultural production as well as agricultural productivity at regional and national levels. In FY 2011, more than 5 million farmers and others applied new technologies or management practices, exceeding the target of 3.6 million by 45 percent. This is a result of increased emphasis on extension and outreach, and expansion of activities to new areas and new crops. Activities such as Nepal's Economic Agriculture and Trade program and Senegal's Wula Nafaa project work with farmers and other individuals to increase usage of appropriate agricultural technologies and management practices.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of farmers or others who have applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	96,069	659,384	1,506,187	3,627,836	5,271,629	Above Target	6,139,997	7,766,912
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports for Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Georgia, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Jamaica, Kenya, Kyrgyz Republic, Laos, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan (Pre-July 2011), Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Uzbekistan, Zambia, Asia Middle East Regional, State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA),USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS),USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA),USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT),USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP),USAID Southern Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Benefiting Rural Households

In FY 2011, the United States exceeded its target of 3.8 million rural households benefiting directly from its interventions in agriculture by nearly 600,000. With U.S. Government support, over 18,500 rural households in Ghana benefited from assistance in agricultural productivity and business development, and meeting quality standards. In Rwanda, the Sustaining Partnerships to enhance Rural Enterprise and Agribusiness Development project directly benefited over 141,000 rural households by promoting specialty coffee processing, resulting in a 77 percent increase in the value of Rwandan coffee exports over the life of the project. Feed the Future agriculture production and processing activities in Haiti benefited 61,000 households, resulting in 76 percent increase in agriculture related income among targeted households. With increased Feed the Future investments, the number of rural households benefitting from U.S. assistance is expected to increase in upcoming years.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								*Final Year in APR/APP*
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Number of Rural Households Benefiting Directly from U.S. Interventions								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
3,780,419	3,536,170	2,079,359	3,210,058	3,784,805	4,359,028	Above Target	8,120,992	10,847,642
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for Angola, Bangladesh ,Barbados, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi ,Democratic Republic of the Congo ,El Salvador, Fiji ,Georgia ,Ghana ,Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan ,Kenya ,Kyrgyz Republic ,Lebanon, Lesotho ,Liberia ,Macedonia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nepal ,Nicaragua ,Pakistan ,Rwanda, Senegal ,Somalia ,South Sudan, Sri Lanka, Sudan (Pre-July 2011) ,Tajikistan ,Tanzania ,Timor-Leste ,Turkmenistan ,Uganda ,Uzbekistan, Vietnam, Yemen ,Zambia, Zimbabwe, USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS),USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA),USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP),USAID West Africa Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Value of Agricultural Exports and Sales

In Feed the Future (FtF) focus countries, smallholders are learning to run their farms as businesses and compete successfully in national and international markets. Improved markets will, in turn, contribute to increased agricultural productivity and food security. To monitor incremental sales at the farm level, a new indicator was added in FY 2010: "Value of Incremental Sales Attributed to FTF Implementation." In FY 2011, U.S. investments increased the value of incremental sales from approximately $900,000 in FY 2010 to almost $87 million in FY 2011. Activities such as AgriFUTURO in Mozambique and ACCESO in Honduras worked with farmers and agribusinesses to improve the agribusiness enabling environment; provide business development services for agricultural enterprises; build linkages between agribusiness enterprises and financial institutions for the provision of credit and other financial services; and, forge public and private partnerships to mobilize additional resources, transfer technologies, and develop markets. The large increase in the value of incremental sales over the past year is due in part to increasing agricultural prices. It also reflects increasing U.S. Government assistance in agriculture through such initiatives as the FtF program. The FY 2011 result is in line with the FY 2011 target, which was set at an ambitious level based on an estimation that all 20 FtF focus countries would be able to report on activities that contribute to this indicator.

In addition to working with rural households, farmers, and farm groups, U.S. agricultural assistance focuses on expanding access to markets by reducing trade barriers within and between countries. In FY 2011, producers were able to increase the value of international exports of targeted agricultural commodities by an average of 16 percent, based on an approximation using currently available data. While fluctuating commodity prices negatively affected results in some countries, other countries were able to exceed their targets for this indicator. The withdrawal of a tax on agricultural exports in Tanzania incentivized new companies to work with smallholder farmers. In Serbia, U.S. programs assisted in capturing niche markets and taking advantage of trade shows to increase the value of exports. Completion of infrastructure projects by USAID/RED in the Dominican Republic allowed farmers to maximize use of post-harvest facilities. This indicator, "Percent Change in Value of International Export of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a result of U.S. assistance" will retire following FY 2011 reporting and will be replaced by the better measure described above, "Value of Incremental Sales Attributed to FTF Implementation."

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						*To Be Retired*		
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Percent Change in Value of International Exports of Targeted Agricultural Commodities as a Result of USG Assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
52.9%	28.3%	44.4%	28.2%	14.8%	16.0%	Above Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Plans and Reports for the Dominican Republic, Georgia, Haiti, Indonesia, Kenya, Macedonia, Mali, Senegal, Serbia, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda, Zambia, USAID East Africa Regional, and USAID Office of Development Partners (ODP) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Agriculture								
Performance Indicator: Value of Incremental Sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to FTF implementation								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	927,778	65,577,818	86,789,146	Above Target	414,186,954	473,088,792
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports for Bangladesh, Burundi, Cambodia, Georgia, Ghana, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, USAID Bureau For Food Security (BFS) as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each Operating Unit must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Private Sector Competitiveness	**506,759**	**506,862**	**531,229**

U.S. assistance to support private sector development helps countries create an economic environment that encourages entrepreneurship, competition, and investment. Assistance also empowers people and enterprises to take advantage of economic opportunity. A closely coordinated blend of diplomacy and development assistance aims for economic transformation that creates more jobs, increases productivity and wages, improves working conditions, protects labor rights, and creates more opportunities for the poor, women, and other disadvantaged groups to participate in expanding local, regional, and global markets.

The key to sustained economic growth is increasing productivity at the level of firms, from microenterprises and family farms to multinational corporations. In many poor countries, complex and

costly regulations discourage firms from investing in new technologies and inhibit productivity growth. Through private-sector competitiveness efforts, the United States helps countries avoid unnecessary or inefficient administrative "red tape.' Evidence from previous activities shows this is an effective way to improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. At the same time, direct assistance to private sector associations, firms, labor unions, and workers helps to develop the knowledge and skills needed to increase productivity, increase worker compensation, and improve working conditions, in order to thrive in a competitive global marketplace.

Global Competitiveness Index

A primary focus of U.S foreign assistance is removing unnecessary regulations that discourage investment in new technologies to enhance productivity. This in turn will improve the microeconomic environment, reduce corruption, and encourage private-sector-led growth. The United States also provides direct assistance to empower men, women, and enterprises to take advantage of new economic opportunities. The Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) of the World Economic Forum (WEF) monitors 12 determinants of competitiveness: institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health and primary education, higher education and training, goods-market efficiency, labor market efficiency, financial market sophistication, technological readiness, market size, business sophistication, and innovation. Higher scores (on a scale of 1.0 to 7.0) reflect improvements in the business environment conducive to trade and investment, and indicate that countries have implemented policies that will lead to greater economic growth and poverty reduction. There are 56 countries in the index that received USAID assistance in the Private Sector Competitiveness Program Area in FYs 2006, 2007 and/or 2008 (allowing for a lag in observable impact). The indicator is reported as the percentage of those countries that either reached an index score of 4.5 or greater or received a higher score than the previous year. The United States, for example, ranked as number five in the GCI 2011/12 index with a score of 5.43, while Thailand ranked as number 43 with an index score of 4.52.

None of the 56 USAID-assisted countries in the index have yet reached such a high benchmark, but the percentage that received improved scores over the preceding year increased from 41.2 percent in the 2009/10 index to 74.5 percent in both the 2010/11 and 2011/12 indices. Despite the global recession, most countries still worked to improve their business climate. The number of USAID-assisted countries that reached a lower benchmark of 4.0 increased steadily from 18 in the 2008/09 index to 23 in 2011/12. (Comparable index numbers for the previous years are not available.) USAID technical assistance projects in this area have generally met a welcome response among recipient governments that are keen to attract more private investment.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Private Sector Competitiveness								
Performance Indicator: Global Competitiveness Index								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	41.2%	74.5%	70.0%	74.5%	Above Target	75.0%	80.0%
Data Source: Global Competitive Index (GCI) is a yearly report published by the World Economic Forum (WEF). Fewer countries were included in earlier reports. This is a product of data available from the GCI. Its reports, beginning in 2008-09, contained data for 51 to 56 of the 64 countries that received USAID assistance in this Program Area. Though there was a small difference in the number of countries included in the index each year, USAID believes the difference is not great enough to discredit year-to-year comparisons.								
Data Quality: GCI data represent the best available estimates at the time the GCI report is prepared. They are validated in collaboration with leading academics and a global network of partner institutes.								

Program Area: Economic Opportunity

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Economic Opportunity	**158,824**	**193,736**	**189,724**

Economic opportunity includes efforts to help families gain access to financial services, build inclusive financial markets, improve the policy environment for micro- and small- enterprises, strengthen microfinance institution (MFI) productivity, and improve economic law and property rights for the poor. U.S. activities in this Program Area assist poor households in accessing economic opportunities created by growth, particularly households headed by women, as they are often the most disadvantaged.
U.S. activities also include efforts to enhance the current income-generating prospects of poor households, as well as efforts to ensure that these households can accumulate and protect productive assets.

Commercial Bank Accounts

The World Bank estimates that in developed countries, 81 percent of adults are banked, with 3.2 accounts per adult. By contrast, in developing countries, it is estimated that only 28 percent of adults are banked, with only 0.9 accounts per adult. Using regression analysis, the World Bank finds that measures of development and physical infrastructure are positively associated with the numbers of deposit accounts, loans, and bank branches. This indicator is used as a proxy indicator for the level of "economic opportunity" in a country, in that, as described above, access to financial services is related to increased economic activity and growth. It is a contextual indicator, since it is measured at the country level and thus cannot be attributed only to USAID influence.

Data for 10 of the USAID microenterprise countries was not able to be collected for this indicator in 2010. This may inflate the results slightly compared to 2009, when more USAID microenterprise countries were covered in the data, as the missing countries rank among the very poor: Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Liberia. The FY 2012 target represents a slight improvement, as USAID assistance will continue to focus on improving financial access for the unbanked.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***New to APR/APP***		
Program Area: Economic Opportunity								
Performance Indicator: Commercial bank accounts per 1,000 adults								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	697	N/A	653	Data not available	675	680
Data Source: World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) annual Financial Access report. Data is based on a survey of financial regulators in over 140 countries. The indicator is an average of those countries receiving USAID microenterprise assistance for which there is data.								
Data Quality: CGAP's Financial Access team checks the robustness of the data by comparing with previously reported data, following up when there are large discrepancies, cross-checking values with other World Development Indicators and International Financial Statistics, and conducting checks for internal consistency and rationality. Data reported lag by a year: 2011 results reflect data collected for the year 2010.								

Sustainable Microfinance Institutions

MFIs provide access to financial services to those who would not otherwise have access, enhancing individual financial security and microenterprise development. The data below reflect the share of

U.S.-assisted MFIs whose revenue from clients (including interest payments and fees) exceeds their cash operating costs (including personnel and other administrative costs, depreciation of fixed assets, and loan losses). Operational sustainability is an important milestone on the road to financial sustainability; it is the point at which the MFI becomes profitable and can finance its own growth without further need for donor funding. The data summarize performance across a mix of MFIs, ranging from new to more mature institutions, as they progress toward operational sustainability (within three to four years of initial U.S. assistance) and eventual financial sustainability (seven years or less).

In FY 2011, 71 percent of U.S.-assisted MFIs reached operational sustainability, exceeding the target of 70 percent. Similar to FY 2010, success can be attributed to a tendency toward supporting MFIs and MFI networks that are also making progress toward reaching financial self-sufficiency. Operational self-sufficiency is an important step toward that goal.

Because this indicator is a summary statistic that monitors a changing set of institutions, the target is not expected to show an upward trend. The target for FY 2012 is considered feasible and appropriate for a mix of MFIs at different stages of development. It remains to be seen how well MFIs weather the still-unfolding financial crisis. Therefore, the targets are intentionally conservative. In addition, both banks and non-bank financial intermediaries within the catchment area of USAID-supported MFIs are introducing alternative delivery channels such as mobile phone banking. If MFIs do not adapt business models that accommodate this trend, increased demand for technology-based products and services offered by alternate service providers may lead to decline in demand for MFIs' conventional products and services. A decline in demand would hinder MFI progress towards operational self-sufficiency.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***To Be Retired***		
Program Area: Economic Opportunity								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USG-Assisted Microfinance Institutions that Have Reached Operational Sustainability								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
69%	74%	86%	75%	70%	71%	Above Target	70%	N/A
Data Source: USAID Microenterprise Results Reporting (MRR) Annual Report to Congress. The indicator is the number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported Operational Self-Sufficiency (OSS) of 100 percent or greater, divided by the total number of U.S. Government-supported MFIs that reported OSS, expressed in percent. The indicator value shown for FY 2011 is based on the most recent data available, covering MFIs supported in FY 2010. The one-year lag in data availability results from the reporting process, which first gathers data from USAID Operating Units on their funding for each MFI in the last fiscal year, and then gathers results data directly from those MFIs, based on their most recently completed fiscal year.								
Data Quality: Data provided for the MRR is self-reported, and not necessarily based on externally audited financial statements. USAID is currently working with The Microfinance Information Exchange (MIX), the leading business information provider dedicated to strengthening the microfinance sector, to develop a systems approach for consolidating USAID and MIX data reporting that follows industry reporting standards. The bulk of MIX Market data is based on externally audited financial statements, and can provide a useful database against which to assess the validity and quality of USAID's MRR data.								

Program Area: Environment

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Environment	**827,117**	**766,615**	**675,874**

Environmental issues such as climate change, protection of natural resources and forests, and transboundary pollution will continue to play increasingly critical roles in U.S. diplomatic and development agendas. The United States remains committed to promoting partnerships for economic development that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, improve air quality, and create other benefits by using and developing markets to improve energy efficiency, enhance conservation and biodiversity, and expand low-carbon energy sources. Beginning in FY 2010, significant new resources were committed to help the most vulnerable countries and communities in developing countries address the impact of climate change. Activities in this Program Area are central to the President's Global Climate Change (GCC) Initiative.

Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide equivalent (CO2-eq) is an internationally recognized measure of climate change mitigation. The measure enables comparison of impacts from policies and activities that reduce, avoid, or store greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and industrial gases) in the energy, industry, transport, land use and land use change (agriculture, forestry, and natural resource conservation) sectors. Results can be aggregated to demonstrate program-wide impact on reducing net greenhouse gas emissions that lead to climate change. This aggregation facilitates assessment of the impact of U.S.-supported climate change activities in more than 40 developing countries across multiple sectors.

FY 2011 results exceed the target to reduce or sequester emissions by 100 million metric tons due to revised calculations from one operating unit with large areal coverage. Most units that reported results met their targets, but not every unit that received climate change funding in FY 2010 provided results. In part this is due to the lack of a climate change earmark in FY 2009, which disrupted climate change monitoring and reporting. In addition, new climate change funding and direction for FY 2010 has delayed procurement in many units. As the Agency moves forward with the new Climate Change and Development Strategy, there will be a shift in emphasis to more cost-effective activities that seek transformational change through policy reform, enhancing national systems, and capacity building. These activities do not lead to easily quantifiable near-term emissions reductions, and long-term impact may be indirect or subject to a substantial time lag. To improve long-term results, GCC experts in Washington and in field missions will work with partner countries to enhance capacity in developing low emission development strategies (including by producing robust greenhouse gas inventories and establishing sound monitoring, reporting, and verification systems), improve the enabling environment for clean energy (e.g., through energy sector reform), build capacities for and link field level activities to national REDD+ policy frameworks, and support robust monitoring and evaluation efforts. Targets for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are estimates that reflect the new focus on policy reform, enhancing national systems, and capacity building and the lag time for measureable results. In addition, greater accuracy in emissions accounting may lead to lower estimated results and lowered targets in future years.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE								
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Quantity of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, measured in metric tons of CO2e, reduced or sequestered as a result of U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
180M MT	142M MT	120M MT	120M MT	100M MT	200M MT	Above Target	100M MT	100M MT
Data Source: Data reported for previous years were collected through EGAT/GCC Team's online reporting tool. Results for FY 2011 are collected through Foreign Assistance Performance Plans and Reports as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Beginning in FY 2011, all USAID and State Department operating units receiving direct GCC funding for Sustainable Landscapes or Clean Energy are required to apply this indicator to their GCC programs. This should lead to increased reporting on this indicator beginning in FY 2013. In future years, results should increasingly be calculated using new web-based calculators developed by USAID EGAT/GCC. This should signify a large step forward in improving the accuracy, completeness, and comparability of the estimated value of this indicator. The GCC team in Washington will continue to provide technical support to the field in order to ensure the timeliness and accuracy of annual reporting.								
Data Quality: Greenhouse gas emissions reduced or sequestered as measured in carbon dioxide (CO2) equivalent is the standard measure of climate change mitigation used throughout the world. It is a common metric that allows comparison between many different types of activities and sectors, and can be aggregated to show program-wide impacts. This indicator combines the CO2 equivalent for energy/industry/transport sector with the land use/agriculture/ forestry/conservation sector.								

Hectares Under Improved Management

The U.S. Government uses a spatial indicator, "Number of Hectares of Biological Significance and/or Natural Resources Under Improved Natural Resource Management," to measure the impact of many site-based natural resource and biodiversity interventions. Improved management includes implementation of best practice approaches, increased technical or material capacity of resource managers, and evidence of progress from a wide range of context specific interventions. Worldwide impoverishment of ecosystems is occurring at an alarming rate, threatening development by reducing soil productivity and water, diminishing resilience to climate change, and driving species to extinction. This decline in ecosystems annually contributes about 20 percent of global greenhouse gas emissions.

In FY 2011, over 100 million hectares were under improved natural resource management, mostly in biologically significant areas. This is equivalent in size to the States of California, Nevada and New Mexico combined, and represents a ten percent increase over the previous year. Overall success can be attributed to capacity building of a diversity of individuals and institutions responsible for managing land and water resources, from community and indigenous groups to government authorities and private sector rights holders. About half of this achievement is in 12 high-biodiversity landscapes across Central Africa, where USAID supports land use planning processes and natural resource management activities consistent with local, national and regional priorities. Despite the difficult access and insecurity in many areas, the program reached over 97 percent of the FY 2011 target set for this indicator, and exceeded FY 2010 reporting by 20 percent.

In Indonesia, work with coastal communities and the Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries improved the management of 8.5 million hectares, mostly in marine protected areas (MPAs), conserving coral ecosystems while enhancing food security. Even with a loss of 900,000 hectares in one MPA following redrawing of boundaries, the program exceeded the FY 2011 target by 11 percent as a result of the new 3,500,000 ha Savu National Park. Bi-lateral, regional and global USAID programs in Andean nations are also responsible for much of the area under improved management in FY 2011, including coastal areas of

Ecuador where four communities were granted concessions to sustainably manage 15,000 hectares of mangroves, a popular surfing beach began managing for sea turtle nesting habitat as well, and community rangers patrol several coastal parks. Further inland, almost a half million hectares of high-altitude forest and grassland is better managed with support from innovative water fund financing, and two million hectares of lowland indigenous territory is under improved stewardship. In Bolivia and Peru, an USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT)-managed program supported rigorous wildlife monitoring, adaptive management of protected areas, and conservation enterprises, which collectively improved management across three million hectares. These investments are working, as demonstrated by one indigenous territory in lowland Bolivia where deforestation is 400 percent lower than surrounding areas.

The overall result for FY2011 is a conservative estimate during a year of changes in the way hectares under improved management was reported. Targets for FY2011, FY2012 and FY2013 are estimates based on FY2011 actuals and indicator trends for major operating units and are based on planned programming.

STRATEGIC GOAL THREE						***Revised***		
Program Area: Environment								
Performance Indicator: Number of hectares of biological significance and/or natural resources under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
121,637,252	129,580,863	104,557,205	92,700,352	103,100,000	101,800,000	Improved, but target not met	103,500,000	106,800,000
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports from Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, China, Colombia, Ecuador, Georgia, Honduras, Indonesia, Kenya, Liberia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Paraguay, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES), State Western Hemisphere Regional (WHA), USAID Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade (EGAT), USAID Southern Africa Regional, USAID Central Africa Regional, USAID West Africa Regional, Malawi, Mali, Ethiopia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan (before July 2011), Afghanistan, Philippines, USAID Regional Development Mission for Asia, Morocco, USAID Office of Development Partners, Panama, Peru, USAID Central America Regional, USAID Latin America Regional, Guatemala, Guyana, and Haiti as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR

Provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation.

- **Humanitarian assistance is provided on the basis of need, according to principles of universality, impartiality and human dignity.** In addition to providing emergency relief in response to natural and man-made disasters, the State Department and USAID also focus on building host nation capacity to prepare for, respond to, and mitigate the consequences of disasters on their own. Where appropriate, humanitarian assistance should be linked effectively to longer-term development programs, reducing the long-term cost of conflict and natural disaster and facilitating the transition from relief through recovery to development.

In FY 2011, the United States committed close to $4 billion in funding on Program Areas within Strategic Goal Four, representing approximately 12 percent of the Department of State and USAID's foreign assistance budget. A sample of programs and related performance indicators are presented in the following chapter to help describe the broad range of U.S. efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support disaster mitigation. Analysis of performance data is included for important contextual information and to examine the reasons underlying reported performance. In Strategic Goal Four, six indicators were above target, two were on target, and three were below target.

Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Protection, Assistance and Solutions	**3,617,098**	**3,894,209**	**3,645,084**

The purpose of U.S. assistance in this Program Area is to provide protection, life-sustaining assistance, and durable solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), stateless persons, and other victims of conflict and disasters. U.S. policy and programs advance the goal of providing humanitarian assistance by protecting vulnerable populations from physical harm, persecution, exploitation, abuse, malnutrition and disease, family separation, gender-based violence, forcible recruitment, and other threats, while ensuring that their full rights as individuals are safe-guarded.

The Department of State leads U.S. Government responses to political and security crises and conflicts. As part of this response, the Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) responds primarily to humanitarian crises of a political nature and emphasizes a multilateral approach, providing the majority of funding to international organizations through the Migration and Refugee Assistance and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance accounts. USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provides most of its assistance bilaterally to non-governmental organizations and international organizations through the International Disaster Assistance account and leads U.S. responses to humanitarian crises resulting from natural or industrial disasters. A large percentage of OFDA funding supports response to complex humanitarian crises. USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) is the primary source of U.S. food aid, targeting the most food insecure beneficiaries including refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and those coping with conflict and natural disasters. Given the fluidity and unpredictability of population movements in any given crisis, the Department of State and USAID coordinate closely in the provision of humanitarian assistance.

Activities include: distributing food and other relief supplies to affected populations; providing health and nutrition services, including feeding centers; responding to water, sanitation, and hygiene needs; providing shelter materials; implementing programs in response to child protection and gender-based violence; and providing economic recovery and agricultural inputs, where appropriate. Beyond Washington, DCHA and PRM staff members monitor programs and coordinate with other donors and implementing partners in 30 countries around the world, the U.N. Mission in New York, and 5 U.S. Department of Defense Combatant Commands. In some humanitarian emergencies, USAID dispatches Disaster Assistance Response Teams to affected countries to conduct on-the-ground assessments, provide technical assistance, oversee provision of commodities and services, and coordinate with donors and the international community. In protracted situations where displaced populations require support for many years, U.S. humanitarian assistance is designed to support livelihoods and other efforts that foster self-reliance. The United States also assists in finding durable solutions for refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs, including support for the voluntary return of refugees and IDPs to their homes, integration among local host communities, or refugee resettlement to the United States. USAID and the Department of State continue to invest in establishing and using internationally accepted program management standards and in training their staff so that needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation of programs are performed professionally and reliably.

Refugee Admissions to the United States

This Program Area focuses on durable solutions for vulnerable populations, including voluntary return to their homes, integration into the local community, and resettlement in other countries. Refugees admitted to the United States achieve protection and a durable solution, beginning new lives in communities across the country. The following indicator measures the overall effectiveness of the U.S. refugee admissions program by tracking the number of refugees arriving in the United States against regional ceilings

established by Presidential Determination in consultation with Congress. To the extent that the Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) has control of the process, the measure is also an indication of PRM's performance in managing the program.

Achieving durable solutions for refugees, including third-country resettlement, is a critical component of the PRM's work. In FY 2011, the U.S. Government resettled more refugees than all other countries combined. Refugee admissions to the United States in FY 2011 totaled 56,424 refugees, which represents 73 percent of the regional ceilings established by Presidential Determination. The primary reason for the reduced number of refugee arrivals in FY 2011 was the implementation, in late 2010, of a new enhanced security check for all refugees at the final stages of processing for U.S. resettlement, which added to the processing time and delayed travel. As a result of the enhanced security screening, there was a decrease in refugee arrivals from March to June, nine months into the 2011 fiscal year. There have also been issues outside the control of the U.S. Government which have added to the delays, including barriers imposed by refugee-hosting governments. Security vetting issues have still not been fully resolved and are likely to continue to impact refugee arrivals, particularly Iraqis, throughout FY 2012, due to the number of applicants who fail to pass the new security check.

Beyond third-country resettlement, in FY 2011 the United States achieved significant results in supporting other durable solutions as well. In Afghanistan, for example, efforts to reintegrate returning refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) passed a milestone in December 2010 with the construction of the 200,000th home for returnee families. USG support to shelter programs in Afghanistan began in 2002 and has been an important element in the return of some 4.5 million refugees. The shelter program has benefited some 1.4 million people – or around a quarter of all returnees. Also in FY 2011, the last two remaining camps for Congolese refugees in Zambia closed following the October 2010 departure of the final repatriation convoy to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). PRM support to both UNHCR and IOM helped 47,000 refugees return to the DRC from Zambia in the past four years.

The Department of State's humanitarian diplomacy has also achieved progress in resolving the protracted refugee situation in the Western Balkans, where the foreign ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia signed a joint declaration aimed at providing durable solutions to the 74,000 remaining most vulnerable refugees and IDPs in the four countries. They agreed to close remaining collective centers where many thousands of displaced persons are currently living and to provide durable housing solutions for them. The agreement is a landmark achievement and represents sustained effort by the four regional governments, UNHCR, the EU, the OSCE, the U.S., and others.

Department of State assistance and advocacy also contributed to efforts in FY 2011 to promote the identification and registration of stateless persons, amend citizenship laws, and improve the implementation of existing laws. Achieving an increased number of states parties to the United Nations Statelessness Conventions is key to addressing statelessness, a problem which affects as many as 12 million people around the world. In 2011, Croatia, Nigeria, Panama, and the Philippines acceded to one or both of the two major international conventions on statelessness. Also, in August 2011, the Turkmen Parliament incorporated the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons into domestic law.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of Refugees Admitted to the U.S. against the Regional Ceilings Established by Presidential Determination								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
97% of 50,000	86.0%	99.5%	98.0%	100%	73%	Below Target	100%	100%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM).								
Data Quality: PRM has developed and deployed a standardized computer refugee resettlement case management system. This system, known as the Worldwide Refugee Admissions Processing System (WRAPS), is a highly structured, centralized database that produces real-time data on the number of refugees admitted to the U.S. The data are valid, as they rely on direct, official reporting of refugee admissions numbers. The data cannot be manipulated, as they are stored in a password-protected database operated by a PRM contractor.								

Gender-Based Violence Prevention and Response Activities

Combating gender-based violence (GBV) remains a U.S. priority. Available evidence suggests that the stress and disruption of daily life during complex humanitarian emergencies may lead to a rise in GBV. Efforts to prevent and combat GBV are integrated into multi-sectoral programs in order to maximize their effectiveness and increase protection generally. Combating GBV increases protection for women, children, and others at risk during complex humanitarian emergencies by preventing or responding to incidents of rape, domestic violence, forced marriage, sexual exploitation and abuse, and other forms of GBV. To support these efforts, community awareness, psychosocial counseling, health services and legal aid for survivors are mainstreamed into humanitarian programs.

Since 2000, the Department of State has taken a leading role in raising and addressing the special protection needs of women and children in any humanitarian response, providing over $70 million in targeted GBV programming and engaging with international and non-governmental organization partners to develop policies that better address the unique needs of women and children in conflict situations. In FY 2011, the Department of State's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) worked with its partners to identify emerging gender issues and to plan programmatic support related to the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender refugees.

In addition to supporting its primary international organization partners – UN High Commissioner for Refugees, International Committee of the Red Cross, and UN Relief and Works Agency – in their efforts to prevent and combat GBV, a key objective of the Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) GBV programming is to integrate or "mainstream" GBV interventions into multi-sectoral humanitarian assistance programs. In FY 2011, 38 percent of PRM-funded NGO or other IO projects included activities to prevent and respond to GBV. This exceeds the FY11 target of 35 percent, is a substantial increase over the FY10 percentage of 30 percent, and demonstrates a significant accomplishment in PRM's efforts to mainstream and expand GBV programming. PRM also increased the amount of funding for targeted GBV projects to over $11 million in FY2011 from $10 million in FY2010.

The Department of State's targeted GBV projects were implemented in every region of the world, and included a range of activities, such as: trainings for medical and psychosocial personnel to provide improved services to GBV survivors; radio programs to raise awareness of GBV and resources for GBV survivors; training for judges and police personnel to handle GBV cases appropriately; and livelihood trainings and activities to reduce women's vulnerability.

For example, PRM is funding a project in South Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, to empower refugee returnee and socially excluded women through life, literacy, vocational, and business skills training, as well as to provide access to support services for GBV survivors. PRM is also funding a program that aims to identify best practices to protect survivors of GBV in forced displacement settings. The project will evaluate how shelter interventions in humanitarian settings can better decrease risks to the beneficiary population.

USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA) also supports implementing partners to integrate the response to and prevention of gender-based violence into their humanitarian operations. Related activities can include health and psychological services, linkages to justice and legal systems, centers for women and girls, GBV sensitization, and income-generation opportunities. In FY 2011, 13 DCHA-supported project activities reached an estimated 457,000 beneficiaries with programs to prevent and respond to GBV.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR					***Revised***			
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of NGO or other international organization projects that include dedicated activities to prevent and/or respond to gender-based violence								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	27.5%	28.3%	30.0%	35.0%	38.0%	Above Target	35.0%	35.0%
Data Source: Department of State, Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration (PRM). Internal award document tracking system and from implementing partner reports (verbal or written).								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality and impact of GBV program activities. Data for USAID's indicator are reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response, and by OFDA Regional Teams and OFDA TAG members.								

Vulnerable Populations

The indicator below measures the reach of protection and solution activities funded by USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, USAID has placed greater emphasis on protection across all levels of relief planning and implementation. In disaster situations, USAID response efforts help ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. In disaster and conflict situations, children often require special assistance to address their unique vulnerabilities. In FY 2011, USAID supported programs to address child protection for especially vulnerable children in 19 countries. Because conflicts and natural disasters often separate families and disrupt normal care-giving for children, USAID programs ensure that adequate protection measures are in place for children, such as the reunification of separated and unaccompanied children with their families. USAID-OFDA has also taken steps to safeguard and restart children's education in order to help communities cope with and recover from disasters. Throughout its programs, USAID ensures the protection of vulnerable children from risks of exploitation, abuse, and other violations. USAID supports the work of the Brookings-LSE Project on Internal Displacement and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). These initiatives raise awareness about the numbers and needs of IDPs around the world and promote good practices in protection and assistance for the displaced. Through activities carried out in FY 2011, USAID reached approximately 4.7 million persons displaced as a result of 40 natural disasters. The continued global crisis

of internal displacement highlights the importance of USAID's role as the lead United States Government foreign assistance agency in addressing internal displacement.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of U.S.-funded NGO or other international organization projects that include activities or services designed to reduce specific risks or harm to vulnerable populations								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	80.0%	79.0%	Below Target	80.0%	80.0%
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available.								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to assess the quality of protection activities.								

Food Aid Beneficiaries

The U.S. emergency food assistance program has long played a critical role in responding to global food insecurity. It saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to critical needs of their own people during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. Urgent responses to rapid onset emergencies and efforts to resolve protracted crises provide a basis for transitioning to the medium- and long-term political, economic, and social investments that can eliminate the root causes of poverty and instability.

In FY 2011, Food for Peace provided more than $1.77 billion in emergency food assistance and program support in 50 countries around the world. Of this funding, $1.54 billion was made available through Title II emergency resources and $232 million in International Disaster Account funds in grants through the Emergency Food Security Program (EFSP). EFSP provided funds to a variety of private voluntary organizations and the U.N. World Food Program (WFP) to support local and regional procurement and cash and food voucher programs in 22 countries, including Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Libya, Niger, Pakistan, Somalia, Sri Lanka, West Bank/Gaza, and Yemen. The U.S. Government is also the single largest donor to the WFP. In FY 2011, FFP contributed $1.28 billion to WFP in response to global appeals in 36 different countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Near East.

The emergency food aid indicator demonstrates the effectiveness of FFP programs by measuring the percentage of beneficiaries reached versus planned levels. FFP continues to improve the ability to identify food needs in emergencies and how best to deliver food assistance.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of planned emergency food aid beneficiaries reached with U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
86%	92.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	93.0%	On Target	93.0%	93.0%
Data Source: USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP) Summary Request and Beneficiary Tracking Table.								
Data Quality: Data quality assessments (DQAs) are not required for emergency programs, but Food for Peace nonetheless conducts them as a development best practice. DQAs are done on the data from the previous fiscal year, so FFP's next DQA will be done in FY 2011 drawing on FY 2010 data.								

Global Acute Malnutrition Rate

The nutrition status of children under five is a key indicator for assessing the severity of a humanitarian emergency and the adequacy of any humanitarian response. The under-5 Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate is used to measure the nutritional status of vulnerable children and is influenced by food security, availability of health services, water/sanitation/hygiene (WASH) and other factors. As an internationally-accepted indicator, GAM measures the extent to which the United States and its partners are meeting the assistance needs of populations of concern such as refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs).

The Department of State considers humanitarian situations to be emergencies when more than 10 percent of children under age 5 suffer from acute malnutrition in a setting where aggravating factors exist, such as conflict, infectious diseases, or restricted movements (e.g. camp settings). In both emergency and protracted situations (those that have been in existence five years or longer), malnutrition contributes to mortality amongst children and hinders their long-term growth and development. There are hundreds of locations worldwide where the USG and its partners are providing direct assistance to vulnerable populations in order to address humanitarian need. For example, in FY 2011, the State Department's Bureau for Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM) and its partners provided life-saving protection and assistance to Somali, Sudanese, and Eritrean refugees throughout the Horn of Africa. Despite enormous logistical challenges as a result of massive Somali refugee inflows into both Kenya and Ethiopia, State and USAID reached the most vulnerable with food, non food items, and other basic services.
Survey data from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in July 2011 showed that by mid-year PRM was meeting or exceeding its targets in FY 2011. In 92 percent of surveyed emergency sites, GAM remained below emergency thresholds. In 98 percent of surveyed protracted situations, GAM rates remained below protracted malnutrition thresholds. Complete nutrition data for calendar year 2011 will be available from UNHCR in February 2012. It is anticipated that as a result of crises in Africa in the past year, the percentage of protracted sites which exceeded malnutrition thresholds will likely be higher as many newly displaced refugees fled to protracted refugee sites in Kenya, Ethiopia, and elsewhere, potentially increasing overall GAM rates.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						***Revised***		
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of surveyed refugee camps in protracted situations where global acute malnutrition (GAM) does not exceed 10 percent								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	95%	98%	Above Target	70	73
Data Source: Reports from the UN High Commissioner for Refugees.								
Data Quality: Results are based on a limited number of surveys received as of July 11, 2011, so this data should be considered preliminary. PRM will receive complete nutrition data for calendar year 2011 from UNHCR in February 2012. It is anticipated that as a result of crises in Africa in the past year, the percentage of protracted sites which exceeded malnutrition thresholds will likely be higher as many newly displaced refugees fled to protracted refugee sites in Kenya, Ethiopia, and elsewhere, potentially increasing overall GAM rates in FY 2011. In FY 2011 PRM participated in a Department-wide review of its foreign assistance indicators, and through this process revised the way it measures and reports on GAM. Given that the majority of camp-based refugees are in protracted situations, PRM has developed a more rigorous methodology and refined its targets to better report on the performance of the Bureau and its partners. Performance in out-years will reflect this refined methodology.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR								*Final Year in APR/APP*
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percent of USAID-Monitored Sites with Dispersed Populations (Internally Displaced Persons, Victims of Conflict) Worldwide with Less than 10% Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) Rate								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
41%	39%	25%	40.5%	40%	59%	Above Target	40%	40%
Data Source: Data were compiled and analyzed by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN SCN), Nutrition Information in Crisis Situations (NICS) from all sources, including the Complex Emergencies Database (CE-DAT), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Food Program, World Health Organization, other international and nongovernmental organizations, as well as the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.								
Data Quality: Nutrition data were taken from surveys, which used a probabilistic sampling methodology that complies with agreed international standards (i.e., WHO, Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transition [SMART] Methodology, and Médécins sans Frontières). The data were taken from surveys that assessed children aged six to 59 months who were 65 to 110 centimeters tall.								

Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery or Restoration of Productive Capacity

USAID provides rapid response to meet the basic needs of populations affected by life-threatening disasters, both natural and complex. USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA), is the U.S. Government's lead in international disaster response. USAID reached over 45 million beneficiaries affected by 70 disasters in 59 countries during FY 2011 and provided targeted assistance to almost 14 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) in North, West, Central, and Southern Africa and the Horn of Africa, Central, South, and Southeast Asia, Central and South America, and the Caribbean. Natural disasters represented 65 percent of response activities on the ground in FY 2011. Major components of USAID's humanitarian assistance activities include shelter and settlements, water, sanitation and hygiene, public health, nutrition, protection, economic recovery, and food security programming, as well as emergency food assistance. Close to 12 percent of the FY 2011 budget went toward such lifesaving and life-sustaining relief materials as blankets, plastic sheeting for emergency shelter, and water containers. Emergency food assistance saves lives and livelihoods, supports host government efforts to respond to the critical needs of the country's population during shocks, and demonstrates the concern and generosity of the American people in times of need. In FY 2011, DCHA provided more than $931 million in food assistance in response to emergencies in 26 countries, including 12 in Africa, 4 in Latin America and the Caribbean, and 10 in the Asia and Near East regions. DCHA contributed more than $739.6 million to WFP in response to global appeals for emergencies in Africa, Asia, and Near East regions.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Number of internally displaced and host population beneficiaries provided with basic inputs for survival, recovery or restoration of productive capacity as a result of USG assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	45,760,000	49,250,102	Above Target	45,760,000	45,810,000
Data Source: Internal awards tracking systems (*Abacus)* and other sources, including implementing partner reports, and verbal or written reports from regional teams.								
Data Quality: A weakness of this indicator is its inability to reflect appropriate identification and targeting of eligible beneficiaries or the quality of humanitarian assistance activities.								

NGO Projects Mainstreaming Protection

This indicator was used in previous years to measure the extent to which nongovernmental organizations funded by USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) mainstream protection activities into their projects. There is growing acknowledgement within the international community that material assistance alone often cannot ensure the well-being of at-risk communities. To meet this challenge, OFDA has placed greater emphasis on protection activities across all levels of relief planning and implementation. For disasters characterized by high insecurity or protection problems, OFDA expects organizations to include protection elements within each proposed project.

Humanitarian assistance interventions with protection activities mainstreamed into them are designed to help reduce risks or harm to vulnerable populations. For example, assistance organizations may use protocols to ensure that vulnerable populations, such as women, children, and ethnic and religious minorities receive their humanitarian rations equitably. By mainstreaming protection into relief activities, the United States' goal of saving lives, alleviating human suffering, and reducing the social and economic impact of humanitarian emergencies worldwide can be realized. FY 2011 results of 37 percent equaled the target. The favorable increase compared to the FY 10 result of 32 percent is the result of OFDA's aggressive efforts to reach out to partners with guidance on how to mainstream protection programming.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Protection, Assistance and Solutions								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of OFDA-Funded NGO Projects that Mainstream Protection								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	26	32	37	37	On Target	N/A	N/A
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) and field monitoring reports, as available. Note that projects funded through a transfer to USAID missions, UN agencies, or organizations (for which there is no tracking of whether or not the project includes project mainstreaming) have been omitted from the denominator since they are not represented in the numerator.								
Data Quality: This indicator is reviewed by OFDA's internal systems for measurement and response and coordinated by individual Regional Teams and OFDA's Technical Advisory Group (TAG). In FY 2010, OFDA began undertaking improved field/program monitoring that includes ongoing data quality assessments. This activity is continuing in FY2011, with several program monitoring and DQA activities having taken place in Haiti in October and an activity currently underway in Haiti in January 2011.								

Program Area: Disaster Readiness

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
Disaster Readiness	**142,811**	**150,041**	**111,683**

U.S. assistance builds resiliency and reinforces the capacity of disaster-affected countries, American responders, and the international community to reduce risks and prepare for rapid, coordinated response. Programs also focus on increasing resiliency among households and communities and improving their ability to cope with and recover from the effects of a disaster. Although principles of disaster readiness and risk reduction are often incorporated into disaster response programs, assistance in the Disaster Readiness program area focuses primarily on risk reduction, readiness, resiliency, and capacity building.

Disaster Risk-Reducing Practices/Actions

Climate and weather-induced disasters account for the largest number of natural disasters and affect more people than any other type of natural hazard. USAID-supported hydro-meteorological disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities are aimed at increasing resilience to climate and weather hazards through an integrated approach that addresses community needs while emphasizing locally sustainable and environmentally sensitive measures. USAID works closely with vulnerable communities, national and local governments, international and regional organizations, universities, and non-governmental organizations in building DRR capacity. USAID-supported programs in the Horn of Africa to address recovery and resiliency among agriculturalists and pastoralists. The USAID-funded Arid and Marginal Lands Recovery Consortium (ARC) program, for example, increases income for livestock owners by supporting pasture irrigation, constructing safe watering holes, enhancing access to veterinary services, and improving live-stock marketing practices. Despite ongoing drought conditions in the region, pastoralists were able to realize higher, more stable incomes and decrease their reliance on food aid through enhanced access to markets and credit.

USAID supports DRR stand-alone and integrated programming at the regional, national, and community level. FY 2011 achievements included national contingency planning and capacity building in desert locust prevention and other transnational plant pest control, conservation agriculture to reduce food insecurity due to erratic rainfall, flood early warning, and volcano and seismic monitoring. USAID-supported hydro-meteorological activities such as the two Zambezi River basin projects implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and World Meteorological Organization reduce vulnerability to floods by linking technology to communities at risk. In FY 2011, the DCHA-funded Volcano Disaster Assistance Program (VDAP) responded to 28 different volcanoes in six countries, which included remote assistance for 19 volcanic events, four crisis responses, and capacity building in Indonesia and Guatemala. A VDAP team helped Indonesian scientists forecast the eruption of Merapi, which experienced its largest eruption in over 100 years in November 2010. As a result, Indonesian authorities were able to evacuate residents before the eruption and saved more than 10,000 lives. DCHA also supports the USGS Earthquake Disaster Assistance Team (EDAT) to provide technical assistance for earthquake and landslide mitigation activities. In FY2011, EDAT seismologists and geologists provided technical assistance in China and Haiti.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Percentage of host country and regional teams and/or other stakeholder groups implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to natural disasters as a result of U.S. assistance within the previous 5 years								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0%	5.0%	Below Target	7.0%	10.0%
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), third-party reporting, IO reporting, NGO reports, individual contacts, etc.								
Data Quality: The implementation or application of training is likely to follow some years after USG inputs. The numerator will necessarily be a subjective estimate initially, although improved data collection mechanisms in the future can improve on data access and reporting.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of U.S. assistance								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
17,256	224,519	10,004	18,030	9,055	12,396	Above Target	11,952	9,948
Data Source: Internal award tracking system (abacus), and implementing partner quarterly reports								
Data Quality: The rigor, length and quality of the training varies among countries. Without established criteria to standardize training, this indicator may be subject to some over-reporting.								

Hazard Risk Reduction

USAID's Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), which is one of the bureaus that funds disaster readiness, addresses risk reduction and food security preparedness with national contingency planning and capacity building across several sectors, including desert locust prevention and control, hydrometeorological disaster risk reduction (DRR), and volcano and seismic monitoring. The new indicator below indirectly measures the level of capacity building for improved preparedness, mitigation, and response by tracking the development of new hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems and/ or curricula each year with U.S. Government assistance. Although an output indicator cannot fully reflect the positive impact of USAID's disaster mitigation and preparedness efforts, this is a strong proxy measure. Out-year targets are expected to decrease as USAID-supported countries complete the development of hazard risk reduction plans and strategies. In FY 2011, USAID exceeded its target by 10 percent.

STRATEGIC GOAL FOUR						*Final Year in APR/APP*		
Program Area: Disaster Readiness								
Performance Indicator: Number of hazard risk reduction plans, policies, strategies, systems, or curricula developed								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	86	41	45	Above Target	40	35
Data Source: USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) proposal tracking system (abacus) tracks targets; these were compared with partner reports, as available.								
Data Quality: Over-reporting due to double-counting is being addressed with improved monitoring & reporting systems and guidance. Overall the quality of reporting on this indicator is Fair to Good.								

STRATEGIC GOAL FIVE

Support American prosperity through economic diplomacy.

- **The foundation of America's leadership abroad is a prosperous American economy.** Level 21st century playing fields and the free flow of goods, services, investment and information are critical both to our national prosperity and to many of our foreign policy goals. As such, the State Department is elevating economic diplomacy as an essential element of our foreign policy - including trade, commercial diplomacy, and investment. Leveraging resources and capabilities from across federal agencies, we will identify and seek to break down national and regional barriers to trade and investment, placing new priority on market-distorting practices such as non-enforcement of intellectual property rights, the abuse of exchange rates and regulatory practices, and indigenous innovation policies.

- **Industrial policy and competitiveness issues, trade and investment standards, and intellectual property rights protections are critical issues for emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Latin America.** We will shape our agendas in Latin America and Asia in ways that advance U.S. interests on this set of competitiveness issues. Globally, we will promote and support efforts to raise awareness within the U.S. of potential market opportunities abroad in support of the President's National Export Initiative. Finally, in light of the critical role of energy to our prosperity and that of our partners, we will promote energy security for the U.S. and our partners, including through a range of energy supply and conservation strategies and technologies.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

STRATEGIC GOAL SIX

Advance U.S. interests and universal values through public diplomacy and programs that connect the United States and Americans to the world.

- **Because today's most pressing foreign policy challenges require complex, multi-dimensional public engagement strategies to forge important bilateral, regional and global partnerships, public diplomacy has become an essential element of effective diplomacy.** To assure that our partnerships are durable, public diplomacy efforts, including State Department and USAID exchange programs and the work of our public affairs officers in the field, will seek to foster positive perceptions of the United States and sustain long-term relationships between Americans and our partners around the world based on mutual interest, mutual respect, and mutual responsibility. We will develop proactive outreach strategies to inform, inspire, and persuade audiences, counter violent extremism, connect Americans to counterparts abroad, empower women and girls around the world, and reach out through contemporary means by moving out from behind the podium and other traditional platforms to using new media and engagement tools.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

STRATEGIC GOAL SEVEN

Build a 21st century workforce; and achieve U.S. government operational and consular efficiency and effectiveness, transparency and accountability; and a secure U.S. government presence internationally.

- **The management platform supporting foreign policy will continue to evolve as the U.S. Government responds to expanding global challenges and emerging opportunities in an increasingly austere budget environment.** Our primary aims are to assist American citizens to travel, conduct business and live abroad securely; facilitate travel to and connections with the United States for foreign citizens; ensure a high-quality workforce with appropriate skill sets for today's global context, supported by modern, secure infrastructure and operational capabilities; provide strong operational support for mission programs, including access to local communities; and create the conditions for optimal effectiveness of implementing partners. Missions must assess how to reduce cost while maintaining or improving operations and focusing on strategic imperatives. Specific focus areas include implementing QDDR, including the QDDR's human resource reforms; expanding regionalization of administrative services; full adoption and improved use of the Collaborative Management Initiative and eServices data; fully consolidating the State-USAID management platform; making more effective use of the financial management Post Support Unit; developing cross-regional platforms to offshore work from some posts; and implementing cost-effective greening initiatives. USAID Missions are also expected to implement the reforms encompassed in USAID Forward, including but not limited to the areas of human resources, procurement, monitoring and evaluation of operational efficiency and impact, and application of science, technology and innovation.

A discussion of performance for this Strategic Goal, which is supported with State Operations funds, can be found in the State Operations APR/APP.

CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

As part of the Indicator Reengineering Process described in the introductory section of the APR/APP, cross-cutting indicators were created that were not associated with any single Program Area of the Foreign Assistance Standardized Program Structure. Select indicators for Gender Equality/Women's Empowerment and Capacity Building are presented in this section.

Cross-Cutting Issue: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

U.S. efforts to promote gender equality and women's empowerment cut across several sectors. The U.S. seeks to: reduce gender disparities in access to, control over and benefit from resources, wealth, opportunities and services - economic, social, political, and cultural; reduce gender-based violence and mitigate its harmful effects on individuals; and increase capability of women and girls to realize their rights, determine their life outcomes, and influence decision-making in households, communities, and societies.

Programs are designed to take both women's and men's participation into account. The U.S. supports gender-related work in a range of sectors, including economic growth, agriculture and food security, education, conflict mitigation and resolution, civil society and the media, and climate change. For example, the USG supports a range of activities that strengthen and promote women's participation and leadership in peace building, civil society, and political processes in order to address and mitigate challenges impacting women's ability to participate meaningfully in important decisions and processes that affect them, their families, and their communities and nations; these activities include efforts to mobilize men as allies in support of women's participation and in combating gender-based violence. U.S. efforts also work to ensure that women's issues are fully integrated in the formulation and conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Funds include efforts to promote stability, peace, and development by empowering women politically, socially, and economically around the world.

Equal Access to Social, Economic and Political Opportunities

The indicator below measures changes in societal attitudes and norms about gender equality that may serve as a proxy for deeper structural changes in the social, political, and economic spheres. Gender equality and female empowerment are key to effective and sustainable development. A growing body of research demonstrates that societies with greater gender equality experience faster economic growth. They benefit from greater agricultural productivity and improved food security. Increasing girls' and women's education and access to resources improves health and education for the next generation. Empowering women to participate in and lead public and private institutions makes them more representative and effective.

This indicator will be used to gauge the effectiveness of USG efforts to promote gender equality by measuring changes in target population attitudes about whether men and women should have equal opportunities in social, political, and economic spheres. This indicator will be particularly relevant to programs that seek to address or change social norms, especially those around gender. Illustrative programs include those designed to raise broad awareness of human rights, programs that train journalists to report more responsibly on gender issues, education programs designed to change social norms and gender roles, programs designed to increase the political participation of women, youth development and empowerment, or behavior change in the health sector, among others. The data for this indicator will be collected by survey at the beginning and end of any relevant USG-funded training or program. The unit of measure is a proportion, where the numerator is the number of persons in the target group whose scores on the equal opportunity survey have increased over time and the denominator is the total number of persons who participated in the relevant training/programming. This indicator is new to the APR/APP process, so no data is available for previous FYs, and baseline data is currently being collected. FY 2012 and FY 2013

targets will be updated as missions incorporate this new indicator into their operational and monitoring plans.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								*New to APR/APP*
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Proportion of target population reporting increased agreement with the concept that males and females should have equal access to social, economic, and political opportunities.								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Data not available	N/A	N/A
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports from Colombia, Comoros, El Salvador, Madagascar, Singapore, South Sudan, Sudan (Pre-July 2011), Uganda, State Oceans and International Environment and Scientific Affairs (OES), and USAID Central America Regional as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System, although all OUs reported 0 value this FY. Initial data will be collected and targets set in FY 2012.								
Data Quality: The questions used in the surveys have been validated in the World Values Survey, the AfroBarometer in Africa, and the Ibero-American surveys in Latin America. Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf).								

Gender Based Violence Services

Gender-based violence (GBV) is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person's will, and that is based on socially ascribed (gender) differences between males and females. GBV impacts both development and humanitarian assistance objectives and cuts across most technical sectors (e.g., health, education, democracy and governance, economic growth, and disaster response). The indicator below looks at the types of services that are being delivered to male and female victims of abuse within and across countries. Examples of USG-supported services include legal, health, psycho-social, economic, shelters and hotlines.

This indicator will enable the Department of State and USAID to gain a basic but essential understanding of the reach and scale of programs to address various types of services that are provided to male and female victims of abuse. It will also allow U.S. Government country teams, host country governments, and implementing partners to assess whether interventions are adequately addressing identified needs within the country. This indicator is new this year, so no target was set for FY 2011. FY 2011 results and FY 2012 and FY 2013 targets reflect input from a small number of operating units. Targets will be updated as more missions incorporate the new indicators into their operational and monitoring plans.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS						*New to APR/APP*		
Program Area: Gender								
Performance Indicator: Number of people reached by a USG funded intervention providing GBV services (e.g., health, legal, psycho-social counseling, shelters, hotlines, other)								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,757,601	Data not available	2,115,759	2,412,899
Data Source: FY 2011 Performance Reports from Armenia, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, and USAID Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA), as reported in the Foreign Assistance Coordination and Tracking System. Data is to be collected and reported by implementing partners with programs in any sector (health, humanitarian, education, etc.) that are designed to raise awareness about or prevent gender-based violence.								
Data Quality: Performance data, verified using Data Quality Assessments (DQAs), must meet standards of validity, integrity, precision, reliability, and timeliness. Each OU must document the methodology used to conduct the DQAs. DQA and data source records are maintained in the Performance Management Plans; Missions certify via the Performance Plan and Report that a DQA has occurred within the last three years. (For details, refer to USAID's Automated Directive System [ADS] Chapter 203.3.5, http://www.usaid.gov/policy/ads/200/203.pdf). Limitations of this indicator data include that it cannot provide information about the quality of services and it doesn't lend itself well to cross program or country comparisons.								

Cross-Cutting Issue: Multilateral Contributions

United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative

The United States continued to work with agencies of the United Nations system to implement the eight goals of the U.S.-sponsored United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative (UNTAI) that is applied across the UN. The purpose of UNTAI is to improve UN Funds and Programs' performance by increasing the transparency and accuracy of information flow; enhancing operational efficiency and effectiveness; bolstering oversight and ethics systems; and strengthening financial management and governance.

The Department of State launched Phase I of UNTAI in 2007 for the purpose of extending reforms already in place at the UN Secretariat to the rest of the UN System. As a result of sustained and intensive diplomacy, the six organizations and programs (UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNEP, UN HABITAT, and UNIFEM – now UN Women) have strengthened internal oversight and transparency, established ethics offices, made more information publicly available online, and updated financial systems.

In 2011, the Department launched UNTAI Phase II (UNTAI-II) to target areas where member states can increase oversight and accountability and ensure that contributions are utilized efficiently and effectively. Specifically, UNTAI-II seeks to make reforms in the following areas: (1) effective oversight arrangements; (2) independent internal evaluation function; (3) independent and effective ethics function; (4) credible whistleblower protections; (5) conflicts of interest program; (6) effective and transparent procurement; (7) enterprise risk management; and (8) transparent financial management.

The indicator below reflects progress on important managerial aspects of those organizations as rated by the USG UNTAI II annual assessment. The annual assessment rates on 8 accountability goals based on the achievement of specific benchmarks using a 5-point scale.

CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS								*New to APR/APP*
Program Area: Multilateral Coordination								
Performance Indicator: Percent of Major UN organizations funded by the IO&P account that have overall accountability ratings of at least 3 out of 5 on the United Nations Transparency and Accountability Initiative Phase II (UNTAI II) annual assessment								
FY 2007 Results	FY 2008 Results	FY 2009 Results	FY 2010 Results	FY 2011 Target	FY 2011 Results	FY 2011 Rating	FY 2012 Target	FY 2013 Target
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	69.8%	Data not available	72.9%	75.0%
Data Source: Annual UNTAI II Assessment Reports, which rate organizations against benchmarks.								
Data Quality: Performance data reported by Missions for international organizations will be review and validated by responsible officers in the IO Bureau. A second level review for accuracy and consistency of rating determinations will be conducted by a lead officer.								

Management Accomplishments – USAID

In fulfilling President Obama's commitment, as stated in the President's Policy Directive on Global Development (PPD-6), to build USAID into "the world's premier development agency," USAID implemented ambitious reforms called **USAID *Forward.*** Through foundational changes in several key areas, these reforms aim to ensure the Agency becomes a model for delivering efficient and effective development assistance. Below are specific areas of reform and some accomplishments to date. For more information on USAID *Forward*, please visit *http://forward.usaid.gov*.

Evidence Based Policy: For USAID to become the world's premier development agency, it must be able to make strategic policy choices that are informed by cutting-edge evidence and analysis. In 2010, the Agency created the Bureau for Policy, Planning, and Learning to shape overall strategic and program planning to ensure the Agency's evolution as a learning organization. The agency introduced a new evaluation policy that has been called "a model for other federal agencies" by the American Evaluation Association. Evaluation results will be released within three months of their completion, whether they tell a story of success or failure.

Strategic Budgeting: The new Office of Budget and Resources is tasked with ensuring that budgets are aligned with agency priorities, linked to program outcomes, and that funds are expended efficiently. In an era of constrained foreign affairs budgets, the need is especially compelling to invest based on sound analysis and evaluation of what works.

Locally Led Development: USAID is creating new funding mechanisms to allow it to work directly with local partners, substantially increase in-country capacity, and empower the local private sector and civil society to create meaningful development solutions. In the 2011 Development Assistance Committee Peer Review, the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development recognized these efforts, calling the Agency a leader when it comes to private sector engagement.

Innovation: To transform development through science, technology, and innovation, USAID launched the Grand Challenges for Development, a series of grant competitions designed to focus the development community on key barriers to progress. We recently announced award nominations for our first Grand Challenge—Saving Lives at Birth—and plan to soon unveil Grand Challenges in agriculture, energy, and education. In addition, USAID established a partnership with the National Science Foundation to link their research fellows with USAID-funded scientists in the developing world.

Each of these reforms is designed to change the way the Agency does business—with new partnerships, a greater emphasis on innovation, and a relentless focus on real results. Collectively, these reforms will help ensure USAID is investing every development dollar in the most effective, efficient, and transparent way possible.

Management Challenges - USAID

Working in Critical Priority Countries and Disaster Areas	
CHALLENGE	**Program Implementation.** USAID continues to face enormous challenges in implementing its programs and activities in Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Sudan, and Haiti. Security concerns, weaknesses in governance, and corruption are persistent problems. Moreover, as USAID provides more of its assistance directly to host-country institutions to help build capacity at the national, provincial, and local levels, questions concerning accountability for those funds may arise.
Actions Taken	(See discussion on Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act (FMFIA) significant deficiencies in the MD&A section under Management Assurances.)
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date	(See discussion on FMFIA significant deficiencies in the MD&A section under Management Assurances.)
Managing for Results	
CHALLENGE	**Assistance Planning**. Of the 80 performance audits OIG conducted in FY 2011, 25 disclosed problems with assistance planning: (1) program performance indicators and targets were not established, updated, or were not very closely related to USAID activities; (2) performance targets were inconsistent in performance management plans, contracts and grants, and annual work plans or were not appropriate; and (3) performance indicators were not adequately defined, or data collection procedures were not uniform amount partners. These deficiencies make it difficult for program implementers—USAID, partner-governments, contractors, and grantees—to track progress toward and achieve program objectives and results.
Actions Taken	In June 2010, the Administrator established a Bureau for Policy Planning and Learning (PPL), which is leading USAID's efforts to enhance strategic and program planning and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation processes. In January 2011, PPL began to implement its new Evaluation policy and in September 2011, it launched new guidance requiring missions to develop a Country Development Cooperation Strategy (CDCS) by FY 2013. This guidance includes requirements for indicator selection to ensure that indicators are directly related to strategic objectives. Nine missions in three regions (AFR, E&E, and ASIA) are now implementing an approved CDCS, including country-level performance measures.
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date	Following issuance of the CDCS guide, PPL is developing new project design guidance which emphasizes the importance of establishing performance indicator targets that directly relate to USAID activities. New USAID Program Cycle Guidance including policy, strategy, project design and implementation, monitoring and evaluation and performance management phases is being drafted. Each phase in the program cycle requires that USAID staff and program implementers consistently track progress toward achievement of strategy and program goals and expected results in partnership with relevant stakeholders. Additional training is planned in Washington and regional hubs in FY 2011 to continue staff skill building in planning, performance management and target setting. Nine additional countries have a CDCS under review to be approved by December 2011 and a total of 76 countries and regions are on schedule to have completed CDCS by the end of FY 2013.Training will be emphasized for new Foreign Service officers under the Development Leadership Initiative.
	Performance Management. For programs audited in FY 2011, a significant portion of program performance targets were not met, or performance lagged behind targets in key areas. OIG reported this finding in 17 performance audit reports. Also, 35 performance reports documented instances of inadequate contract or program management.
Actions Taken	The Agency continued efforts to build its capacity in planning and performance management by delivering 10 Managing for Results (MfR) workshops in FY 2011. Over 462 people have been trained to date and have improved their MfR skills and indicator selection. Out of the 462 people trained, more than two-thirds work in Missions currently preparing a Country Development Cooperation Strategy. The remaining participants are members of the Development Leadership Initiative. Four lessons of the MfR workshop focus specifically on indicator selection, data quality, setting baselines, targets and program development with hands-on exercises that allow participants to apply what they learn to real life development

	assistance scenarios. As of FY 2011, the MfR workshop has become an institutionalized part of the Agency's capacity building efforts to support ongoing improvement in the areas of planning and performance management. The Management Bureau's Office of Management Policy, Budget and Performance updated the FY 2011 curriculum to include monitoring and evaluation in high threat environments in accordance with current USAID policy.
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date	An additional 275 staff are targeted for training in MfR in Washington and regional hubs in FY 2012. In addition to the MfR training, two critical phases of the program cycle—Strategic Planning and Evaluation—have become an institutionalized part of the Agency's process for achieving development results. Improved guidance for Project Design and Implementation as well as for Performance Management will be fully implemented in FY 2012. To strengthen the role of Contracting Officer Technical Representatives' (COTR) in overseeing performance management, a new course for mid-level COTRs is being piloted in February 2012.
CHALLENGE	**Results Reporting.** OIG audits have identified inaccurate or unsupported reported results. In 37 of the audit reports OIG issued in FY 2011, OIG noted that data reported by USAID operating units or their partners were misstated, not supported, or not validated.
Actions Taken	USAID/M/MPBP and the Office of the Director of U.S. Foreign Assistance (State/F) undertook a review and revision of the Foreign Assistance Standard Indicators as part of the streamlining initiative in FY 2011. These indicators are used by all USAID operating units (OUs) to report on program performance. As a result of the review, major revisions were made to the indicator set, including elimination of some indicators, revisions to other indicators to improve the clarity and focus of the indicators, and creation of new indicators. A large component of this effort was the development of new indicator reference sheets which provide detailed definitions of the indicators, parameters for and limitations on data collection, and instructions to clarify the type of data expected to be submitted for each indicator. The FY 2011 Performance Plan and Report guidance also includes specific instructions to OUs on the standards for Data Quality Assessments. These actions are designed to emphasize the importance of accurate data collection and reporting at the mission level, and provide additional tools for OUs to use to improve data collection and reporting. In addition, USAID is elevating the importance of program reporting and has strengthened the use and selection of indicators and targets in strategy and project development.
Actions Remaining	In FY 2012, ADS 203 Assessing and Learning will be revised to incorporate new guidance and underscore the importance of selecting indicators that directly relate to the activities undertaken and the importance of accurate reporting.
CHALLENGE	**Sustainability.** Sustainability is the capacity of a host-country organization to achieve long-term success and stability and to serve its clients and consumers without interruption and without reducing the quality of services after external funding ends. OIG audits have identified obstacles to project sustainability, with 11 audit reports disclosing sustainability weaknesses in FY 2011.
Actions Taken	Under the USAID Forward reform, USAID is focusing on strengthening the capacity of host country and local institutions by contracting with and providing grants to more varied local partners to ultimately create conditions where aid is no longer necessary. USAID realizes that enhancing local sustainability through foreign assistance is a long term undertaking. USAID is also building capabilities by providing Local Capacity Development trainings. In FY 2011, USAID trained 190 people in 26 different operating units. More specifically, in addressing OIG's audit findings that India did not have a sustainability plan, the India Mission stated that in collaboration with the Government of Uttar Pradesh and Family Planning Services Agency (SIFPSA), the Mission is currently developing a transition/sustainability plan for the state society in Uttar Pradesh to ensure that USAID maintains influence over how the $40.1 million in accumulated savings is spent and ensures they are spent for purposes consistent with the original program. The Mission is continuing a dialogue with SIFPSA begun in October 2011. They are currently taking the following actions:

	1) Consultations and discussions with Government of India, Government of Uttar Pradesh (UP), the Governing Board of the State Innovations in SIFPSA and SIFPSA leadership on transition plans; 2) Consultations within USAID/India to develop plan of action (including Regional Legal Advisor, Controller, Program Support Office, Health Office, Front Office); 3) Two firms were hired (PriceWaterhouse Coopers [PWC] and R. M. Lall and Company) to work on operationalization (PWC) and financial/legal (R.M. Lall) matters regarding the SIFPSA transition; 4) USAID/India Mission Director meeting with newly appointed Government of UP Executive Director of SIFPSA to reach agreement on planned course of action (October 19, 2011).
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:	As part of the new project design guidance that will be rolled out in FY 2012, a sustainability assessment will be mandatory. The USAID/India Mission has identified two remaining items: (1) in November 2011, review the reports from the two firms and present a planned course of action to SIFPSA and government counterparts, and (2) in December 2011, hold a Governing Board of SIFPSA meeting to review and approve the planned course of action.
Managing Acquisitions and Assistance	
CHALLENGE	**Strategic Procurement Reforms.** Current strategies emphasize the importance of using partner country systems and strengthening local capacity and institutions. To assess the partner country systems, USAID established a Public Financial Management Risk Assessment Framework (PFMRAF). Use of the framework will discharge USAID's fiduciary duties, advance USAID's broad development goals, and achieve measurable results jointly identified and agreed on with the partner country government. If USAID intends to use a partner country's supreme audit institution (SAI), USAID needs to coordinate with the USAID OIG to ensure that the SAI can conduct audits in accordance with U.S. Government Auditing Standards.
Actions Taken	These broad strategic procurement reforms are intended to develop and use local country systems that are consistent with international standards of public financial management—not with U.S. standards, per se. In accordance with international agreements reached in Paris and Accra (2005 Paris Declaration and 2008 Accra Agenda for Action), USAID's reform effort is designed to generally recognize (developed-world) international standards, as implemented locally. While USAID would expect there to be substantial overlap between U.S. Government Auditing Standards and those of the international community, these would not necessarily be identical in all respects.
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:	Subject to the above clarification, coordination with the USAID OIG on the Agency's strategic procurement reforms is welcome, and the Agency looks forward to the OIG's review and input. In accordance with Agency policy on the PFMRAF, there are many opportunities to consult with the OIG before conclusions are reached on the capacity of partner-country systems to manage USG funds. This falls solidly within the OIG's statutory duty to coordinate and recommend policies designed to "promote economy, efficiency and effectiveness" in the administration of the Agency's programs and operations (Inspector General Act of 1978, as amended, Sec. 2) as well as within its oversight and enforcement functions.
CHALLENGE	**Cost-Reimbursement Contracts.** USAID commonly uses cost-reimbursement contracts, which allow for payment of allowable incurred costs. However, these types of contracts place a heavy burden on USAID operating units to provide the monitoring necessary to provide assurances that U.S. taxpayer funds are used efficiently and effectively.
Actions Taken	In April 2011, USAID reported in its Acquisition Savings Plan to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a 21 percent reduction of total new awards in high-risk contracting mechanisms. In August 2011, a permanent chair was named for the new Acquisition and Assistance Review Board (AARB), formerly Contract Review Board (CRB). The Agency has begun developing guidance for the new AARB.
Actions Remaining and Target	The Agency will continue to monitor and reduce the number of cost-reimbursement type contracts whenever feasible. The guidance for the new AARB will be issued in October 2012,

Completion Date:	with initial applicability to acquisition actions. During the following six months, the Agency will assess the effectiveness of the new procedures and make decisions on including assistance actions in future AARB reviews.
CHALLENGE	**Implementing Homeland Security Presidential Directive-12 (HSPD-12).** The OIG reported that USAID lacked the resources to comply with this U.S. Government-wide directive. Although USAID has since met the requirements for credentials that allow access to the buildings at headquarters, it has not yet met the requirement for credentials that enable access to information systems. Future challenges in this area include tailoring an implementation plan for USAID/Washington and overseas posts.
Actions Taken	Under OMB's policy on continued implementation of HSPD-12 for a common identification standard for federal employees and contractors, the Office of the Chief Information Officer, in coordination with the Office of Security, formed a HSPD-12 Steering Committee to assure continuity of physical and logical access. An analysis of vendors was completed in the fourth quarter of FY 2011.
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:	During the first quarter of FY 2012, USAID will begin the pilot to implement logical access to the Agency's information technology (IT) infrastructure. USAID's intent is to issue federal Personal Identity Verification (PIV) and PIV-I cards to USAID employees ahead of OMB's scheduled time line.
CHALLENGE	**Consolidating IT Personnel and Infrastructure with the Department of State.** In FY 2010, USAID and DOS consolidated their IT personnel and infrastructure in Afghanistan and shifted USAID personnel to DOS's network, OpenNet. Subsequently, USAID conducted a business study for consolidating USAID and DOS IT infrastructure at approximately 70 locations where both USAID and DOS have operations. The approach chosen as a result of this study invokes total integration of hardware, software, and support personnel. USAID is planning to conduct pilots at three locations starting in October 2011. USAID's study identified potential critical risks associated with the consolidation effort—including weakening of system security and not attaining projected savings—that will require management attention.
Actions Taken	USAID and DOS are in the process of jointly (1) implementing pilots at three mission locations—Lima, Guatemala, and San Salvador—to validate the findings of the study and architecture, and (2) developing architecture for the Foreign Area Network as well as developing an overall governance structure for the solution.
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:	Pending the results of pilots, USAID and DOS may decide to extend it to all USAID missions.
CHALLENGE	**Safeguarding Classified Material.** In response to a November 2010 OMB memorandum that noted the "significant damage to our national security" caused by WikiLeaks disclosures, USAID conducted: (1) a self-assessment of the Agency's handling of classified material; (2) an external review by the Information Security Oversight Office and the Office of the National Counterintelligence Executive (ONCE); and (3) a review by the OIG. All three of these efforts noted areas for improvement in safeguarding classified material.
Action Taken	**Policy.** The recommendations of the ONCE to improve the policy, standards, operating procedures, processes and guidelines for classified operations were embraced by USAID. As a result USAID drafted new management policies for classified operations, communications security, cable room operations, conducting secure meetings and conferences, and personal electronic device management. **Safeguard and Protection.** To assure secure system baselines, USAID re-imaged 131 classified system hard drives to the latest DOS ClassNet operating system baseline, between July and October 2011. Further, all system hard drive antivirus signatures were validated and current. The software was validated to ensure it actively monitors ClassNet systems. USAID performed an internal assessment of current infrastructure against future requirements. This assessment spanned user-classified processing systems, secure video telecommunications, secure voice, and controlled, secure print capability and protected distribution systems at future planned secure operations locations to harden protective capabilities of physical

	connections. USAID planned, researched, and invested in thin client infrastructure, personal identification number (PIN)-secured networked print devices, TEMPEST-certified secure video teleconference with TEMPEST-certified secure Voice Over Internet Phone (VOIP) for both Secret and Top Secret-Sensitive Compartmented Information environments. USAID also purchased encryption device upgrades with appropriate administrative training packages to reinforce proper administrative capability within the Agency. USAID plans to be fully migrated to a thin client-managed environment by June 2012. In addition, USAID is developing a local model that adopts and mirrors the Defense Information System Agency safeguard and protective measures, to include implementation of minimum required, limited, designated Agency "trusted agents," who will be authorized to reproduce classified documentation, and will be accountable for tracking, documenting, transferring to internal and external bureaus and/or agencies, and dispositioning media on behalf of USAID. **Continuity of Operations Program.** USAID has initiated actions to fully implement thin client infrastructure to support classified computer processing and upgrade to Internet Protocol-based secure video telecommunications and voice capability no later than March 2012. The protected distribution systems will be installed to protect classified computing connections during non-operations hours. **Accountability.** USAID developed a local inventory and labeling mechanism that resulted in 100 percent accountability of classified hardware, printers, and hard disk drives. All stand-alone computing devices were removed from the operational environment in July 2011. **Training and Awareness.** The Chief Information Security Office and the Office of Security training coordinators jointly revamped initial and annual refresher training and tracking mechanisms. A baseline, automated training program will be developed, customized and implemented throughout the Agency, aimed at increasing awareness, automating annual training, and tracking and sending training reminders to users. **Information Security.** Under Executive Order 13526, training has been developed for Original Classification Authorities (OCA). The training is designed to ensure OCAs are familiar with their roles and responsibilities in the classification, safeguarding, and declassification of classified national security information. Individuals authorized to hand-carry classified materials must carry with them a Form AID500-7, and a Courier Authorization Card. To ensure the safeguarding, control, and accountability of classified material and courier cards, effectively October 15, 2011, the Office of Security is the only office authorized to issue Courier Authorization Cards to USAID-designated couriers. **Portable Electronic Devices (PED).** USAID developed a new policy which encompasses a risk-management approach that combines the use of security technology products with user awareness and procedural controls and measures to minimize the vulnerabilities inherent with PEDs. **Counterintelligence and Insider Threat.** As outlined in Executive Order 13587, USAID developed an Insider Threat program called S*tructural* R*eforms to* I*mprove the* S*ecurity of* C*lassified Networks and the* R*esponsible* S*haring and* S*afeguarding of* C*lassified* I*nformation*.
Actions Remaining and Target Completion Date:	**Culture.** In response to assessments by ODNI and OIG, USAID formed a steering committee to oversee, recommend, and guide the Agency's unified activities to address, direct and improve protection, safeguard, administration, accountability, inventory, and effective use of classified information and systems. The target completion date is June 2012. **Capability.** USAID is soliciting expertise and input from all Agency security offices, business units, and bureaus to assure policies, culture, and activities support Agency business goals and objectives, encompass all 10 security domains, and result in well-rounded, vetted, and unified actions across the Agency.

	Competency. USAID is reviewing strategy to align with Department of Defense 8570 Information Assurance training requirements to increase, train, and retain well-qualified, knowledgeable information assurance and IT staff. Classified equipment issue, safeguard, and protection responsibility will be assigned at the highest level in each USAID bureau. The target implementation date is June 2012. Agency policies related to personnel, physical, and industrial security programs; counterintelligence program; and PEDs are under technical review. USAID expects to formally approve them by June 2012. In addition, USAID will implement an Insider Threat Detection and Prevention program under Executive Order 13587.usiness goals and objectives, encompass all 10 security domains, and result in well-rounded, vetted, and unified actions across the Agency.

Management Challenges – Department of State

Contracting and Procurement	
CHALLENGE	**Staffing.** The Department's primary acquisition organization, the Bureau of Administration's Office of Acquisitions (AQM) has experienced an increase in the number of procurement transactions processed and an increase in the dollar value of procurement actions issued without a corresponding increase in contracting personnel to handle the workload.
Actions Taken	AQM hired over 59 employees and 44 contract staff since 2008 in contract officer/procurement-related positions.
Actions Remaining	AQM will continue to assess its workforce. Through internal funding mechanisms (a one percent fee charged on all contracting services) and direct-hire authority through 9/30/2012, AQM will continue to adjust staffing to meet the Department's procurement needs.
CHALLENGE	**Administration and Oversight**. The Department's administration and oversight of some contracts is inadequate, especially for accountability in Afghanistan, Iraq, and Tajikistan. Additionally, the Department must ensure contractors are properly chosen and work is properly conducted and monitored to help contain costs.
Actions Taken	The Department revised Contracting Officer Representative (COR) training to include more skills based, real world examples. Certification of CORs ensures that only trained personnel are assigned COR duties. Contract administration resources must now be planned for at the time of requisitioning on major services programs (over $25 million per year). Personnel fulfilling COR roles must be evaluated on COR duties by management and the contracting officer. Exceptional CORs are rewarded with an annual award for excellence. Procurement data quality has been significantly improved.
Actions Remaining	The Department will continue to focus on balancing its workforce and rebuilding core capabilities. Contracting Officer Representative training will be augmented with annual COR conferences to bring the community together. Past performance information must be improved and used to manage contractor performance. Past performance reporting will be centralized in the Office of Acquisition Management for more effective management.
CHALLENGE	**Monitoring of Grants.** The Department needs to improve monitoring of grantee performance in the area of refugee and humanitarian programs and democracy building activities.
Actions Taken	The Department implemented a Grants Management Review process to assess bureau and post-grant management operations. Grantee site visits have been increased with Department oversight organizations partnering with bureau grants officers on grantee reviews. Program evaluation guidelines have been issued by the Office of the Director of Foreign Assistance (F) to assess program effectiveness.
Actions Remaining	The Department will continue to improve grants management training by developing online training options to assist oversees grants operations.
Coordinating and Overseeing Foreign Assistance	
CHALLENGE	**Integrated Budget Planning**. In preparation for collaborating on the development of the FY 2014 Foreign Assistance budget, agreed upon roles and responsibilities for the Department and USAID should be developed and disseminated to avoid redundant or conflicting requirements for agency bureaus.
Actions Taken	The Department and USAID have engaged to determine the FY 2014 budget process and the respective roles of each agency and their offices, including a multi-year budgeting initiative as part of QDDR implementation and an initiative to streamline and integrate the FY 2014 budget planning process. An after-action review of the FY 2013 budget process was also conducted to inform and improve the FY 2014 process.
Actions Remaining	The FY 2014 budget process for Foreign Assistance programs will begin in the first quarter of 2012. It is expected that that initiatives undertaken will have a substantial impact on rationalizing and streamlining the preparation of the budget, will result in detailed definition of respective agency and office roles, and will inform the FY 2014 budget formulation process.

Diplomacy with Fewer Resources	
CHALLENGE	**Consolidating State-USAID Management Platforms**. The goal of fully consolidating State-USAID management platforms remains an unaccomplished goal, despite some progress toward consolidation.
Actions Taken	A new Joint Management Board (JMB) was established to facilitate the consolidation of management support services between State and USAID and to address specific issues. As successor to the previous steering group, the Joint Management Council, the JMB is intended to be more streamlined and provide a strong single voice to both headquarters and field.
Actions Remaining	The consolidation of management support services has been successful at posts where State and USAID are located in the same building or Embassy compound and where they are not collocated. The JMB will re-evaluate unresolved unconsolidated services across all posts and formally or informally contact posts to move forward with full consolidation by an agreed-upon deadline of September 30, 2012.
Information Security and Management	
Challenge	**FACTS Application.** The Department needs to ensure documents with respects to the FACTS application.
Actions Taken	The FACTS team received training on ITAB and identified data which are responsive.
Actions Remaining	Actions were completed after distribution of the draft summary report.

Discontinued and Revised Indicators

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	**Counterterrorism**
Performance Indicator	**Cumulative Number of Countries that Have Developed Valid Export Control Systems Meeting International Standards (Revised in FY 2011 APP)**
Reason for Revision	Previously, this indicator, which related to the EXBS "graduated countries," was used to monitor performance in this area. However, this indicator no longer serves as an accurate reflection of progress for a variety of reasons, such as widely disparate baseline capacity levels for current partner countries, and the discontinuation of country funding for reasons other than graduation. Results through FY 2009 are provided below using this indicator. But starting in FY 2009, EXBS country advancement will be measured through a combination of individual country assessments performed by independent third parties using a standardized, objective Rating Assessment Tool and annual internal 'progress reports' between formal assessments.

OBJECTIVE: PEACE AND SECURITY	
Program Area	**Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform**
Performance Indicator	**Political Stability and Absence of Violence in Afghanistan (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting Afghanistan, the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. Measures for Afghanistan will be addressed more comprehensively in future HPPG and APG reporting.

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY	
Program Area	**Good Governance**
Performance Indicator	**Number of Countries with an Increase in Government Effectiveness (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting most of these countries, the Department is unable to forecast out-year targets accurately for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on World Bank Worldwide Governance Indicators data, please visit http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp..

OBJECTIVE: GOVERNING JUSTLY AND DEMOCRATICALLY	
Program Area	**Political Competition and Consensus-Building**
Performance Indicator	**Number of Countries Showing Progress in Developing a Fair, Competitive, and Inclusive Electoral and Political Process (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	Due to the current volatility of the situation on the ground and the many external influences presently impacting several of these countries (particularly in Afghanistan, Egypt, Haiti, Iran, and West Bank and Gaza), the Department is unable to accurately forecast out-year targets for this indicator at this time. Therefore, this indicator will be discontinued after this fiscal year. For more information on the publication Freedom in the World, visit Freedom House at http://www.freedomhouse.org..

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	**Infrastructure**
Performance Indicator	**Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	Because it is difficult to attribute USAID's contribution to the increase the numbers of people with access to Internet services, the specific indicator, "Number of People with Access to Internet Service as a Result of USG Assistance" will be discontinued and is being replaced by the third-party indicator, "Number of Internet Users."

OBJECTIVE: ECONOMIC GROWTH	
Program Area	**Private Sector Competitiveness**
Performance Indicator	**Number of Commercial Laws Put into Place with USG Assistance that Fall in the Eleven Core Legal Categories for a Healthy Business Environment (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	The indicator on commercial laws put in place captures only a limited amount of U.S. assistance to the private sector. Therefore, it will be eliminated. In its place, a new and more comprehensive indicator of private sector competitiveness, the Global Competitiveness Index (GCI), has been added in FY 2010.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	
Program Area	**Protection, Assistance, and Solutions**
Performance Indicator	**Percent of Targeted Disaster-Affected Households Provided with Basic Inputs for Survival, Recovery, or Restoration of Productive Capacity (Discontinued in FY 2012 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	The percent of targeted disaster-affected households is not an adequate measure, and OFDA is working to identify more robust indicators to measure achievement of this objective. This indicator will be dropped in FY 2011.

OBJECTIVE: HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE	
Program Area	**Protection, Assistance, and Solutions**
Performance Indicator	**Percent of Targeted Beneficiaries Assisted by USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance-Supported Protection and Solution Activities (Discontinued in FY 2011 APP)**
Reason for Discontinuation	The indicator will no longer be reported because it is not an adequate measure of USAID's ability to respond to the protection needs of targeted beneficiaries needing humanitarian assistance. The indicator does not capture how well beneficiaries' needs are being correctly identified and subsequently met with the activities provided.

Program Assessment Rating Tool Measures

With conclusion of the Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) process, the Department of State and USAID have revised the group of representative indicators included in annual performance report to reflect current foreign assistance and Administration priorities. PART measures that remain applicable to current programs are identified in Table 5. Table 6 lists PART measures for Foreign Operations-funded programs that have been discontinued from annual performance reporting.[4]

Table 5: Reported PART Measures for Foreign Operations-Funded Programs

Assistance to Transforming Countries	Net enrollment rate for primary schools
Child Survival and Health Population	Percentage of births spaced three or more years apart
Development Assistance to Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	Number of hectares under improved natural resource management as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Africa Child Survival and Health	DPT 3 Coverage Rate (%)
Africa Child Survival and Health	Modern contraceptive prevalence rate (%)
International Disaster and Famine Account	In complex humanitarian crises, percent of monitored protracted emergency sites with less than 10 percent Global Acute Malnutrition

Table 6: Discontinued PART Measures for Foreign-Operations-Funded Programs

Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
Assistance to Transforming Countries	World Bank Rule of Law Index
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of teachers/educators trained with U.S. Government support
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply in the Philippines as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of domestic human rights nongovernmental organizations receiving U.S. Government support
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Cost per DPT3 beneficiary (number of children less than 12 months of age who received DPT3 from U.S.-supported programs) in India
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Number of justice sector personnel in the Philippines that received U.S. Government training
Assistance to Transforming Countries	Per learner cost for improving access to quality education in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based settings in the Philippines
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of the 11 core commercial laws put into place as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Developing Countries	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of deaths among children under age five in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year

[4] A list of discontinued PART indicators from State Operations funded programs is available in the State Operations Volume of the FY 2013 Congressional Budget Justification.

Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of learners enrolled in U.S.-supported primary schools or equivalent non-school based setting
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of cases of child diarrhea treated in U.S.-assisted programs
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of people trained in maternal/newborn health through U.S.-supported programs
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of children reached by U.S.-supported nutrition programs
Assistance to Developing Countries	Days to start a business
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of new members in private business associations as a result of U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of sub-national government entities receiving U.S. Government assistance to improve their performance
Assistance to Developing Countries	Number of project assistance beneficiaries per project assistance dollars for Egypt.
Assistance to Developing Countries	Percentage of indicative benchmarks in the financial sector Memorandum of Understanding for non-projectized assistance met by the Government of Egypt
Assistance to Developing Countries	Percentage of condition precedents met by the Government of Jordan to receive non-projectized monies
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Political stability and absence of violence in Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of judges trained with U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Increased sales of licit farm and non-farm products in U.S. Government-assisted areas of Afghanistan over the previous year
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of kilometers of transportation infrastructure constructed or repaired in Afghanistan through U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of deaths among children under age 5 in Nepal and Afghanistan in a given year per 1,000 live births in that same year
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of families benefiting from alternative development or alternative livelihood activities in U.S. Government assisted areas in Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of Afghanistan's Executive Branch personnel trained with U.S. Government assistance
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of children under five years of age who received Vitamin A from U.S. Government-supported programs in Nepal
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Nepal
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Dollars generated per job created (full-time and full-time equivalent) through U.S. Government assistance to Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Cost of starting a business in Afghanistan
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of U.S.-assisted delivery points providing Family Planning counseling or services
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Percentage of the Government of Afghanistan budget attributed to customs revenues
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of individuals who receive U.S. Government supported political party training in Nepal
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Reduce cultivation of opium poppy in Afghanistan with the long-term goal of achieving a poppy-free North between 2005 and 2010 (21 out of 34 provinces)
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Political stability and absence of violence in Nepal
Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	World Bank Government Effectiveness Index for Afghanistan

Assistance to Rebuilding Countries	Number of Civil Society Organizations using U.S. Government assistance to improve internal organizational capacity
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Percentage of OTI programs that demonstrate increased access to unbiased information by target population on key transition issues
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Percentage of OTI programs that have a sustainable handoff strategy (either to USAID Mission or local civil society groups) in place after 18 months of starting up a new country program
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Percentage of final evaluations that find that OTI had a significant impact in advancing democratic political transitions in priority conflict-prone countries
Office of Transition Initiatives (OTI)	Leveraging of additional non-OTI funds to support OTI programs
Child Survival and Health Population	Percentage of first births to women under age 18
Child Survival and Health–Population	Percentage of married women of reproductive age who use modern contraceptives
Child Survival and Health–Population	Percentage of total demand for family planning satisfied by modern method use among married women of reproductive age
Child Survival and Health–Population	Average cost per married woman of reproductive age receiving USAID-attributed modern contraceptives
Child Survival and Health–Population	Percentage of births parity 5 or higher
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of guaranteed financial institutions that continue to lend without a guarantee or with a lower guarantee in the targeted sector
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of financial institutions that submit semiannual reports within one month of deadline
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Total volume of new capital mobilized (made available) via the DCA guarantee mechanism each fiscal year
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Number of USAID Missions that have obligated funds for repeat DCA guarantees
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of loans disbursed under active DCA guarantees
Development Credit Authority (DCA)	Percentage of loans disbursed under a DCA guarantee after five years
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Number of people trained in conflict mitigation/resolution skills with U.S. Government assistance
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Number of U.S.-supported anticorruption measures
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Number of participants in U.S.-supported trade, investment environment, and investment capacity building trainings
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Percentage of a cohort of students enrolled in first grade that are expected to reach grade five
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Percentage of LAC USAID-supported Millennium Challenge Account candidate countries that pass at least one-half of the indicators in the “Ruling Justly” policy category, and above the median on the corruption indicator
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Number of primary school learners that are direct beneficiaries of USAID programs
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Ratio of DA account-attributed Operating Expenses and DA account Program Support funds to total DA Program Funds
Development Assistance (DA) to LAC	Improved trade readiness (i.e., complying with WTO standards and protocols for production and export) of LAC presence countries, as measured by country exports as a percentage of GDP
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Numbers of countries which have USAID Family planning programs reaching at least 55 percent contraceptive prevalence using modern methods

Child Survival and Health for LAC	Number of individuals receiving voluntary counseling and testing services
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Dollars spent on donated family planning commodities in the LAC region in USAID presence countries per total dollars spent on family planning programs in the LAC region
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Under five mortality rate, on average, as measured by UNICEF in USAID-presence countries
Child Survival and Health for LAC	Total fertility rates, on average, per Population Reference Bureau data, in USAID-presence Countries
Child Survival and Health for LAC	HIV prevalence rate–average, per UNAIDS data, in USAID-presence Countries
Administration and Capital Management	Average margin of positive responses over negative responses ("Margin of Victory") on Customer Service Survey for Management Offices
Administration and Capital Management	Percent of USAID Missions not collocated with the Department of State receiving targeted physical security enhancements within a given year
Administration and Capital Management	Percent of Missions not collocated with State receiving emergency communication upgrades and lifecycle replacement of systems within a given year.
Administration and Capital Management	Number of information security vulnerabilities per information technology hardware item
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of information technology systems certified and accredited
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of Cognizant Technical Officers who are certified
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of employees with performance appraisal plans that link to Agency mission, goals, and outcomes
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of Agency-wide recruitment goals met
Administration and Capital Management	Total number of Federal Managers' Financial Integrity Act and auditor-identified material weaknesses identified
Administration and Capital Management	Average number of calendar days between announcement close and offer
Administration and Capital Management	Percentage of Contract Review Board-reviewed contracts that adhere to guidance
Administration and Capital Management	Procurement cost-effectiveness ratio (millions of contract and grant dollars awarded per procurement employee)
Administration and Capital Management	Extent of critical staffing needs met
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Value of exports to the United States from AGOA countries (excluding fuel products, in millions of dollars)
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Cost per rural household that benefit directly from the Initiative to End Hunger in Africa Program
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Percentage increase of individuals benefiting directly from USAID agricultural interventions
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Number of hectares under improved management for biodiversity conservation
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Average days to start a business in Sub-Saharan Africa
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Percentage of USAID-targeted local government areas that are more responsive to citizens interests
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Girls' primary education completion rate
Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Agricultural productivity in areas of USAID interventions

Development Assistance for Sub-Saharan Africa	Number of firms receiving capacity-building assistance to export
Food For Peace Title II	Emergency Food Aid: percentage of programs reporting improved or maintained nutritional status
Food For Peace Title II	Cost per person receiving Title II food assistance
Food For Peace Title II	Cost per ton of Title II food assistance
Climate Change Program	Total area (hectares) where USAID is acting to maintain or increase carbon stocks or reduce their rate of loss (in millions)
Climate Change Program	Annual emissions of carbon dioxide equivalents (million metric tons) avoided due to USAID assistance
Climate Change Program	Dollars per ton of carbon dioxide equivalents avoided or reduced across the program
Africa Child Survival and Health	Insecticide-Treated Net coverage rate (percentage)
Africa Child Survival and Health	Under-five mortality rate
Africa Child Survival and Health	HIV prevalence rate
Africa Child Survival and Health	The cost in dollars of delivering an impregnated bednet
International Disaster and Famine Account	Percent of monitored sites in complex humanitarian crises in which the crude death rate declines or remains stable
International Disaster and Famine Account	Percentage of complex emergency and food security emergency country programs terminated within 5 years of initial program implementation and not restarted within 10 years after termination
International Disaster and Famine Account	Share of costs borne by OFDA implementing partners

FOREIGN OPERATIONS

SUMMARY TABLES

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Country/Account Summary

FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
TOTAL	34,878,357	2,519,950	2,498,000	5,334,310	5,931,714	695,740	1,593,806	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	351,290	1,497,000	863,270	7,070,349
Africa	7,915,306	987,337	1,265,573	3,646,673	503,540	-	61,368	42,600	16,110	19,098	159,650	-	1,213,357	-	-
Angola	60,871	2,300	40,353	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	418	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	30,990	2,557	28,197	-	-	-	-	-	236	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	75,467	-	-	74,443	-	-	-	-	685	339	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	17,886	-	5,988	-	-	-	-	-	246	-	-	-	11,652	-	-
Burundi	56,980	2,736	11,544	15,000	-	-	-	-	352	-	-	-	27,348	-	-
Cameroon	24,965	-	1,500	21,250	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	1,930	-	-
Cape Verde	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	6,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,775	-	-
Chad	90,354	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	391	399	-	-	89,564	-	-
Comoros	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	112,827	-	-	93,305	14,715	-	-	-	89	-	-	-	4,718	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	268,166	-	86,046	39,635	45,915	-	6,000	1,000	500	300	21,520	-	67,250	-	-
Djibouti	13,391	4,000	400	1,800	-	-	-	-	372	1,996	-	-	4,823	-	-
Ethiopia	778,670	77,782	106,482	289,089	-	-	-	-	650	-	-	-	304,667	-	-
Gabon	448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248	200	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	165,885	92,568	62,543	9,000	-	-	500	-	825	449	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	25,017	7,000	17,469	-	-	-	500	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	786,621	75,813	75,345	498,760	-	-	2,000	8,000	929	998	-	-	124,776	-	-
Lesotho	33,236	-	6,400	26,650	-	-	-	-	186	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	215,814	-	32,340	2,800	124,532	-	16,000	-	522	7,173	5,000	-	27,447	-	-
Madagascar	77,579	1,350	52,797	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22,932	-	-
Malawi	172,571	37,000	67,995	46,448	-	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	20,728	-	-
Mali	137,906	71,143	54,597	1,500	-	-	-	-	397	200	-	-	10,069	-	-
Mauritania	5,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	184	200	-	-	5,058	-	-
Mauritius	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	387,143	39,165	62,674	261,953	-	-	500	2,000	402	-	-	-	20,449	-	-
Namibia	103,272	-	1,946	101,122	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	52,045	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	49,479	-	-
Nigeria	632,464	55,791	101,971	471,227	-	-	1,250	-	1,013	1,212	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	123	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	207,886	49,482	42,415	109,072	-	-	-	-	559	300	-	-	6,058	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	98,813	44,600	51,253	1,535	-	-	-	-	1,026	399	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	19,302	-	-	500	6,500	-	-	-	394	-	-	-	11,908	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Somalia	144,963	-	1,547	-	19,627	-	-	2,000	-	-	75,300	-	46,489	-	-
South Africa	571,440	15,734	15,469	535,319	-	-	2,000	1,300	820	798	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	395,382	-	34,848	12,036	223,431	-	25,000	2,800	763	-	41,870	-	54,634	-	-
Sudan	238,626	-	-	-	26,393	-	2,000	1,100	-	-	-	-	209,133	-	-
Swaziland	59,799	-	6,900	52,700	-	-	-	-	199	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	509,650	75,193	89,222	336,254	-	-	450	-	455	200	-	-	7,876	-	-
The Gambia	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	286	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	286	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	472,070	60,586	75,349	309,084	-	-	235	-	608	300	-	-	25,908	-	-
Zambia	379,701	36,226	52,794	283,661	-	-	-	-	422	-	-	-	6,598	-	-
Zimbabwe	147,455	-	37,459	39,330	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,088	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	57,517	-	-	-	16,089	-	4,933	16,900	-	3,635	15,960	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	86,971	68,850	18,121	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	21,150	21,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	56,773	47,449	8,524	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	31,130	27,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	81,917	68,832	13,085	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	742,869	318,877	130,899	98,468	90,892	-	17,885	28,376	9,291	39,202	-	-	8,979	-	-
Burma	38,527	-	2,100	-	36,427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	75,408	24,000	32,460	3,000	12,000	-	-	2,940	260	748	-	-	-	-	-
China	17,800	7,000	-	5,000	5,000	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	205,727	123,995	37,191	5,250	-	-	10,520	7,000	1,811	19,960	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,224	1,455	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	1,900	200	-	-	-	1,669	-	-
Malaysia	2,256	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	956	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	537	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,441	6,198	-	-	-	-	-	250	997	2,996	-	-	-	-	-
North Korea	3,493	-	-	-	3,493	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,333	79,055	32,437	-	-	-	2,065	9,525	1,971	11,970	-	-	7,310	-	-
Samoa	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,968	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,541	1,568	1,568	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	17,086	11,139	1,996	-	2,994	-	660	-	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	126,897	22,000	-	81,978	18,463	-	-	2,020	476	1,960	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	15,612	-	-	-	12,515	-	1,100	1,400	597	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary

FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	58,455	38,000	20,215	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	818,005	-	14,582	22,528	15,852	583,900	-	19,685	30,287	131,171	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	27,706	-	-	-	-	20,000	-	2,650	1,064	3,992	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,417	-	399	-	-	39,725	-	850	449	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	26,400	-	1,248	-	-	20,000	-	1,215	943	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	13,864	-	-	-	-	13,864	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	48,727	-	-	-	-	42,000	-	1,250	986	4,491	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	11,259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,778	9,481	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,899	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	956	3,493	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	8,862	-	-	-	8,362	-	-	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	7,980	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,992	5,988	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,838	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	2,695	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	87,088	-	-	850	-	65,800	-	2,575	1,895	15,968	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	2,075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,077	998	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	85,428	-	-	-	-	79,000	-	750	678	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,135	2,794	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	4,137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,143	2,994	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	28,203	-	-	-	-	22,650	-	520	1,041	3,992	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	153	399	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	22,295	-	-	-	-	19,500	-	400	898	1,497	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	10,927	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	1,000	455	1,472	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	36,022	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,090	33,932	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	14,724	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	12,974	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	66,138	-	8,488	2,300	-	54,350	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	48,939	-	-	-	-	45,000	-	1,150	893	1,896	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	2,347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	1,397	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,460	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	712	748	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	5,415	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,425	3,990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	123,243	-	3,997	19,378	-	86,261	-	2,700	1,925	8,982	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	41,805	-	450	-	2,495	37,860	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	32,635	-	-	-	2,495	29,890	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Near East	7,013,300	19,039	8,982	-	1,810,925	-	290,340	62,215	17,294	4,740,177	26,000	-	38,328	-	-
Algeria	9,835	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	953	-	-	-	8,232	-	-
Bahrain	17,396	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	435	15,461	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,553,775	-	-	-	249,500	-	1,000	4,600	1,275	1,297,400	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	471,796	-	-	-	325,700	-	114,560	29,800	1,736	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	2,994,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,994,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	678,184	-	-	-	362,274	-	250	12,500	3,760	299,400	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	186,351	-	-	-	84,725	-	19,500	4,800	2,476	74,850	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	5,654	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,654	-	-
Morocco	34,141	19,039	-	-	2,281	-	750	1,100	1,989	8,982	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	16,122	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,622	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	364	-	-	-	-	-	-	360	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	25,749	-	-	-	5,000	-	1,500	175	1,950	17,124	-	-	-	-	-
United Arab Emirates	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	550,128	-	-	-	395,699	-	150,000	-	-	-	-	-	4,429	-	-
Yemen	82,905	-	8,982	-	26,606	-	1,750	4,500	1,094	19,960	-	-	20,013	-	-
Egypt Debt Relief	100,000	-	-	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,140	-	-	-	1,140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	80,000	-	-	-	80,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	135,000	-	-	-	135,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	1,530	-	-	-	-	-	1,030	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,013,464	146,527	278,453	23,504	2,906,927	111,840	522,558	111,575	13,088	305,652	-	-	296,120	-	297,220
Afghanistan	2,620,823	-	69,660	250	1,967,509	-	400,000	69,300	1,555	-	-	-	112,549	-	-
Bangladesh	190,701	79,286	61,483	-	-	-	350	2,575	994	2,957	-	-	43,056	-	-
India	121,600	26,500	78,385	9,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,601	-	-	-	914	-	-
Kazakhstan	17,567	-	1,996	-	-	10,400	-	1,900	876	2,395	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	41,364	-	998	-	-	36,500	-	1,550	820	1,496	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,179	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	88,964	19,000	32,645	-	16,979	-	3,700	900	1,010	898	-	-	13,832	-	-
Pakistan	1,798,201	-	28,443	-	918,904	-	114,298	24,800	4,055	295,408	-	-	115,073	-	297,220
Sri Lanka	27,837	14,741	-	-	-	-	-	450	952	998	-	-	10,696	-	-
Tajikistan	44,482	-	1,248	-	-	40,290	-	1,725	469	750	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	11,012	-	399	-	-	8,500	-	1,075	288	750	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	11,335	-	2,196	-	-	8,250	-	600	289	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Central Asia Regional	23,154	-	1,000	14,254	-	7,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	9,245	-	-	-	3,535	-	4,210	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	4,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,856,199	361,463	130,977	203,323	435,130	-	506,220	25,200	14,458	84,477	-	-	94,951	-	-
Argentina	897	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	297	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	410	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	190	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	41,915	10,350	16,367	-	-	-	15,000	-	198	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	23,321	15,000	4,990	1,300	-	-	1,000	400	631	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,321	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	821	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	453,218	-	-	-	184,426	-	204,000	4,750	1,695	47,904	-	-	10,443	-	-
Costa Rica	743	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	394	349	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	36,996	18,103	9,043	9,250	-	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	24,254	17,270	-	-	-	-	4,500	-	400	499	-	-	1,585	-	-
El Salvador	29,778	23,904	3,086	20	-	-	-	-	1,521	1,247	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	110,161	49,325	18,068	-	-	-	3,992	-	192	499	-	-	38,085	-	-
Guyana	16,911	3,000	-	13,525	-	-	-	-	386	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	380,261	-	26,946	156,240	131,000	-	19,420	-	220	1,597	-	-	44,838	-	-
Honduras	56,017	42,266	10,988	1,000	-	-	-	-	765	998	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	7,589	5,350	1,200	300	-	-	-	-	739	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	178,145	25,000	3,455	-	18,000	-	117,000	5,700	1,006	7,984	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	24,065	16,400	5,891	897	-	-	-	-	538	339	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,984	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	738	2,096	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	6,806	5,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	407	399	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	96,581	49,789	9,123	50	-	-	31,500	2,000	619	3,500	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	251	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	251	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	201	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	253	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	989	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	590	399	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	32,337	11,231	5,750	14,550	-	-	-	-	806	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	213,579	-	-	-	76,704	-	109,008	11,400	-	16,467	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	28,562	17,000	5,391	6,171	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	52,835	47,445	5,390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	9,819	4,530	5,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary

FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Asia Middle East Regional	29,631	18,491	5,490	650	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security (BFS)	248,306	248,306	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism (CT)	137,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	137,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	978,928	96,830	12,974	-	30,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-167,235	863,270	142,631
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	66,949	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66,949
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)	208,852	181,000	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,500	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (J/TIP)	16,233	-	-	-	-	-	16,233	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	320,991	-	320,991	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	329,079	-	329,079	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	179,202	-	-	-	-	-	179,202	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations (IO)	351,290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	351,290	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	266,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	266,823	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	25,000	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Development Partners (ODP)	78,471	78,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	105,552	-	-	-	105,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	222,999	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,546	5,260	54,453	118,740	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	18,000	17,000	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,744,504	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,744,504
Reserve	16,268	6,432	-	-	9,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,339,164	-	-	1,339,164	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,250	-	-	-	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Forward: Program Effectiveness Initiatives	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,536,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720
Civilian Stabilization Initiative	4,990	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,990
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,740	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,740
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,283
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	46,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46,407
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,300
USAID Program Management Initiatives	2,177	2,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Independent Agencies	1,334,144														1,334,144
Peace Corps	374,250														374,250
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200														898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,454														22,454
African Development Foundation	29,441														29,441
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448														25,448
Debt Restructuring	49,900														49,900
Export-Import Bank	2,575														2,575

Country/Account Summary
FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-201,875														-201,875
Trade and Development Agency	49,900														49,900
International Trade Commission	81,696														81,696
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,155														2,155
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	1,948,181														1,948,181
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820														89,820
International Clean Technology Fund	184,630														184,630
International Development Association	1,232,530														1,232,530
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	-														-
Inter-American Development Bank	20,958														20,958
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	24,950														24,950
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-														
Asian Development Fund	-														-
African Development Bank	-														-
African Development Fund	109,780														109,780
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-														
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-														
International Fund for Agricultural Development	29,440														29,440
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-														
Asian Development Bank	106,373														106,373
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	99,800														99,800
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900														49,900
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-														

*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Country/Account Summary

FY2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
TOTAL	37,573,664	2,519,950	2,625,000	5,542,860	5,796,207	626,718	2,004,705	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	348,705	1,466,000	975,000	8,156,143
Africa	7,075,274	1,000,552	1,369,802	3,370,638	607,731	-	85,900	43,250	14,315	16,118	243,968	-	323,000	-	-
Angola	58,665	-	40,500	10,300	-	-	-	7,500	365	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	28,630	-	28,400	-	-	-	-	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	66,855	-	-	66,000	-	-	-	-	655	200	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	24,225	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Burundi	31,885	-	16,560	5,000	-	-	-	-	325	-	-	-	10,000	-	-
Cameroon	13,020	-	1,500	11,250	-	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	115	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	6,540	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	340	200	-	-	6,000	-	-
Comoros	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	133,020	-	-	118,305	14,715	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	226,850	-	97,850	24,635	47,915	-	6,000	1,000	450	-	19,000	-	30,000	-	-
Djibouti	5,285	1,650	-	1,800	-	-	-	-	335	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	580,405	94,398	120,500	254,089	-	-	-	-	575	843	-	-	110,000	-	-
Gabon	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	172,183	95,568	66,500	9,000	-	-	-	-	765	350	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	23,300	5,700	17,500	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	652,200	92,000	78,150	468,760	-	-	2,000	8,900	890	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	28,150	-	6,400	21,650	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	199,766	-	30,700	800	124,276	-	17,000	-	490	6,500	5,000	-	15,000	-	-
Madagascar	67,600	-	50,100	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-
Malawi	161,233	26,500	70,000	46,448	-	-	-	-	285	-	-	-	18,000	-	-
Mali	143,843	72,143	59,650	1,500	-	-	-	-	350	200	-	-	10,000	-	-
Mauritania	5,350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	200	-	-	5,000	-	-
Mauritius	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	380,489	37,165	65,200	255,239	-	-	500	2,000	385	-	-	-	20,000	-	-
Namibia	90,934	-	2,000	88,809	-	-	-	-	125	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	16,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15,000	-	-
Nigeria	625,388	50,291	132,000	441,227	-	-	-	-	870	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	196,372	54,500	42,100	99,072	-	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	106,660	50,000	53,950	1,535	-	-	-	-	850	325	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary

FY2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Seychelles	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	17,375	-	-	500	4,500	-	-	-	375	-	-	-	12,000	-	-
Somalia	167,995	-	1,550	-	19,627	-	2,000	2,000	-	-	142,818	-	-	-	-
South Africa	500,268	14,734	10,000	469,969	-	-	3,000	1,050	815	700	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	470,206	-	44,210	12,036	305,360	-	32,000	2,800	800	-	58,000	-	15,000	-	-
Sudan	31,100	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,700	-	6,900	30,700	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	531,179	105,000	98,100	327,039	-	-	450	-	390	200	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	460,958	64,999	80,475	284,084	5,000	-	600	-	600	200	-	-	25,000	-	-
Zambia	368,097	28,726	55,375	283,661	-	-	-	-	335	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	101,408	-	41,500	34,330	25,578	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
African Union	760	-	-	-	760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	80,400	-	-	-	20,000	-	22,350	16,900	-	2,000	19,150	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	68,398	50,566	17,832	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	21,000	21,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	66,100	45,500	9,800	800	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	28,130	24,530	2,000	1,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	78,082	64,582	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	694,181	285,990	135,750	80,968	88,115	-	24,645	34,315	8,740	35,658	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,100	-	3,000	-	35,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	76,050	28,350	32,500	3,000	7,000	-	-	4,140	260	800	-	-	-	-	-
China	14,300	-	-	3,000	10,500	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	180,000	105,000	37,750	3,250	-	-	11,550	6,650	1,800	14,000	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,550	1,350	-	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	2,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	825	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	547	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	492	492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	7,125	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	250	875	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	5,000	-	2,500	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	142,435	81,055	33,000	-	-	-	2,450	9,525	1,850	14,555	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	12,054	5,051	1,000	500	-	-	1,740	1,450	1,325	988	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary

FY2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Timor-Leste	14,460	9,500	3,000	-	1,000	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	107,693	18,000	-	66,978	15,000	-	550	4,200	650	2,315	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	20,070	-	-	-	12,515	-	5,895	1,100	560	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	65,440	33,700	23,000	1,740	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	714,635	-	13,550	20,678	6,000	513,907	-	24,210	29,425	106,865	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	22,650	-	-	-	-	16,000	-	2,650	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	44,250	-	-	-	-	40,000	-	850	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	20,865	-	-	-	-	16,600	-	865	700	2,700	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	49,750	-	-	-	-	39,000	-	5,250	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	10,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	8,500	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,450	900	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,500	-	-	-	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,900	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,400	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	85,057	-	-	-	-	66,732	-	2,025	1,900	14,400	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	900	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	67,450	-	-	-	-	63,000	-	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,250	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,675	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,125	2,550	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	19,070	-	-	-	-	14,000	-	520	950	3,600	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	23,400	-	-	-	-	21,000	-	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	6,340	-	-	-	-	3,140	-	1,500	500	1,200	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	29,265	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,100	24,165	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	12,000	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	62,935	-	8,500	1,300	-	52,335	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	38,850	-	-	-	-	33,500	-	2,650	900	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	675	450	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	113,878	-	4,000	19,378	-	79,100	-	2,500	1,900	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	31,200	-	1,050	-	-	29,500	-	650	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	26,250	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary

FY2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	8,053,023	16,539	6,000	-	1,589,430	-	664,000	67,395	18,009	5,663,650	28,000	-	-	-	-
Algeria	2,125	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,225	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	700	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
Egypt	1,556,500	-	-	-	250,000	-	1,000	4,100	1,400	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	1,683,345	-	-	-	299,400	-	500,000	31,945	2,000	850,000	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,075,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	675,950	-	-	-	360,000	-	500	11,750	3,700	300,000	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	191,150	-	-	-	84,725	-	24,000	5,050	2,375	75,000	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	2,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,100	200	150	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	31,144	16,539	-	-	-	-	1,500	3,300	1,805	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	1,650	8,000	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	24,854	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	500	1,854	17,500	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	495,699	-	-	-	395,699	-	100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	68,456	-	6,000	-	26,606	-	11,000	3,750	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	70,000	-	-	-	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	75,000	-	-	-	50,000	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	35,000	-	-	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	4,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	1,000	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia	5,006,033	126,286	192,400	21,254	2,833,465	112,811	452,814	105,930	14,040	305,033	-	-	42,000	-	800,000
Afghanistan	2,327,462	-	-	-	1,936,762	-	324,000	64,750	1,950	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	200,076	81,686	69,600	-	-	-	674	3,666	950	1,500	-	-	42,000	-	-
India	108,030	18,500	76,000	7,000	-	-	-	5,200	1,330	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	18,785	-	400	-	-	14,100	-	1,700	785	1,800	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	47,050	-	2,500	-	-	40,800	-	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	2,590	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	400	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	84,833	14,600	36,650	-	26,979	-	3,700	1,014	950	940	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,101,908	-	-	-	864,700	-	116,000	20,800	5,000	295,408	-	-	-	-	800,000
Sri Lanka	14,055	8,000	-	-	-	-	1,440	3,450	665	500	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	45,021	-	3,250	-	-	38,751	-	1,650	570	800	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	9,885	-	-	-	-	8,000	-	850	350	685	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,940	-	3,000	-	-	7,540	-	600	300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary

FY2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Central Asia Regional	18,874	-	1,000	14,254	-	3,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	13,024	-	-	-	5,024	-	7,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	1,500	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,811,464	330,285	105,491	189,363	466,541	-	568,270	20,530	15,700	67,284	-	-	48,000	-	-
Argentina	1,350	-	-	-	-	-	300	300	750	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	200	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	28,330	6,500	14,100	-	-	-	7,500	-	230	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	17,240	12,000	-	1,300	-	-	3,000	300	640	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	855	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	383,015	-	-	-	179,000	-	160,600	4,750	1,665	37,000	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	690	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	375	315	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	20,000	-	-	-	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	30,110	12,300	7,750	9,250	-	-	-	-	810	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	19,830	14,000	-	-	-	-	4,500	500	380	450	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	28,204	23,904	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	1,050	1,250	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	95,185	46,325	17,600	-	-	-	5,000	-	760	500	-	-	25,000	-	-
Guyana	10,840	-	-	10,525	-	-	-	-	315	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	357,161	-	25,000	141,240	148,281	-	19,420	-	220	-	-	-	23,000	-	-
Honduras	56,966	46,266	8,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	700	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,700	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	330,125	33,350	1,000	-	33,260	-	248,500	5,380	1,635	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	12,989	8,900	2,900	-	-	-	-	-	790	399	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	2,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	760	1,840	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	3,730	2,500	-	-	-	-	500	-	380	350	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	83,550	45,000	5,000	-	-	-	28,950	2,000	620	1,980	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	240	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	465	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	34,240	11,640	6,950	14,850	-	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	190,850	-	-	-	79,000	-	90,000	6,850	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	32,089	15,500	5,391	11,198	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	44,900	37,100	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID South America Regional	14,000	10,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	24,030	18,530	5,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary

FY2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	40,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security (BFS)	276,400	276,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism (CT)	128,775	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	123,775	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,319,015	104,650	15,000	-	27,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,053,000	975,000	143,465
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	74,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,000
Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA)	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)	161,052	145,700	-	-	15,352	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources (ENR)	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign Assistance Program Evaluation	600	-	-	-	600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (J/TIP)	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	354,094	-	354,094	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Partnerships	398,045	-	398,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	86,418	86,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	190,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations (IO)	348,705	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348,705	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	213,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	213,170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Multilateral Food Security Programs	14,600	14,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	115,552	-	-	-	115,552	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	212,904	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,695	5,559	62,800	111,850	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	28,000	28,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,902,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,902,300
Reserve	188,481	86,000	29,368	-	13,521	-	-	5,000	-	54,592	-	-	-	-	-
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	1,859,959	-	-	1,859,959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,536,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300
USAID Capital Investment Fund	129,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,700
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,300
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	51,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51,000
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,300
Independent Agencies	1,033,690														1,033,690
Peace Corps	375,000														375,000
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200														898,200
Inter-American Foundation	22,500														22,500
African Development Foundation	30,000														30,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	27,000														27,000

Country/Account Summary

FY2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
Debt Restructuring	12,000														12,000
Export-Import Bank	-266,000														-266,000
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-197,010														-197,010
Trade and Development Agency	50,000														50,000
International Trade Commission	80,000														80,000
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,000														2,000
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,622,388														2,622,388
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	89,820														89,820
International Clean Technology Fund	184,630														184,630
International Development Association	1,325,000														1,325,000
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	117,364														117,364
Inter-American Development Bank	75,000														75,000
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	25,000														25,000
Inter-American Investment Corporation	4,670														4,670
Asian Development Fund	100,000														100,000
African Development Bank	32,418														32,418
African Development Fund	172,500														172,500
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-														
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-														
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000														30,000
Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency	-														
Asian Development Bank	106,586														106,586
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	135,000														135,000
Strategic Climate Fund	49,900														49,900
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	174,500														174,500

*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Country/Account Summary
FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
TOTAL	37,556,035	2,525,500	2,504,000	5,350,000	5,886,442	2,506,502	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	327,300	1,400,000	960,000	770,000	7,955,560
Africa	6,368,292	1,000,717	1,301,410	2,956,818	562,199	74,947	37,975	13,255	15,971	132,000	-	273,000	-	-	-
Angola	56,280	-	39,700	10,300	-	-	6,000	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Benin	23,710	-	23,500	-	-	-	-	210	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Botswana	61,415	-	-	60,640	-	-	-	575	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burkina Faso	21,200	-	6,000	-	-	-	-	200	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Burundi	31,775	2,000	14,500	5,000	-	-	-	275	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-
Cameroon	17,000	-	1,500	15,250	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cape Verde	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central African Republic	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chad	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Comoros	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cote d'Ivoire	137,322	-	-	121,422	13,500	-	-	200	200	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo	228,388	-	89,700	37,238	50,100	5,250	500	400	200	15,000	-	30,000	-	-	-
Djibouti	4,815	1,700	-	1,800	-	-	-	315	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	351,271	91,782	106,900	54,089	-	-	-	500	-	-	-	98,000	-	-	-
Gabon	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	179,304	109,154	60,300	8,700	-	-	100	700	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea	21,600	5,700	15,500	-	-	-	-	200	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guinea-Bissau	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	459,538	92,940	79,400	277,402	-	1,800	6,150	750	1,096	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	27,714	-	6,400	21,224	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	169,207	-	30,700	695	105,200	15,662	-	450	6,500	2,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Madagascar	66,000	-	49,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Malawi	145,768	19,000	70,400	45,098	-	-	-	270	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-
Mali	129,243	66,143	61,250	1,500	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mozambique	316,211	37,477	66,600	209,739	-	500	1,525	370	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Namibia	73,600	-	-	73,500	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Niger	17,115	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-
Nigeria	599,450	50,200	108,900	438,600	-	-	-	750	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Republic of the Congo	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rwanda	201,886	53,600	43,500	104,086	-	-	-	500	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sao Tome and Principe	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Senegal	89,772	33,900	53,400	1,397	-	-	-	750	325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Seychelles	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Sierra Leone	17,350	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	350	-	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Somalia	74,000	-	-	-	19,400	1,800	1,800	-	-	51,000	-	-	-	-	-
South Africa	488,777	14,600	11,000	459,427	-	2,000	300	750	700	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Sudan	426,598	-	36,010	16,600	288,499	27,404	2,135	750	200	40,000	-	15,000	-	-	-
Sudan	40,600	-	-	-	37,600	2,000	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	37,690	-	6,900	30,700	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	571,365	134,145	91,700	344,295	-	450	200	375	200	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Gambia	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Togo	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	438,314	62,586	81,000	281,397	-	581	-	550	200	-	-	12,000	-	-	-
Zambia	380,030	26,700	57,100	295,930	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	130,205	-	38,000	38,605	23,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-
African Union	900	-	-	-	900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
State Africa Regional	79,315	-	-	-	18,400	17,500	18,015	-	3,400	22,000	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Africa Regional	77,116	50,566	26,550	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Africa Regional	19,174	19,174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Africa Regional	55,442	45,150	9,600	692	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Southern Africa Regional	27,192	23,700	2,000	1,492	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Africa Regional	72,900	58,500	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific	659,970	299,749	133,250	79,146	55,800	18,682	29,720	8,135	35,488	-	-	-	-	-	-
Burma	38,000	-	10,800	-	27,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodia	73,526	27,566	34,000	3,000	5,000	-	2,700	260	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
China	7,300	-	-	2,000	4,500	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indonesia	180,276	112,000	36,750	250	-	10,066	5,600	1,610	14,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laos	7,550	1,350	-	-	-	1,000	5,000	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaysia	3,000	-	-	-	-	800	1,500	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marshall Islands	550	500	-	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Micronesia	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mongolia	10,100	6,100	-	-	-	-	250	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	7,500	-	2,500	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Philippines	144,432	86,682	31,000	-	-	2,450	9,135	1,665	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Samoa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore	250	-	-	-	-	-	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thailand	11,275	5,051	1,000	335	-	1,466	1,185	1,250	988	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste	12,760	9,800	2,000	-	-	660	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vietnam	103,078	21,700	-	66,978	7,100	450	3,100	750	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
East Asia and Pacific Regional	14,550	-	-	-	12,000	990	1,000	560	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Regional Development Mission-Asia (RDM/A)	45,283	28,500	15,200	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe and Eurasia	612,560	-	26,250	27,200	358,077	48,633	21,800	28,600	102,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Albania	20,875	-	-	-	10,025	4,450	2,400	1,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armenia	36,608	-	2,500	-	27,219	2,824	765	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan	16,330	-	-	-	11,029	1,226	775	600	2,700	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belarus	11,000	-	-	-	11,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina	45,541	-	-	-	28,556	6,735	4,750	1,000	4,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bulgaria	9,850	-	-	-	-	-	250	1,800	7,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatia	4,700	-	-	-	-	-	1,300	900	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cyprus	3,200	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Czech Republic	6,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estonia	3,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	68,700	-	4,000	-	42,660	4,000	1,840	1,800	14,400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Greece	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hungary	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	900	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kosovo	57,668	-	-	-	42,544	10,674	750	700	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latvia	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,150	2,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lithuania	3,650	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,100	2,550	-	-	-	-	-	-
Macedonia	16,445	-	-	-	9,812	1,663	470	900	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malta	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moldova	19,680	-	-	-	14,050	3,230	400	750	1,250	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montenegro	5,261	-	-	-	335	1,826	1,400	500	1,200	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poland	25,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	2,000	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Romania	13,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Russia	51,961	-	10,750	-	36,229	4,182	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Serbia	28,063	-	-	-	19,913	3,000	2,450	900	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovakia	1,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	900	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slovenia	1,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	650	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkey	4,450	-	-	-	-	-	850	3,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ukraine	104,407	-	7,900	27,200	53,957	4,100	2,350	1,900	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Eurasia Regional	22,560	-	1,100	-	21,137	323	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe Regional	21,561	-	-	-	20,911	400	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Ireland	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Near East	8,991,012	19,676	9,500	-	1,394,350	957,894	58,497	18,945	5,736,150	26,000	-	-	-	770,000	-
Algeria	2,950	-	-	-	-	-	1,800	1,150	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bahrain	11,175	-	-	-	-	-	450	725	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Egypt	1,563,274	-	-	-	250,000	7,894	3,580	1,800	1,300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iraq	2,045,197	-	-	-	262,850	850,000	30,347	2,000	900,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Israel	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jordan	670,600	-	-	-	360,000	-	6,800	3,800	300,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lebanon	167,450	-	-	-	70,000	15,500	4,700	2,250	75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	1,450	-	-	-	-	-	1,250	50	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
Morocco	32,606	19,676	-	-	-	1,500	1,720	1,710	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oman	11,050	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	2,050	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saudi Arabia	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tunisia	36,600	-	-	-	10,000	8,000	1,300	2,300	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bank and Gaza	440,000	-	-	-	370,000	70,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yemen	76,650	-	9,500	-	38,000	4,000	4,050	1,100	20,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Multilaterals (MEM)	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	65,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65,000	-
Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC)	2,500	-	-	-	2,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Response Fund (MERF)	700,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-
Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	26,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,000	-	-	-	-	-
Near East Regional Democracy	30,000	-	-	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans-Sahara Counter-Terrorism Partnership (TSCTP)	2,500	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middle East Regional (OMEP)	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
South and Central Asia	5,288,494	130,695	191,600	25,780	2,877,066	754,619	92,145	14,259	360,330	-	-	42,000	-	-	800,000
Afghanistan	2,505,020	-	-	-	1,849,270	600,000	54,250	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bangladesh	199,489	86,000	64,900	-	-	674	3,365	900	1,650	-	-	42,000	-	-	-
India	98,310	15,500	69,500	7,000	-	-	5,050	1,260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kazakhstan	14,900	-	2,500	-	6,892	1,471	1,530	707	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kyrgyz Republic	46,725	-	4,000	-	32,819	6,156	1,250	1,000	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maldives	3,026	2,000	-	-	-	-	450	176	400	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nepal	75,100	14,000	38,200	-	17,000	3,330	825	900	845	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pakistan	2,227,596	-	-	-	928,250	124,000	19,346	6,000	350,000	-	-	-	-	-	800,000
Sri Lanka	16,520	10,900	-	-	-	1,440	3,104	626	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tajikistan	37,405	-	7,500	-	19,125	7,255	1,485	540	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Turkmenistan	6,725	-	-	-	4,640	550	500	350	685	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uzbekistan	12,595	-	4,000	-	5,512	743	540	300	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Asia Regional	22,138	-	1,000	18,780	2,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South and Central Asia Regional	20,650	-	-	-	11,200	9,000	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Asia Regional	2,295	2,295	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere	1,651,770	348,928	86,816	175,219	434,200	476,450	13,330	14,446	62,381	-	-	40,000	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Argentina	814	-	-	-	-	-	270	544	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Belize	1,030	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	850	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bolivia	22,215	7,515	9,500	-	-	5,000	-	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brazil	6,195	2,000	-	1,300	-	2,000	270	625	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chile	1,080	-	-	-	-	-	270	810	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colombia	331,825	-	-	-	155,000	142,000	3,250	1,575	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Costa Rica	1,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	1,402	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuba	15,000	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dominican Republic	29,840	13,300	6,750	9,025	-	-	-	765	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ecuador	21,310	16,000	-	-	-	4,500	-	360	450	-	-	-	-	-	-
El Salvador	41,800	39,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guatemala	93,570	56,000	17,100	-	-	2,000	-	720	750	-	-	17,000	-	-	-
Guyana	6,981	-	-	6,681	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haiti	339,963	-	25,100	131,543	141,000	17,500	-	220	1,600	-	-	23,000	-	-	-
Honduras	58,150	49,000	4,500	1,000	-	-	-	650	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jamaica	5,398	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	398	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexico	269,499	23,000	-	-	35,000	199,000	3,950	1,549	7,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nicaragua	13,099	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	700	399	-	-	-	-	-	-
Panama	3,655	-	-	-	-	-	135	720	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paraguay	5,860	5,000	-	-	-	150	-	360	350	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peru	73,665	47,300	-	-	-	23,300	500	585	1,980	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suriname	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	225	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Bahamas	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trinidad and Tobago	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uruguay	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Venezuela	3,000	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Barbados and Eastern Caribbean	35,200	12,600	6,950	14,850	-	-	-	800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Western Hemisphere Regional	180,885	-	-	-	85,200	81,000	4,685	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central America Regional	29,711	13,500	5,391	10,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Latin America and Caribbean Regional	45,738	38,213	7,525	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South America Regional	13,500	9,500	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asia Middle East Regional	22,400	16,700	5,700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arms Control, Verification, and Compliance (AVC)	36,450	-	-	-	-	-	36,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bureau for Food Security (BFS)	304,300	304,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Counterterrorism (CT)	117,000	-	-	-	10,500	-	106,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (DCHA)	2,242,035	116,435	13,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,000	960,000	-	107,600
Democracy, Human Rights and Labor (DRL)	64,000	-	-	-	64,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Country/Account Summary
FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT)	182,700	169,200	-	-	13,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy Resources (ENR)	14,250	-	-	-	14,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking In Persons (J/TIP)	18,720	-	-	-	-	18,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health	355,929	-	355,929	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Health - International Partnerships	380,545	-	380,545	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Office of Innovation and Development Alliances (IDEA)	68,763	68,763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL)	156,557	-	-	-	-	156,557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Organizations	327,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	327,300	-	-	-	-
International Security and Nonproliferation (ISN)	209,826	-	-	-	-	-	209,826	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs (OES)	101,000	-	-	-	101,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000
Political-Military Affairs (PM)	196,528	-	-	-	-	-	29,425	5,003	71,000	91,100	-	-	-	-	-
Policy, Planning and Learning (PPL)	50,337	50,337	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Population, Refugees, and Migration (PRM)	1,675,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,675,400
Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator (S/GAC)	2,085,837	-	-	2,085,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Special Representatives	1,500	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
USAID Administrative Expenses	1,540,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540,645
USAID Capital Investment Fund	134,900	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,900
USAID Development Credit Authority Admin	8,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,200
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	50,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,500
USAID Operating Expense	1,347,045	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,347,045
Independent Agencies	1,181,571	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,181,571
Peace Corps	374,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	374,500
Millennium Challenge Corporation	898,200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	898,200
Inter-American Foundation	18,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,100
African Development Foundation	24,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,000
Treasury Technical Assistance	25,448	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,448
Debt Restructuring	250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	250,000
Export-Import Bank	-359,100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-359,100
Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC)	-192,116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-192,116
Trade and Development Agency	57,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57,600
International Trade Commission	82,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82,800
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	2,139	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,139
International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	2,625,344	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,625,344
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	129,400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129,400
International Clean Technology Fund	185,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185,000
International Development Association	1,358,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,358,500

Country/Account Summary
FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	186,957	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	186,957
Inter-American Development Bank	102,020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102,020
Enterprise for the Americas Multilateral Investment Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter-American Investment Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian Development Fund	115,250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115,250
African Development Bank	32,418	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,418
African Development Fund	195,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195,000
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Trust Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
International Fund for Agricultural Development	30,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000
Asian Development Bank	106,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	106,799
Global Agriculture and Food Security Program	134,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	134,000
Strategic Climate Fund	50,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000
Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund, Independent Agencies and International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Country / Account Summary
FY 2011 - FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual Base	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	297,220	6,573,778	3,882,871
Complex Crises Fund	-	30,000	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	30,000	-
Economic Support Fund	-	2,801,462	1,037,871
South and Central Asia	-	2,801,462	1,037,871
Afghanistan	-	1,936,762	1,037,871
Pakistan	-	864,700	-
Foreign Military Financing	-	1,102,000	911,000
Near East	-	850,000	900,000
Iraq	-	850,000	900,000
South and Central Asia	-	197,408	-
Pakistan	-	197,408	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	-	-	11,000
Reserve	-	54,592	-
Global Security Contingency Fund	-	50,000	-
International Disaster Assistance	-	150,000	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	150,000	-
International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement	-	943,605	1,050,000
Near East	-	503,605	850,000
Iraq	-	500,000	850,000
Yemen	-	3,605	-
South and Central Asia	-	440,000	200,000
Afghanistan	-	324,000	200,000
Pakistan	-	116,000	-
Migration and Refugee Assistance	-	229,000	-
PRM - Population, Refugees, and Migration	-	229,000	-
Nonproliferation, Antiterrorism, Demining and Related Programs	-	120,657	-
Africa	-	7,750	-
Kenya	-	7,750	-
Near East	-	7,500	-
Iraq	-	5,000	-
Yemen	-	2,500	-

Country / Account Summary
FY 2011 - FY 2013 Overseas Contingency Operations (OCO)

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual Base	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
South and Central Asia	-	43,000	-
Afghanistan	-	23,000	-
Pakistan	-	20,000	-
CT - Counterterrorism	-	57,407	-
Reserve	-	5,000	-
Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund	297,220	800,000	800,000
South and Central Asia	297,220	800,000	800,000
Pakistan	297,220	800,000	800,000
Peacekeeping Operations	-	81,000	-
Africa	-	61,000	-
Somalia	-	51,000	-
State Africa Regional (AF)	-	10,000	-
PM - Political-Military Affairs	-	20,000	-
Transition Initiatives	-	6,554	-
DCHA - Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance	-	6,554	-
USAID Administrative Expense	-	259,500	84,000
USAID Management	-	259,500	84,000
USAID Inspector General Operating Expense	-	4,500	-
USAID Operating Expense	-	255,000	84,000

Objective, Program Areas Summary

FY 2011 Actual - FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL	31,596,032	33,917,586	33,749,120
1 Peace and Security	8,768,584	10,594,467	10,681,033
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	520,843	517,866	447,933
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	328,134	313,033
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	8,457,214	8,652,872
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	779,100	678,000	675,266
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,397	85,591	73,318
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	527,662	518,611
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,516,898	2,596,346	2,839,068
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	950,642	1,106,138
2.2 Good Governance	973,639	905,538	1,002,278
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	231,285	233,658	236,841
2.4 Civil Society	553,571	506,508	493,811
3 Investing in People	9,967,765	10,559,535	9,608,481
3.1 Health	8,630,159	9,072,794	8,575,805
3.2 Education	916,274	1,105,782	747,968
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	421,332	380,959	284,708
4 Economic Growth	4,836,473	4,405,430	4,582,727
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	342,690	421,330
4.2 Trade and Investment	185,164	184,417	201,382
4.3 Financial Sector	92,656	80,566	70,501
4.4 Infrastructure	1,258,017	929,975	1,025,620
4.5 Agriculture	1,389,113	1,400,569	1,467,067
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	506,862	531,229
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,824	193,736	189,724
4.8 Environment	827,117	766,615	675,874
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,803,897	4,091,449	3,790,212
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	3,894,209	3,645,084
5.2 Disaster Readiness	142,811	150,041	111,683
5.3 Migration Management	43,988	47,199	33,445
6 Program Support	1,702,415	1,670,359	2,247,599
6.1 Program Design and Learning	165,695	134,059	706,834
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	1,536,300	1,540,765

Objective, Program Areas by Account

FY 2011 Actual

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
TOTAL	31,596,032	2,519,950	2,498,000	5,334,310	5,931,714	695,740	1,593,806	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	351,290	1,497,000	863,270	3,788,024
1 Peace and Security	8,768,584	98,879	-	-	488,966	128,476	1,154,713	738,520	105,788	5,374,230	304,390	1,350	-	-	373,272
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	520,843	24,000	-	-	8,820	-	1,030	269,691	-	215,952	-	1,350	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	343,310	-	-	-	-	27,552	-	305,758	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	6,582,534	2,752	-	-	17,340	35,172	509,343	162,921	105,542	5,147,854	304,390	-	-	-	297,220
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	779,100	29,754	-	-	168,661	4,776	575,264	-	246	399	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	90,397	6,930	-	-	2,896	11,320	69,076	150	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	452,400	35,443	-	-	291,249	49,656	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76,052
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,516,898	237,789	-	-	1,430,005	257,173	439,093	-	-	-	-	19,310	-	-	133,528
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	758,403	43,096	-	-	153,559	68,034	434,938	-	-	-	-	19,310	-	-	39,466
2.2 Good Governance	973,639	102,707	-	-	801,809	55,304	3,155	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,664
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus Building	231,285	36,795	-	-	127,513	27,797	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39,180
2.4 Civil Society	553,571	55,191	-	-	347,124	106,038	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44,218
3 Investing in People	9,967,765	503,951	2,498,000	5,334,310	1,215,977	68,490	-	-	-	-	-	171,100	175,937	-	-
3.1 Health	8,630,159	91,368	2,483,030	5,334,310	351,056	47,546	-	-	-	-	-	169,250	153,599	-	-
3.2 Education	916,274	387,442	-	-	505,508	15,935	-	-	-	-	-	1,850	5,539	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	421,332	25,141	14,970	-	359,413	5,009	-	-	-	-	-	-	16,799	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,836,473	1,634,935	-	-	2,569,228	232,376	-	-	-	-	-	156,590	243,344	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	418,823	11,551	-	-	391,164	16,108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	185,164	72,351	-	-	87,889	18,324	-	-	-	-	-	6,600	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	92,656	16,280	-	-	62,852	12,899	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,258,017	36,828	-	-	1,190,270	28,302	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,617	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,389,113	767,332	-	-	360,988	44,547	-	-	-	-	-	-	216,246	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,759	92,762	-	-	238,230	90,992	-	-	-	-	-	84,775	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	158,824	81,126	-	-	62,043	7,869	-	-	-	-	-	6,000	1,786	-	-
4.8 Environment	827,117	556,705	-	-	175,792	13,335	-	-	-	-	-	58,590	22,695	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,803,897	23,537	-	-	82,702	9,225	-	-	-	-	-	2,940	1,077,719	863,270	1,744,504
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,617,098	500	-	-	79,377	9,165	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,059,210	768,270	1,700,576
5.2 Disaster Readiness	142,811	23,037	-	-	3,325	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,940	18,509	95,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	43,988	-	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,928
6 Program Support	1,702,415	20,859	-	-	144,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720
6.1 Program Design and Learning	165,695	20,859	-	-	144,836	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,720	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,720

*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

Objective, Program Area by Account

FY 2012 Estimate

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	AEECA	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	Other*
TOTAL	33,917,586	2,519,950	2,625,000	5,542,860	5,796,207	626,718	2,004,705	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	348,705	1,466,000	975,000	4,500,065
1 Peace and Security	10,594,467	68,598	-	-	580,903	125,541	1,371,473	710,770	105,788	6,312,000	383,818	1,350	-	-	934,226
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	517,866	12,825	-	-	23,000	-	-	268,691	-	212,000	-	1,350	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	328,134	-	-	-	-	26,205	-	291,929	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,457,214	600	-	-	19,449	40,318	817,631	150,000	105,788	6,089,610	383,818	-	-	-	850,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	678,000	21,400	-	-	165,500	3,968	486,767	-	-	365	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	85,591	6,200	-	-	4,091	8,050	67,075	150	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	527,662	27,573	-	-	368,863	47,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	84,226
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,596,346	179,538	-	-	1,416,091	242,091	608,232	-	-	-	-	21,655	1,500	-	127,239
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	950,642	28,717	-	-	211,051	66,077	583,142	-	-	-	-	21,655	-	-	40,000
2.2 Good Governance	905,538	81,273	-	-	737,325	55,100	25,090	-	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	5,250
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus Building	233,658	21,412	-	-	152,020	21,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,489
2.4 Civil Society	506,508	48,136	-	-	315,695	99,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43,500
3 Investing in People	10,559,535	651,568	2,625,000	5,542,860	1,359,700	53,696	-	-	-	-	-	166,755	159,956	-	-
3.1 Health	9,072,794	135,925	2,607,500	5,542,860	441,707	30,956	-	-	-	-	-	166,755	147,091	-	-
3.2 Education	1,105,782	482,643	-	-	604,453	16,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,509	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	380,959	33,000	17,500	-	313,540	6,563	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,356	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,405,430	1,551,225	-	-	2,297,045	193,853	-	-	-	-	-	155,945	207,362	-	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	342,690	10,112	-	-	322,671	9,907	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	184,417	60,267	-	-	104,078	14,822	-	-	-	-	-	5,250	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	80,566	12,471	-	-	55,353	11,787	-	-	-	-	-	955	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	929,975	19,663	-	-	881,137	26,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,196	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,400,569	815,441	-	-	363,852	28,220	-	-	-	-	-	-	193,056	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	506,862	58,416	-	-	278,224	88,222	-	-	-	-	-	82,000	-	-	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	193,736	73,397	-	-	105,953	4,776	-	-	-	-	-	7,500	2,110	-	-
4.8 Environment	766,615	501,458	-	-	185,777	9,140	-	-	-	-	-	60,240	10,000	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	4,091,449	24,083	-	-	78,347	11,537	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,097,182	975,000	1,902,300
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,894,209	-	-	-	74,772	11,537	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,051,000	900,000	1,856,900
5.2 Disaster Readiness	150,041	22,284	-	-	3,575	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	46,182	75,000	-
5.3 Migration Management	47,199	1,799	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45,400
6 Program Support	1,670,359	44,938	-	-	64,121	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300
6.1 Program Design and Learning	134,059	44,938	-	-	64,121	-	25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,536,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,536,300

*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

Objective, Program Area by Account

FY 2013 Request

($ in thousands)	Total	DA	GHP-USAID	GHP-STATE	ESF	INCLE	NADR	IMET	FMF	PKO	IO&P	FFP	IDA	MENA IF	Other*
TOTAL	33,749,120	2,525,500	2,504,000	5,350,000	5,886,442	2,506,502	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	327,300	1,400,000	960,000	770,000	4,148,645
1 Peace and Security	10,681,033	82,805	-	-	611,105	1,703,194	635,668	102,643	6,383,320	249,100	1,198	-	-	-	912,000
1.1 Counter-Terrorism	447,933	14,250	-	-	16,500	-	228,088	897	187,000	-	1,198	-	-	-	-
1.2 Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)	313,033	-	-	-	23,688	-	279,345	-	10,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.3 Stabilization Operations and Security Sector Reform	8,652,872	1,200	-	-	14,930	1,148,297	128,000	101,746	6,184,599	249,100	-	-	-	-	825,000
1.4 Counter-Narcotics	675,266	29,438	-	-	149,633	494,580	-	-	1,615	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.5 Transnational Crime	73,318	7,022	-	-	5,738	60,317	135	-	106	-	-	-	-	-	-
1.6 Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation	518,611	30,895	-	-	400,616	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87,000
2 Governing Justly and Democratically	2,839,068	338,069	-	-	1,600,391	803,308	-	-	-	-	14,680	1,020	-	61,000	20,600
2.1 Rule of Law and Human Rights	1,106,138	63,447	-	-	249,415	770,096	-	-	-	-	14,680	-	-	8,500	-
2.2 Good Governance	1,002,278	134,951	-	-	820,095	33,212	-	-	-	-	-	1,020	-	3,000	10,000
2.3 Political Competition and Consensus-Building	236,841	54,959	-	-	159,782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,500	8,600
2.4 Civil Society	493,811	84,712	-	-	371,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36,000	2,000
3 Investing in People	9,608,481	411,392	2,504,000	5,350,000	1,059,729	-	-	-	-	-	164,880	115,480	-	3,000	-
3.1 Health	8,575,805	73,539	2,491,000	5,350,000	391,141	-	-	-	-	-	164,000	103,125	-	3,000	-
3.2 Education	747,968	322,353	-	-	421,625	-	-	-	-	-	880	3,110	-	-	-
3.3 Social and Economic Services and Protection for Vulnerable Populations	284,708	15,500	13,000	-	246,963	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,245	-	-	-
4 Economic Growth	4,582,727	1,658,245	-	-	2,545,296	-	-	-	-	-	143,642	229,544	-	6,000	-
4.1 Macroeconomic Foundation for Growth	421,330	22,925	-	-	398,405	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 Trade and Investment	201,382	74,797	-	-	120,684	-	-	-	-	-	5,901	-	-	-	-
4.3 Financial Sector	70,501	18,585	-	-	51,291	-	-	-	-	-	625	-	-	-	-
4.4 Infrastructure	1,025,620	34,665	-	-	988,979	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,976	-	-	-
4.5 Agriculture	1,467,067	871,428	-	-	377,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	218,568	-	-	-
4.6 Private Sector Competitiveness	531,229	119,035	-	-	343,013	-	-	-	-	-	67,181	-	-	2,000	-
4.7 Economic Opportunity	189,724	77,683	-	-	100,141	-	-	-	-	-	7,900	-	-	4,000	-
4.8 Environment	675,874	439,127	-	-	165,712	-	-	-	-	-	62,035	9,000	-	-	-
5 Humanitarian Assistance	3,790,212	28,035	-	-	69,921	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	1,053,956	960,000	-	1,675,400
5.1 Protection, Assistance and Solutions	3,645,084	100	-	-	66,294	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,045,000	890,000	-	1,643,690
5.2 Disaster Readiness	111,683	26,200	-	-	3,627	-	-	-	-	-	2,900	8,956	70,000	-	-
5.3 Migration Management	33,445	1,735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31,710
6 Program Support	2,247,599	6,954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	1,540,645
6.1 Program Design and Learning	706,834	6,834	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	700,000	-
6.2 Administration and Oversight	1,540,765	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,540,645

*Other Accounts include Transition Initiatives, Democracy Fund, Migration and Refugee Assistance, U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund, Complex Crises Fund, Global Security Contingency Fund, and the Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund

Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund

($ in thousands)

	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimate	FY 2013 Request
TOTAL Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	770,000
Near East	-	-	770,000
Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI)	-	-	65,000
USAID Middle East Regional (OMEP)	-	-	5,000
Middle East and North Africa Incentive Fund	-	-	700,000

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